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|  | **SREE VENKATESWARA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**  **(An UGC Autonomous Institution)**  Accredited by NBA, NAAC with Grade ‘A’ , UGC 2(f) Recognized &ISO 9001:: 2015 Certified  (Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to JNTUA, Ananthapuramu)  ( Polytechnic Wing, recognized by SBTET,Govt. of AP, Institution Code :: 445)  North Rajupalem, Kodavaluru(V&M) , S.P.S.R Nellore (Dt)-524316 | C:\Users\EXAMCELL\Downloads\Desktop\New folder (2)\WhatsApp Image 2024-04-20 at 11.35.48 AM.jpeg |

**Name of the College:** Sree Venkateswara Engineering College **College Coe Code**: SVCN

**Subject:** OOP JAVA  **Subj. Code:23A05303T Branch:AI&DS Year&Sem:II-Isem**

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**1. Which of the following is NOT an access modifier in Java?** [D ]

a) public b) protected c) private d) static

**2. By default, if no access modifier is specified, the access level is:** [C ]

a) public b) private c) default (package-private) d) protected

**3. Which access modifier allows access only within the same class?** [A ]

a) private b) public c) protected d) default

**4. Which modifier allows access across all classes and packages?** [C ]

a) default b) private c) public d) protected

**5. Protected members can be accessed by:**  [ B]

a) Same class only b) Same package and subclasses c) Subclasses only d) All classes

**6. Which modifier provides the least accessibility?** [ D]

a) public b) protected c) default d) private

**7. A class cannot be declared as:**  [D ]

a) public b) default c) protected d) private

**8. Which modifier is suitable for data hiding?**  [C ]

a) public b) protected c) private d) default

**9. The default access level is also known as**: [B ]

a) Public access b) Package-private access c) Global access d) Protected access

**10. Which access modifier allows visibility within the same package only?** [ A]

a) default b) public c) protected d) private

**11. Method overloading is achieved by:**  [C ]

a) Changing method name b) Changing return type only c) Changing parameter list

d) Changing access modifier

**12. Which of the following is NOT true about method overloading?** [ B]

a) Methods must have the same name b) Return type must be different

c) Parameters must be different d) Can exist in same class

**13. Overloading is an example of:** [ B]

a) Run-time polymorphism b) Compile-time polymorphism c) Inheritance d) Abstraction

**14. Which of the following can be different in overloaded methods?** [ D]

a) Number of parameters b) Type of parameters

c) Order of parameters d) All of the above

**15. Can constructors be overloaded in Java?** [A ]

a) Yes b) No

**16. Can we overload the main() method in Java?**  [A ]

a) Yes b) No

**17. Which one is invalid for method overloading?**  [B ]

a) Same name and different parameters

b) Same name and same parameters but different return type

c) Same name and parameters in different order

d) Same name and different number of parameters

**18. Method overloading improves:**  [ A]

a) Code readability b) Execution time c) Compilation speed d) None

19. Can static methods be overloaded in Java? [A ]

a) Yes b) No

**20. Which of the following is an example of overloading?** [A ]

a) add(int, int) and add(double, double) b) add() and subtract()

c) add(int) and add(int) d) None

**21. A constructor in Java is used for:**  [B ]

a) Destroying objects b) Initializing objects c) Overriding methods d) Declaring variables

**22. Constructors have the same name as:** [ B]

a) Any method b) The class name c) The package name d) None

**23. Which of the following is NOT a type of constructor?**  [ D]

a) Default constructor b) Parameterized constructor

c) Copy constructor d) Abstract constructor

**24. If no constructor is defined, Java provides:**  [B ]

a) No constructor b) A default constructor

c) A parameterized constructor d) An abstract constructor

**25. A parameterized constructor:** [ B]

a) Takes no arguments b) Takes arguments

c) Cannot be overloaded d) Cannot be defined in Java

**26. Can a constructor be overloaded?** [ A]

a) Yes b) No

**27. Which constructor is automatically created if not defined?**  [ A]

a) Default constructor b) Copy constructor c) Parameterized constructor d) None

**28. Copy constructor in Java is:** [A ]

a) Explicitly defined by programmer b) Provided by Java by default

c) Not allowed in Java d) A type of destructor

**29. Can constructors be inherited in Java?** [B ]

a) Yes b) No

**30. Which of the following is true about constructors?**  [ C]

a) Constructors can have a return type

b) Constructors cannot be overloaded

c) Constructors are invoked automatically when object is created

d) Constructors are inherited

**31. Which of the following is not a principle of OOP?**  [D ]

a) Encapsulation b) Polymorphism c) Abstraction d) Compilation

**32. Encapsulation in OOP means:** [ A]

a) Hiding data and showing only necessary details

b) Reusing code across classes

c) Providing multiple forms of a method

d) Creating new instances of a class

**33. Which principle allows the same function name to behave differently based on arguments?**

[ B ]

a) Abstraction b) Polymorphism c) Encapsulation d) Inheritance

**34. Abstraction focuses on:** [ A]

a) Hiding implementation details

b) Code reusability

c) Inheriting properties

d) Overloading methods

**35. Which OOP principle allows a child class to use the properties and methods of a parent class?**

[ A ]

a) Inheritance b) Encapsulation c) Polymorphism d) Abstraction

**36. Which OOP principle improves code reusability?**  [ B]

a) Encapsulation b) Inheritance c) Polymorphism d) Abstraction

**37. Runtime polymorphism in Java is achieved by:** [ B]

a) Method overloading b) Method overriding

c) Constructor overloading d) Access modifiers

**38. Which principle binds together data and functions that manipulate the data?**[ C]

a) Abstraction b) Inheritance c) Encapsulation d) Polymorphism

**39. Overloading is an example of:** [ D]

a) Runtime polymorphism b) Compile-time polymorphism

c) Data hiding d) Inheritance

**40. Which principle provides a blueprint for creating objects without specifying their implementation? [ A ]**

a) Abstraction b) Encapsulation c) Inheritance d) Polymorphism

**41. Type casting in Java is used for:** [B ]

a) Changing variable names b) Converting one data type into another

c) Assigning values to constants d) Looping

**42. Which of the following is implicit type casting?** [A ]

a) Widening conversion b) Narrowing conversion

c) Explicit conversion d) None

**43. Converting an int to a double is an example of:** [ B]

a) Narrowing b) Widening c) Boxing d) Unboxing

**44. Converting a double to an int requires:**  [A ]

a) Explicit casting b) Implicit casting c) No casting d) Type inference

4**5. Which operator is used for explicit casting in Java? [B ]**

a) as b) (type) c) cast() d) convert()

**46. Narrowing conversion may cause:**  [A ]

a) Data loss b) Infinite loops c) Compilation error d) Faster execution

**47. Casting from char to int is an example of:**  [ B]

a) Narrowing b) Widening c) Boxing d) None

**48. Autoboxing is:**  [ A]

a) Converting primitive to wrapper class automatically b) Converting wrapper to primitive

c) Casting between two objects d) Type inference

**49. Unboxing refers to:**  [B ]

a) Converting primitive to object b) Converting object to primitive

c) Explicit casting d) None

**50. Which of the following requires explicit casting?** [C ]

a) int to long b) float to double c) double to int d) byte