

PRINCIPLES OF OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

- A constructor in object-oriented programming is used for:

a. Destroying an object	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Initializing an object	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Copying an object	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Calling a parent class	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The process of defining multiple methods with the same name but different parameters is known as:

a. Function overloading	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Function overriding	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Dynamic binding	<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Data hiding	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Fill in the Blanks

- The concept of one interface and multiple implementations is known as
- A function with the same name in a derived class that overrides the base class function is called
- The function used to destroy an object after its use is called

C. Match the Following

Column A

- Constructor
- Destructor
- Function Overloading
- Function Overriding

Column B

- Function used to destroy an object after its use
- Multiple functions with the same name but different parameters
- Redefining a function in a derived class
- Special function used to initialize an object

D. Short Questions

- Explain dynamic binding with an example.
- What is the difference between a class and an object?
- Why is encapsulation important in OOP?