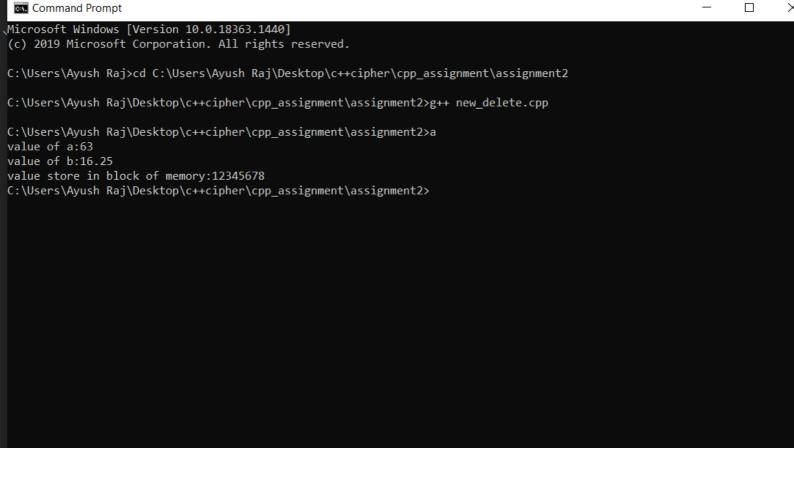


- 3) When the inheritance is private the private methods in base class are __ in the derived class (in C++).
- d. Public.
- 4) Which of the following is true?
 A. The number of times destructor is
 Called depends on Number of objects Created
 - B. Destructor is called only once. C. There can be more than one destructors
 - D. Programmer have to always Call destructor at the end of the program.
- 5.) State true or false.

 Type conversion is automatic whereas
 type Casting is explicit.

 A. True B. False

TT. Shoot answer type question. Q. 1-> Explain about new and delete Keywords with code. Ans Delete Keywood is used to deallocate the memory Delete is an operator that is used to destroy array und non-array (pointer) Objects which are coverted by new expression The new operator denotes a request for memory allocation on the Free Store If sufficient memory is available, new operator initializes the memory and returns the address of the newly allocated and initialized memory to the Pointer variable Q.2> What are constructors? Why they are required? Explain different types of Constructors with Suitable example. ans-> Constauctor in c++ is a special method that is automatically



Called when an object of class is created.

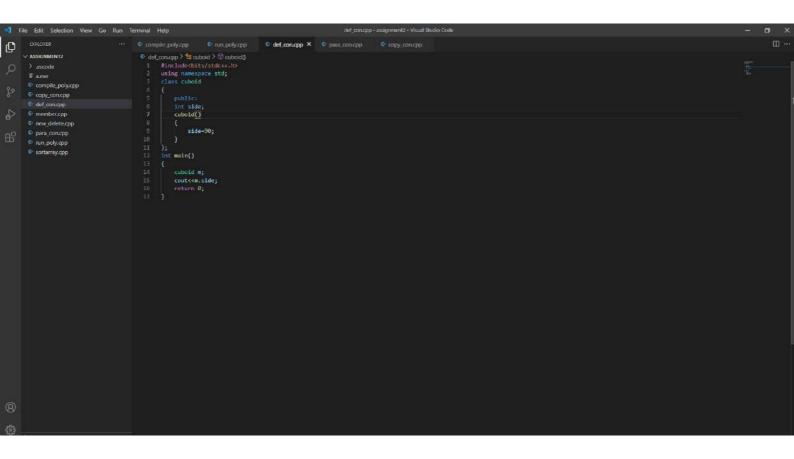
The main purpose of the class

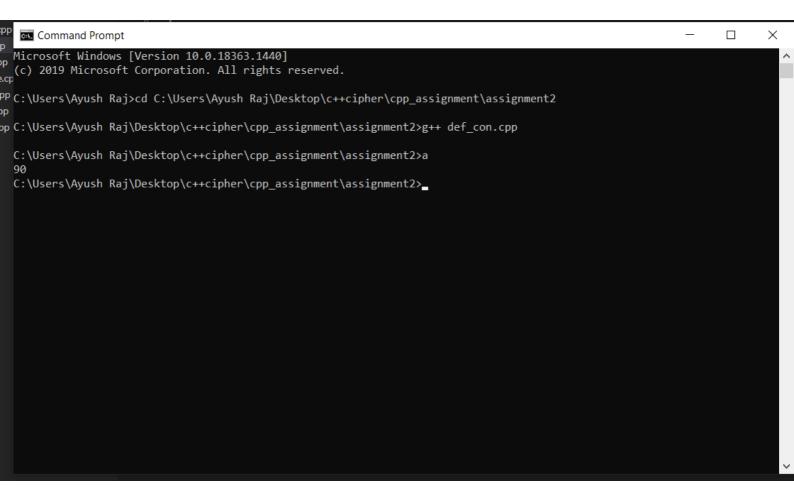
Constructor in c++ is to construct
an object of the class. It is used to initialize all class data members.

