

POSSESSION OF MOBILES IN EXAM IS UFM PRACTICE

Name _____

Enrollment No. _____

Jaypee Institute Of Information Technology

Examination 2023

XYZ Semester

Course Title

Course Code

Q.1 What will be the output of the following C++ code?

```
#include
#include
using AlphaE y;
class AlphaE
{
AlphaE y;
public:
virtual int ThetaP();
return 0;
}
```

- A.Class B
- B.Error
- C.Segmentation fault
- D.No output

Q.2 Which of the following feature of OOPs is not used in the following C++ code?

```
class EtaBAS{
EtaBAS g;
public:
void print() {cout << "hello" << i;}
}
class BetaT : public EtaBAS
EtaBAS g;
public:
void assign (int a ) {k = a;}
}
```

- A.Abstraction
- B.Encapsulation
- C.Inheritance
- D.Polymorphism

Q.3 What will be the output of the following C++ code?

```
#include
using GammaDS d;
class GammaDS
{
protected:
int width, height;
public:
int EtaI();
return 0;
}
```

- A.1020
- B.20
- C.10
- D.2010

Q.4 What will be the output of the following C++ code?

```
#include
using EpsilonIW k;
class EpsilonIW
{
public:
virtual int EtaL();
return 0;
}
```

- A.5
- B.10
- C.5 5
- D.15

Q.5 What will be the output of the following C++ code?

```
#include
using DeltaEB r;
class DeltaEB
{
public:
virtual int BetaYW();
}
```

- A.ubuntu
- B.is awesome
- C.ubuntu is awesome
- D.ubunt esome

Q.6 What will be the output of the following C++ code?

```
#include
using GammaITP e;
class GammaITP
{
public:
virtual int EtaJ();
return 0;
}
```

- A.121
- B.212
- C.12
- D.215

Q.7 what is a pure virtual function?

- A.Function which does not have definition of its own
- B.Function which does have definition of its own
- C.Function which does not have any return type
- D.Function which does not have any return type & own definition

Q.8 Pick out the correct option.

- A.We cannot make an instance of an abstract base class
- B.We can make an instance of an abstract base class
- C.We can make an instance of an abstract super class
- D.We can make an instance of an abstract derived class

Q.9 Where does the abstract class BetaH used?

- A.base class only
- B.derived class
- C.both derived & base class
- D.virtual class

Q.10 In C++, which access specifier is used in an abstraction?

- A.public
- B.private

- C.protected
- D.friend

Q.11 tell me the purpose of abstraction in c?

- A.To make code run faster
- B.To make code easier to read
- C.To hide unnecessary details and focus on essential features
- D.To eliminate the need for comments

Q.12 which is an example of abstraction?

- A.Creating an object of a class
- B.Defining a variable
- C.Declaring a function
- D.Writing a loop

Q.13 what feature of c allows you to achieve abstraction by creating user-defined types?

- A.Pointers
- B.References
- C.Classes
- D.Templates

Q.14 what keywords are used in c to declare a pure virtual function?

- A.pure
- B.virtual
- C.abstract
- D.override

Q.15 which is true about abstract classes in c?

- A.Abstract classes cannot have any member functions.
- B.Objects cannot be created from abstract classes.
- C.Abstract classes can be instantiated.
- D.Abstract classes cannot have constructors.

Q.16 which one of the following is an advantage of using abstract classes in c?

- A.Abstract classes can be used as base classes.
- B.Abstract classes have faster execution time.
- C.Abstract classes do not support inheritance.
- D.Abstract classes have a smaller memory footprint.

Q.17 how do i achieve abstraction by inheritance in c?

- A.By declaring functions as pure virtual in the base class
- B.By making the base class private
- C.By using the "abstract" keyword in the derived class
- D.Abstraction cannot be achieved using inheritance

Q.18 which is the best way to achieve abstraction in c?

- A.Declaring all member functions as public
- B.Declaring all member functions as private
- C.Declaring all member functions as protected
- D.Declaring some member functions as public and others as private

Q.19 what happens if a pure virtual function is not implemented in a derived class?

- A.The program throws an error during compilation.
- B.The program throws an error during runtime.
- C.The program executes successfully.
- D.The program enters an infinite loop.

Q.20 which of the following is an example of abstraction in the stl c standard template library?

- A.Vector
- B.List
- C.Map
- D.All of the above

Q.21 tell me the capability of c to achieve abstraction by providing a generic implementation for different data types?

- A.Templates
- B.Inheritance
- C.Polymorphism
- D.Polymorphism

Q.22 What is the output of the following code snippet? class EtaSJT {
public:
virtual int ZetaAQG();
return 0;
}

- A."Base class"
- B."Derived class"
- C.Compiler error
- D.Runtime error

Q.23 list the truths about abstract classes in c?

- A.Abstract classes cannot be inherited.
- B.Abstract classes can have both concrete and abstract member functions.
- C.Abstract classes can be instantiated.
- D.Abstract classes are defined using the "abstract" keyword.

Q.24 In C++, which keyword is used to achieve data abstraction?

- A.abstract
- B.virtual
- C.class
- D.new

Q.25 which is true about pure virtual functions in c?

- A.Pure virtual functions have a definition in the base class.
- B.Pure virtual functions must be implemented in the derived class.
- C.Pure virtual functions cannot be overridden.
- D.Pure virtual functions cannot have parameters.

Q.26 tell me the one example of abstraction in c?

- A.Creating an object of a class
- B.Accessing a private member variable
- C.Calling a member function
- D.Declaring a global variable

Q.27 what of the following statements best defines abstraction in c?

- A.It is a process of hiding data members.
- B.It is a process of creating objects.
- C.It is a process of hiding implementation details and providing a simplified interface.
- D.It is a process of defining classes and objects.

Q.28 how can abstraction be achieved in c?

- A.By using access specifiers
- B.By using inheritance
- C.By using virtual functions
- D.By using abstract classes

Q.29 tell me the key to declare a pure virtual function in c?

- A.pure
- B.virtual
- C.abstract
- D.override

Q.30 Can an abstract class BetaQZ non-virtual member functions?

- A.Yes
- B.No

C.nan
D.nan

Q.31 which is an example of abstraction in c?

A.Encapsulation
B.Polymorphism
C.Inheritance
D.All of the above

Q.32 What happens if an abstract class BetaCNB inherited, but the pure virtual function is not overridden in the derived class?

A.The program fails to compile.
B.The program compiles but throws an error at runtime.
C.The program compiles and runs without any errors.
D.The program enters an infinite loop.

Q.33 which access specifier is used to achieve strong abstraction in c?

A.public
B.private
C.protected
D.friend

Q.34 tell me the advantage of abstract classes in c?

A.Objects can be created from abstract classes.
B.Abstract classes have faster execution time.
C.Abstract classes can be used as base classes.
D.Abstract classes have a smaller memory footprint.

Q.35 how do abstract and concrete classes differ in c?

A.Abstract classes cannot have constructors.
B.Abstract classes cannot have member variables.
C.Abstract classes cannot have member functions.
D.Abstract classes cannot be instantiated.

Q.36 what purpose is a pure virtual function in an abstract class?

A.To provide a default implementation.
B.To force derived classes to provide their own implementation.
C.To prevent derived classes from inheriting the function.
D.To make the function non-overridable.

Q.37 which statement is true about pure virtual functions in c?

A.They must be defined in the abstract class.
B.They must be declared with the "virtual" keyword.
C.They must be implemented in the derived classes.
D.They cannot have a return type.

Q.38 tell me the best feature of c for abstraction?

A.Templates
B.Inheritance
C.Polymorphism
D.Pointers