

Cs-304 Important Mid Term
Mcq's Solution 100% Correct :
Solve By Vu-Topper RM!!

وَعَزَّزْنَا مِنْ تَشَاءِ وَتَذَلُّ مِنْ تَشَاءِ



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Rizwan Manzoor

0322-4021365

Question No:1(Marks:1) (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A language feature that combines variables and methods in a single package is called _____ **Encapsulation**

Question No:2 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
___is a methodology that organizes a program into a collection of interacting objects.
OOP

Question No:3 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Every object hides its state and show through behavior. this concept is known as **Information Hiding**

Question No:4 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Capture only those details about an object that are relevant to current perspective **Abstraction**

Question No:5 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which is not feature of OOP in general definitions....
Duplicate/Redundant data

Question No:6 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
What is the additional feature in classes that was not in structures?
Member functions

Question No:7 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Who invented OOP....
Alan Kay

Question No:8 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
if we extend our model, and the rest of the model is not affected then it is called—
—
Flexibility
Class

Question No:9 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Suppose there is an object of type Person, which of the following can be considered as one of its attributes?
Name and Age

Question No:10 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following is not true about constant member function?

All

Question No:11 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Subtyping means that derived class is behaviorally _____ with the base class.

Compatible

Question No:12 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
_____ is represented by a line with an unfilled diamond head towards the container.

Aggregation

Question No:13 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Minimum classes required for implementing multiple inheritance: 3

Question No:14 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Destructor is a function which has the same name as that of class, but starts with a-----sign.

Tilda (~)

Question No:15 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
A good model is related to a real life problem.

Closely

Question No:16 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
How many objects are involved in the N-ary association?

more than 3

Question No:17 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
In constant member function the type of this pointer is:

Constant pointer to constant data

Question No:18 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Compiler generated default constructor is called-----and user written--- default constructor is called_____.

Implicit, explicit

Question No:19 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following is an advantage of encapsulation?

Better understanding

Question No:20 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
If some of objects exhibit identical characteristics, then they belong to: Different

classes

- Question No:21** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Abstraction hides the-----details.
Relevant
- Question No:22** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Polymorphism makes the system:
All of the given option
- Question No:23** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
If class B inherits from class A then it contains all characteristics of _.
Class A
- Question No:24** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
How the information hidden within an object can be accessed?
Through its interface
- Question No:25** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following depicts the proper definition of class?
A class is a description of a kind of object
- Question No:26** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following statement best describes the Constructor?
Constructor is used to initialize the data members of a class
- Question No:27** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
_____ is automatically called when the object is created.
Constructor
- Question No:28** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Consider the statement” room has chair” which of the following type of Association exists between whom and chair?
Aggregation
- Question No:29** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
The—— tells the compiler what task the function will be performing
Function definition
- Question No:30** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following is a tangible entity
Car
- Question No:31** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

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.

Question No:32

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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 &);

Question No:33

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

<<

Question No:34

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

None of the given options

Question No:35

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Composition

Question No:36

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

How the information hidden within an object can be accessed?

Through its interface

Question No:37

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Student() {//...}

Question No:38

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Aggregation

Question No:39

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Hiding the implementation details makes program:

Easy to understand

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

The functions defined inside the class are by default _____.

Inline

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

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

It is used to access static data members.

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

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

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

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

Static Member

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

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

Eat

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

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

Messages

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

Constructor is used to _____ the objects of a class.

Initialize

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

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

Hidden

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

The other name of subtyping is _____.

Extension

Question No:49

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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.

Question No:50

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Inline

Question No:51

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In constant member function the type of this pointer is:

Constant pointer to constant data

Question No:52

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Extension

Question No:53

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

&symbol

Question No:54

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A child inherits characteristics from its _____.

