Cs304

Final Term Quiz File

By Iqra Azhar

Paid Assignment Quiz Lms handling services Available

Ytube

Math zone for Vu

Contact me

03235429064

A template provides a convenient way to make a family of.
variables and data members
functions and classes
classes and exceptions
programs and algorithms
A class template may inherit from another class template.
True
False
Target of a _____ function call is determined at run time.
instance
virtual
operator
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.
Sender of the message does not need to know the exact class of receiver in_____.
Abstraction
Polymorphism
Inheritance
none of the given
A function call is resolved at run-time in_____ .
non-virtual member function
virtual member function
Both non-virtual member and virtual member function.
None of given
Adding a derived class to a base class requires fundamental changes to the base class.
True
False
User can make virtual table explicitly.
True
False
Binding means that target function for a call is selected at compile time.
Static
Dynamic

Automatic
None of given

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

A class template may inherit from another class template.
True
False

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

Sender of the message does not need to know the exact class of receiver in_____.
Abstraction
Polymorphism
Inheritance
none of the given

A function call is resolved at run-time in_____ .
non-virtual member function
virtual member function

Both non-virtual member and virtual member function.
None of given

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

User can make virtual table explicitly.
True
False

Binding means that target function for a call is selected at compile time.
Static
Dynamic
Automatic
None of given

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

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

Function overriding is done in context of,
Single class
Single derived class
Single base class
Derived and base classes

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

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

Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to_____.
Structure programming
procedural programming
generic programming
None of the given

Function template must have a parameter.
True
False

The default inheritance mode is,
Public inheritance
Protected inheritance
Private inheritance
None of these options

Two functions with same names, parameters and return type can exist in,
Function overloading
Function overriding
Operator overloading
None of these options

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

Direct base class of c1
None of these

Virtual functions allow you to
create an array of type pointer-to-base class that can hold pointers to derived classes.
create functions that can never be accessed.
group objects of different classes so they can all be accessed by the same function code.
use the same function call to execute member functions of objects from different classes.

User can make virtual table explicitly.
True
False

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>

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

In c++ dynamic binding and polymorphism will be achieved when member function will be __.
private
public
virtual
inline

In type in depended function template should be use where code and behavior must be identical.
True
False

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

In specialization we can,
Replace child class with its base class
Replace base class with its child class (Not Sure)
Replace both child and base classes interchangeably
None of the given options

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

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

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.

In resolution order compiler search firstly _____.
Generic Template
Partial Specialization
Complete Specialization
Ordinary function

template<> class Vector{ void p; //.... void*& operator[] ((int i); };**
This specialization can then be used as the common implementation for all Vectors of pointers.

This specialization can then be used as the all type implementation 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.
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.
instance
virtual
operator
none of given

The Specialization pattern after the name says that this specialization is to be used for every___.
data types
meta types
virtual types
pointers type

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

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

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

Consider the following statements: 1) int iArray[5]; 2) int *pArr = iArray;
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,
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.
base
derived
virtual
implemented

A class template may inherit from another class template.
True
False

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

Two functions with same names, parameters and return type can exist in,
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,
public
protected
private
none of the given options

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

A class template may inherit from another class template.
True
False

A function call is resolved at run-time in_____
non-virtual member function
virtual member function
Both non-virtual member and virtual member function.
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.

Consider the code below, class class1{ public: int i; }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Then int member i of class1 is ____ in class2,
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,
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.
Simple inheritance
Multiple inheritances
Single inheritance
Double inheritance

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.

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

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

_____ Binding means that target function for a call is selected at run time
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

Sender of the message does not need to know the exact class of receiver in_____.
Abstraction
Polymorphism
Inheritance
none of the given

Target of a _____ function call is determined at run time.
instance
virtual
operator
none of given
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
Function overriding is done in context of,
Single class
Single derived class

Single base class
Derived and base classes
Consider the code below, class class1{ public: void func1(); }; class class2 : protected class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ____ in class2,
public
protected
private
none of the given options
The following statements: 1) int iArray[5]; 2) int *pArr = iArray;
These statements will compile successfully
Error in first statement
Error in second statement
None of given options
Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to_____.
Structure programming
procedural programming
generic programming
None of the given
Function template must have a parameter.
True
False
The default inheritance mode is,
Public inheritance
Protected inheritance
Private inheritance
None of these options
Two functions with same names, parameters and return type can exist in,
Function overloading
Function overriding
Operator overloading
None of these options
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
Direct base class of c1
None of these
Virtual functions allow you to
create an array of type pointer-to-base class that can hold pointers to derived classes.
create functions that can never be accessed.

group objects of different classes so they can all be accessed by the same function code.
use the same function call to execute member functions of objects from different classes.
User can make virtual table explicitly.
True
False
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>
Consider the following statements: 1) int iArray[5]; 2) int *pArr = iArray;
These statements will compile successfully
Error in first statement
Error in second statement
None of given options
In c++ dynamic binding and polymorphism will be achieved when member function will be __.
private
public
virtual
inline
In type in depended function template should be use where code and behavior must be identical.
True
False
Consider the code below, class class1{ protected: int i; }; class class2 : private class1 { }; Then int member i of class1 is ____ in class2,
public
protected
private
none of the given options
In specialization we can,
Replace child class with its base class
Replace base class with its child class (Not Sure)
Replace both child and base classes interchangeably
None of the given options
Consider the code below, class class1{ public: void func1(); }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ____ in class2,
public

protected
private
none of the given options
It is illegal to make objects of one class members of another class.
True
False
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.
In resolution order compiler search firstly _____.
Generic Template
Partial Specialization
Complete Specialization
Ordinary function
template<> class Vector{ void p; //…. void*& operator[] ((int i); };**
This specialization can then be used as the common implementation for all Vectors of pointers.
This specialization can then be used as the all type implementation 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.
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.
instance
virtual
operator
none of given
The Specialization pattern after the name says that this specialization is to be used for every___.
data types

meta types
virtual types
pointers type
c++ dynamic binding and polymorphism will be achieved when member function will be __.
private
public
virtual
inline
Consider the code below, class class1{ protected: void func1(); }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ____ in class2,
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,
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,
public
protected
private
none of the given options
Target of a _____ function call is determined at run time.
instance
virtual
operator
none of given
Consider the following statements: 1) int iArray[5]; 2) int *pArr = iArray;
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,
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.
base
derived
virtual
implemented
A class template may inherit from another class template.
True
False
Derived class can inherit from public base class as well as private and protected base classes
True
False
Two functions with same names, parameters and return type can exist in,
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,
public
protected
private
none of the given options
Target of a _____ function call is determined at run time.
instance
virtual
operator
none of given

Math zone for vu

DONT FORGET TO SUBSCRIBE

Math zone for Vu

Paid Assignment Quiz lms handling Services Available online classes of math also available

THANKS FOR WATCHING

ALLAH HAFIZ