Quiz >

Review answers

Start date:	3 minutes ago
Complete date:	A moment ago

Question 1: What statement is true 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 false 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 false 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 true about the following code?

C++:

```
1 namespace A::B
2 {
3   class MyClass
4   {
5   };
6 }
```

- ○ 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 true about the following code?

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 true 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 false 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

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