

**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**  
Fall 2008  
CS201- Introduction to Programming

Time: 120 min  
Marks: 75

**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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There are mainly ----- types of software

- ▶ Two
- ▶ Three
- ▶ Four
- ▶ Five

**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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seekg() and write() are functionally \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ▶ Different
- ▶ Identical
- ▶ Two names of same function
- ▶ None of the above

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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When a pointer is incremented, it actually jumps the number of memory addresses

- ▶ According to data type
- ▶ 1 byte exactly
- ▶ 1 bit exactly
- ▶ A pointer variable can not be incremented

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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setw is a parameterized manipulator.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

**Question No: 5 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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eof( ), bad( ), good( ), clear( ) all are manipulators.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

**Question No: 6 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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In functions that return reference, use \_\_\_\_\_ variables.

- ▶ Local
- ▶ Global
- ▶ Global or static

- ▶ None of the given option

**Question No: 7 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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The declarator of Plus (+) member operator function is

- ▶ Class-Name operator + (Class-Name rhs)
- ▶ operator Class-Name + ( )
- ▶ operator Class-Name + ( rhs)
- ▶ Class-Name operator + ( )

**Question No: 8 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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The compiler does not provide a copy constructor if we do not provide it.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

**Question No: 9 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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What is the functionality of the following syntax to delete an array of 5 objects named *arr* allocated using new operator?

**delete arr ;**

- ▶ Deletes all the objects of array
- ▶ Deletes one object of array
- ▶ Do not delete any object
- ▶ Results into syntax error

**Question No: 10 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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What is the sequence of event(s) when allocating memory using new operator?

- ▶ Only block of memory is allocated for objects
- ▶ Only constructor is called for objects
- ▶ Memory is allocated first before calling constructor
- ▶ Constructor is called first before allocating memory

**Question No: 11 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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What is the sequence of event(s) when deallocating memory using delete operator?

- ▶ Only block of memory is deallocated for objects

- ▶ Only destructor is called for objects
- ▶ Memory is deallocated first before calling destructor
- ▶ Destructor is called first before deallocating memory

**Question No: 12 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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**new** and **delete** operators cannot be overloaded as member functions.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

**Question No: 13 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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The operator function of << and >> operators are always the member function of a class.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

**Question No: 14 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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A template function must have at least ----- generic data type

- ▶ Zero

- ▶ One
- ▶ Two
- ▶ Three

**Question No: 15 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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If we do not mention any *return\_value\_type* with a function, it will return an \_\_\_\_\_ value.

- ▶ int
- ▶ void
- ▶ double
- ▶ float

**Question No: 16 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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Suppose a program contains an array declared as `int arr[100]`; what will be the size of array?

- ▶ 0
- ▶ 99
- ▶ 100

▶ 101

**Question No: 17 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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The name of an array represents address of first location of array element.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

**Question No: 18 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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Reusing the variables in program helps to save the memory

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

**Question No: 19 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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Which of the following option is true about new operator to dynamically allocate memory to an object?

- ▶ The new operator determines the size of an object
- ▶ Allocates memory to object and returns pointer of valid type
- ▶ Creates an object and calls the constructor to initialize the object
- ▶ All of the given options

**Question No: 20 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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new and delete are \_\_\_\_\_ whereas malloc and free are \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Functions, operators
- ▶ Classes, operators
- ▶ Operators, functions
- ▶ Operators, classes

**Question No: 21 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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Like member functions, \_\_\_\_\_ can also access the private data members of a class.

- ▶ Non-member functions
- ▶ Friend functions
- ▶ Any function outside class

- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 22 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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Which of the following statement is best regarding declaration of friend function?

- ▶ Friend function must be declared after public keyword.
- ▶ Friend function must be declared after private keyword.
- ▶ Friend function must be declared at the top within class definition.
- ▶ It can be declared anywhere in class as these are not affected by the public and private keywords.

**Question No: 23 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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The operator function overloaded for an Assignment operator (=) must be

- ▶ Non-member function of class
- ▶ Member function of class
- ▶ Friend function of class
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 24 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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For non-member operator function, object on left side of the operator may be

- ▶ Object of operator class
- ▶ Object of different class
- ▶ Built-in data type
- ▶ All of the given options

**Question No: 25 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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The operator function will be implemented as \_\_\_\_\_, if obj1 drive the - operator whereas obj2 is passed as arguments to - operator in the statement given below.

**obj3 = obj1 - obj2;**

- ▶ Member function
- ▶ Non-member function
- ▶ Friend function
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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Which one of the following is the declaration of overloaded pre-increment operator implemented as member function?

- ▶ Class-name operator +() ;
- ▶ Class-name operator +(int) ;
- ▶ Class-name operator ++() ;
- ▶ Class-name operator ++(int) ;

**Question No: 27 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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The static data members of a class are initialized \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ at file scope
- ▶ within class definition
- ▶ within member function
- ▶ within main function

**Question No: 28 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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Class is a user defined \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ data type
- ▶ memory referee
- ▶ value
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 29 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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We can also define a user-defines manipulators.

- ▶ True
- ▶ False

**Question No: 30 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

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Automatic variable are created on \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Heap
- ▶ Free store
- ▶ static storage
- ▶ stack

**Question No: 31 ( Marks: 1 )**

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How do we provide the default values of function parameters?

**Question No: 32 ( Marks: 1 )**

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Why do java consider pointer as dangerous

**Question No: 33 ( Marks: 2 )**

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What is memory leak?

**Question No: 34 ( Marks: 2 )**

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What does optimization the of code means?

**Question No: 35 ( Marks: 3 )**

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What is the difference between structure and class?

**Question No: 36 ( Marks: 3 )**

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See the following code segment.

```
template <class T>
class myclass {
private:
    T x;
public:
    myclass (T a) {
        x = a;
    }
};
```

Write the main function which creates two objects of class for int and double data types.

**Question No: 37 ( Marks: 3 )**

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Is it possible to define two functions as given below? Justify your answer.

```
func(int x, int y)
func(int &x, int &y)
```

**Question No: 38 ( Marks: 5 )**

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Write a program using **getline()** member function to inputs a string up to delimiter character comma (,) and then display the string on the screen.

**Question No: 39 ( Marks: 5 )**

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Do you think that friend functions violate encapsulation? Justify your answer.

**Question No: 40 ( Marks: 10 )**

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Write a simple program using the **get()** member function of **cin** object reading a text of **30** characters from the keyboard, store them in an array and then using **put()** member function of **cout** object to display them on the screen.

**Question No: 41 ( Marks: 10 )**

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Write a small program which defines two user-defined manipulators named **octal** and **hexadecimal**. These manipulators should display the decimal numbers into octal and hexadecimal.

In the main function, input a decimal number from the user and then display this decimal number into octal and hexadecimal using user-define manipulators named **octal** and **hexadecimal**.