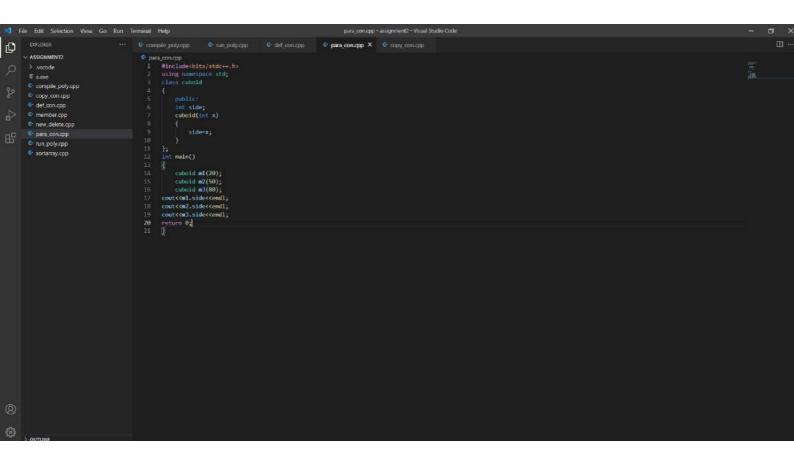
Types of Constructors:-

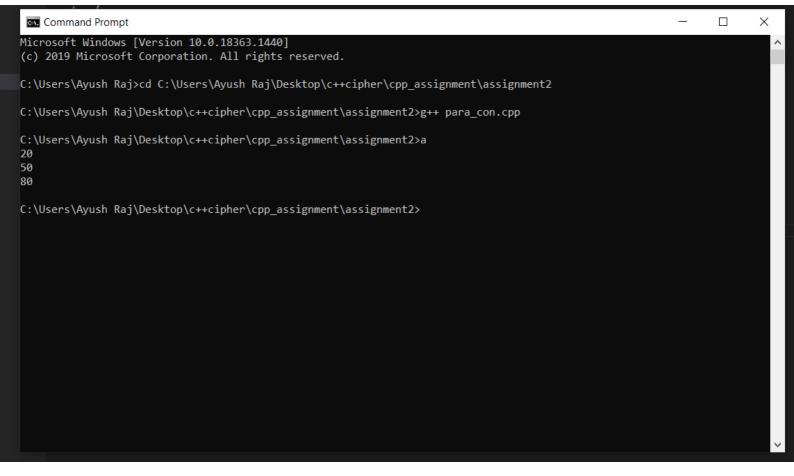
- 1. Default Constructor: It does not take any argument. It has no parameter.
- 2. Parameterized constructors. It has
 Panameter we can provide different
 Values to date members of different
 Objects by passing the appropriate
 Values as argument.
- 3) Copy Constructor: It is used to create a copy of an already existing object of a class type. It is usually of the form x(xk), where x is the class name.

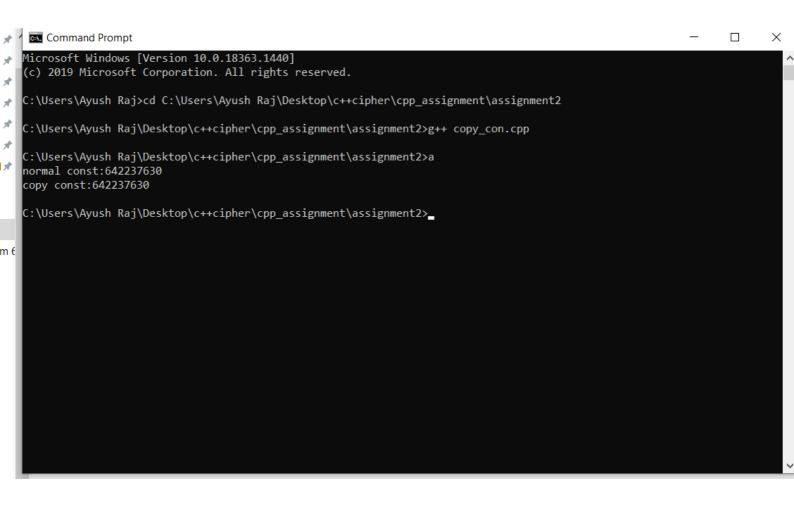
 The Compiler provides a default copy constructor to all the class."









