

Chapter -9

1. OOP stands for _____ Oriented Programming.

Ans -

c) Object

2. Data _____ is defined by programmers in an OOP language like Java.

Ans- b) structure

3. OOP is advantageous due to its _____ nature.

Ans -

b) modular

4. Why is the customizability of Java as an OOP language advantageous?

Ans - a) class changes do not affect other program sections

5. Programming objects in OOP represent _____ objects.

Ans- b) real

6. Two of the fundamental components of OOP are classes and _____.

Ans - c) objects

7. Classes are considered as object creation _____.

Ans- c) templates

8. What access modifier is used when access modifier is not defined?

Ans- b) default

9. A Java class name has to begin with a _____.

Ans- a) letter

10. An object is an _____ of a class.

Ans- b) instance

chapter-10

1. A package is used to avoid _____ problems.

Ans-b) naming

2. Namespaces are _____ using packages.

Ans- a) managed

3. A Java package can be considered as a form of _____.

Ans- a) encapsulation

4. Java has _____ and built-in packages.

Ans- a) user-defined

5. Using packages helps in grouping classes that are _____ to each other.

Ans- c) related

6. What happens if a class is not assigned any package?

Ans- a) default package gets assigned

7. One source file can only have a single _____ statement.

Ans- a) package

8. Packages can make interfaces more _____.

Ans- b) accessible

9. Using packages in Java improves _____ reusability

Ans- a) code

10. Object and _____ are the two most important classes of the Lang package

Ans- b) class