

Worksheet

Name:
Roll No: Class: Section:
Date:

CLASS AS THE BASIS OF ALL COMPUTATION

Chapter-10

1. Answer the following questions.

- What do you mean by data members? What are the different types of data members?
- Why do we use the "this" keyword?
- Why is an object ? Write the statement to create an object of a class.
- What are access specifiers? Also, name its types.
- Which keyword is used if the instance variable name and the local variable name are the same?

2. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- A class object is also known as:

(i) Identifier	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Instance variable	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Specifier	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Modifier	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which of the following statements is the most appropriate for the private members?

(i) They are visible outside of the class in which they are defined.	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) They can be used in the sub-classes.	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) They are only visible in the class in which they are declared.	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) None of the above.	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which of the following keywords are used to control access to a class member?

(i) Default	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Abstraction	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Protected	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Interface	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Which of the members can be accessed globally?

(i) Private	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Public	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Protected	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) All of the above	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Fill in the blanks.

- A user-defined data type can be created by using a/an
- keyword represents the current object in the member method.
- members are accessible from anywhere in the program.
- If no access specifier is mentioned then specifier is referred by default.
- Two attributes required for class declaration are the keyword 'class' and the