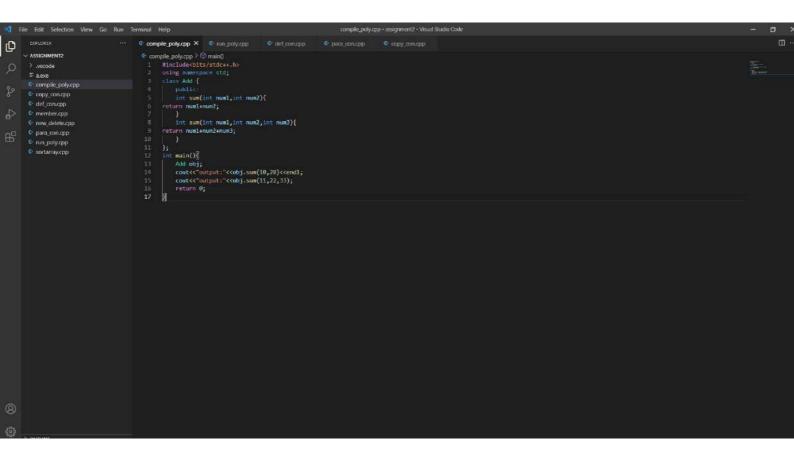


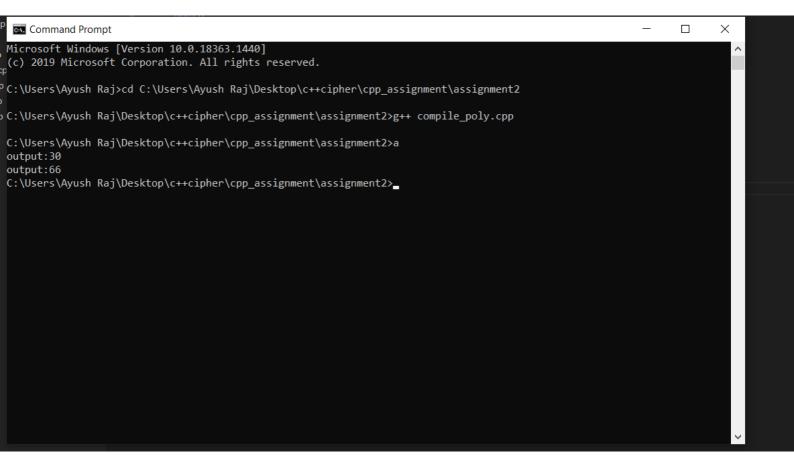
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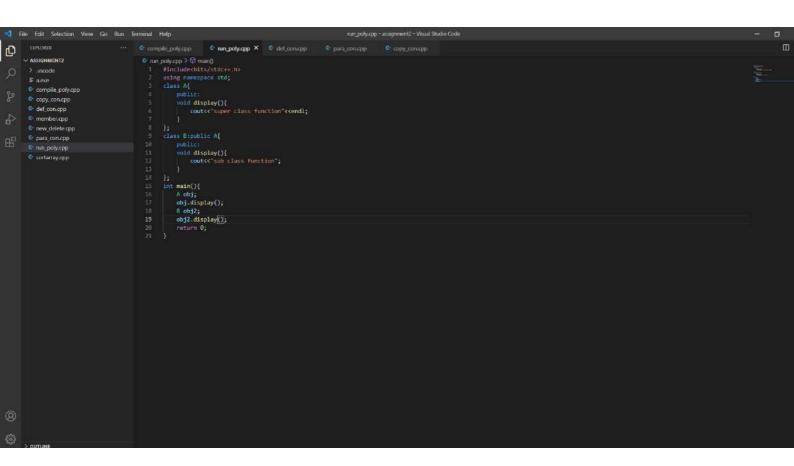
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ix) Examples: - C++ Java,	
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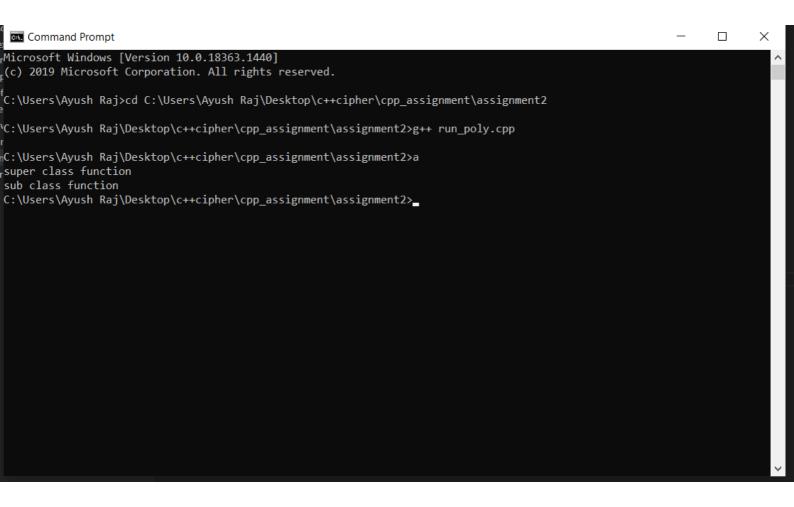
Long answer Type question. (A) Explain the type of polymorphism Anex Polymorphism means many formi Two types of polymorphism: (i) Compile time (ii) Run time (i) Compile time polymorphism:-This is also known as Static (or early) binding. Function Overloading and openetor Overloading one perfect example of compile time polymorphism Example: - In this example we have two functions with same name but differen number of arguments. Based on how many parameters we pass during function Call determines which function is to be Called, this is why it is considered as an example of polymorphism because in different conditions the output is different - Since the Call is determined during compile time that's why it is Called Compile time Polymorphism.

