CS304 Quiz 2

Suppose derived class is inherited from base class. What happens when a derived class object is created?

The constructor of base class is executed before the constructor of derived class.

Suppose str1, str2 and str3 are objects of class String. Choose appropriate declaration of overloaded assignment operator for the following statement to work correctly.

str1 = str2 = str3;

String& operator =(const String &);

In C++, which of the following is defined as stream insertion operator?

<<

Choose correct declaration of overloaded inequality (!=) operator for class String as non-member friend function.

None of the given options

Relationship in which child object gets destroyed if parent object is destroyed.

Composition

How the information hidden within an object can be accessed?

Through its interface

Which of the following defines default constructor for class "Student"?

Student() {//...

}

The sub-object's life is not dependent on the life of master class in _____.

Aggregation

Hiding the implementation details makes program:

Easy to understand

The functions defined inside the class are by default _____.

Inline

Which of the following statement is TRUE about static function of a class?

It is used to access static data members.

Deconstruct is a function which has the same name as that of class but starts with a—– sign

~

'this' pointer cannot be passed implicitly to _____ functions.

Static Member

Which of the following can be the behavior of an object “Usman”?

Eat

In Object Oriented programming, objects communicate with each other through _____

Messages

Constructor is used to_____the objects of a class.

Initialize

Which of the following is NOT an access specifier in C++?

Hidden

The other name of subtyping is _____.

Extension

Suppose a class does not have any constructor. What will happen when an object of this class is created?

Compiler will call implicit default constructor.

In case when we define the function outside the class then we must use the keyword _____ to make the function inline.

Inline

In constant member function the type of this pointer is:

Constant pointer to constant data

In _____, base class can be replaced by the derived class.

Extension

We can get the address of a variable stored in a pointer using _____:

& symbol

A child inherits characteristics from its _____.

Parent

Which of the following function declaration is correct to overload the + operator as member function in Complex class?

Complex operator +(const Complex & rhs);

Which of the following is not true about constant member function?

All of the given options

What is the general syntax of overloading Unary Operator as member function of the class?

TYPE & operator OP ();

_____ is creating objects of one class inside another class.

Composition

Which of the following is true about constructor?

All of the given option

Memory is allocated to non static members only, when

Object is created

A child inherit characteristics from its ?

parents

A post-fix unary operator is implemented in C++ member function with

1 dummy int arguments

Which of the following is the example of objects in school?

Books , pages

Suppose student is a class, which of the following constructor with one parameter for class student?

Student()

If you have three classes in a C++ program A, B, and C where class A inherits from class B, then class _____ contains all the characteristics of class _____.

A, C

In ____ base class can be replaced by the derived class.

Extension

The concept of derived class is involved in _____

inheritance

Suppose person is a class which of the following statement defines an object of class person?

Create person object

Which of the following is true about Accessor Functions?

They are also used to access private data of the object.

It can be used to set private data member of the class

It can be used to get private data member of the class

All of the given options.

The other name of subtyping is

Extension

Which of the following statement best describes the constructor

constructor is used to initialize the data member of a class.

Which of the following is true about inline function?

It is used by compilers to improve efficiency of the program

Which of the following is defined as stream extraction operator in c++?

>>

An object has ___ interface(s)

One or more than one

Which of the following is an advantage of encapsulation?

Better understanding

Which of the following represents the two-way association?

Employee works for the company

___ is the weakest link between object.

Simple association

Which of the following statement is NOT true about static variable of a class?

In composition _____ are called from composing objects to compound objects.

Constructor

In OOP we can achieve reusability though _____

Inheritance

Generalization is implemented through

Inheritance

Suppose str1, str2, and str3 are objects of class string. Choose appropriate declaration of overloaded assignment operator for the following statement to work correctly.

String& operator=(const String &)

In C++ which of the following is defined as stream insertion operator.

<<

Abstraction hides the ___ details.

Relevant

Minimum classes required in a program for implementing multiple inheritance.

3

Composition is _____ and aggregation is _____ relationship.

Strong, weak

Minimum classes required for implementing multiple inheritance.

At least 3

We can access a private static variable through.

Static data member

The process of extracting common characteristics from two or more classes and combining them into a generalized superclass is called ___

Generalization

Which of the following is true about polymorphism?

All of the given

Which of the following can be the behavior of an object “Usman”?

