

# Java OOPs quiz

16 out of 16 correct

1. Which of the following is not an OOPS concept in Java?

- ☐ Inheritance
- ☐ Encapsulation
- ☐ Polymorphism
- ☒ **Compilation**

**Explanation:** There are 4 OOPS concepts in Java. Inheritance, Encapsulation, Polymorphism and Abstraction.

2. What is inheritance in Java?

- ☒ **Inheritance is the process by which one class acquires the properties and behaviours of another class.**
- ☐ Inheritance is the process by which one class acquires the properties and behaviours of all classes.
- ☐ Inheritance is the process by which one object acquires the properties and behaviours of another object.
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3. What is the use of inheritance in Java?

- ☐ To reuse the existing code and avoid rewriting the same code multiple times.
- ☐ To create a new class that is a modified version of an existing class.
- ☐ To share the data members of a class with another class.

☒ All of the above.

4. Can a class inherit the constructor of its parent class in Java?

☐ Yes

☒ No

5. Which keyword is used to inherit a class in Java?

☒ extends

☐ inherit

☐ subclass

☐ acquire

6. What is the difference between inheritance and composition in Java?

☒ Inheritance involves a class acquiring the properties and behaviours of another class, while composition involves a class containing objects of other classes as data members.

☐ Inheritance involves a class containing objects of other classes as data members, while composition involves a class acquiring the properties and behaviours of another class.

☐ Both inheritance and composition involve a class acquiring the properties and behaviours of another class.

☐ Both inheritance and composition involve a class containing objects of other classes as data members.

7. A class member declared protected becomes a member of a subclass of which type?

☐ public member

☒ private member

- ☐ protected member
- ☐ static member

**Explanation:** A class member declared protected becomes a private member of subclass.

8. Which of these is the correct way of inheriting class A by class B?

- ☐ class B + class A {}
- ☐ class B inherits class A {}
- ☒ class B extends A {}
- ☐ class B extends class A {}

9. What is not a type of inheritance?

- ☐ Single inheritance
- ☒ Double inheritance
- ☐ Hierarchical inheritance
- ☐ Multiple inheritance

10. Which of the following is a type of polymorphism in Java?

- ☒ Compile time polymorphism
- ☐ Execution time polymorphism
- ☐ Multiple polymorphism
- ☐ Multilevel polymorphism

**Explanation:** There are two types of polymorphism in Java. Compile time polymorphism (overloading) and runtime polymorphism (overriding).

11. When does method overloading is determined?

- ☐ At run time
- ☒ At compile time
- ☐ At coding time
- ☐ At execution time

**Explanation:** Overloading is determined at compile time. Hence, it is also known as compile time polymorphism.

12. What would be the result if a class extends two interfaces and both have a method with the same name and signature? Let's assume that the class is not implementing that method.

- ☐ Runtime error
- ☒ Compile time error
- ☐ Code runs successfully
- ☐ First called method is executed successfully

**Explanation:** In case of such conflict, the compiler will not be able to link a method call due to ambiguity. It will throw a compile time error.

13. Does Java support multiple level inheritance?

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

**Explanation:** Java supports multiple level inheritance through implementing multiple interfaces.

14. What is the use of the final keyword in Java?

- ☐ When a class is made final, a subclass of it can not be created.
- ☐ When a method is final, it can not be overridden.
- ☐ When a variable is final, it can be assigned value only once.

☒ All of the above

15. Can a class be both abstract and final in Java?

☐ Yes, but it cannot have any abstract methods.

☒ No, a class cannot be both abstract and final.

☐ Yes, but it must be a subclass of another class.

☐ Yes, but it must have at least one abstract method.

16. What is it called if an object has its own lifecycle and there is no owner?

☐ Aggregation

☐ Composition

☐ Encapsulation

☒ Association

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