1) Which of the following OOP concept binds the code and data together and keeps them secure from the outside world?

a) Polymorphism

b) Inheritance

c) Abstraction

**d) Encapsulation**

2)Which of the following variable violates the definition of encapsulation?

a) Array variables

b) Local variables

**c) Global variables**

d) Public variables

3)How can the concept of encapsulation be achieved in the program?

**a) By using the Access specifiers**

b) By using the concept of Abstraction

c) By using only private members

d) By using the concept of Inheritance

4)The concept of encapsulation helps in writing which type of classes in the Java programming language?

a) Abstract classes

b) Wrapper classes

c) Mutable classes

**d) Immutable classes**

5)Encapsulation is\_\_\_\_\_?

a) technique of combining more than one member functions into a single unit.

b) mechanism of combining more than one data member into a single unit.

**c) mechanism of combining more than one data members and member functions that implement on those data members into a single unit**

d) technique of combining more than one data members and member functions into a single unit, which can manipulate any data.

6) Using the concept of encapsulation security of the data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**a) Ensured to some extent**

b) Purely ensured

c) Not ensured

d) Very low

7) Consider the following Java program and select the right option from the given options.

class marksofstudent

{

int subjectmarks;

public : int\* fun()

{

return &subjectmarks;

}

};

main()

{

marksofstudent s;

int \*ptr = c.fun() ;

return 0;

}

**a) The above program violates the feature of encapsulation**

b) The above program may result in undesirable conditions

c) The above program will generate an error

d) The above program is good to go

8) What concepts come under Polymorphism in java?

a) Method overloading

b) Constructor overloading

c) Method overriding

**d) All the above**

9) Which polymorphism behavior do you see in below class?

class Paint {

// all methods have same name

public void Color(int x) {

}

public void Color(int x, int y) {

}

public void Color(int x, int y, int z) {

}

}

**a) Method overloading**

b) Constructor overloading

c) Method overriding

d) Run time polymorphism

10) Which polymorphism concept is applied to inheritance relationship in java programming?

a) Method overloading

b) Constructor overloading

**c) Method overriding**

d) None

11) Which feature comes under compile time polymorphism?

a) Method overloading

b) Constructor overloading

c) Method overriding

**d) Both A and B**

18) Which statements are true

a) Overriding can be achieved with static methods

b) Final marked methods can be overridden

c) Overloading is runtime.

**d) Return type can change in case of Overloading.**

19)Which statements are true?

a) In case of overloading, binding of objects with methods happens at runtime.

**b) In the case of Dynamic polymorphism, method behavior is decided at runtime.**

c) In the case of Overriding, the creation of objects happen at compile time and these objects are used for calling objects at runtime.

d) In the case of Overriding, it is the responsibility of the compiler to bind the method calls with the method body.

20) The ability to define more than one function with the same name is called?

a) Inheritance

b) Encapsulation

**c) Polymorphism**

d) Abstraction

21) The encapsulation is achieved by combining which ones into a class?

**a) Methods and Attribute**

b) Methods and Object

c) Object and Attribute

d) None of the above

22) Which among the following best describes polymorphism?

**a) It is the ability for a message/data to be processed in more than one form**

b) It is the ability for a message/data to be processed in only 1 form

c) It is the ability for many messages/data to be processed in one way

d) It is the ability for undefined message/data to be processed in at least one way

23)What do you call the languages that support classes but not polymorphism?

a) Class based language

b) Procedure Oriented language

**c) Object-based language**

d) If classes are supported, polymorphism will always be supported

24) If same message is passed to objects of several different classes and all of those can respond in a different way, what is this feature called?

a) Inheritance

b) Overloading

**c) Polymorphism**

d) Overriding

25) What is the output of the following program?

class Test

{

void myMethod()

{

System.out.println("GeeksforGeeks");

}

}

public class Derived extends Test

{

void myMethod()

{

System.out.println("GFG");

}

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Derived object = new Test();

object.myMethod();

}

}

a) GeeksforGeeks

b) GFG

**c) Compilation error**

d) Runtime error

26) When does method overloading is determined?

a) At run time

**b) At compile time**

c) At coding time

d) At execution time

27) Output of this program is :

class PolymorphismDemoClass {

void m1(String x) {

System.out.println("One");

}

}

class PolymorphismDemoClassChild extends PolymorphismDemoClass {

public void m1(String x) {

System.out.println("Two");

super.m1(null);

}

}

public class Test {

public static void main(String[] args){

PolymorphismDemoClass obj = new PolymorphismDemoClassChild();

obj.m1(null);

}

}

**a) Output is : Two, One**

b) Output is : One, Two

c) Compile time error

d) Runtime error

28) Which of these can be overloaded?

a) Methods

b) Constructors

**c) All of the mentioned**

d) None of the mentioned

29) Which of these keywords can be used to prevent Method overriding?

a) static

b) constant

c) protected

**d) final**

30)Which of these is correct way of calling a constructor having no parameters, of superclass A by subclass B?

a) super(void);

b) superclass.();

c) super.A();

**d) super();**