Eat

Composition is ____ relationship

Part whole

Which of the following is a strong relationship?

Composition

Which of the following defines default constructor for class student?

Student(){/…

}

This car is composed of wheels. What is the relationship between car and wheels?

Composition

In ____ base class can be replaced by the derived class.

Extension

___ defines the order of evaluation of an operator is an expression.

Operator precedence

In composition __ are called from composing objects to composed objects.

Destructor

How many objects of a given class may be constructed in an application?

As many as the application asks for

Relationship in which child object gets destroyed, If parent object is destroyed.

Composition

Which of the following is not true about constructor?

Constructor is a special function which can have different name than class name.

Suppose test is a class, void show() is its public member function. which of the following is correct call of show() function using Test pointer ptr?

ptr->show()

Which of the following features of OOP is used to deal with only relevant details?

Abstraction

In C++ the subscript operator must be overloaded as a ___ of the class, with one parameter of ___ type.

Member function, int

Identify the abstract class from the given statement

“vehicle class is base class. Bus, Car and truck are derived classes”

Vehicle

How can we differentiate between constructor and destructors?

Destructor are preceded by a tilde(~) symbol and constructor are not preceded with any symbol.

If you do not initialize static variable of int type then it is automatically initialized with ____

0

Choose the correct statement

All of the given options

___ associates the objects of the exact two classes.

Binary association

Which of the following is the advantage of inheritance?

Reusability

Member function defined inside a class declaration are __ by default

Public

In Object Oriented programming objects communicate with each other through ____

Messages

____ associates the objects of the exact three classes.

Ternary Association

An objects has attributes, operations and _____

Unique identity

In C++ which of the following keywords works only with constructors?

Explicit

Which of the following allows to reuse characteristics of more than one parent class?

Multiple Inheritance

How many objects are involved in the Binary association?

2

Which of the following features of OOP is used to deal with only relevant details?

Abstraction

The overloaded '-' operator for complex class will be called with reference to ___ in the following statement

Complex C3 = C1 – C2

Complex

Static data member is declared __

Inside the class

Class is blue print of ___

Object

Which of the following is true about inline functions?

All of the given options

How many objects can be created once a class is declared?

As many as needed

Suppose you have following C++ statements

int oldValue=10

intviewValue * ++ old/Value

What will be the value of old/Value and new/Value after executing above statement?

old/Value=11, new/Value=11

In ___ base class can't always be replaced by the derived class.

Specialization

Which of the following will happen when a constant function tries to change the value of data members of the class?

Complex time error will occur

_____ is set of functions of an objects exposed to other objects.

Interface

How many objects are involved in the Ternary association?

3

Mermaid is an example of

Multiple inheritance

Which of the following is the correct syntax of declaring static variable 'count' of type int?

static int count

Which of the following operators operate on one operand?

Unary Operators

Object Data includes ___

Both static and attributes of an objects

In case when we define the function outside the class then we must use the keyword ___ to make function inline.

Inline

An abstract class is useful when
Select correct option:
no classes should be derived from it.
there are multiple paths from one derived class to another.
no objects should be instantiated from its.
you want to defer the declaration of the class.

In resolution order compiler search firstly _____.
Select correct option:
Generic Template
Partial Specialization
Complete Specialization
Ordinary function

template<> class Vector{ void** p; //.... void*& operator[] ((int i); };
Select correct option:
This specialization can then be used as the common implimentation for all Vectors of pointers.
This spcialization can then be used as the all type implimentation for one type classes.
This specialization can then be used double type pointers.
This specialization should be used for Vectors of all type int types.

In private inheritance derived class pointer can be assigned to base class pointer in,
Select correct option:
Main function
In derived class member and friend functions
In base class member and friend functions
None of the given options

Which statement will be true for concrete class?
it implements an virtual concept.
it can be instantiated
it cannot be instantiated
none of given

Target of a _____ function call is determined at run time.
Select correct option:
instance
virtual
operator
none of given

The Specialization pattern after the name says that this specialization is to be used for every___.
Select correct option:

data types
meta types
virtual types
pointers type

c++ dynamic binding and polymorphism will be achieved when member function will be __.
Select correct option:
private
public
virtual
inline

Consider the code below, class class1{ protected: void func1(); }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ____ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

Consider the code below, class class1{ protected: int i; }; class class2 : protected class1 { }; Then int member i of class1 is ____ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

Consider the code below, class class1{ private: void func1(); }; class class2 : private class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ____ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected

private
none of the given options

Target of a _____ function call is determined at run time.