Parent

Question No:55

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Complex operator +(const Complex &rhs);

Question No:56

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

All of the given options

Question No:57

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

TYPE & operator OP ();

Question No:58

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

_____ is creating objects of one class inside another class.

Composition

Question No:59

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Memory is allocated to non static members only, when **Object is created**

Question No:60

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A child inherit characteristics from its ? **parents**

Question No:61

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A post-fix unary operator is implemented in C++ member function with **1 dummy int arguments**

Question No:62

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is the example of objects in school? **Books, pages**

Question No:63

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Question No:64

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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**

Question No:65

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Question No:66

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The concept of derived class is involved in ____ **inheritance**

Question No:67

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Create person object

Question No:68

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The other name of subtyping is

Extension

Question No:69

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following statement best describes the constructor **constructor** is used to initialize the data member of a class.

Question No:70

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following can be the behavior of an object "Usman"? **Eat**

Question No:71

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Composition is ____ relationship

Part whole

Question No:72

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is a strong relationship? **Composition**

Question No:73

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Composition

Question No:74

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Question No:75

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

____ defines the order of evaluation of an operator in an expression.

Operator precedence

Question No:76

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In composition ____ are called from composing objects to composed objects. **Destructor**

Question No:77

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

many as the application asks for

Question No:78

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Question No:79

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not true about constructor?

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

Question No:80

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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()**

Question No:81

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Abstraction

Question No:82

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Member function, int

Question No:83

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Identify the abstract class from the given statement

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

Question No:84

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

How can we differentiate between constructor and destructors?

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

Question No:85

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

0

Question No:86

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

___ associates the objects of the exact two classes. **Binary association**

Question No:87

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is the advantage of inheritance?

Reusability

Question No:88

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Member function defined inside a class declaration are __ by default

Public

Question No:89

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In Object Oriented programming objects communicate with each other through ____

Messages

Question No:90

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

____ associates the objects of the exact three classes. **Ternary**

Association

Question No:91

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

An objects has attributes, operations and _____ **Unique**

identity

Question No:92

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Question No:93

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Multiple Inheritance

Question No:94

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

How many objects are involved in the Binary association?

2

Question No:95

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Abstraction

Question No:96

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Complex C3 = C1 - C2

Complex

Question No:97

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Static data member is declared __

Inside the class

Question No:98

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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**

Question No:99

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Question No:100

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

How many objects are involved in the Ternary association? **3**

Question No:101

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Mermaid is an example of **Multiple inheritance**

Question No:102

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Question No:103

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following operators operate on one operand? **Unary Operators**

Question No:104

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Object Data includes ____ **Both static and attributes of an objects**

Question No:105

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Question No:106

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A function call is resolved at run time in a)Non virtual members function **Virtual member function**

Question No:107

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

If the user does not specify the type of inheritance, then the default type of inheritance is **Private inheritance**

Question No:108

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In case of private inheritance, private members of base class will be in derived class? **Hidden**

Question No:109

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Then int member i of base class is accessible in class, a)derived 1 only

derived 2 only

Question No:110

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Protected

Question No:111

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Friend's functions of class are _ members of that class.

Private

Question No:112

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to .

Generic programming

Question No:113

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Function overriding is done in context of,

Derived and base classes

Question No:114

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Restricted

Question No:115

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In public inheritance the public members of base class become in derived class

Public

Question No:116

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

inheritance

Question No:117

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In c++ generic programming is done using

Templates

Question No:118

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Friend's functions of class are _ members of that class.

Private

Question No:119

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to . a)Structure programming **Generic programming**

Question No:120 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Function overriding is done in context of,
Derived and base classes

Question No:121 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
the following constructors?
Implicit Default Constructor

Question No:122 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Suppose we have defined derived class copy constructor but have not defined base class copy constructor then compiler will,
Generate base class copy constructor itself

Question No:123 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Child class can call constructor of its
Direct base class

Question No:124 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
A child class can call constructor of the parent call through
Its constructor initialization list

Question No:125 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
memory allocation in or class we should use
User defined assignment operator

Question No:126 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
By default, the vector data items are initialized to
0 google

Question No:127 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
In Private ---- only member functions and friend classes or functions of a derived class can convert pointer or reference of derived object to that of parent object **inheritance**

Question No:128 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Template functions use ___ than ordinary functions.
Lesser Memory

Question No:129 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Non-Template Friend functions of a class are friends of instance/s of that class.

