**Question 1**

Which among the following is true?

1. The private members can’t be accessed by public members of the class
2. The private members can be accessed by public members of the class
3. The private members can be accessed only by the private members of the class
4. The private members can’t be accessed by the protected members of the class

**Question 2**

If private member functions are to be declared in C++ then

1. private(private member list)
2. private
3. private:
4. private

**Question 3**

How many private member functions are allowed in a class

1. Only 1
2. Only 7
3. Only 255
4. As many as required

**Question 4**

Which function among the following can’t be accessed outside the class in java in the same package?

1. public void show()
2. void show()
3. protected show()
4. static void show()

**Question 5**

Which syntax among the following shows that a member is private in a class?

1. private(functionName(parameters))
2. private: functionName(parameters)
3. private::functionName(parameters)
4. private functionName(parameters)

**Question 6**

What are the public member functions?

1. Functions accessible outside the class but not in derived class
2. Functions accessible everywhere using object of class
3. Functions accessible outside the class directly
4. Functions that can’t be accessed outside the class

**Question 7**

Which type of member functions get inherited in the same specifier in which the inheritance is done? (If private inheritance is used, those become private and if public used, those become public)

1. Private member functions
2. Public member functions
3. Protected member functions
4. All member functions

**Question 8**

Which syntax is applicable to declare public member functions in C++?

1. public void
2. public()
3. public::
4. public:

**Question 9**

Which is not a proper way to access public members of a class?

1. Using object pointer with arrow operator
2. Using object of class in main function
3. Using object of class with arrow operator
4. Using object anywhere in the program

**Question 10**

Which public function call among the following is correct outside the class if the return type is void (C++)?

1. object.functionName(parameters);
2. object.void functionName(parameters);
3. object.functionName void (parameters)
4. object.void functionName();

Q1.A.3

The private members are accessible within the class. There is no restrictions on the use of private members by public or protected members. All the members can access the private member functions of the class.

Q2.A.

The private members doesn’t have to have the keyword with each private member. We only have to specify the keyword private followed by single colon and then private member’s are listed

Q3.A.4

There are no conditions applied to the number of private member functions that can be declared in a class. Though the system may restrict the use of too many functions depending on memory.

Q4.A.3

The protected members are available within the class. And are also available in derived classes. But these members are treated as private members for outside the class and inheritance structure. Hence can’t be accessed.

Q5.A.4

The function declaration must contain a private keyword followed by the return type and function name. Private keyword is followed by a normal function declaration.

Q6.A.2

The most suitable definition would be that public member functions are accessible everywhere using object of the class. If derived classes are using those, derived class object can be used to call those functions.

Q7.A.2

The public member functions get into the same specifier in which the inheritance is done. If protected members are involved in the public inheritance, still those remain protected in the derived class but public members become public on public inheritance and protected in protected inheritance.

Q8.A.4

The syntax in C++ must contain the public keyword followed by a colon. Thereafter, all public members can be declared. But in few other languages, the public has to be mentioned explicitly with each member

Q9.A.3

The public members can be accessed anywhere in the program using the object of the class. And if object pointer is used, then arrow operator is used to access class members. If normal object is used with arrow operator, an error will be generated.

Q10.A.1

The condition given says that there is no return type hence we can call the function directly. The object name should be mentioned with a dot operator to access its class members. Then the function name with parameters, if required, can be given.