Select correct option:
instance
virtual
operator
none of given

The Specialization pattern after the name says that this specialization is to be used for every__.
Select correct option:
data types
meta types
virtual types
pointers type

c++ dynamic binding and polymorphism will be achieved when member function will be __.
Select correct option:
private
public
virtual
inline

Consider the code below, class class1{ protected: void func1(); }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ___ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

Consider the code below, class class1{ protected: int i; }; class class2 : protected class1 { }; Then int member i of class1 is ___ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected

private
none of the given options

Consider the code below, class class1{ private: void func1(); }; class class2 : private class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ___ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

Target of a ____ function call is determined at run time.
Select correct option:
instance
virtual
operator
none of given

Consider the following statements: 1) int iArray[5]; 2) int *pArr = iArray;
Select correct option:
These statements will compile successfully
Error in first statement
Error in second statement
None of given options

Consider the code below, class class1{ private: int i; }; class class2 : private class1 { }; Then int member i of class1 is ___ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

If there is a pointer, p, to objects of a base class, and it contains the address of an object of a derived class, and both classes contain a virtual member function, ding(), then the statement p->ding(); will cause the version of ding() in the __ class to be executed.
Select correct option:
base
derived
virtual
implemented

A class template may inherit from another class template.
Select correct option:
True
False

Derived class can inherit from public base class as well as private and protected base classes
Select correct option:
True
False
Two functions with same names, parameters and return type can exist in,
Select correct option:
Function overloading
Function overriding
Operator overloading
None of these options

Consider the code below, class class1{ private: int i; }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Then int member i of class1 is ___ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

Target of a ____ function call is determined at run time.
Select correct option:
instance
virtual
operator
none of given

A class template may inherit from another class template.
Select correct option:
True
False

A function call is resolved at run-time in_____
Select correct option:
non-virtual member function
virtual member function
Both non-virtual member and virtual member function.
None of given

hello

A class hierarchy
Select correct option:
shows the same relationships as an organization chart.
describes “has a” relationships.
describes “is a kind of” relationships.
shows the same relationships as a family tree.

Consider the code below, class class1{ public: int i; }; class class2 : public class1 { };
Then int member i of class1 is ___ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

Consider the code below, class c1{ }; class c2 : public c1 { }; class c3 : public c2 { };
Then c1 is,
Select correct option:
Direct base class of c3
Direct child class of c3
Direct base class of c2
Direct child class of c2

A class can inherit from more then one class is called.
Select correct option:
Simple inheritance
Multiple inheritances

Single inheritance
Double inheritance
template<> class Vector{ void** p; //.... void*& operator[] ((int i); };
Select correct option:

This specialization can then be used as the common implimentation for all Vectors of pointers.
This spcialization can then be used as the all type implimentation for one type classes.
This specialization can then be used double type pointers.
This specialization should be used for Vectors of all type int types.

Consider the code below, class class1{ public: int i; }; class class2 : protected class1 { }; Then int member i of class1 is ___ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

Consider the code below, class class1{ private: void func1(); }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ___ in class2,
Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

Templates automatically create different versions of a function, depending on user input.
Select correct option:
True
False

_____ Binding means that target function for a call is selected at run time
Select correct option:
Automatic
Dynamic
Static
Dramatic

When we create objects, then space is allocated to:

Member function

Access specifier

Data member

None of given

There is only one form of copy constructor.

True

False

Which of the following features of OOP is used to deal with only relevant details?

Abstraction

Information hiding

Object

_____ Binding means that targets function for a call is selected at compile time.

Static

Dynamic

Automatic

None of given

A Class hierarchy

Shows the same relationships as an organization chart

Describes “has a” relationships.

Describes “is a kind of” relationships.

Shows the same relationships as a family tree

In C++, we declare a function virtual by preceding the function header with keyword “Inline”

True

False

It is illegal to make objects of one class members of another class.

True

False

In Resolution order compiler search firstly_____.

Generic Template

Partial Specification

Complete Specification

Ordinary function

Derived class can inherit from public base class as well as private and protected base classes

True

False

Which line will produce error. Class phone: Private Transmit, private Receiver { } 1.int main () 2. { 3.phone obj; 4.Tranmit*obj1 = &obj; 5.Received obj2 = &obj; 6.}

3rd line will produce error

4th line will produce error
3rd and 4th line will produce error.
5th line will produce error.

Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to _____.

Structure programming

Procedural programming
Generic programming

None of the given

A template argument is preceded by the keyword_____.

Vector
Class

Template

Type*

Friends are used exactly the same for template and non-template classes.

True
False

A function template must have a parameter
True

False

Child class can call constructor of its,
Direct base class

Indirect base class

Both direct and indirect base classes

None of these.

Which statement will be true for concrete class?

It implements an virtual concept.

It can be instantiated

It cannot be instantiated

None of given

A class D can be derived from a class C, which is derived froma class B, which is derived from a class A

True

False

Adding a derived class to a base class requires fundamental changes to the base class.

True

False

A Class or class template can have member _____ that are themselves templates.

Variable

Function

Objects

None of given

Which will be the Primary task or tasks of generic programming?

Categorize the abstractions in a domain into concepts

Implement generic algorithms based on the concepts

Build concrete models of the concepts
All of given

The default inheritance mode is,
Public inheritance

Protected Inheritance

Private Inheritance

None of these options

If there is a pointer, p, to objects of a base class, and it contains the address of an object of a derived class, and both classes contain a virtual member function, ding(), then the statement p->ding(); will cause the version of ding() in the _____class to be executed.

Base

Derived
Virtual

Implemented

A class template _____

Facilitates reuse of class

Does not facilitate reuse of class

Sender of the message does not need to know the exact class of receiver in_____.

Abstraction

Polymorphism

Inheritance

none of the given

CS304 Object Oriented Programming Solved MCQs from Quiz 2 a

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 1. Select correct line of code for inheritance relationship between “Gender” class and “Male” class. “Gender” is parent class while “Male” is child class.
class Male: public Gender
class Gender: public Male
class Male:: public Gender
class Gender:: public Male

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 2. In_____, a pointer or reference to an object is created inside a class.
Aggregation
Composition
Inheritance
Association

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 3.Select correct line of code for inheritance relationship between “Person” class and “Supervisor” class. “Person” is parent class while “Supervisor” is child class.
class Supervisor: public Person
class Person: public Supervisor
class Supervisor:: public Person
class Person:: public Supervisor

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 4.The direction specifies which object contains the other object. In composition direction is must.
No
Yes

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 5. Select correct line of code for inheritance relationship between “Keys” class and “SpecialKeys” class. “Person” is parent class while “SpecialKeys” is child class.
class SpecialKeys: public Keys
class Keys: public SpecialKeys
class SpecialKeys:: public Keys
class Keys:: public SpecialKeys

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 6. “Keyboard” class is composed of “keys” class. What will be the order of execution of constructor of “Keyboard” class and “Keys” class?
First Detructor::Keys..

Second Destructor::Keyboard..
First Destructor:: Keyboard..
Second Destructor:: Keys..

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 7. Identify which of the following overloaded operator function's declaration is appropriate for the given call? Rational_number_1 + 2.325 Where Rational_number_1 is an object of user defined class Rational_number.
Rational_number operator+(Rational_number & obj);
None of the given choices
Rational_number operator+(Rational_number &obj, double& num);
operator+(double& obj);

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 8. In _____ a pointer or reference to an object is created inside a class
Aggregation
Composition
Seperation
None of the given

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 9. Sub-Object can not be initialized using the constructor
True
False

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 10. Let Suppose a class Student with objects std1, std2, and std3. For the statement std3 = std1 - std2 to work correctly, if the overloaded - operator must
take two arguments.
None of the given choices
take single argument
take three arguments

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 11. Copy constructor is called when:
An object is created in term of pre existence object
An object is created
An object is initialized
None of the given

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 12. Which of the following operator doesn't take any argument if overloaded?
/
-
+
None of the given choices

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 13. “A fan has wings”. Which type of relationship exists between fan and wings?
Aggregation
Association

Composition
Inheritance

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 14. What type of relationship exists between "Account" class and "SavingAccount" class?
Inheritance
Composition
Aggregation
Association

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 15. Select correct line of code for inheritance relationship between "Nationality" class and "Citizen" class. "Nationality" is parent class while "Citizen" is child class.
class Citizen: public Nationality
class Nationality: public Citizen
class Citizen:: public Nationality
class Nationality:: public Citizen

