MCQ FOR WEDNESDAY

1. What is the file extension for C++ source files?
a) .cpp
b) .h
c) .cc
d) .cxx

2. What does OOP stand for in C++?
a) Object-Oriented Programming
b) Object-Oriented Protocol
c) Operating Over Programs
d) Object-Oriented Polymorphism

3. What is the purpose of the static keyword in C++?
a) It specifies that a variable or function is shared among all instances of a class
b) It indicates that a variable cannot be modified after initialization
c) It declares a constant variable
d) It specifies that a variable can only be accessed within the same translation unit

4. What does the new operator do in C++?
a) Allocates memory for a variable on the stack
b) Allocates memory for a variable on the heap
c) Initializes a variable with a value
d) Deallocates memory

5. What is the output of the expression sizeof(int) in C++?
a) Depends on the compiler
b) 2
c) 4
d) 8

6. Which of the following is not a fundamental data type in C++?
a) int
b) float
c) char*
d) double

7. What is the purpose of the const keyword in C++?
a) It specifies that a variable cannot be modified
b) It specifies that a function cannot modify its parameters
c) It declares a constant value
d) All of the above

8. In C++, which operator is used to access the members of a class through a pointer?
a) .
b) ->
c) ::
d) =>

9. Which of the following is a valid C++ identifier?
a) 2variable
b) _variableName
c) variable name
d) variable-name

10. What is the default access specifier for members of a class in C++?
a) private
b) protected
c) public
d) friend

11. What does the break statement do in C++?
a) Terminates the loop or switch statement and transfers control to the next statement
b) Continues to the next iteration of the loop
c) Exits the function
d) None of the above

12. What is the purpose of the virtual keyword in C++?
a) It specifies that a function or method can be overridden in derived classes
b) It declares a variable to be available across different translation units
c) It specifies that a function cannot modify its parameters
d) It allocates memory dynamically

13. What is the output of the expression 5 / 2 in C++?

a) 2.5
b) 2
c) 2.0
d) 2.5 with a compiler error

14. Which header file is used to perform input and output operations in C++?
a) <math.h>
b) <stdio.h>
c) <iostream>
d) <stdlib.h>

15. What does the delete operator do in C++?
a) Deletes a file from the filesystem
b) Deallocates memory allocated by the new operator
c) Removes a variable from the scope
d) Deletes a line of code

16. Which of the following is not a valid way to initialize a variable in C++?
a) int x = 5;
b) int x(5);
c) int x{5};
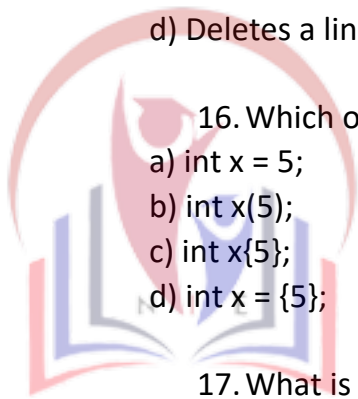d) int x = {5};

17. What is the purpose of the friend keyword in C++?
a) It specifies that a function can access private and protected members of a class
b) It declares a function as a member of a class
c) It specifies that a variable cannot be modified
d) It declares a constant value

18. Which of the following is true about references in C++?
a) References must be initialized when declared
b) References cannot refer to temporary objects
c) References can be re-assigned to refer to a different object after initialization
d) References can only refer to primitive data types

19. What is the purpose of the sizeof operator in C++?
a) Returns the size of a data type in bytes
b) Returns the memory address of a variable

c) Returns the value stored in a variable

d) Returns the number of elements in an array

20. What is the scope of a variable declared inside a function in C++?

a) Local to the function

b) Global

c) Local to the block where it is declared

d) Local to the file