# 2018

Full Marks : 60 Pass Marks : 27

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

Answer from all the Sections as directed

### Section-A

# Answer all questions:

1. Fill in the blanks :

12×1

- allocates enough memory to accommodate the object without using the size of operator.
  - (b) The manipulator causes a linefeed to be inserted when used with an output statement.
  - (c) —— can be accessed directly outside the class without using the object name.

- (d) If a copy constructor is explicitly defined, it performs the ———— copy of the objects by copying the length, actual data and address of the object.
- (e) When a derived class inherits from more than one base class simultaneously it is called inheritance.
- (f) Redefining of the base class member function in the derived class is called function ——.
- (g) function cannot be global or static.
- (h) A class that contains at least one pure virtual function is known as an ——— class.
- (i) The pointer is a special pointer that contains the address of an object of a class currently calling the member function of the class.
- (j) is the only function that cannot be overloaded.

(Continued)

- (k) An —— function is a function whose code is copied in place of each function call.
- (1) The default mode of ifstream class is ——.
- 2. State True or False of the following: 6×1
  - (a) A reference variable defined to refer to a variable can also refer to other variable.
  - (b) The extraction operator considers a space to be a terminating character.
  - (c) Default arguments appear only in function declarations.
  - (d) An array that is a data member of the class cannot be initialized at the time of its declaration in the class.
  - (e) The non-member functions can access the private data members of the class.
  - (f) A friend function cannot be inherited.

- 3. Choose the correct options:
- 6×1
- (a) Which one of the following entities are connected by the dot operator?
  - A class and a class object
  - A class and its member
  - (iii) A class object and a member
  - (iv) All of these
- (b) Which one of the following is the default access specifier for the class members?
  - Private
  - **Public** (ii)
  - Protected
  - Státic (iv)
- (c) If m and n are pointers of type int and x is an int type variable, which one of the following expressions is valid?
  - m \* y
  - m + y
  - my (iii)
  - (iv) m-n

- (d) The class whose objects cannot be created is known as
  - concrete class
  - base class
  - (iii) abstract class
  - (iv) derived class
- (e) Which type of class prevents its duplication?
  - Derived class
  - Base class
  - (iii) Indirect base class
  - Virtual base class
- Which one of the following is an abstract data type?
  - int
  - double
  - string
  - (iv) class

K/8(195)

### Section-B

- 4. Answer any four questions of the following: 4×3
  - (a) How is a static member function invoked? Give an example.

- (b) Give an example to explain the need of destructor in a class.
- fer What is the virtual base class? 9
- (d) What is function template? How is it defined?
- (e) Differentiate between a class and an object.
- (f) What are the advantages of using new operator over malloc() function?

### Section—C

- **5.** Answer any four questions of the following:
  - Write a C++ program to implement a complex class that contains two data members to store the real and imaginary parts of a complex number. Include member functions to initialize the data members, to display the complex objects in the form 'a + ib' and to add two complex objects storing the result in a third object.

- (b) Write a C++ program to define a class string. Overload + operator to concatenate first name and last name entered by the user. 17-
- (c) How are constructors and destructors called in multiple and multilevel inheritance?
- (d) Write a C++ program to print out all Armstrong numbers between 1 and 500.
- (e) Discuss the various features of objected-oriented programming.
- (f) What is the difference between a class template and an ordinary class?

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