1- Which feature of OOP indicates code reusability?
   a) Abstraction
   b) Polymorphism
   c) Encapsulation
   d) Inheritance
   Answer: d
   Explanation: Inheritance indicates the code reusability. Encapsulation and abstraction are meant to hide/group data into one element. Polymorphism is to indicate different tasks performed by a single entity.

2. In multilevel inheritance, which is the most significant feature of OOP used?
a) Code efficiency
b) Code readability
c) Flexibility
d) Code reusability

Answer: d
Explanation: The classes using multilevel inheritance will use the code in all the subsequent subclasses if available. Hence the most significant feature among the options given is code reusability. This feature is generally intended to use the data values and reuse the redundant functions.

3-Which keyword among the following can be used to declare an array of objects in java?
a) allocate
b) arr
c) new
d) create
Answer: c
Explanation: The keyword new can be used to declare an array of objects in java. The syntax must be specified with an object pointer which is assigned with a memory space containing the required number of object space. Even initialization can be done directly.

4- Where is the memory allocated for the objects?
a) Cache
b) ROM
c) HDD
d) RAM
Answer: d
Explanation: The memory for the objects or any other data is allocated in RAM initially. This is while we run a program all the memory allocation takes place in some RAM segments. Arrays in heap and local members in stack etc.

5-Which feature of OOP is exhibited by the function overriding?
a) Polymorphism
b) Encapsulation
c) Abstraction
d) Inheritance

Answer: a
Explanation: The polymorphism feature is exhibited by function overriding. Polymorphism is the feature which basically defines that same named functions can have more than one functionalities.

6- Which of the following is not an OOPS concept?

a. Encapsulation

b. Polymorphism

c. Exception

d. Abstraction

option d answer

7-Which feature of OOPS derives the class from another class?

a. Inheritance
b. Data hiding

c. Encapsulation
d. Polymorphism

Answer a

8- among the following feature does not come under the concept of OOPS?

a. Data binding
b. Data hiding
c. Platform independent
d. Message passing

Answer c Platform independence is not feature of OOP. C++ supports OOP but it's not a platform independent language. Platform independence depends on the programming language.

9- The combination of abstraction of the data and code is viewed in_____.

a. Inheritance
b. Object
c. Class
d. Interfaces

Answer: b. Object

Explanation: Object is a technique which can be viewed as an abstraction of the combination of data and code. This OOPS concept uses the class data members and their functioning as the data abstraction. Code abstraction is used as the object of an inbuilt class.

10-The principle of abstraction_____

a. is used to achieve OOPS.
b. is used to avoid duplication
c. Use abstraction at its minimum
d. is used to remove longer codes

Answer: b. is used to avoid duplication

Explanation: The principle of abstraction is used to avoid the code duplicacy. In this technique, the program does not contain any redundant functions. And it also makes the program effective.