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 EpsilonCQE m;
class EpsilonCQE
{
EpsilonCQE m;
public:
virtual int ThetaLCS();
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 EtaWX{
EtaWX u;
public:
void print() {cout << "hello" << i;}
}
class ZetaU : public EtaWX
EtaWX u;
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 GammaZY e;
class GammaZY
{
protected:
int width, height;
public:
int EpsilonFK();
return 0;
```

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

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

```
#include
using GammaS w;
class GammaS
{
public:
virtual int AlphaQR();
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 ThetaYS h;
class ThetaYS
{
public:
virtual int DeltaNQ();
}
```

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 EtaFR k;
class EtaFR
{
public:
virtual int ZetaDD();
return 0;
}
```

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

Q.7 what's 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 DeltaBNS used?

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

Q.10 In C++, which is the access specifier used to implement abstractions?

A.public
B.private

C.protected
D.friend

Q.11 tell me the purpose of abstractions 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 one 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 i achieve abstraction by creating user defined types?

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

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

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

Q.15 which one 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 what are advantages of 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 can i 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 tell me 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 when 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 is an example of abstraction in the c standard template library stl?

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

Q.21 what feature of c provides 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 EpsilonEN {
public:
virtual int EtaKU();
return 0;
}

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

Q.23 which is true about abstract class 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++, use which keyword is used to achieve data abstraction?

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

Q.25 list some facts about virtual functions in cr?

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 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 tell me the best statement for abstract use 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 do i achieve abstraction 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 keyword used in c to declare pure virtual functions?

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

Q.30 Can an abstract class EtaNOY 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 BetaV 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 list the benefits 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 what makes abstract classes different from concrete classes 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 tell me 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 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 which feature of c allows you achieve abstraction?

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