

MET-IIT

C++_Mock_2

1). If 5 th argument of a function has a default value then _____ argument must also have a default value.

- (a) 4 th
- (b) 6 th
- (c) 3 rd
- (d) None of the above

2). C++ can be best described as _____ language.

- A: Structured
- B: object oriented
- C: Multiparadigm
- D: Procedural

3). In C++, _____ operators are used for Memory Deallocating.

- A: Release()
- B: malloc() and calloc()
- C: Free()
- D: delete

4). Which of the following is not an OOP feature in C++?

- A: Encapsulation.
- B: Abstraction.
- C: Polymorphism.
- D: Exceptions.

5). Object oriented programming employs _____ programming approach.

- A: Top-down
- B: Procedural
- C: Bottom-up
- D: All of these.

6). A struct is the same as a class except that

Answer Choices

- A: There are no member functions.
- B: All members are *public*.
- C: Cannot be used in inheritance hierarchy.
- D: It does have this pointer.

7). How do we declare an abstract class?

- A: By providing at least one pure virtual method (function signature followed by ==0;) in a class
- B: By declaring at least one method abstract using the keyword 'abstract' in a class
- C: By declaring the class abstract with the keyword 'abstract'
- D: It is not possible to create abstract classes in C++

8). Which of the following is a valid destructor of the class name "Country" ?

- A: int ~Country().
- B: void Country().
- C: int ~Country(Country obj) .
- D: void ~Country().

9). If default constructor is not defined, then how the objects of the class will be created?

- A: The compiler will generate error.
- B: Error will occur at run-time.
- C: Compiler provides its default constructor to build the object.
- D: None of these.

10). Which of the following correctly describes the meaning of 'namespace' feature in C++?

- A: Namespaces refer to the memory space allocated for names used in a program.
- B: Namespaces refer to space between the names in a program.
- C: Namespaces refer to packing structure of classes in a program.
- D: Namespaces provide facilities for organizing the names in a program to avoid name clashes.

11). Which keyword is used to access the variable in namespace?

- A: using.
- B: dynamic.
- C: const.
- D: static.

12). The relationship between Customer and Order is _____.

- (a) Inheritance
- (b) Composition
- (c) Aggregation
- (d) none of above

13). The relationship between Hotel and Guest is _____.

- (a) Inheritance
- (b) Composition
- (c) Aggregation
- (d) none of above

14). All the classes in C++ standard library are included in _____ namespace.

- (a) std
- (b) object
- (c) io
- (d) none of above

15). A copy constructor takes

A: No argument.

B: One argument.

C: Two arguments.

D: Arbitrary no. of arguments.

16). The default copy constructor performs

A: Deep copy.

B: Shallow copy.

C: Hard copy.

D: Soft copy.

17 What is polymorphism?

A: Ability to take more than one form.

B: Ability to destroy destructor.

C: Ability to create constructor.

D: None of above.

18). Which of the following permits function overloading on c++?

A: Type.

B: Number of arguments.

C: Both of the mentioned.

D: None of the mentioned.

19). Function overloading is also similar to which of the following?

A: Operator overloading.

B: Constructor overloading.

C: Destructor overloading.

D: None of the mentioned.

20). The operator << when overloaded in a class.

A: Must be a member function.

B: Must be a non-member function.

C: Can be both (A) & (B) above.

D: Cannot be overloaded.

21). Scope resolution operator is used _____ .

A: To resolve the scope of global variables only.

B: To resolve the scope of functions of the classes only.

C: To resolve scope of global variables as well as functions of the classes.

D: None of above.

22). What does inheritance allows you to do?

A: Create a class.

B: Create a hierarchy of classes.

C: Access methods

D: Create a hierarchy of interfaces.

23). Which of the following relationship is known as inheritance relationship?

A: 'has-a' relationship.

B: 'is-a' relationship.

C: association relationship.

D: None of the mentioned.

24). Which of the following advantages we lose by using multiple inheritance?

A: Dynamic binding.

B: Polymorphism.

C: Both A & B

D: None of the mentioned.

25). class derived: public base1, public base2 { } is an example of

A: Polymorphic inheritance.

B: Multilevel inheritance

C: Hierarchical inheritance.

D: Multiple inheritance.

26). Classes B and C inherit virtually from class A. Class D inherits from both B and C.

When an instance of class D is created, the constructor of class _____ is invoked first.

(a) A

(b) B

(c) D

(d) none of above

27). Class B defines a virtual member function m() which is invoked from its another

non-virtual member function n ().

Class C inherits from B and overrides member function m().

In the following code

B* b = new C;

b->n();

member function m will _____.

(a) be invoked from C

(b) be invoked from B

(c) not be invoked

(d) Both A & B

28). Syntax for Pure Virtual Function is _____ .

A: virtual void show()==0.

B: void virtual show()==0.

C: virtual void show()==0.

D: void virtual show()==0

29). Run time polymorphism can be achieved with _____ .

A: Virtual Base class

B: Container class.

C: Virtual function.

D: Both a and c

30). What does the following statement mean?

```
int (*fp)(char*)
```

A: pointer to a pointer

B: pointer to an array of chars

C: pointer to function taking a char* argument and returns an int

D: function taking a char* argument and returning a pointer to int

31). Identify the correct statement.

A: typedef does not create different types. It only creates synonyms of existing types.

B: typedef create different types.

C: Both a & b

D: none of the mentioned

32). To perform File I/O operations, we must use _____ header file.

A: < ifstream>

B: < ofstream>

C: < fstream>

D: Any of these

33). What is use of eof() ?

A: Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the next character.

B: Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the end.

C: Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the next word.

D: Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the middle..

34). What is the validity of template parameters?

A: inside that block only

B: inside the class

C: whole program

D: any of the mentioned.

35). Compile-time generation of code from a template is known as its _____.

(a) Generalization

(b) instantiation

(c) specialization

(d) None of the above

36). Which are done by compiler for templates?

A: type-safe

B: portability

C: code elimination

D: all of the mentioned

37). A and B are abstract classes. Class C inherits from both A and B

and implements their pure virtual member functions. In the following code

```
A* a = new C;
```

```
B* b = X<B*>(a);
```

the correct replacement for X is _____.

(a) const_cast

(b) static_cast

(c) dynamic_cast

(d) None of the above

38). The _____ STL container stores keys in their sorted order.

(a) std::vector

(b) std::list

(c) std::set

(d) std::map

39). The _____ STL container provides random access and efficient insertion of elements at any location.

(a) std::deque

(b) std::list

(c) std::vector

(d) std::hash

40). The * operator of an STL iterator returns a _____ the container's element.

(a) copy of

(b) reference of

(c) pointer to

(d) none of above