CS304 Object Oriented Programming 16.To initialize an array of objects, only _____ will be called
Defualt Constructor
Overloaded Constructor
Default Object
None of the above

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1. **We can have _____ type of member functions in a class.**
    1. Public
    2. Private
    3. Protected
    4. All of the given
2. **Which of the following is NOT casting operator in C++ standard?**
    1. static_cast
    2. var_cast
    3. dynamic_cast
    4. reinterpret_cast
3. **Which of the following types of Inheritance is used to model "Implemented in terms of" relationship?**

1. Public
2. Private
3. Protected
4. Confidential

4. In case of protected inheritance, public members of base class will be _____ in derived class?

1. private
2. public
3. protected
4. hidden

5. In C++ by default access of classes is _____.

1. Private
2. Protected
3. Public
4. None of the given

6. If there is a pointer p to objects of a base class , and it contains the address of an object of a derived class, and both classes contain a virtual member function, ding(), then the statement p->ding(); will cause the version of ding() in the _____ class to be executed.

1. base
2. derived
3. virtual
4. implemented

7. Suppose we have defined derived class copy constructor but have not defined base class copy constructor then compiler will,

1. Use base class default constructor
2. Generate base class copy constructor itself
3. Use base class assignment operator
4. None of the given

8. In case of private inheritance, private members of base class will be _____ in derived class.

1. private
2. public
3. protected
4. hidden

9. A template argument is preceded by the keyword _____.

1. vector
2. class
3. template
4. type*

10. _____ Binding means that target function for a call is selected at compile time.

1. Static
2. Dynamic
3. Automatic
4. None of the given

11. In case of public inheritance, protected members of base class will be _____ in derived class.

1. private
2. public
3. Protected
4. hidden

12. A template provides a convenient way to make a family of

1. variables and data members
2. functions and classes
3. classes and exceptions
4. programs and algorithms

13. Function overriding is done in context of,

1. Single class

2. Single derived class
3. Single base class
4. Derived and base class

14. Which of the following is TRUE.

1. Derived class pointer can be used as Base class pointer
2. Base class pointer can be used as Derived class pointer
3. Both of these options
4. None of the given

15. The default inheritance mode is,

1. Public inheritance
2. Protected inheritance
3. Private inheritance
4. None of the given

16. In Protected Inheritance the public members of base class become _____ in derived class.

1. Public
2. Private
3. Protected
4. None of the given

17. In resolution order compiler search firstly _____.

1. Generic Template
2. Partial Specialization
3. Complete Specialization
4. Ordinary function

18. Compiler generated copy constructor performs _____.

1. Shallow copy
2. Deep copy
3. Both Shallow and Deep copy
4. None of the given

19. A pure virtual function is a virtual function that

1. causes its class to be abstract.
2. returns nothing.
3. is used in a derived class.
4. takes no arguments.

20. Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to _____.

1. Structure programming
2. procedural programming
3. generic programming
4. None of the given

21. In C++ generic programming is done using _____.

1. Procedures
2. Packages
3. Templates
4. None of the given

22. Consider the code below,

```
class class1{
private:
void func1();
};
class class2 : private class1 {
};
```

Function func1 of class1 is _____ in class2.

1. public
2. protected
3. private
4. None of the given

23. When derived class has user defined assignment operator.

1. Compiler itself calls base class assignment operator.
2. Compiler itself calls base class copy constructor.
3. Compiler itself calls base class default constructor.

4. Compiler does nothing.

24. A Child class can call constructor of its parent class through,

1. Its constructor initialization list
2. Its constructor body
3. Both from its constructor initialization list or body
4. Can not call the constructor of its parent class

25. Consider the code below,

```
class class1{
public:
int i;
};
class class2 : public class1 {
};
```

Then int member i of class1 is _____ in class2.

1. public
2. protected
3. private
4. None of the given

26. Consider the code below,

```
class class1{
protected:
int i;
};
class class2 : private class1 {
};
```

Then int member i of class1 is _____ in class2.

