CS-304 Quiz -3 File

By Vu Topper RM

Question No:1 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
An abstract class is useful when
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.

Question No:2 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In resolution order compiler search firstly _____.
Select correct option:
Generic Template
Partial Specialization
Complete Specialization
Ordinary function

Question No:3 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
template<> class Vector{ void** p; //.... void*& operator[] ((int i); };
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.

Question No:4 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In private inheritance derived class pointer can be assigned to base class pointer in,
Main function

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In derived class member and friend functions
In base class member and friend functions
None of the these

Question No:5 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which statement will be true for concrete class?
it implements an virtual concept.
it can be instantiated
it cannot be instantiated

Question No:6 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Target of a _____ function call is determined at run time.
instance
virtual
operator
none of given

Question No:7 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The Specialization pattern after the name says that this specialization is to be used for every___.
data types
meta types
virtual types
pointers type

Question No:8 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
c++ dynamic binding and polymorphism will be achieved when member function will be __.
Select correct option:
private
public
virtual

Question No:9 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Consider the code below, class class1{ protected: void func1(); }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ____ in class2,

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Select correct option:
public
protected
private
none of the given options

Question No:10 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
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

Question No:11 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
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
operator
none of given

Question No:12 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
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

Question No:13 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

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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

Question No:14 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
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

Question No:15 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A class template may inherit from another class template.
Select correct option:
True
False

Question No:16 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Derived class can inherit from public base class as well as private and protected base classes
True
False

Question No:17 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Two functions with same names, parameters and return type can exist in,
Select correct option:
Function overloading

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Function overriding
Operator overloading
None of these options

Question No:18 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
An abstract class is useful when
no classes should be derived from it.
there are multiple paths from one derived class to another.
no objects should be instantiated from its.

Question No:19 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In order to define a class template the first line of definition must be:
template <typename T>
typename <template T>
Template Class <ClassName>
Class <Template T>

Question No:20 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Select correct line of code for composition relationship between "Keyboard" class and "Keys" class
class keyboard { Keys type;};
class keys{ KeyBoard type; };
class keyboard : private keys
class keys: private KeyBoard

Question No:21 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Select correct line of code for inheritance relationship between "Keys" class and "SpecialKeys" class. "Keys" is parent class while "SpecialKeys" is child class
class SpecialKeys: public Keys
class Keys: public SpecialKeys
class SpecialKeys:: public Keys
class Keys:: public SpecialKeys

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Question No:22 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to procedural programming

generic programming

Question No:23 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

User can make virtual table explicitly.

True

False

Question No:24 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A function call is resolved at run-time in_____

non-virtual member function

virtual member function

Both non-virtual member and virtual member function

Question No:25 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

true

false

Question No:26 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following function can convert a class into an abstract class?

bstract function

Concrete function

Virtual function

Pure virtual function

Question No:28 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A class template may inherit from another class template.

Select correct option:

True

False

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Question No:29 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Question No:30 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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.

Question No:31 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Question No:32 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Question No:33 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Question No:34 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following may inherit form the ordinary class?

Class template

Partial specialization

Complete specialization

All of given option

Question No:35 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is not type of inheritance in c++?

Public

Private

Protected

Restricted

Question No:36 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following statement is true about partial specialization?
Function templates cannot have partial specialization

Class template cannot have partial specialization

Both class templates and function template can have partial specialization. d. None of the given

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Question No:37 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In resolution order of function template, compiler searches for in the end

Complete specialization

Partial specialization

Generic template

Question No:38 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is known as Dereference operator in C++? a. + &

Question No:39 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When we want to have exactly identical operations on different data type, are used

Function Template

Function Overloading

Function Overriding

Question No:40 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When we specialize a function template, it is called

Function overloading

Function overriding

Function template overloading

Question No:41 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A class template may inherit from another class template.

True

False

Question No:42 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Static

Question No:43 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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.

5th line will produce error

Question No:44 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Function overriding is done in context of,

Single class

Derived and base classes

Question No:45 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to

Structure programming

generic programming

Question No:46 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Function template must have a parameter.

True

False

Question No:47 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The default inheritance mode is,

Public inheritance

Protected inheritance

Private inheritance

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None of these options

Question No:48 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Two functions with same names, parameters and return type can exist in,

Function overloading

Question No:49 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the code below, class c1{ }; class c2 : public c1 { }; class c3 : public c2 { }; Then c2 is,

Direct base class of c3

Direct child class of c3

Question No:50 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

True

False

Question No:51 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When we create objects, then space is allocated to:

Member function

Access specifier

Data member

None of given

Question No:52 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

There is only one form of copy constructor.

