

Object Oriented Programming

Practice Session 2

Dr. Naveed Anwar Bhatti

Webpage: naveedanwarbhatti.github.io



Question 3:

Correct the syntactical and logical errors in the following and explain program:

```
class test
{
    Private:
        int m;
    public:
        void getdata()
        {
            cout<<"Enter No:";
            cin>> m;
        }
        void display()
        {
            cout<<m;
        }
};
```

```
main()
{
    test T;
    T->getdata();
    T->display();
    test *p;
    p=new test;
    p.getdata();
    (*p).display();
}
```



Question 3: Solution

Correct the syntactical and logical errors in the following and explain program:

```
class test
{
    Private:
        int m;
    public:
        void getdata()
        {
            cout<<"Enter No:";
            cin>> m;
        }
        void display()
        {
            cout<<m;
        }
};
```

```
main()
{
    test T;
    T->getdata();      T.getdata();
    T->display();      T.display();
    test *p;
    p=new test;
    p->getdata();      p->display();
    (*p).display();
}
delete p;
```



Question 4:

If a class declares a variable static, this means:

- (a) Each instance of a class will have its own copy of the variable.
- (b) Changing the variable in one instance will have no effect on other instances of the class.
- (c) There will be only one instance of the variable initialized for all classes.
- (d) Every instance of the class must consider the value of the static variable before initializing.



Question 4: Solution

If a class declares a variable static, this means:

- (a) Each instance of a class will have its own copy of the variable.
- (b) Changing the variable in one instance will have no effect on other instances of the class.
- (c) **There will be only one instance of the variable initialized for all classes.**
- (d) Every instance of the class must consider the value of the static variable before initializing.



Question 5

In case of a copy constructor, which of the following is true?

- (a) Used to instantiate an object from another existing object
- (b) To copy one object to another existing object.
- (c) Can be a substitute for a '=' operator.
- (d) All of the above.



Question 5: Solution

In case of a copy constructor, which of the following is true?

- (a) Used to instantiate an object from another existing object
- (b) To copy one object to another existing object.
- (c) Can be a substitute for a '=' operator.
- (d) **All of the above.**



Question 6:

```
class Base
{
    public : int a;
    protected: int b;
    private: int c;
};
```

```
class Derived: Base
{
    int d;
    friend Friend;
};
class Friend
{
    Derived derived;
};
```

Which of the variables among a, b, c and d can be accessed in "Friend"?



Question 6: Solution

```
class Base
{
    public : int a;
    protected: int b;
    private: int c;
};
```

```
class Derived: Base
{
    int d;
    friend Friend;
};
class Friend
{
    Derived derived;
};
```

Which of the variables among a, b, c and d can be accessed in "Friend"?

Error – Access specifier is missing

Error – “class” key word missing in friend



Question 7:

```
class Base
{
    public : int a;
    protected: int b;
    private: int c;
};

class Derived: public Base
{
    int d;
    friend class Friend;
};

class Friend
{
    Derived derived;
};
```

Which of the variables among a, b, c and d can be accessed in "Friend"?



Question 7: Solution

```
class Base
{
    public : int a;
    protected: int b;
    private: int c;
};

class Derived: public Base
{
    int d;
    friend class Friend;
};

class Friend
{
    Derived derived;
};
```

Which of the variables among a, b, c and d can be accessed in "Friend"?

a, b and d



Question 8:

```
class obj
{
public :
    obj(){cout<<"in "};
    ~obj(){cout<<"in "};
};

int main()
{
    obj A,B,C,D,E; obj F;
    {
        obj G;
    }
    cout<<count;
    {
        obj H;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

What is the output of this code?



Question 8: Solution

```
class obj
{
public :
    obj(){cout<<"in "};
    ~obj(){cout<<"in "};
};

int main()
{
    obj A,B,C,D,E; obj F;
    {
        obj G;
    }
    cout<<count;
    {
        obj H;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

What is the output of this code?

in in in out in out out out

Object Oriented Programming

The End

Dr. Naveed Anwar Bhatti

Webpage: naveedanwarbhatti.github.io

Thanks a lot



If you are taking a Nap, **wake up**.....Lecture Over