

# JAVA

## OOPS – EASY LEVEL

1. Which of the following is **not** a feature of OOP in Java?

- A) Inheritance
- B) Encapsulation
- C) Polymorphism
- D) Compilation

**Answer: D**

2. Which OOP principle is achieved when private data is hidden from outside classes?

- A) Inheritance
- B) Polymorphism
- C) Encapsulation
- D) Abstraction

**Answer: C**

3. In Java, which keyword is used to inherit a class?

- A) extends
- B) implements
- C) inherit
- D) superclass

**Answer: A**

4. Which keyword is used to achieve abstraction in Java?

- A) static
- B) abstract
- C) final
- D) class

**Answer: B**

5. Which concept allows multiple methods with the same name but different parameters?

- A) Method Overriding
- B) Method Overloading
- C) Encapsulation
- D) Inheritance

**Answer: B**

6. Which OOP principle allows using a single interface for different data types?

- A) Polymorphism
- B) Inheritance
- C) Encapsulation
- D) Abstraction

**Answer: A**

7. Which access modifier makes members accessible only within the same class?

- A) public
- B) private

- C) protected
- D) default

**Answer: B**

8. Which of these supports multiple inheritance in Java?

- A) Classes
- B) Interfaces
- C) Abstract classes
- D) Constructors

**Answer: B**

9. What is the default access modifier in Java when none is specified?

- A) private
- B) public
- C) protected
- D) package-private (default)

**Answer: D**

10. Which class is the superclass of all classes in Java?

- A) System
- B) Object
- C) Class
- D) Base

**Answer: B**

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11. Which OOP concept is shown when one class is derived from another?

- A) Inheritance
- B) Abstraction
- C) Polymorphism
- D) Encapsulation

**Answer: A**

12. Which method in Java is used as a constructor?

- A) new()
- B) init()
- C) Same name as class
- D) create()

**Answer: C**

13. Which of these is **true** about constructors in Java?

- A) They return void
- B) They have no return type
- C) They can return int
- D) They must be static

**Answer: B**

14. Which OOP concept is related to real-world “is-a” relationship?

- A) Polymorphism
- B) Encapsulation

- C) Inheritance
- D) Abstraction

**Answer: C**

15. Which of these cannot be used to achieve polymorphism in Java?

- A) Interfaces
- B) Method Overloading
- C) Method Overriding
- D) Constructors

**Answer: D**

16. Which keyword prevents a class from being inherited?

- A) private
- B) final
- C) abstract
- D) static

**Answer: B**

17. Which of these keywords is used to call a superclass constructor?

- A) this
- B) super
- C) parent
- D) base

**Answer: B**

18. Which of these can have abstract methods?

- A) Abstract class
- B) Normal class
- C) Final class
- D) Static class

**Answer: A**

19. Which keyword is used to implement an interface in Java?

- A) extends
- B) inherits
- C) implements
- D) interface

**Answer: C**

20. Which of these supports method overriding?

- A) Static methods
- B) Private methods
- C) Final methods
- D) Instance methods

**Answer: D**

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21. Which concept allows hiding internal details and showing only functionality?

- A) Abstraction
- B) Inheritance

- C) Polymorphism
- D) Encapsulation

**Answer: A**

22. Which of the following is **not** an OOP concept?

- A) Recursion
- B) Inheritance
- C) Polymorphism
- D) Abstraction

**Answer: A**

23. Which of the following can be overloaded in Java?

- A) main() method
- B) Constructor
- C) Operators (limited)
- D) All of the above

**Answer: D**

24. Which OOP concept allows a subclass object to be treated as a superclass object?

- A) Encapsulation
- B) Polymorphism
- C) Abstraction
- D) Dynamic binding

**Answer: B**

25. Which keyword is used to define an interface?

- A) class
- B) interface
- C) abstract
- D) package

**Answer: B**

26. Which keyword is used to refer to the current object?

- A) super
- B) this
- C) self
- D) obj

**Answer: B**

27. Which is **true** about abstract classes?

- A) Cannot have constructors
- B) Can be instantiated directly
- C) Can have both abstract and non-abstract methods
- D) Must have all abstract methods

