

1. What happens when we try to compile the class definition in following code snippet?

```
class Birds {};  
class Peacock : protected Birds {};
```

- [A.](#) It will not compile because class body of Birds is not defined.
- [B.](#) It will not compile because class body of Peacock is not defined.
- [C.](#) It will not compile because a class cannot be protectedly inherited from other class.
- [D.](#) It will compile successfully.

**Answer:** Option D

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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2. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- [A.](#) Friend keyword can be used in the class to allow access to another class.
- [B.](#) Friend keyword can be used for a function in the public section of a class.
- [C.](#) Friend keyword can be used for a function in the private section of a class.
- [D.](#) Friend keyword can be used on `main()`.

**Answer:** Option D

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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3. Which of the following statement is correct regarding destructor of base class?

- [A.](#) Destructor of base class should always be static.
- [B.](#) Destructor of base class should always be virtual.
- [C.](#) Destructor of base class should not be virtual.
- [D.](#) Destructor of base class should always be private.

**Answer:** Option B

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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4. Which of the following two entities (reading from Left to Right) can be connected by the dot operator?

- [A.](#) A class member and a class object.

- [B.](#) A class object and a class.
- [C.](#) A class and a member of that class.
- [D.](#) A class object and a member of that class.

**Answer:** Option D

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)  
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5. How can we make a **class abstract**?
- [A.](#) By making all member functions constant.
  - [B.](#) By making at least one member function as pure virtual function.
  - [C.](#) By declaring it abstract using the static keyword.
  - [D.](#) By declaring it abstract using the virtual keyword.

**Answer:** Option B

6. Which of the following statements is correct when a **class is inherited publicly**?
- [A.](#) Public members of the base class become protected members of derived class.
  - [B.](#) Public members of the base class become private members of derived class.
  - [C.](#) Private members of the base class become protected members of derived class.
  - [D.](#) Public members of the base class become public members of derived class.

**Answer:** Option D

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)  
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7. Which of the following statements is correct about **the constructors and destructors**?
- [A.](#) Destructors can take arguments but constructors cannot.
  - [B.](#) Constructors can take arguments but destructors cannot.
  - [C.](#) Destructors can be overloaded but constructors cannot be overloaded.
  - [D.](#) Constructors and destructors can both return a value.

**Answer:** Option B

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)  
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8. Which of the following access specifier is used in a class definition by default?

- [A.](#) Protected
- [B.](#) Public
- [C.](#) Private
- [D.](#) Friend

**Answer:** Option C

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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9. Which of the following statement is correct with respect to the use of friend keyword inside a class?

- [A.](#) A private data member can be declared as a friend.
- [B.](#) A class may be declared as a friend.
- [C.](#) An object may be declared as a friend.
- [D.](#) We can use friend keyword as a class name.

**Answer:** Option B

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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10. Which of the following keywords is used to control access to a class member?

- [A.](#) Default
- [B.](#) Break
- [C.](#) Protected
- [D.](#) Asm

**Answer:** Option C

11. Which of the following can access private data members or member functions of a class?

- [A.](#) Any function in the program.
- [B.](#) All global functions in the program.

**C.** Any member function of that class.

**D.** Only public member functions of that class.

**Answer:** Option C

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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12. Which of the following type of data member can be shared by all instances of its class?

**A.** Public

**B.** Inherited

**C.** Static

**D.** Friend

**Answer:** Option C

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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13. Which of the following also known as an instance of a class?

**A.** Friend Functions

**B.** Object

**C.** Member Functions

**D.** Member Variables

**Answer:** Option B

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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14. Constructor is executed when \_\_\_\_\_.

**A.** an object is created

**B.** an object is used

**C.** a class is declared

**D.** an object goes out of scope.

**Answer:** Option A

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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15. Which of the following statements about **virtual base classes** is correct?

- [A.](#) It is used to provide multiple inheritance.
- [B.](#) It is used to avoid multiple copies of base class in derived class.
- [C.](#) It is used to allow multiple copies of base class in a derived class.
- [D.](#) It allows private members of the base class to be inherited in the derived class.

**Answer:** Option B

16. How many objects can be created from an abstract class?

- [A.](#) Zero
- [B.](#) One
- [C.](#) Two
- [D.](#) As many as we want

**Answer:** Option A

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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17. What does the class definitions in following code represent?

```
class Bike
{
    Engine objEng;
};
class Engine
{
    float CC;
};
```

- [A.](#) kind of relationship
- [B.](#) has a relationship
- [C.](#) Inheritance
- [D.](#) Both A and B

**Answer:** Option B

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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18. Which of the following statements is correct when a **class is inherited privately**?

- [A.](#) Public members of the base class become protected members of derived class.
- [B.](#) Public members of the base class become private members of derived class.

[C.](#) Private members of the base class become private members of derived class.

[D.](#) Public members of the base class become public members of derived class.

**Answer:** Option **B**

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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19. Which of the following statements is correct?

[A.](#) Data items in a class must be private.

[B.](#) Both data and functions can be either private or public.

[C.](#) Member functions of a class must be private.

[D.](#) Constructor of a class cannot be private.

**Answer:** Option **B**

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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20. What does a **class hierarchy** depict?

[A.](#) It shows the relationships between the classes in the form of an organization chart.

[B.](#) It describes "has a" relationships.

[C.](#) It describes "kind of" relationships.

[D.](#) It shows the same relationship as a family tree.

**Answer:** Option **C**

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21. Which of the following can be overloaded?

[A.](#) Object

[B.](#) Functions

[C.](#) Operators

[D.](#) Both B and C

**Answer:** Option **D**

**Explanation:**

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22. Which of the following means "The use of an object of one class in definition of another class"?

- [A.](#) Encapsulation
- [B.](#) Inheritance
- [C.](#) Composition
- [D.](#) Abstraction

**Answer:** Option C

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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23. Which of the following is the only technical difference between structures and classes in C++?

- [A.](#) Member function and data are by default protected in structures but private in classes.
- [B.](#) Member function and data are by default private in structures but public in classes.
- [C.](#) Member function and data are by default public in structures but private in classes.
- [D.](#) Member function and data are by default public in structures but protected in classes.

**Answer:** Option C

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

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24. Which of the following statements is correct about the program given below?

```
class Bix
{
    public:
    static void MyFunction();
};
int main()
{
    void(*ptr)() = &Bix::MyFunction;
    return 0;
}
```

- [A.](#) The program reports an error as pointer to member function cannot be defined outside the definition of class.
- [B.](#) The program reports an error as pointer to static member function cannot be defined.
- [C.](#) The program reports an error as pointer to member function cannot be defined without object.
- [D.](#) The program reports linker error.

**Answer:** Option D

**Explanation:**

No answer description available for this question. [Let us discuss.](#)

25. Which of the following statements are correct for a static member function?

1. It can access only other static members of its class.
2. It can be called using the class name, instead of objects.

[A.](#) Only 1 is correct.

[B.](#) Only 2 is correct.

[C.](#) Both 1 and 2 are correct.

[D.](#) Both 1 and 2 are incorrect.

**Answer:** Option C