

**OOPSJAVA-UNIT2-TEST1**

Total questions: 20

Worksheet time: 40mins

Instructor name: Mr. PRASHANT ATMAKURI

Name

Class

Date

1. In the statement `int x;` What is `x` ?

- a) a class
- b) a data type
- c) an object
- d) a variable

2. In the statement

`Bank tom = new Bank(5000.0);`

Which is the class?

- a) Bank
- b) tom
- c) 5000.0
- d) new

3. In the statement

`Bank tom = new Bank(5000.0);`

Which is the object?

- a) tom
- b) Bank
- c) new
- d) 5000.0

4. In the statement `int x;` What is `int` ?

- a) a variable
- b) a data type
- c) an object
- d) a class

5. How many objects can be made from a class?

- a) All of the above
- b) As many as you want
- c) None, you make classes from objects
- d) one

6. The \_\_\_\_ method executes first in an application, regardless of where you physically place it within its class.
- a) start()
  - b) run()
  - c) main()
  - d) execute()
7. **which package is imported implicitly?**
- a) java.applet
  - b) java.lang
  - c) java.util
  - d) java.io
8. Classes in Java are:
- a) Where students learn
  - b) None of these
  - c) Dungeons and Dragons Character types
  - d) Abstract data types, used as a template of objects
9. To create an object in java we use the keyword new.
- a) True
  - b) False
10. Which is the fundamental unit of OOP?
- a) Object
  - b) Class
11. Class is a\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Instance / blue print
  - b) blue print / Template
  - c) object / Template
12. `<class name><Object name>=new <class name>();`  
This is syntax of creating \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) object
  - b) method
  - c) class
  - d) function

13. `TextBook English=new Textbook();`  
In the above snippet, `TextBook` is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Data member
  - b) Class
  - c) Object
  - d) Member function
14. `TextBook English=new Textbook();`  
In the above snippet, `English` is an \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Class
  - b) Object
  - c) Class name
  - d) Member function
15. The process of binding data and functions is called as
- a) Encapsulation
  - b) Abstraction
  - c) Polymorphism
  - d) Inheritance
16. The process of hiding the implementation details from the user is called
- a) Polymorphism
  - b) Abstraction
  - c) Inheritance
  - d) Encapsulation
17. A class can have any number of objects
- a) true
  - b) neither true nor false
  - c) cannot say
  - d) false
18. The OOPs concept, exposing only necessary information to users or clients is known as
- a) Abstraction
  - b) Polymorphism
  - c) Inheritance
  - d) Insulation

19. Predict the output of following Java program?

```
class Test {  
  int i;  
}  
class Main {  
  public static void main(String args[]) {  
    Test t;  
    System.out.println(t.i);  
  }  
}
```

- a) Compiler Error
- b) 0
- c) Run Time Error
- d) garbage value

20. Predict the output of following Java program

```
class Test  
{ int i;  
}  
class Main  
{ public static void main(String args[])  
{ Test t = new Test();  
  System.out.println(t.i);  
}}}
```

- a) 0
- b) Garbage Value
- c) Compiler Error
- d) Runtime error

## Answer Keys

- |                       |  |                      |
|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1. d) a variable      | 2. a) Bank   | 3. a) tom            |
| 4. b) a data type     | 5. b) As many as you want                                | 6. c) main()         |
| 7. b) java.lang       | 8. d) Abstract data types, used as a template of objects | 9. a) True           |
| 10. a) Object         | 11. b) blue print / Template                             | 12. a) object        |
| 13. b) Class          | 14. b) Object  | 15. a) Encapsulation |
| 16. b) Abstraction    | 17. a) true  | 18. a) Abstraction   |
| 19. a) Compiler Error | 20. a) 0   |                      |