All google

Question No:130

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which one of the following terms must relate to polymorphism? a)Static allocation

Dynamic binding

Question No:131

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Assume a class Derv that is privately derived from class Base. An object of class

Derv located in main() can access **public**

members of Derv

Question No:132

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A function call is resolved at run-time in a)non-virtual member function.

virtual member function.

Question No:133

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Two important STL associative containers are and **set,map**

Question No:134

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

An abstract class is useful when,

We do not want to instantiate its object

Question No:135

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In order to define a class template, the first line of definition must be:

template <typename T> (Page 257)

Question No:136

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Identify the correct way of declaring an object of user defined template class A for char

typemembers? **A< char > obj;**

Question No:137

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The user must define the operation of the copy constructor.

True

Question No:138

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The find() algorithm

takes iterators as its first two arguments. (Object-Oriented Programming in C++)

Question No:139

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Compiler performs type checking to diagnose type errors,

Static

Question No:140

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Vectors contain contiguous elements stored as a[an] . a)variable **array**

Question No:141

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In a de-queue, (chose the best option) **data can be inserted or deleted at any arbitrary location, but the process is relatively slow.**

Question No:142

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

When a virtual function is called by referencing a specific object by name and using the dot member selection operator (e.g.,squareObject.draw()), the reference is resolved at compile time.

False

Question No:143

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Considering the resolution order in which considering the resolution order in which compiler search for functions in a program; the first priority is given to; the first priority is given to,

ordinary function

Question No:144

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

One purpose of an iterator in the STL is to connect algorithms and containers.

True

Question No:145

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In , a base class can be replaced by its derived class,

Sub-typing

Question No:146

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

What is a class?

A class is a description of a kind of object.

Question No:147

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Inheritance is a way to a)organize data.

add features to existing classes without rewriting them.

Question No:148

(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

Question No:149

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

----- and----- methods may not be declared abstract.

private,static

Question No:150

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

++(Page 162)

Question No:151

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following operators cannot be overloaded?

Scope resolution operator (::)

Question No:152

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Virtual functions allow you to

use the same function call to execute member functions of objects from different classes

Question No:153

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The copy () algorithm returns an iterator to **the element one past the last element copied to.**

Question No:154

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

If you define a vector v with the default constructor, and define another vector w with a one-argument constructor to a size of 11, and insert 3 elements into each of these vectors with push_back(), then the size() member function will return for v and for w. **3 for v and 11**

for w.

Question No:155

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Protected data members

Question No:156

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A static member function can be called, even when a class is not _____.

Instantiated

Question No:157

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

_____ provide the facility to access the data member.

accesser function

Question No:158

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A generalization-specialization relation between classes are implemented using **inheritance**

Question No:159

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not an example of multiple inheritances?

Woman

Question No:160

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A generic class showing all the common attributes and a behavior of other classes represents a very important feature in oop called --- **Inheritance**

Question No:161

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

The parameters given in temple definition other than those used for mentioning templates types are called

Non Type parameters

Question No:162

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is the correct way to define a template class X?

Template <typename T>classX{}

Question No:163

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

template

Question No:164

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

When we specialize a function template, it is called

Function template overloading

Question No:165

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following can be passed as type argument to template?

Both primitive type and user defined types

Question No:166

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is known as Dereference operator inC++? *

Question No:167

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following represents partial specialization?

Template<class T, Class U, int>

Question No:168

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following statement is true about partial specialization?

Both class templates and function template can have partial specialization.

Question No:169

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is correct code portion to initialize static datamember

“value”of int type for class X?

Template<class T> int X < T >::value = 0;

Question No:170

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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

Function Template

Question No:171

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In case of template specialization, if compiler cannot find required complete specialization then it searches for some **Partial specialization**

Question No:172

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is a constrained version of some first-class container?

