MET-IIT

C++

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.

Correct Answer: D

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?

Answer Choices

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