**Chapter 5:**

**Q1. What is Encapsulation?**

Ans: Encapsulation is the mechanism that binds together code and data it manipulates and keeps both safe from outside interference and misuse.

**Q2.Write the benefit of encapsulation.**

Ans:The benefits of encapsulation are as follows:

1)Protecting data integrity: Encapsulation provides a mechanism to control access to the internal data structures of a data type. This control enables the designer of the data type to restrict access to the internal structures through public methods.

2)Application maintainability: Limiting access to a data type through its public interface enables internals of the data type to be changed without impacting the users of the data type.

**Q5. What do you mean by static input?**

Ans: Since Java SE version 5.0, the Java programming language provides the static import feature that enables unqualified access to static members without having to qualify them with the class name.

**Chapter 6:**

**Q1. What is an Array?**

Ans: Inthe Java programming language, an array is an object even when the away is made up of primitive types and as with other class type.

Array are used to group objects of the same type.

**Q2. How do you define an Array?**

Ans: Array can be declared of any type, either primitive or class.

* An Array of char primitive can be declared as follows:

Char[] s;

* An Array point class object can be declared as follows:

Point[] p;

Array can be declared using the square brackets after the variable name.

Char s[];

Point p[];

**Chapter 7:**

**Q1. What is inheritance?**

Ans: Inheritance is the mechanism for creating one or more subtypes from an existing type. Inheritance allows us to create subclasses from existing.

Inheritance provides:

\* Enables the creation of specialized types.

\* Eliminates duplication.

\* Assists maintainability.

**Q3. What is overriding?**

Ans: overriding, there is relationship between a superclass method and subclass method. Overriding blocks inheritance from the superclass and must have same method signatures.

**Q6. What is polymorphism?**

Ans: Polymorphism is the feature that allows one interface to be used for general class actions.

**Q9. What is the object class?**

Ans: The object class is the root of all classes in the java programming language. Without extends clause declared a class, the complier adds implicitly the code extends Object to the declaration.

**Q11. Job of Final Keyword.**

Ans: final keyword can be used for class, method and variables. A final class cannot be subclassed and it prevents other programmers from subclassing a secure class to invoke insecure methods. A final method can’t be overridden. A final variable can’t change from its initialized value.