True

False

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Question No:53 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Abstraction

Information hiding

Object

Question No:54 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Dynamic

Automatic

None of given

Class hierarchy

Question No:55 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Question No:56 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

True

False

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Question No:57 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

True

False

Question No:58 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

True

False

Question No:59 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A function template must have a parameter

True

False

Question No:60 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Child class can call constructor of its,

Direct base class

Indirect base class

Both direct and indirect base classes

None of these.

Question No:61 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which statement will be true for concrete class?

It implements an virtual concept.

It can be instantiated

Question No:62 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

True

False

Question No:63 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Function

Objects

None of given

Question No:64 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Question No:67 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

By default, assignment operator (=) performs,

Shallow copy

Deep copy

Question No:69 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In case of dynamic memory allocation in our class we should use

User defined assignment operator

Default assignment operator

copy constructor

Question No:70 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

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Static casting is,?

Explicit way of calling base class functions from derived class

C++ way of calling base class function from derived class

Question No:71 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In case of dynamic memory allocation in a class we should use,

User defined default constructor

user defined copy constructor (true)

Question No:72 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following types of Inheritance is used to model "Implemented in terms of" relationship?

Public

private (true)

Question No:73 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Virtual functions allow you to
create an array of type pointer-to-base class that can hold pointers to derived classes.
group objects of different classes so they can all be accessed by the same function code. (true)

Question No:74 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A class D can be derived from a class C, which is derived from a class B, which is derived from a class A.

True

False

Question No:75 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
8 Derived class can inherit from public base class as well as private and protected base classes

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true
false

Question No:76 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following function can convert a class into an abstract class?
Abstract function
Concrete function
Virtual function
Pure virtual function

Question No77 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following causes run time binding?

Declaring object of abstract class
None of the given

Question No:78 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Identify the correct way of declaring an object of user defined template class A for char type members?
A obj;
A obj;

Question No:79 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The user must define the operation of the copy constructor.
True
False

Question No:80 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Template functions use _____ than ordinary functions.
Greater Memory
Lesser Memory

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Equal Memory

Question No:81 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Compiler performs _____ type checking to diagnose type errors,
Static
Dynamic
Bound
Unbound

Question No: 82 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following is/are advantage[s] of generic programming?
Reusability
Writability
Maintainability
All of given

Question No:83 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Vectors contain contiguous elements stored as a[an] ___.
variable
array
function

Question No:84 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Algorithms can only be implemented using STL containers.
True
False

Question No:85 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Inheritance is a way to organize
data.
pass arguments to objects of classes.
add features to existing classes without rewriting them.
improve data-hiding and encapsulation.

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Question No:86 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

We can use "this" pointer in the constructor in the body and even in the initialization list of any class if we are careful,

True

False

Question No:87 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Default constructor is such constructor which either has no --------or if it has some parameters these have -------- values

Parameter, temporary

Null, Parameter

Parameter, default

none of the given

Question No:88 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The type that is used to declare a reference or pointer is called its --- default type static type abstract type

reference type

Question No:89 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of these are examples of error handling techniques ?

Abnormal Termination

Graceful Termination Return

the illegal

all of the given

Question No:90 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Destructor can be overloaded

True

False

Consider the code below.

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Class class1{ Protected: Int I; }; Class class2: private calls 1{ };
Private
Public
Protected
None of these

Consider the following two lines of code written for a class Student, Student sobj1; 2. Student sobj2(sobj1)which constructor of student class will be called?
Default constructor of student class
Copy constructor of student class
Both default and copy constructor of student class
No constructor will be called

_____ binding means that target function for a call is selected at run time.
Dynamic

A template provides a convenient way to make a family of
functions and classes
classes and exceptions
programs and algorithms
variables and data members

If we have not given any constructor for the class, compiler generates which of the following constructors?
Implicit Default Constructor

We can call base class assignment operator in derived class user defined assignment operator,
Using both of these options

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

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In c++ by default access of classes is _____.
Private

We can change behavior of a template using _____.
Template Parameters

We can have _____ type of member functions in a class.
All

Consider the code below,
class class1{ Private:
Void func1();
};
Class class2 :
public class1{ };
Function func1 of class 1 is in class2.
Private

We can access private members of the class from outside the class using _____ operator with its object pointer.
&

Which of the following is the correct syntax for passing two type arguments to a template?
template < typename T, typename U>

Suppose Person is a user defined class. In statement “Person * pPtr”, static type of pPtr is _____.
Pointer

