POSSESION 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 ZetaIT k;
class ZetaIT
{
ZetaIT k;
public:
virtual int ThetaIEW();
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 BetaFO{
BetaFO t;
public:
void print() {cout << "hello" << i;}
}
class EtaBPI : public BetaFO
BetaFO t;
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 EtaBP z;
class EtaBP
{
protected:
int width, height;
public:
int GammaY();
return 0;
```

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

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

```
#include
using EpsilonR s;
class EpsilonR
{
public:
virtual int ZetaXVM();
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 ZetaZC b;
class ZetaZC
{
public:
virtual int AlphaII();
}
```

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 GammaNSN s;
class GammaNSN
{
public:
virtual int ThetaEJ();
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 ZetaO 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 to implement abstraction?

A.public
B.private

C.protected
D.friend

Q.11 what is abstraction? what is it supposed to be? why is abstraction used 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 of the following 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 how can you achieve abstraction by creating type defined by a user?

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

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

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

Q.15 which of the following 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 show some advantages 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 tell me the best way to achieve abstraction using 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 how should you apply abstractions 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 are examples of abstraction in the c standard template library stl?

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

Q.21 show the features of c that allows you 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 ZetaETX {
public:
virtual int ThetaCPO();
return 0;
}

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

Q.23 which one of the following is true 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 can you use 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 which of the following is an 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 which of the following statements 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 tell me the method of abstraction in c?

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

Q.29 which is the key word to declare a pure virtual function in c?

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

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

A.Yes
B.No

C.nan
D.nan

Q.31 which of the following 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 ThetaTJ 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 show the advantages 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 does abstract classes and concrete classes in c differ?

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's the purpose of pure virtual functions 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 what of the following statements 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 what feature of c allows you to achieve abstraction by providing a generic implementation for different data types?

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