#### 1. Which component is not part of the Android application framework?

A. Activity Manager  
B. Package Manager  
C. SQLite  
D. Kernel

**Answer:** D. Kernel  
Explanation: The kernel is part of the Android operating system, not the application framework.

#### 2. Which class is used to handle database creation and version management in Android?

A. ContentProvider  
B. SQLiteOpenHelper  
C. SQLiteDatabase  
D. DatabaseManager

**Answer:** B. SQLiteOpenHelper  
Explanation: SQLiteOpenHelper is used to manage database creation and handle version management.

#### 3. What is the correct way to declare an Activity in the AndroidManifest.xml file?

A. <activity name=".MainActivity" />  
B. <activity android:name=".MainActivity" />  
C. <activity android:name="MainActivity" />  
D. <activity android:name="com.example.MainActivity" />

**Answer:** B. <activity android:name=".MainActivity" />  
Explanation: The android:name attribute is used to declare activities in the manifest.

#### 4. What is the purpose of the onCreate() method in an Android Activity?

A. To destroy the activity  
B. To handle user input  
C. To initialize the activity when it is created  
D. To pause the activity

**Answer:** C. To initialize the activity when it is created  
Explanation: The onCreate() method is called when the activity is first created and is used for initialization.

### ****5. Which component is NOT part of the Android application framework?****

A. Activity Manager  
B. Package Manager  
C. Kernel  
D. Window Manager

**Answer:** C. Kernel  
**Explanation:** The kernel is part of the Android OS, not the application framework.

### ****6. What is the entry point of an Android application?****

A. MainActivity  
B. onStart() method  
C. onCreate() method  
D. AndroidManifest.xml

**Answer:** D. AndroidManifest.xml  
**Explanation:** The AndroidManifest.xml file declares the application entry point, which is usually an activity.

### ****7. What is the purpose of the**** onCreate() ****method in an Android activity?****

A. To destroy the activity  
B. To handle user input  
C. To initialize the activity when it is created  
D. To pause the activity

**Answer:** C. To initialize the activity when it is created  
**Explanation:** The onCreate() method is called when the activity is first created, and it's used to initialize the activity components.

### ****8. Which class is used to manage database creation and version management in Android?****

A. ContentProvider  
B. SQLiteOpenHelper  
C. SQLiteDatabase  
D. DatabaseManager

**Answer:** B. SQLiteOpenHelper  
**Explanation:** The SQLiteOpenHelper class helps manage database creation and version management.

### ****9. What is the role of the**** ContentProvider ****in Android?****

A. To manage UI components  
B. To manage data sharing between applications  
C. To handle network operations  
D. To store application preferences

**Answer:** B. To manage data sharing between applications  
**Explanation:** ContentProvider enables sharing of data between applications.

### ****10. What is the default parent class of an Android activity?****

A. AppCompatActivity  
B. ActivityCompat  
C. Activity  
D. FragmentActivity

**Answer:** C. Activity  
**Explanation:** Activity is the base class for activities in Android. However, for backward compatibility, many apps extend AppCompatActivity.

### ****11. Which Android component is responsible for displaying a pop-up message to the user for a short period?****

A. Dialog  
B. Toast  
C. Notification  
D. Snackbar

**Answer:** B. Toast  
**Explanation:** A Toast provides a simple pop-up message for a short period without user interaction.

### ****12. Which of the following is NOT a valid lifecycle method of an Android activity?****

A. onPause()  
B. onResume()  
C. onDestroy()  
D. onClick()

**Answer:** D. onClick()  
**Explanation:** onClick() is an event listener method, not part of the activity lifecycle.

### ****13. Which Android component is used to handle background operations?****

A. Intent  
B. Service  
C. BroadcastReceiver  
D. ContentProvider

**Answer:** B. Service  
**Explanation:** A Service is designed to run in the background to perform long-running operations.

### ****14. What is the purpose of the**** Intent ****in Android?****

A. To handle application data storage  
B. To navigate between activities or applications  
C. To display UI elements  
D. To manage database queries

**Answer:** B. To navigate between activities or applications  
**Explanation:** Intent is used to communicate between activities or to start services.

### ****15. Which file specifies the permissions required by an Android app?****

A. build.gradle  
B. AndroidManifest.xml  
C. strings.xml  
D. styles.xml

**Answer:** B. AndroidManifest.xml  
**Explanation:** The AndroidManifest.xml file contains app permissions, activities, services, and other declarations.

### ****16. What is the purpose of the**** RecyclerView ****component?****

A. To display a static list of items  
B. To handle touch gestures  
C. To efficiently display large data sets in a scrollable view  
D. To display a grid of buttons

**Answer:** C. To efficiently display large data sets in a scrollable view  
**Explanation:** RecyclerView is a more advanced and flexible version of ListView for displaying large datasets.

