

Worksheet

Name:

Roll No: Class: Section:

Date:

INTRODUCTION TO OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING CONCEPTS

Chapter-1

1. Differentiate between the following.

- (a) POP and OOP
- (b) Abstraction and Encapsulation
- (c) Superclass and Subclass
- (d) Low-level language and high-level language

2. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- (a) The process of combining data and functions that enables them to be together as a single entity is called
 - (i) Inheritance ☐
 - (ii) Encapsulation ☐
 - (iii) Classification ☐
 - (iv) Attributes ☐
- (b) In procedural programming, the stress is laid on
 - (i) Class ☐
 - (ii) Function ☐
 - (iii) Data ☐
 - (iv) Object ☐
- (c) The process by which a class acquires the properties from another class is called
 - (i) Polymorphism ☐
 - (ii) Inheritance ☐
 - (iii) Abstraction ☐
 - (iv) Object ☐
- (d) is a set of objects that has common attributes and common behavior.
 - (i) Abstraction ☐
 - (ii) Encapsulation ☐
 - (iii) Class ☐
 - (iv) Function ☐
- (e) The base class is known as
 - (i) Sub class ☐
 - (ii) Super class ☐
 - (iii) Instances ☐
 - (iv) Object ☐

3. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) Using a function for multiple operations is called as
- (b) principle of object-oriented programming promotes reusability.
- (c) Feature of wrapping and as a single unit is called encapsulation.
- (d) The meaning of the first O in OOP is