

1. It is not possible to achieve inheritance of structures in c++. **FALSE**
2. A destructor of a class can have one parameter. **FALSE**
3. All objects of a class shared code and non-static methods. **TRUE**
4. Static function of a class cannot be called by an object. **TRUE**
5. A derived class need to implement all virtual functions of a base class. **FALSE**
6. In multi-level classes the order of constructors is same as order of derivation. **TRUE**
7. Friend function of a class is not allowed to access private data. **FALSE**
8. We can overload a function in three different ways. **TRUE**
9. We can override a function in only one possible way. **FALSE**
10. There are 3 different type of constructors in c++. **TRUE**

**Question No. 2 Write a function for finding a Peak Element in an array. The Peak element is an element which is not smaller than both of its neighbors (if exists). [5]**

```
int FindPeak(int a[], int size) {  
    int s = size;    int i=0;  
    if (size == 1) return a[0];  
    if (size == 2) return (a[0]>a[1]? a[0]: a[1]);  
    else {  
        for(i=1; i<s; i++)  
        { if ((a[i-1]<=a[i]) && (a[i]>=a[i+1])) return(a[i]);    }  
    }  
}
```

**Question No. 3 Explain each question by giving 1-2 lines of explanation. [10]**

<p><b>1. There are int a and int b, you need to produce there sum without using + operator. Hint: a single c/c++ instruction (expression) required.</b></p> <p><b>Sum= -(-a-b);</b></p>
<p><b>2. Is inline function more efficient than normal functions in c/c++?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Yes, they are more effective and efficient concept, there is no function call overheads as the function is used with the code.</li><li>- No overhead for parameters passing on stack and returning value</li><li>- Compiler can do a lot of different optimizations.</li></ul>
<p><b>3. What are the best practices for defining an assignment operator of a new type?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- An assignment operator must check for self-assignment</li><li>- The earlier memory of left hand side object is to wipe off</li><li>- New memory should be grabbed exactly of the same size of right hand side object</li><li>- Member-wise copy should be done for all members.</li></ul>
<p><b>4. If int *PtrX=0; int **dPtrX=0; int x=1; int y=0; what will be the errors in the following code:</b></p> <p><b>PtrX=x; // Error: PtrX is an address but x is not an address</b></p> <p><b>*PtrX=&amp;x; // Error: *PtrX is a value pointed by PtrX and &amp;x is an address</b></p> <p><b>dPtrX=&amp;PtrX; // No Error</b></p>
<p><b>5. Why multiple inheritance is considered bad?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Multiple inheritance is available in C/C++ is an important feature of the language.</li><li>- The use of multiple inheritance gives rises to some ambiguity in code which can be rectify with proper understanding of the concept for multiple inheritance.</li><li>- Overall, it is not a bad idea.</li></ul>