1 ->

2 -> Option-C

3 ->

4 -> Option-C

5 -> Option-B

6 -> Option-D

7 ->

8 -> Option-C

9 -> Answer – 7

10 -> true

false

true

true

11 -> Compilation fails

12 -> Compilation error

13 ->

14 ->

15 ->

16 -> Method Over-Loading : Method overloading refers to we can have multiple methods with same name, same no. of parameters and same data-type but however the order of occurrence of data-type should be the different. And when it comes to programmer , he will get an illusion that one method is doing multiple

jobs but, when it comes to reality one method would be doing only one job.

Method Over-Riding : Method overriding refers to whenever a sub-class is extends to super-class then it will inherits all the methods which are present in the super-class but it overrides all those methods which are inherited with respect to its requirements.

17 -> No, we can’t write multiple public classes within the source file. If we are going to write like this then JVM will get confused that where the main method is present to start the execution.

18 -> Static Variable : Static variables are class variables. Whenever we are making a variable as static then it will have an access of entire project because it is stored in a memory called method area that it will shared as common copy or variable for all the objects. And this static variable gets memory allocated while JVM loads the files.

Static Method : These are methods which can be invoked without creation of object. And we can call this method by using Class name, Object name, directly also we can call.

Non-Static Variable : Non-static variables are the instance variables. And these variables get memory allocated in heap area at object creation. These variables can be accessible for only that class.

Non-Static Method : These methods can’t be invoked without object creation. We can call this method by using Object name.

19 -> We can make class, method, variable as final in java.

Final variable : If we are making a variable as final then no other person will be able to change the value of variable, it would behaves like as constant.

Final Method : If we declare a method as final then the sub-class is may not be able to override the method it means that final method will be inherited but we will not be able to override.

Final Class : If we declare class as final then none of the other class will be able to inherit from final class.

20 -> Inheritance : It is the process of inheriting the properties and behaviors from parent class to child class when a child class extends parent class. There are five types of Inheritance :

I . Single Inheritance : In this, one class extends another class only.

II . Multiple Inheritance : In this, one sub-class inheriting from multiple or more than one super-class. It doesn’t support in java because as it is a diamond shape problem will leads to ambiguity. It will be achieved by using Interface.

III. Multilevel Inheritance : In this, one sub-class is inherited from super-class and another sub-class will be inherited from this sub-class. This can be achieved in multiple levels like one class extends another class.

IV. Hierarchical Inheritance : In this, one super-class will be inherited by multiple sub-classes.

V. Hybrid Inheritance : In this, both single and multiple inheritance can be achieved.