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

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A parent class can call constructor of its child class through,
Can not call the constructor of its child class

Which of the following can be passed as type arguments to templates?
Both Primitive types and User-defined types

A Child class can call constructor of its parent class through,
Its constructor initialization list

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

In c++, compiler can generate which of the following operators' code,
==

Which of the following is TRUE,
Derived class pointer can be used as Base class pointer

A template argument is preceded by the keyword _____.
Class

Public Inheritance represents,
"IS A" relationship

Friend Functions of a class are _____ members of that class.
None of the these

A class with no pure virtual function is a _____ class.
Concrete

To make a pure virtual, we need to give_____ after ( ) of this function.
=0

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If the user does not specify the type of inheritance then the default type of inheritance is _____.
Private inheritance

Which of the following is NOT casting operator in C++ standard?
var_cast

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

Which of the following access specifier ensures that base class member is accessible in derived class of this base class and NOT outside of this class?
Protected

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

Polymorphism always works with _____.
constant objects

Which of the following is the correct code to instantiate the object of given template vector class of int type?
Template< class T >
Class vector {
};
Vector obj ;<int>;
Vector<int> obj;
Vector obj<>int;
Vector int obj;

Which of the following represents complete specialization?
Template < int, char >
Template < class T, float>

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Template< class , class W>
Template <class T. class U.int>

Which of the following is known as Dereference operator in C++?
+
*****
&
::

Which of the following is the correct syntax for passing two type argument to a template?
template < type T, type U>
template < typename T, typename U>
template <type T.type U>
template Typename < T,U >

which will be the primary task or task of genric programming ?
categorize the abstractions in a domain into concepts
all of given
build concrete models of the concept
implement genric algorithms based on the concept

Which of the following can be passed as type argument to template?
Primitive type
User defined types `
Both primitive type and user defined types
None of the given options

Which of the following statement is true about partial specialization?
Function templates cannot have partial specialization
Class template cannot have partial specialization
Both class templates and function template can have partial specialization.
None of the given

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The parameters given in temple definition other than those used for mentioning templates types are called
Type Parameters
Non Type parameters
Default Type Parameters
None of the given option

In case of template specialization, if compiler cannot find required complete specialization then it searches for some
General template
Complete template
Partial specialization
None of the given

Which of the following is the correct way to define a template class X?
Class < typename T>class X{}
Template class C{}
Template < typename T> classX{}
Typename class X{}

The Parameters given in tamplate definition other than those used for mentioning tamplates type are called _____.
Default type parameters
None of the given option
Non-type parameter
Type parameter

may inherit from a complete specialization
Partial specialization
Complete specialization
Ordinary class
All of given options

In statement “template<class t.classU.intI=5> ”. then non-type parameters is _____.
Class T

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Class U
int I
All of the given option

in resolution order compiler search first _____.
Complete specialization
Ordinary function
Partial specialization
Generic template

_____class is a single class that provides functionality to operate on different type of data?
Friend
Template
Ordinary
None of the give options

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*

Each _of a template class by default becomes function template .
Date member
Member function
Type parameter
Object

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In resolution order, highest priority is given to_____ in template specialization.
General template
Complete specialization
Partial specialization
None of the given options

In order to define a class template, the first line of definition must be:
Template <type nameT >
typename <template T>
Template Class <class name >
Class<template t>

Which of the following may inherit form the ordinary class?
Class template `
Partial specialization
Complete specialization
All of given option

In c++ generic programming is done using
Procedures
Packages
Templates
None of the given

Which of the following represents partial specialization?
Template < int, char >
Template < class T, Type t>
Template<classT,classu,int>
Template< typename T, class W>

To make a pure virtual, we need to give _after() of this function.
=0;
=1;
Null;
None of the given

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A class template _____.
Facilitates reuse of class
Dose not facilitates reuse of class
Does not support generic methods
Does not support static members

We can change behavior of template using _____.
Template parameters
Function parameters
Class Templates
none of the given options

A template provides a convenient way to make a family of
variables and data members
functions and classes
classes and exceptions
programs and algorithms

When we specialize a function template, it is called _____.
Function overloading
Function overriding
Function template overloading
Function template overriding

We can change behavior of template using _____.
Template parameters
Function parameters
Class Templates
none of the given options

it is good practice to avoid ____ objects to treat polymorphically.
Protected
Array
Public
Private

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Which of the following represents complete specialization ?
Template <class class W>
Template <class T. float >
Template <int.char>
Template <class t.classU.int>

_____may inherit from a complete specialization .
Ordinary class
Partial specialization
All of the given option
Complete specialization

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