1. Which of the following is not OOPS concept in Java?  
   a) Inheritance  
   b) Encapsulation  
   c) Polymorphism  
   d) Compilation
2. Which of the following is a type of polymorphism in Java?  
   a) Compile time polymorphism  
   b) Execution time polymorphism  
   c) Multiple polymorphism  
   d) Multilevel polymorphism
3. When does method overloading is determined?  
   a) At run time  
   b) At compile time  
   c) At coding time  
   d) At execution time
4. When does Overloading not occur?

a) More than one method with same name but different method signature and different number or type of parameters  
b) More than one method with same name, same signature but different number of signature  
c) More than one method with same name, same signature, same number of parameters but different type  
d) More than one method with same name, same number of parameters and type but different signature

1. Which concept of Java is a way of converting real world objects in terms of class?  
   a) Polymorphism  
   b) Encapsulation  
   c) Abstraction  
   d) Inheritance
2. Which concept of Java is achieved by combining methods and attribute into a class?  
   a) Encapsulation  
   b) Inheritance  
   c) Polymorphism  
   d) Abstraction
3. What is it called if an object has its own lifecycle and there is no owner?  
   a) Aggregation  
   b) Composition  
   c) Encapsulation  
   d) Association
4. What is it called where child object gets killed if parent object is killed?  
   a) Aggregation  
   b) Composition  
   c) Encapsulation  
   d) Association
5. What is it called where object has its own lifecycle and child object cannot belong to another parent object?  
   a) Aggregation  
   b) Composition  
   c) Encapsulation  
   d) Association
6. Method overriding is combination of inheritance and polymorphism?  
   a) True  
   b) false
7. **Why classes are known as abstract data types (ADT)?**

Because classes are user-defined data types

Because it supports the theory of hierarchical classification

Because it allows dynamic binding

Because it uses the concept of data abstraction

1. **Which is not true about the object-oriented approach?**

Emphasis is on data rather than procedure

Data is hidden and cannot be accessed by external functions

Objects communicate through functions

It supports abstract data but not the class

It supports abstract data but not the class

1. An abstract class in Java can be created using the keyword \_\_\_\_.
   1. final
   2. interface
   3. abstract
   4. static
2. To create an Abstract class, the keyword "class" is also required. State TRUE or FALSE.
   1. TRUE
   2. FALSE
3. Can you create an object from an abstract class in Java?
   1. Yes
   2. No

B

Explanation: No. You can not instantiate or create an object from an abstract class.