



Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V2
Topic	Association	Last updated on	21 March 2025

1. Which type of relationship indicates that classes can interact but are not dependent on each other?

- a. Aggregation
- b. Composition
- c. Association
- d. Inheritance

Ans: c. Association

Explanation: Association indicates that classes can interact but don't depend on each other. They are independent.

2. In which relationship does one class contain the other, but both can exist independently?

- a. Aggregation
- b. Composition
- c. Inheritance
- d. Association

Ans: a. Aggregation

Explanation: Aggregation is when one class contains another, but both can exist independently.

3. What do relationships between classes describe in Java?

- a. How classes are inherited
- b. How classes are related to each other
- c. How methods are called
- d. How classes are defined

Ans: b. How classes are related to each other

Explanation: Relationships between classes in Java describe how classes are related to each other.



Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V2
Topic	Association	Last updated on	21 March 2025

4. What does Association mean in Java?

- a. One class depends on the other
- b. One class controls the lifecycle of the other
- c. A connection between two classes
- d. One class inherits from another

Ans: c. A connection between two classes

Explanation: Association in Java means a connection between two classes, where they can interact but are independent.

5. In Association, what happens to the lifecycle of associated objects?

- a. They are dependent on each other
- b. They share the same lifecycle
- c. They are independent of each other
- d. They are destroyed together

Ans: c. They are independent of each other

Explanation: In Association, the lifecycle of associated objects is independent of each other.

6. What does unidirectional association mean?

- a. Both classes are aware of each other
- b. One class knows about the other, but not vice versa
- c. The relationship is only one-way
- d. There is no relationship between classes

Ans: b. One class knows about the other, but not vice versa

Explanation: Unidirectional association means one class knows about the other, but not vice versa.



Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V2
Topic	Association	Last updated on	21 March 2025

7. What does bidirectional association mean?

- a. Only one class knows about the other
- b. Both classes are aware of each other
- c. There is no relationship between the classes
- d. One class controls the lifecycle of the other

Ans: b. Both classes are aware of each other

Explanation: Bidirectional association means both classes are aware of each other.

8. Which of the following is true about association in Java?

- a. It implies ownership between two classes
- b. It requires both classes to share the same lifecycle
- c. The associated objects have independent lifecycles
- d. The classes must be in the same package

Ans: c. The associated objects have independent lifecycles

Explanation: In association, objects of the related classes can exist independently of each other.

9. In which association type are the objects' lifecycles independent?

- a. Aggregation
- b. Composition
- c. Association
- d. Inheritance

Ans: c. Association

Explanation: In association, the objects' lifecycles are independent of each other.



Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V2
Topic	Association	Last updated on	21 March 2025

10. What does association establish in Java?

- a. A relationship between methods
- b. A relationship between two separate classes through their objects
- c. A relationship between variables
- d. A relationship between constructors

Ans: b. A relationship between two separate classes through their objects

Explanation: Association in Java establishes a relationship where objects of different classes can interact with each other.

11. Which of the following is a type of relationship that can exist in association?

- a. One to one
- b. One to many
- c. Many to many
- d. All of the above

Ans: d. All of the above

Explanation: Association in Java can have various types of relationships, such as one-to-one, one-to-many, and many-to-many.

12. In a one-to-one relationship in association, how many objects of each class are involved?

- a. One object of each class
- b. Many objects of each class
- c. One object of one class and many objects of the other
- d. Many objects of one class and no objects of the other

Ans: a. One object of each class

Explanation: In a one-to-one relationship in association, there is one object of each class involved.



Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V2
Topic	Association	Last updated on	21 March 2025

13. In a one-to-many relationship in association, how many objects of the second class are related to the first class?

- a. One object of the second class
- b. Many objects of the second class
- c. No objects of the second class
- d. The relationship is undefined

Ans: b. Many objects of the second class

Explanation: In a one-to-many relationship in association, one object of the first class is related to many objects of the second class.

14. Which of the following best describes a "many-to-many" relationship in association?

- a. One object of each class is related
- b. One object of one class is related to many objects of the other class
- c. Many objects of each class are related to many objects of the other class
- d. No objects are related

Ans: c. Many objects of each class are related to many objects of the other class

Explanation: In a many-to-many relationship, multiple objects from each class are associated with multiple objects of the other class.

15. Which of the following are forms of association in Java?

- a. Aggregation and Composition
- b. Inheritance and Polymorphism
- c. Encapsulation and Abstraction
- d. Method overloading and overriding

Ans: a. Aggregation and Composition

Explanation: Aggregation and Composition are both forms of association in Java, where objects of different classes are related.



Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Interview Skills in Programming V2
Topic	Association	Last updated on	21 March 2025

16. What type of relationship does Composition represent in Java?

- a. A strong "has-a" relationship where one class cannot exist without the other
- b. A weak "has-a" relationship where the classes can exist independently
- c. A "part-of" relationship with no dependency between classes
- d. A relationship where classes only interact but are independent

Ans: a. A strong "has-a" relationship where one class cannot exist without the other

Explanation: In composition, one class contains another, and the contained class cannot exist without the parent class.

17. What does Aggregation represent in Java?

- a. A "part-of" relationship where one class is part of another class
- b. A "has-a" relationship where one class can exist independently of the other
- c. A relationship where objects depend on each other for existence
- d. A relationship where one class is a subclass of the other

Ans: b. A "has-a" relationship where one class can exist independently of the other

Explanation: In aggregation, one class contains another, but both can exist independently.

18. Which form of association is stronger in terms of object dependency?

- a. Aggregation
- b. Composition
- c. Inheritance
- d. Association

Ans: b. Composition

Explanation: Composition represents a stronger form of association because the contained objects depend on the parent class for their existence.