Review answers

Start date:	3 minutes ago
Complete date:	A moment ago
Question 1:	What statement is <u>true</u> about the following code?

```C++
1   namespace
2   {
3      int x=20;
4   }
```

⊘ Variable x is inaccessible because the namespace has no name.

○ This does not compile because the namespace has no name.

○ The variable x is a global variable only accessible in the current compilation unit and not as external global variable in another compilation unit.

○ This code defines a local variable x in its own scope.

Question 2:	Which of the following options declares and allocates an array of *int* pointers?

○ int*[] array=new int*[size];

○ int[] array=new int*[size];

○ int* array=new int*[size];

⊘ int** array=new int*[size];

Question 3:	Which of the options below is the best operator declaration to add and assign two objects of type *Complex* (*Complex+=Complex*)?

○ Complex operator += (const Complex& c);

○ void operator += (const Complex& c);

○ Complex& operator += (const Complex& c) const;

⊘ Complex& operator += (const Complex& c);

Question 4:   Which statement is <u>false</u> about operator overloading?

○ Operator functions generally don't change the operator arguments except the assignment operators.
⊘ You can overload unary, binary and ternary operators.
○ Operator functions can be a member function or global function.
○ The input of an operator can be different than the class type.

Question 5:   Which statement is <u>false</u> about namespaces?

○ Namespaces can be nested.
○ Multiple namespace blocks with the same name are possible.
○ Namespaces can prevent name collisions or be used to group functionality in logical blocks.
⊘ A namespace must be compiled in its own .*lib* file.

Question 6:   What statement is <u>true</u> about the following code?

```cpp
namespace A::B
{
   class MyClass
   {
   };
}
```

○ This code defines a class in namespace *B* that is nested in namespace *A*.
○ This code defines a class in namespace *A* that is nested in namespace *B*.
○ This code does not compile.
⊘ This code defines a class in the single namespace called *A::B*.

Question 7:   What statement is <u>true</u> about the following code?

```cpp
C++:
```

○ This code does not compile because member functions in a namespace must be in a *namespace {}* block.
○ This code does not compile because you can't have two nested namespaces both called *A*.

⊘ This code implements the default constructor of class *B* that is in namespace *A* that is nested in another namespace *A*.

○ This code implements function *B* of class *B* that is in namespace *A* that is nested in another namespace *A*.

Question 8:   What is the output of the following code?

```C++
1  int size=3; int* a=new int[size];
2  for (int i=0; i<size; i++) a[i]=10-i;
3  std::cout<<a[1]<<", "<<*a<<", "<<(a+1)[0]<<", "<<*a+1<<
4  delete[] a;
```

○ 9, [address of variable *a*], 9, [address of variable *a* + *sizeof(int)*]

○ 9, 10, 9, 9

⊘ 9, 10, 9, 11

○ 9, 10, 11, 9

Question 9:   Which statement is <u>true</u> about the following code?

```C++
1  delete[] x;
```

○ The code is wrong because the [] are missing the size to delete.

○ The code is wrong because the [] are not supported with delete.

⊘ It deallocates an array pointed by variable *x*.

○ It deallocates the first element of an array pointed by variable *x*.

Question 10:   Which statement is <u>false</u> about friends?

○ A class cannot access the private members of its friend classes.

○ Friends violate the information hiding principle of object-oriented programming.

⊘ Friend functions can access the '*this*' pointer.

○ Friend functions can access the private members of the class they are friend of.

Score: 8 (80.00%)

Pass/Fail: Passed

Quiz ›