Predict the output of the following code snippets. Do not use any compiler. Do only Dry Run.

1. Predict the output of the following code snippets:

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

class Base1 {

 public:

     Base1(){

cout << " Base1's constructor called" << endl;

}

};

class Base2 {

 public:

     Base2(){

cout << "Base2's constructor called" << endl;

}

};

class Derived: public Base1, public Base2 {

   public:

     Derived(){

  cout << "Derived's constructor called" << endl;

}

};

int main()

{

   Derived d;

   return 0;

}

Options:

1. Compiler Dependent
2. Base1’s constructor called

Base2’s constructor called

Derived’s constructor called

1. Base2’s constructor called

Base1’s constructor called

Derived’s constructor called

1. Compilation Error

Ans is b

Because in inheritance constructor can’t be overridden. This is a example of sequence of Constructor method in inheritance.

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1. Predict the output of the following code snippets:

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

class P {

public:

   void print()  { cout <<" Inside P"; }

};

class Q : public P {

public:

   void print() { cout <<" Inside Q"; }

};

class R: public Q { };

int main(void)

{

  R r;

  r.print();

  return 0;

}

Options:

1. Inside P
2. Inside Q
3. Compilation Error
4. Program will run without output

Ans is b

Because child class is inheriting the just his parent class and parent class is inheriting the void print method.

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1. Predict the output of the following code snippets:
2. #include<iostream>
3. using namespace std;
4. class Base {};
5. class Derived: public Base {};
6. int main()
7. {
8. Base \*bp = new Derived;
9. Derived \*dp = new Base;
10. }

Options:

1. No Compilation Error
2. Runtime Error
3. Compilation Error in line 7
4. Compilation Error in line 8

Ans is d

because Base class pointer can pointer to a derived class object, but derived class cant create object and could not point also to the base class pointer.

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1. Predict the output of the following code snippets:
2. #include<iostream>
3. using namespace std;
4. class Base
5. {
6. public:
7. void show()
8. {
9. cout<<" In Base ";
10. }
11. };
12. class Derived: public Base
13. {
14. public:
15. int x;
16. void show()
17. {
18. cout<<"In Derived ";
19. }
20. Derived()
21. {
22. x = 10;
23. }
24. };
25. int main(void)
26. {
27. Base \*bp, b;
28. Derived d;
29. bp = &d;
30. bp->show();
31. cout << bp->x;
32. return 0;
33. }

Options:

1. In Base 10
2. In Derived 10
3. Compilation Error in line 30
4. Compilation Error in line 31

Ans is c

because Base class pointer can pointer to a derived class object, but derived class cant create object and could not point also to the base class pointer.

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1. Predict the output of the following code snippets:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class Animal

{

public:

int legs = 4;

};

class Dog : public Animal

{

public:

int tail = 1;

};

int main()

{

Dog d;

cout << d.legs;

cout << d.tail;

}

Options:

1. Error
2. 44
3. 40
4. 41

Ans is d

It will print the base class lengs details because it is inheriting and as well it will print the derived class tail details .

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1. Predict the output of the following code snippets:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {

int i = 0, x = 0;

do{

if(i % 5 == 0) {

cout<<x;

x++;

}

++i;

}while(i<10);

cout<<x;

return 0;

}

Options:

1. 01
2. 012
3. 0
4. 0123

Ans is b

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1. Predict the output of the following code snippets:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {

int i=0,x=0;

for(i=1;i<10;i\*=2){

x++;

cout<<x;

}

cout<<x;

return 0;

}

Options:

1. 1234567899
2. 12345678910
3. 123455
4. 12344

Ans is d

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1. How many times 'its a while loop' should be printed?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main(){

int i = 1 ;

i = i - 1 ;

while(i){

cout<<"its a while loop";

i++ ;

}

return 0;

}

Options:

1. 1
2. 2
3. 0
4. Infinite Times

Ans is c

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1. What should be the output of below program?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main(){

int a = 1;

switch(a) {

case 1: cout<<"One";

case 2: cout<<"Two";

case 3: cout<<"Three";

default: cout<<"Default";

}

return 0;

}

Options:

1. One
2. Compilation Error
3. Default
4. OneTwoThree

Ans is d and c

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1. What should be output of below program

if use enter a = 5?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main(){

int a;

cin>>a; // user can enter any value

if (++a\*5 <= 25) {

cout<<"Hello";

}

else {

cout<<"Bye";

}

}

Options:

1. Hello
2. Bye
3. Undefined
4. Compilation Error

Ans is c and d

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