### ****17. What is the role of**** SharedPreferences ****in Android?****

A. To save large data files  
B. To store small amounts of key-value data persistently  
C. To share data between apps  
D. To handle UI components

**Answer:** B. To store small amounts of key-value data persistently  
**Explanation:** SharedPreferences is used to store user preferences or small configuration settings.

### ****18. Which of the following is NOT an Android UI component?****

A. LinearLayout  
B. ConstraintLayout  
C. FrameLayout  
D. ApplicationManager

**Answer:** D. ApplicationManager  
**Explanation:** ApplicationManager is not a UI component; it manages application resources.

### ****19. What is the function of the**** ViewGroup ****in Android?****

A. To manage touch events  
B. To act as a container for other UI elements  
C. To handle application services  
D. To store app preferences

**Answer:** B. To act as a container for other UI elements  
**Explanation:** A ViewGroup organizes and manages child views in a layout.

#### What is the correct way to start a new Activity in Android?

A. Intent intent = new Intent(this, NewActivity.class); startActivity(intent);  
B. Intent intent = new Intent(this, NewActivity); start(intent);  
C. Intent intent = NewActivity.class; launchActivity(intent);  
D. startActivity(NewActivity);

**Answer:** A. Intent intent = new Intent(this, NewActivity.class); startActivity(intent);  
Explanation: The Intent class is used to start new activities, with startActivity() being the method to trigger the transition.

#### 21. What is the purpose of the Looper class in Android?

A. To handle HTTP requests  
B. To manage background threads  
C. To loop through views in a layout  
D. To handle messages and runnables for a thread

**Answer:** D. To handle messages and runnables for a thread  
Explanation: The Looper class processes message queues in a thread, especially in the main thread.

#### 22. What is the role of the ViewGroup class in Android?

A. It represents a single UI element.  
B. It handles event listeners.  
C. It serves as a container for other views and view groups.  
D. It displays a dialog box.

**Answer:** C. It serves as a container for other views and view groups.  
Explanation: ViewGroup is the base class for layouts and other containers in Android.

#### 23. Which method is used to register a BroadcastReceiver dynamically?

A. onReceive()  
B. registerReceiver()  
C. onStartReceiver()  
D. bindReceiver()

**Answer:** B. registerReceiver()  
Explanation: The registerReceiver() method is used to dynamically register a BroadcastReceiver in code.

#### 24. What does the Context class in Android provide?

A. Access to the database  
B. Access to resources, app-level operations, and system services  
C. Handles the UI rendering  
D. Represents the application's permissions

**Answer:** B. Access to resources, app-level operations, and system services  
Explanation: Context provides a connection to resources, system services, and application-level operations.

#### 25. What is the purpose of the Intent object in Android?

A. To interact with databases  
B. To display notifications  
C. To pass data between components or start new components  
D. To manage the app's lifecycle

**Answer:** C. To pass data between components or start new components  
Explanation: Intents are used for communication between Android components like activities, services, and broadcast receivers.

#### 26. Which class is used to create an AlertDialog in Android?

A. DialogBox  
B. AlertDialog.Builder  
C. Toast  
D. Notification.Builder

**Answer:** B. AlertDialog.Builder  
Explanation: The AlertDialog.Builder class is used to construct AlertDialogs in Android.

#### 27. What is the correct way to start a new Activity in Android?

A. Intent intent = new Intent(this, NewActivity.class); startActivity(intent);  
B. Intent intent = new Intent(this, NewActivity); start(intent);  
C. Intent intent = NewActivity.class; launchActivity(intent);  
D. startActivity(NewActivity);

**Answer:** A. Intent intent = new Intent(this, NewActivity.class); startActivity(intent);  
Explanation: The Intent class is used to start new activities, with startActivity() being the method to trigger the transition.

#### 28. What is the default method for storing small amounts of data in Android?

A. Internal Storage  
B. External Storage  
C. SharedPreferences  
D. SQLite Database

**Answer:** C. SharedPreferences  
Explanation: SharedPreferences is used to store small amounts of key-value data, such as user preferences.

#### 29. Which Android component is responsible for data sharing between applications?

A. Activity  
B. Service  
C. ContentProvider  
D. BroadcastReceiver

**Answer:** C. ContentProvider  
Explanation: A ContentProvider manages data sharing between Android applications.

#### 30. What is the primary function of a Service in Android?

A. To create user interfaces  
B. To run tasks in the background without a UI  
C. To handle lifecycle events of an Activity  
D. To display notifications

**Answer:** B. To run tasks in the background without a UI  
Explanation: A Service is used for background tasks that don't require a user interface.