

CS304-OOP

SOLVED MCQS QUIZ 1

LEACTURE (1 to 10)

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Question No 1:

Information hiding can be achieved through _____.

1. Encapsulation, Inheritance
2. Encapsulation, Polymorphism
3. **Encapsulation, Abstraction**
4. Overloading

Question No 2

A good model is related to a real life problem.

1. Loosely
2. Openly
3. **Closely**

Question No 3

Which of the following features of OOP is used to derive a class from another?

1. Encapsulation
2. Polymorphism
3. Data hiding
4. **Inheritance**

Question No 4

Which of the following is a weak relationship between two objects?

1. Inheritance
2. Composition
3. **Aggregation**
4. None of given

Question No 5

Data items in a class must be private.

1. True
2. **False**

Question No 6

Which one is a class association

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

Question No 7

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

1. Name
2. Age
3. Work()
4. **Both Name and Age**

Question No 8

Which one is not an object association?

1. Simple association
2. **Inheritance**
3. Aggregation
4. Association

Question No 9

Using encapsulation we can achieve

Select correct option:

1. **Information hiding**
2. Least interdependencies among modules
3. Implementation independence
4. All of given options

Question No 10

In constant member function the type of this pointer is:

Select correct option:

1. Constant pointer
2. **Constant pointer to object**
3. Constant pointer to class
4. Constant pointer to constant object

Question No 11

Which of the following is the way to extract common behavior and attributes from the given classes and make a separate class of those common behaviors and attributes?

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1. Generalization

2. Sub-typing
3. Specialization
4. Extension

Question No 12

The ability to derive a class from more than one class is called

1. Single inheritance
2. Encapsulation

3. Multiple inheritance

4. Polymorphism

Question No 13

If MyClass has a destructor what is the destructor named?

1. MyClass
- 2. ~MyClass**
3. My~Class
4. MyClass~

Question No 14:

Class abc { ----- }; Is a valid class declaration?

- 1. yes**
2. no

Question No 15:

Without using Deep copy constructor, A _____ problem can occur

1. System crash
2. Memory Leakage
3. Dangling pointer
- 4. All of the given**

Question No 16:

If only one behavior of a derived class is incompatible with base class, then it is:

1. Generalization
- 2. Specialization**
3. Extension
4. Inheritance

Question No 17:

Which of the following may not be an integral part of an object?

1. state
2. behavior

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3. Protected data members

4. **All of given**

Question No 18:

Only tangible things can be chosen as an object.

1. True

2. **False**

Question No 19:

Class is not a mechanism to create objects and define user data types.

1. true

2. **false**

Question No 20:

Memory is allocated to non-static members only, when:

1. Class is created

2. Object is defined

3. Object is initialized

4. **Object is created**

Question No 21:

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

1. Composition

2. **Aggregation**

3. Separation

4. none of the given

Question No 22:

Unary operators and assignment operator are right associative.

1. **true**

2. false

Question No 23:

The \geq operator can't be overloaded.

◀ 1. true

2. **false**

Question No 24:

____ is creating objects of one class inside another class.

1. Association

2. **Composition**

3. Aggregation

4. Inheritance

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Question No 25:

If we are creating array of objects through new operator, then

1. We can call overloaded constructor through new
2. We can't call overloaded constructor through new
3. We can call default constructor through new
4. **None of the given**

Question No 26:

Object can be declared constant with the use of Constant keyword.

1. true
2. **false**

Question No 27:

_____ Operator will take only one operand.

1. New
2. int
3. object
4. **none of the given**

Question No 28:

Which of the following operator(s) take(s) one or no argument if overloaded?

1. ++
2. *
3. %
4. **All of the given choices**

Question No 29:

This pointer does not pass implicitly to _____ functions.

1. **Static Member**
2. Non-Static Member
3. Instance Number
4. **None of the given**

Question No 30:

Operator overloading is

1. making C++ operators work with objects.
2. **giving C++ operators more than they can handle.**
3. giving new meanings to existing Class members.
4. making new C++ operators

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Question No 31:

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 these options

Question No 32:

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

1. Automatic
2. **Dynamic**
3. Static
4. Dramatic

Question No 33:

When we want to implement one class in terms of another class then we use

1. **Public inheritance**
2. Protected inheritance
3. Private inheritance
4. None of these options

Question No 34:

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

1. **Direct base class of c3**
2. Direct child class of c3
3. Direct base class of c1
4. None of these

Question No 35:

A parent class can call constructor of its child 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 child class**

Question No 36:

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

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

Question No 37:

Function overriding is done in context of,

1. Single class
2. **Single derived class**
3. Single base class
4. Derived and base classes

Question No 38:

Child class can call constructor of its,

1. **Direct base class**
2. Indirect base class
3. Both direct and indirect base classes
4. None of these

Question No 39:

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

1. True
2. **False**

Question No 40:

_____ is automatically called when the object is created.

1. Member function
2. Object
3. **Constructor**
4. None of the given

Question No 41:

Inheritance is a way to

1. Organize data
2. Pass arguments to objects of classes
3. **Add features to existing classes without rewriting them**
4. Improved data-hiding and encapsulation

Question No 42:

Through interface we access object _____.