**Answer: C**

28. Which of these is **not allowed** with final keyword?

- A) Final class
- B) Final method
- C) Final variable

D) Final constructor

**Answer: D**

29. Which is the correct statement about interfaces?

- A) Methods are private by default
- B) Variables are final and static by default
- C) Constructors are allowed
- D) They can extend multiple classes

**Answer: B**

30. What does method overriding require?

- A) Same method name but different parameters
- B) Same method name and same parameters
- C) Different return type only
- D) Different method signature

**Answer: B**

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31. Which OOP principle provides code reusability?

- A) Abstraction
- B) Inheritance
- C) Encapsulation
- D) Polymorphism

**Answer: B**

32. Which keyword is used to create objects in Java?

- A) new
- B) alloc
- C) create
- D) malloc

**Answer: A**

33. What is true about static methods?

- A) Can be overridden
- B) Cannot access instance variables directly
- C) Can use this keyword
- D) Must be abstract

**Answer: B**

34. Which of these is **true** for constructors?

- A) They can be overloaded
- B) They can be abstract
- C) They must be static
- D) They can return values

**Answer: A**

35. Which of the following is NOT true for interfaces?

- A) They support multiple inheritance
- B) They can contain default methods (Java 8+)
- C) They can have instance variables

D) They can have static methods

**Answer: C**

36. Which type of polymorphism is method overloading?

- A) Runtime polymorphism
- B) Compile-time polymorphism
- C) Dynamic polymorphism
- D) None

**Answer: B**

37. Which type of polymorphism is method overriding?

- A) Compile-time polymorphism
- B) Runtime polymorphism
- C) Static binding
- D) None

**Answer: B**

38. Which access modifier allows visibility within package only?

- A) private
- B) public
- C) protected
- D) default

**Answer: D**

39. Which keyword is used for inheritance with classes?

- A) extends
- B) implements
- C) inherit
- D) parent

**Answer: A**

40. Which operator is used to allocate memory for an object?

- A) malloc
- B) new
- C) alloc
- D) construct

**Answer: B**

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41. Which concept allows same function name but different behavior depending on object?

- A) Polymorphism
- B) Inheritance
- C) Encapsulation
- D) Abstraction

**Answer: A**

42. Which method is always present in every Java class?

- A) finalize()
- B) toString()
- C) hashCode()

D) All of the above (inherited from Object class)

**Answer: D**

43. Which concept helps in data hiding?

- A) Inheritance
- B) Encapsulation
- C) Abstraction
- D) Polymorphism

**Answer: B**

44. What is the return type of constructors in Java?

- A) void
- B) int
- C) No return type
- D) class type

**Answer: C**

45. Which OOP principle focuses on “what to do” not “how to do”?

- A) Abstraction
- B) Encapsulation
- C) Inheritance
- D) Polymorphism

**Answer: A**

46. Which OOP principle combines data and methods together as a single unit?

- A) Inheritance
- B) Polymorphism
- C) Encapsulation
- D) Abstraction

**Answer: C**

47. Which of these is true about abstract classes?

- A) Can be instantiated directly
- B) May contain constructors
- C) Cannot have variables
- D) Must only contain abstract methods

**Answer: B**

48. Which of the following is **not** a valid OOP principle in Java?

- A) Abstraction
- B) Inheritance
- C) Recursion
- D) Polymorphism

**Answer: C**

49. Which Java keyword is used to define constants?

- A) final
- B) static
- C) const
- D) define

**Answer: A**

50. Which OOP concept ensures that objects expose only essential features?

- A) Encapsulation
- B) Abstraction
- C) Polymorphism
- D) Inheritance

**Answer: B**