11) Runtime polymorphism: - This is also Known as Odynamic (or late) binding. Example: - Function oversiding is an example of suntime polymorphism. Function Oversiding: - when child clay declares a method which is already present in the parent class then this is called function oversiding here Child class overrides the Parent class. In case of function oversiding we have two diffe definitions of Same function. One is parent class and one is Child class. The Call to the function is determined at runtime to decide Which definition of the function is to be called, that is the reason it is called suntime polymorphism.



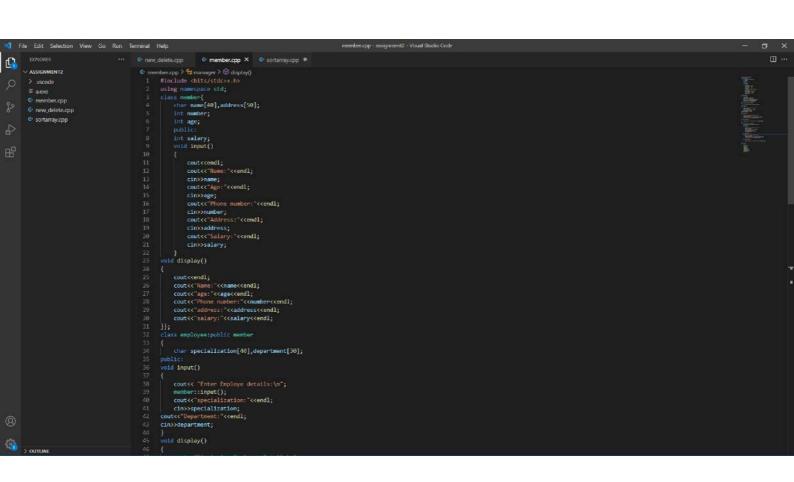


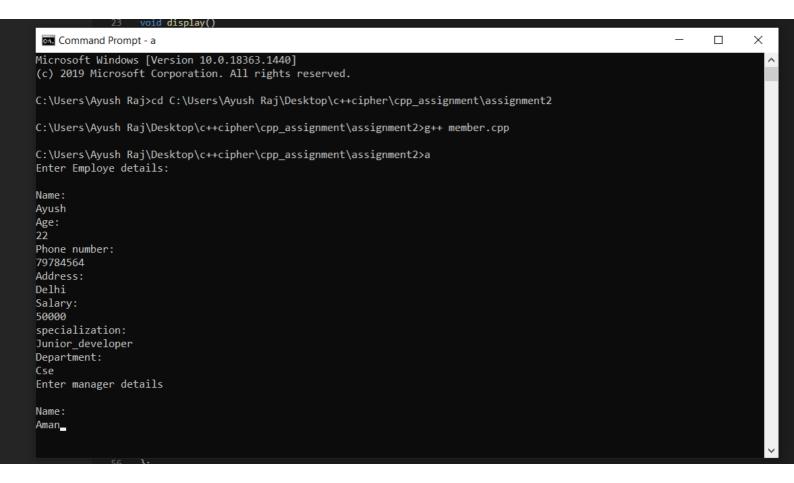




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