1. States
2. Data members

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3. Behaviour

4. None of the given

Question No 43:

Which of the following may not be integral part of an object?

1. State
2. Behavior
3. Protected data members

4. All of given

Question No 44:

If we have an overloaded constructor in our class, then compiler construct the default constructor.

1. True

2. False

Question No 45:

Advantages(s) of information hiding

1. **Simplifies the model**
2. Restriction to change
3. Both of above
4. None of the above

Question No 46:

If some of objects exhibit identical characteristics, then they belong to:

1. Different classes

2. Multiple classes
3. Same class
4. None of the given

Question No 47:

Which of the following is the way to extract common behaviour and attributes from the given and make a separate class of those common behaviours and attributes?

◀ 1. Generalization

2. Sub-typing

3. Specification
4. Extension

Question No 48:

A class has _____ destructor

1. One

2. Two

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3. Three
4. Four

Question No 48:

A class has _____ constructor

1. **One**
2. Two
3. Three
4. **Four**

Question No 49:

Behaviors of a type of objects are represented through

1. States
2. Attributes
3. **Operations**

Question N0 50:

Which is not an example of multiple inheritances?

1. Mermaid
2. Amphibious Vehicle
3. **Car**
4. None of the above

Question No 51:

Static data members are called _____ variable

1. **Class**
2. Object
3. Structure
4. None of the given

Question No 52:

Associatively can be change in operator overloading.

1. **True**

◀ 2. False

Question No 53:

_____ and _____ methods may not be declared abstract.

1. Private,static
2. private,public
3. **static,public**
4. none of the given

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Question No 54:

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

1. **take two arguments.**
2. None of the given choices
3. take single argument
4. take three arguments

Question No 55:

To initialize an array of objects, only _____ will be called

1. **Default Constructor**
2. Overloaded Constructor
3. Default Object
4. None of the above

Question No 56:

_____ provide the facility to access the data member.

1. **accesser function**
2. private function
3. inline function
4. None of the given

Question No 57:

If a class involves dynamic memory allocation, then:

1. Default copy constructor, shallow copy is implemented
2. User defined copy constructor, shallow copy is implemented
3. Default copy constructor, deep copy is implemented
4. **User defined copy constructor, deep copy is implemented**

Question No 58:

The sentence "Object Oriented Programming book in bookshelf" is an example of:

1. Association
2. Multiple associations
3. **Aggregation**

Question No 59:

How the information hidden within an object can be accessed?

1. **Through its interface**

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2. Through its private data member
3. Through its private member functions

Question No 60:

There is no need to is or is a kind of relationship in generalization

1. True

2. False

Question No 61:

An object has _____ interface(s)

1. **Only one**

2. Only two

3. One or more than one

Question No 62:

Which of the following is an advantage of OOP?

1. It provides an ability to create one user defined data type extending the other
2. It provides the facility of defining abstract data type through which real entities can be defined better

3. All of the given option

Question No 63:

Encapsulation means

1. Extending the behaviour of class in another class

2. Data and behaviour are tightly coupled within an entity

3. One entity takes all the attributes and operations of the other

4. Taking out the common features and put those in a separate class

Question No 64:

We can allocate dynamic memory allocation through _____ key word.

1. Static

2. Global

3. New

4. Const

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Question No 65:

In programming, where the actual actions are coded is called:

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

Question No 66:

Which of the following is directly related to polymorphism? :

- 1. Overriding**
2. Const members
3. Static members
4. None of given

Question No 67:

In a class declaration, data or functions designated private are accessible

1. to any function in the program.
2. only if you know the password.
- 3. to member functions of that class.**
4. only to public members of the class.

Question No 68:

An instance of user defined type is called

- 1. Object**
2. Class
3. both of above
4. none of above

Question No 69:

Aggregation is implemented using pointer.

- 1. True**
2. False

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Question No 70:

If class A supports all the operations of class B, then class A is:

1. **Class A is behaviourally compatible with class B**
2. Class A is behaviourally incompatible with class B
3. Class A is independent of class B
4. None of the given

Question No 73:

Objects having identical characteristics belong to _____

1. **Same class**
2. Two different classes
3. Any number of different classes
4. Objects can not have identical characteristics

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