1. public
2. protected
3. private
4. None of the given

27. Static casting is,

1. Implicit way of calling base class functions from derived class
2. Explicit way of calling base class functions from derived class
3. Both of the given
4. None of the given

28. How many objects of a given class may be constructed in an application?

1. Only one per constructor.
2. As many as the application asks for
3. Only one per class
4. One object per variable

29. The other name of specialization is _____.

1. Restriction
2. Extension
3. Dependency
4. Subtyping

30. How can we differentiate between constructors and destructors?

1. Destructors have a return type but Constructors do not have return type.
2. Destructors can't be defined by the programmer, but Constructors can be defined by the programmer.
3. Destructors are preceded with a tilde (~) symbol, and constructors are not preceded with any symbol.
4. Destructors are exactly same as Constructors in syntax.

31. How many entities are there in the following scenario? Ali lives in the house that is near the tree and he also drives his car.

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

32. Which of the following is True about Destructor?

1. It is used to free memory that is allocated through dynamic allocation.
2. Free memory allocated using new operator by over self in destructor.
3. It is used to perform house keeping operations.
4. All of the given

33. How many objects are involved in the N-ary association?

1. More than 1
2. More than 2
3. More than 3
4. More than 4

34. Which of the following can be the behavior of an object "Usman"?

1. Name
2. Age
3. Address
4. Eat

35. In C++, Composition is a relationship between _____ and _____ objects.

1. Parent, child
2. Base, derived
3. Whole, part
4. All of the given

36. If you have three classes in a C++ program A, B, and C where class A inherits from class B, then class _____ contains all the characteristics of class _____.

1. B, A
2. A, B
3. A, C
4. B, C

37. In case when we define the function outside the class then we must use the keyword _____ to make the function inline.

1. requestin
2. inlineout
3. inline
4. defineinline

38. Mermaid is an example of:

1. Single inheritance
2. Polymorphism
3. Specialization
4. Multiple Inheritance

39. Assignment operators are:

1. Left associative
2. Right associative
3. Left and right associative
4. Non associative

40. Generalization is _____ approach.

1. Bottom-up
2. Top-bottom
3. Right-Left
4. Left-Right

41. The _____ tells the compiler what task the function will be performing.

1. Function declaration
2. Function calling
3. Function definition
4. None of the given

42. Suppose str1, str2 and str3 are objects of class String. Choose appropriate declaration of overloaded assignment operator for the following statement to work correctly.

1. void operator =(const String &);
2. String& operator =(const String &);
3. String& overload =(const String &);
4. void op =(const String &);

43. In operator overloading, which of the following operator takes one or no argument.

1. ++
2. *
3. %
4. <<

44. Class is blueprint of _____.

1. Interface
2. Class
3. Objects
4. Model

45. Polymorphism makes the system:

1. reusable
2. flexible
3. faster
4. All of the given

46. If class B inherits from class A then it contains all characteristics of _____.

1. Class B
2. Class A
3. No inheritance
4. None of the given

47. What is meant by multiple inheritance?

1. Deriving a base class from derived class
2. Deriving a derived class from base class
3. Deriving a derived class from more than one base class
4. None of the given

48. In C++, which of the following operator can only be overloaded as a member function of the class?

1. Equality Operator: ==
2. Inequality Operator: !=
3. Function Operator: ()
4. Stream Extraction Operator: >>

49. Insertion operator is _____ associative.

1. Right to Left
2. Left to Right
3. Left to Left
4. Right to Right

50. In expression c1*c2+c3-c4 which of the following will be executed in first order?

1. c1*c2
2. c2+c3
3. c3-c4
4. c1-c4

51. Suppose for a class String, assignment operator is overloaded with following declaration.
void operator =(const String &);
What will happen when we will write following statement in main()?
str1 = str2 = str3;
Where, str1, str2 and str3 are objects of class String.

1. Program will compile successfully.
2. Compiler will generate compile time error.
3. Run time error will be generated.
4. None of the given

52. Identify the abstract class from the given statement:

"Vehicle class is base class. Bus, Car, and Truck are derived classes"

1. Vehicle
2. Bus
3. Car
4. Truck

53. Which of the following operators operate on one operand?

1. Binary Operators
2. Unary Operators
3. Ternary Operator
4. All of the given

54. Subtyping means that derived class is behaviorally _____ with the base class.

1. Same
2. Compatible
3. Different
4. Incompatible

55. In _____, Base class can't always be replaced by the derived class.

1. Aggregation
2. Inheritance
3. Specialization
4. Extension

56. The overloaded '-' operator for Complex class will be called with reference to _____ in the following statement Complex C3 = C1 - C2;