Container Adapter

Question No:173

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

In resolution order, highest priority is given to in template specialization.

Complete specialization

Question No:174

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is not a sequence container?

Map

Question No:175

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

STL stands for:

Standard Template Library

Question No:176 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
_____ Binding means that target function for a call is selected at compile time. **Static**

Question No:177 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
In C++, Composition is a relationship between _____ and _____ objects.
Parent, child

Question No:178 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
A pure virtual function is a virtual function that **causes its class to be abstract.**

Question No:179 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
If class B inherits from class A then it contains all characteristics of _____
Polymorphism

Question No:180 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
_____ is represented by a line with an unfilled diamond head towards the container.
Aggregation

Question No:181 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Subtyping means that derived class is behaviorally _____ with the base class.
Compatible

Question No:182 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
In operator overloading, which of the following operator takes one or no argument. **<<**

Question No:183 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
In C++ generic programming is done using 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153.
Packages

Question No:184 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
In polymorphism, messages can be interpreted in different ways depending upon the _____ class. **receiver**

Question No:185 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**
Information hiding can be achieved through_____
Encapsulation, Abstraction

Question No:186 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

A good model is related to a real life problem. **Closely**

Question No:187 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Inheritance

Question No:188 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Aggregation

Question No:189 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Data items in a class must be private. **False**

Question No:190 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Object is created

Question No:191 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Aggregation

Question No:192 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Unary operators and assignment operator are right associative. **true**

Question No:193 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

The >= operator can't be overloaded. **false**

Question No:194 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

This pointer does not pass implicitly to _____ functions.

Static Member

Question No:195 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Operator overloading is **giving C++ operators more than they can handle.**

Question No:196 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is TRUE,

Derived class pointer can be used as Base class pointer

Question No:197 (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM**

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

Dynamic

Question No:198

(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

Question No:199

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A parent class can call constructor of its child class through

Can not call the constructor of its child class

Question No:200

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

_____ is automatically called when the object is created.

Constructor

Question No:201

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Inheritance is a way to

Add features to existing classes without rewriting them

Question No:202

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Through interface we access object_____.

Behaviour

Question No:203

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

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?

Sub-typing

Question No:204

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A class has _____ destructor

One

Question No:205

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

A class has _____ constructor

Four

Question No:206

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

Behaviors of a type of objects are represented through **Operations**

There is/are _____ way(s) to create user defined types for objects in C++.?cs304

2

3

4

5

Abstraction provides information according to _____.

User perspective

“Student registers Course and Teacher teaches the Course.” is an example of:

Binary Association.

How many interactions are there in the following scenario? Imran has the car. He drives the car and car has four wheels and doors.

3

4

5

6

In generalization, general class represents the _____ behavior of the classes.

Common

_____ means that different objects can behave in different ways for the same message.

Polymorphism

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

No limit

Which of the following best defines the abstraction?

Hide the implementation and show current perspective

How many objects are involved in the Binary association?

2

3

4

5

_____ is the reverse process of Generalization.

Specialization

All objects of same class has _____attributes

Same

How the information hidden within an object can be accessed?
setter and getter

Through its interface

by member functions

Through its private member functions

In inheritance, a child class is a sub-type of base class.

True

False

Aggregation is implemented using pointer.

True

False

Main characteristic of information hiding is:

Limited access

Unlimited access

Keep the model interesting

Keep the model simple

Suppose "Cat" is a real world object that you want to transform into programming entity. For this, which of the following concepts would you use?

Class

Function

State

Behavior

Which of the following is/are the integral part of an object?

State

Behavior

Unique identity

All of given

When we create objects, then space is allocated to:

Member functions

Access specifier

Data members

None of the given

If a class involves dynamic memory allocation, then:

Default copy constructor, shallow copy is implemented

User defined copy constructor, shallow copy is implemented

Default copy constructor, deep copy is implemented

User defined copy constructor, deep copy is implemented

We can choose any arbitrary name for a constructor.

True

False

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

Only one per constructor.

As many as the application asks for

Only one per class

A class can have only _____ destructor.

1

2

3

4

Minimum classes required in a program for implementing multiple inheritance:

3

4

5

6

Which of the following is true about accessor functions?

All of the given option

Generalization is implemented through

Inheritance

Constructors have _____ return type.

No

Consider the statement "room has chair" which of the following type of Association exists between whom and chair?

Aggregation

A/An _____ class implements the abstract concept.

Abstract classes

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

Hidden

How can we identify classes from a given problem statement?

by extracting nouns from problem statement

Class is a blue print of

Object

A fan has wings, which type of relation exists between fan and Wings in this sentence

Composition

Composition is a strong relationship because:

Composed object cannot exist independently

Which of the following statement best describes the Constructor?

Constructor is used to initialize the data members of a class

Data member(s) of a class "Student" can be:

All of the given option

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

_____.

Generalization

Object oriented programming is better than procedural programming because:

It is more close to reality

The feature by which one object can interact with another object is

_____.

Message passing

In _____ sender of a message does not need to know exact class of the receiver.

Polymorphism

When we create objects, then space is allocated to:

Member functions

Access specifier

Data members

None of the given

If we extend our model, and the rest of model is not affected, then its called _____

Consistency

Flexibility

Efficiency

Reusability

Using encapsulation we can achieve

Information hiding

Least interdependencies among modules

Implementation independence

All of given options

Consider the statement "room has chair" which of the following type of association exists between room and chair?

Inheritance

Composition

There is no association

Aggregation

A good model is related to a real life problem.

- Loosely
- Openly
- Closely
- Not

If a class A inherits from class B, then class A is called.

- Child Class
- Derived class
- Parent class
- Child and derived class

Which one of the following is not a major element in an object model?

- Abstraction
- Encapsulation
- Persistence
- Hierarchy

Member functions defined inside a class declaration are _____ by default.

- Visible
- Public
- Private
- Changed

Advantage(s) of information hiding

- Simplifies the model
- Restriction to change
- Both of above
- None of the above

Which of the following parts of an object exhibits its state?

- Data
- Operations
- Any public part
- Any private part

Without using Deep copy constructor. A _____ problem can occur

- System crash
- Memory
- Leakage
- Dangling pointer
- All the given

Three main characteristics of "Object Oriented programming" are,

- Encapsulation, dynamic binding, polymorphism
- Polymorphism, overloading, overriding
- Encapsulation, inheritance, dynamic , binding
- Encapsulation, inheritance, polymorphism

Overriding concept is used in"

- Encapsulation**
- Polymorphism**
- Information hiding**
- None of the given**

Main advantage of inheritance is:

- Better understanding**
- Less understating**
- Reuse**
- Less complexity**

Which one is a class association

- Simple association**
- Inheritance**
- Composition**
- Aggregation**

Public member function exposed by a class is called surface

- True**
- False**

Constructor and destructor can be declared constant

- True**
- False**

Which can allocate dynamic memory allocation through _____ keyword.

- Static**
- Global**
- New**
- Const**

In inheritance, a child class is sub-type of base class.

- True**
- False**

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

- Generalization**
- Specification**
- Extension**
- Inheritance**

"A fan has wings". Which type of relation exists between fan and wings in the sentence?

- Aggregation**
- Association**
- Generalization**
- Composition**

When an object initialize _____ automatically call by the complier

- Constructor
- Function
- Object
- None of the given

A class _____ destructor.

- No
- One
- Two
- Three

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

- Name
- Age
- Work ()
- Both name and Age

If MyClass has destructor named?

- MyClass
- ~MyClass
- My~Class
- MyClass~

An abstract class shows _____ behaviour.

- Overriding
- Specific
- General
- None of the given

The _____ keyword tells the compiler to substitute the code within the function definition for every instance of a function call.