1. Complex
2. C1
3. C2
4. C3

57. What is a class?

1. A class is a section of computer memory containing objects

2. A class is a section of the hard disk reserved for object oriented programs
3. A class is the part of an object that contains the variables
4. A class is a description of a kind of object

58. In polymorphism, messages can be interpreted in different ways depending upon the _____ class.

1. base
2. derived
3. sender
4. receiver

59. Suppose there is an object of type Person, which of the following can be considered as one of its attributes?

1. Name
2. Eat
3. Work
4. Sleep

60. Which of the following is True about class?

1. It is a mechanism in C++ to realize objects in a program.
2. It is concrete implementation of objects in C++
3. It is used to create new types in C++ according to our requirement
4. All of the given

61. In C++, which of the following keywords works only with constructors?

1. const
2. static
3. explicit
4. virtual

62. Choose correct declaration of overloaded stream insertion operator for class String as non-member friend function.

1. friend ostream & operator << ();

2. friend void & operator << (ostream & os);
3. friend void operator << (const String & rhs);
4. friend ostream & operator << (ostream & os, const String & s);

63. Which of the following classes are used by Amphibious vehicle to inherit characteristics?

1. Land Vehicle
2. Water Vehicle
3. Both Land & Water Vehicle
4. None of the given

64. Constructors have _____ return type.

1. int
2. char
3. void
4. no

65. The other name of specialization is _____.

1. Restriction
2. Extension
3. Dependency
4. Subtyping

66. _____ is represented by a line with an unfilled diamond head towards the container.

1. Inheritance
2. Association
3. Aggregation
4. Composition

67. _____ remain in memory even when all objects of a class have been destroyed.

1. Static Variables
2. Instance Variables
3. Primitive Variables
4. None of the given

68. Static Data Member is declared _____.

1. Inside the class
2. Outside the class
3. Inside main() method
4. None of the given

69. A good model is _____ related to a real life problem.

1. Loosely
2. Openly
3. Closely
4. Not

70. In which of the following OOP paradigm objects cannot exist independently?

1. Polymorphism
2. Inheritance
3. Aggregation
4. Composition

71. In order to make any function constant, keyword const is placed at the _____ of the parameter list.

1. Beginning
2. Middle
3. End
4. None of the given

72. "Student registers Course and Teacher teaches the Course." is an example of:

1. Binary Association
2. Two way Association
3. Ternary Association
4. N-ary Association

73. Which of the following can be the attribute of an object "Ali"?

1. Eat
2. Walk
3. Sleep
4. Address

74. Consider the statement "room has chair" Which of the following type of association exists between room and chair?

1. Inheritance
2. Composition
3. There is no association
4. Aggregation

75. We can access a private static variable through:

1. Static data member
2. Static member function
3. Global data member
4. None of the given

76. Abstraction provides information according to _____.

1. User perspective
2. Owner perspective
3. Random information
4. All information

77. Which of the following concept is more close to encapsulation?

1. Exception Handling
2. Inheritance
3. Polymorphism
4. Information Hiding

78. How the information hidden within an object can be accessed?

1. Through its interface
2. Through its private data members
3. Through its private member functions

4. Through both public and private members

79. _____ defines the order of evaluation of an operator in an expression.

1. Operator Associativity
2. Operator Precedence
3. Arity of Operators
4. None of the given

80. Which of the following is the correct syntax of declaring static variable "count" of type int?

1. static count int;
2. static int count;
3. int static count;
4. int count static;

81. Defining a function in class body, the compiler treats that function as:

1. User defined function
2. Static function
3. Recursive function
4. Inline function

82. What is the output of the following code?

```
int main()
{
int const x = 10;
cout << ++x;
return 0;
}
```

1. 10
2. 11
3. Error
4. None of the given

83. Which of the following statements best describes the Constructor?

1. Constructor is used to modify constant data members of the class.
2. Constructor is used to delete the objects of a class.
3. Constructor is used to initialize the data members of a class.
4. All of the given

84. Consider the following code segment:

```
class test
{
int a;
int b;
int c;
public:
test():b(5).c(a).a(b){}
}
```

What will the value of variables a, b, and c after instantiating an object of above class?

1. 5, 5, 5
2. 5, Junk value, 5
3. Junk value, 5, Junk value
4. Junk value, 5, 5

85. Which of the following is a strong relationship?

1. Inheritance
2. Composition
3. Association
4. Polymorphism