- Virtual
- Inline
- Instance
- None of the given

We can choose any arbitrary name for a constructor.

Select correct option:

True

False

Which one is not the main feature of object oriented programming?

Select correct option:

Classes and Objects

Exception handling

Inheritance

Polymorphism

The dot operator (or class member access operator) connects the following two entities (reading from left to right):

Select correct option:

A class member and a class object

A class object and a class

A class and a member of that class

A class object and a member of that class

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

Select correct option:

Generalization

Specialization

Extension

Inheritance

Storing data and functions in a single unit (class). Data cannot be accessible to the outside world and only those functions which are stored in the class can access it

Select correct option:

Inheritance

Abstraction

Polymorphism

Encapsulation

If MyClass has a destructor what is the destructor named?

Select correct option:

MyClass

~MyClass
My~Class
MyClass~

A real world object can be transformed into programming entity by defining its respective
Select correct option:

- Class
- Function
- Only states
- Only behaviour

Which of the following features of OOP is used to deal with only relevant details?
Select correct option:

- Abstraction
- Information hiding
- Object
- Inheritance

In class, attributes and behaviour is represented by:
Select correct option:

- Member functions, data members
- Member functions, scope of data members
- Data members, member functions
- None of the given

Using encapsulation we can achieve
Select correct option:

- Information hiding
- Least interdependencies among modules
- Implementation independence
- All of given options

Information hiding can be achieved through _____.

- Encapsulation, Inheritance
- Encapsulation, Polymorphism
- Encapsulation, Abstraction
- Overloading

A good model is related to a real life problem.
Select correct option:

- Loosely
- Openly
- Closely

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

Select correct option:

- Encapsulation**
- Polymorphism**
- Data hiding**
- Inheritance**

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

Select correct option:

- Inheritance**
- Composition**
- Aggregation**
- None of given**

Data items in a class must be private.

Select correct option:

- True**
- False**

Which one is a class association?

Select correct option:

- Simple Association**
- Inheritance**
- Composition**
- Aggregation**

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

Select correct option:

- Name**
- Age**
- Work()**
- Both Name and Age**

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 01:17:52 AM) Total M a r k s : 1

Which one is not an object association?

Select correct option:

- Simple association**
- Inheritance**
- Aggregation**
- Association**

Using encapsulation we can achieve

Select correct option:

- Information hiding**
- Least interdependencies among modules**
- Implementation independence**
- All of given options**

In constant member function the type of this pointer is:

Select correct option:

Constant pointer

Constant pointer to object

Constant pointer to class

Constant pointer to constant object

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?

Generalization

Sub-typing

Specialization

Extension

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

Single inheritance

Encapsulation

Multiple inheritance

Polymorphism

If MyClass has a destructor what is the destructor named?

MyClass

~MyClass

My~Class

MyClass~

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

yes

no

Without using Deep copy constructor, A _____ problem can occur

System crash

Memory Leakage

Dangling pointer

All of the given

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

Generalization

Specialization

Extension

Inheritance

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

state

behavior

Protected data members

All of given

Only tangible things can be chosen as an object.

True

False

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

true
false

Memory is allocated to non static members only, when:

Class is created
Object is defined
Object is initialized
Object is created

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

Composition
Aggregation
Separation
non of the given

Unary operators and assignment operator are right associative.

true
false

The >= operator can't be overloaded.

true
false

_____ is creating objects of one class inside another class.

Association
Composition
Aggregation
Inheritance

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

We can call overloaded constructor through new
We can't call overloaded constructor through new
We can call default constructor through new
None of the given

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

true
false

_____ Operator will take only one operand.

New
int
object
none of the given

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

++

*

%

All of the given choices

this pointer does not pass implicitly to _____ functions.

Static Member

Non-Static Member

Instance Number

None of the given

Operator overloading is

making C++ operators work with objects.

giving C++ operators more than they can handle.

giving new meanings to existing Class members.

making new C++ operators

Which of the following is TRUE,

Derived class pointer can be used as Base class pointer

Base class pointer can be used as Derived class pointer

Both of these options

None of these options

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

Automatic

Dynamic

Static

Dramatic

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

Public inheritance

Protected inheritance

Private inheritance

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

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

A parent class can call constructor of its child class through

Its constructor initialization list

Its constructor body

Both from its constructor initialization list or body

Can not call the constructor of its child class

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

Public

Private

Protected

None of the given options

Function overriding is done in context of,

Single class

Single derived class

Single base class

Derived and base classes

Child class can call constructor of its,

Direct base class

Indirect base class

Both direct and indirect base classes

None of these

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

True

False

_____ is automatically called when the object is created.

Member function

Object

Constructor

None of the given

Inheritance is a way to

Organize data

Pass arguments to objects of classes

Add features to existing classes without rewriting them

Improved data-hiding and encapsulation

Through interface we access object_____.

States

Data members

Behaviour

None of the given

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

State

Behavior

Protected data members

All of given

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

Name

Age

Work()

Both Name and Age

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

True

False

Advantages(s) of information hiding

Simplifies the model

Restriction to change

Both of above

None of the above

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

Different classes

Multiple classes

Same class

None of the given

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?

Generalization

Sub-typing

Specification

Extension

A class has _____ destructor

One

Two

Three

Behaviors of a type of objects are represented through

States

Attributes

Operations

Which is not an example of multiple inheritances?

Mermaid
Amphibious Vehicle
Car
None of the above

Static data members are called _____ variable
Class
Object
Structure
None of the given

Associativity can be change in operator overloading.
True
False

_____ and _____ methods may not be declared abstract.
Private,static
private,public
static,public
none of the given

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

To initialize an array of objects, only _____ will be called
Default Constructor
Overloaded Constructor
Default Object
None of the above

_____ provide the facility to access the data member.
accesser function
private function
inline function
None of the given

If a class involves dynamic memory allocation, then:
Default copy constructor, shallow copy is implemented
User defined copy constructor, shallow copy is implemented
Default copy constructor, deep copy is implemented
User defined copy constructor, deep copy is implemented

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

- Association
- Multiple associations
- Aggregation

How the information hidden within an object can be accessed?

- Through its interface
- Through its private data member
- Through its private member functions

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

- True
- False

An object has _____ interface(s)

- Only one
- Only two
- One or more than one

Which of the following is an advantage of OOP?

- It provides an ability to create one user defined data type extending the other
- It provides the facility of defining abstract data type through which real entities can be defined better
- All of the given option

Encapsulation means

Select correct option:

- Extending the behaviour of class in another class
- Data and behaviour are tightly coupled within an entity
- One entity takes all the attributes and operations of the other
- Taking out the common features and put those in a separate class

We can allocate dynamic memory allocation through _____ key word.

Select correct option:

- Static
- Global
- New
- Const

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

Select correct option:

- Function declaration
- Function calling
- Function definition
- None of the given

Which of the following is directly related to polymorphism?

Select correct option:

- Overriding**
- Const members**
- Static members**
- None of given**

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

Select correct option:

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

An instance of user defined type is called

Select correct option:

- Object**
- Class**
- both of above**
- none of above**

Aggregation is implemented using pointer.

Select correct option:

- True**
- False**

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

- Class A is behaviourally compatible with class B**
- Class A is behaviourally incompatible with class B**
- Class A is independent of class B**
- None of the given**

Objects having identical characteristics belong to _____

- Same class**
- Two different classes**
- Any number of different classes**
- Objects can not have identical characteristics**

In which of the following, different forms of a single entity exist?

Polymorphism

Main characteristic of information hiding is:

Keep the model simple

Which of the following best describe(s) the properties of constructor?

Composition

If we extend our model, and the rest of model is not affected, then it is called_____.

Flexibility

Which of the following is not an example of multiple inheritance?

Car

Which one is not the main feature of object-oriented programming?

Classes and Objects

Exception handling

Inheritance

Polymorphism