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NPTEL (https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL) » Programming in Modern C++ (course)



Register for Certification

## exam Week 6 - Assignment 6 (https://examform.nptel.ac.in/2023\_01/exam\_form/dashboard)

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2023-03-08, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2023-02-28, 20:20 IST

Course outline

> How does an **NPTEL** online course work? ()

Week 0 ()

Week 1 ()

Week 2 ()

Week 3 ()

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Week 7 ()

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Problem Solving Session ()  Consider the following code segment. #include<iostream> using namespace std; class Base{ public: void funi() { cout << "1" ; }</pre> virtual void fun2() { cout << "3" ; } }; class Derived : public Base{ public: virtual void fun1() { cout << "2" ; }</pre> void fun2() { cout << "4" ; }</pre> }; int main(){ Base \*t = new Derived(); t->fun1(); t->fun2(); return 0; 7 What will be the output? a) 13 b) 14 c) 23 d) 24 (a) (b) ( c) (d) Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 2 Accepted Answers: b)



```
 Consider the following code segment.

   #include<iostream>
   using namespace std;
   int x = 0;
   class ClassA{
       public:
            ClassA(){x = x+2;}
            ^{\sim}ClassA() { x = x-1; }
   };
   class ClassB : public ClassA{
       public:
            ClassB(){x = x+3;}
            ^{\sim}ClassB(){ x = x-2; }
   };
   void fun(){
       ClassB t;
       ClassA *t1 = new ClassB();
        cout << x << " ";
       delete t1;
   }
   int main(){
       fun();
       cout << x;
       return 0;
   }
   What will be the output/error?
   a) 10 6
   b) 10 4
   c) 8 6
   d) 8 4
  (a)
  (b)
  ( c)
 ( d)
Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 2
Accepted Answers:
a)
```

^

 Consider the following code segment. #include<iostream> using namespace std; class A{ public: A() { cout<<"A "; } ~A() { cout<<"~A "; } }; class B : public A{ public: B() { cout<<"B "; } virtual ~B() { cout<<"~B "; }</pre> }; class C : public B{ public: C() { cout<<"C "; } ~C() { cout<<"~C "; } }; int main(){ A \*t1 = new C;delete t1; return 0; } What will be the output? a) A B C ~C ~B ~A b) A B C ~C ~B c) A B C  $\sim$ B  $\sim$ A d) A B C ~A (a) (b) ( c) (d) Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 2 Accepted Answers: d)



 Consider the following code segment. #include <iostream> using namespace std; class Virtual { public: virtual void fun() = 0; //LINE-1 }: void Virtual::fun() { cout << "Pure virtual function";</pre> 7 int main() { Virtual m; // LINE-2 Virtual \*p = new Virtual(); // LINE-3 p->fun(); // LINE-4 return 0; } Which line/s will give you error? a) LINE-1 b) LINE-2 c) LINE-3 d) LINE-4 \_ a) ✓ b) **C**) \_\_ d) Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 2 Accepted Answers: b) c)



```
2 points
   Consider the following code segment.
   #include<iostream>
   using namespace std;
   class Base{
       public:
            virtual void fun() { }
   }:
   class Derived : public Base{
       public:
            void fun(double i) { }
   };
   int main(){
       Derived t1;
       Base *t2 = new Derived();
       t1.fun();
                             //LINE-1
       t1.fun(3.14);
                             //LINE-2
       t2->fun();
                             //LINE-3
       t2 - \sin(3.14);
                             //LINE-4
       return 0;
   }
   Which line/s will give you error?
   a) LINE-1
   b) LINE-2
   c) LINE-3
   d) LINE-4
 ✓ a)
 (b)
 _ c)
 ✓ d)
Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 2
Accepted Answers:
a)
d)
6)
                                                              2 points
```



```
Consider the following code segment.
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class classA{
    public:
         virtual void f(){ cout << "A::f() "; }
         void g(){ cout << "A::g() "; }</pre>
         void h(){ cout << "A::h() "; }</pre>
};
class classB : public classA{
    public:
         void f(){ cout << "B::f() "; }</pre>
         virtual void g(){ cout << "B::g() "; }</pre>
        void h(){ cout << "B::h() "; }</pre>
};
class classC : public classB{
    public:
         void f(){ cout << "C::f() "; }</pre>
         void g(){ cout << "C::g() "; }</pre>
        virtual void h(){ cout << "C::h() "; }</pre>
};
int main(){
    classC cb;
    classB &bb = cb;
    bb.f();
    bb.g();
    bb.h();
    return 0;
}
What will be the output?
a) A::f() B::g() C::h()
b) C::f() C::g() B::h()
c) C::f() B::g() B::h()
d) C::f() C::g() C::h()
 (a)
 ( b)
 ( c)
 (d)
Yes, the answer is correct.
```

```
Score: 2
Accepted Answers:
b)
7)
Consider the following code segment.
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class A{
    public:
        virtual void fun(){ cout << "1 "; }</pre>
};
class B : public A{
    public:
        void fun(){ cout << "2 "; }</pre>
};
class C : public B{
    public:
         void fun(){ cout << "3 "; }</pre>
};
int main(){
    C * cb = new C;
    _____; //LINE-1
    return 0;
}
Fill in the blank at LINE-1 so that the program will print 2.
a) cb->B::fun()
b) B::fun()
c) B::cb->fun()
d) cb->fun()
  (a)
  ( b)
  ( c)
  (d)
Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 2
Accepted Answers:
a)
```



```
Consider the following code segment.
 #include<iostream>
 using namespace std;
 class Vehicle{
     public:
         virtual void run() = 0;
         virtual void stop() = 0;
 };
 class Car : public Vehicle{
 class MotorCycle : public Vehicle{
     public:
         void run(){}
         void stop(){}
 };
 class Truck : public Car{
     public:
          void run(){}
         void stop(){}
 };
 class SportsCar : public Car{
     public:
         void run(){}
         virtual void nitro() = 0;
         void stop(){}
 }:
 void SportsCar::nitro(){}
 class SUV : public Car{
     public:
         void run(){}
 };
 Identify the abstract classes.
 a) Vehicle, Car, MotorCycle
 b) Vehicle, Car, SUV
 c) Vehicle, Car
 d) Vehicle, Car, SportsCar, SUV
( a)
(b)
( c)
(d)
```

```
No, the answer is incorrect.
 Score: 0
 Accepted Answers:
9)
                                                                 2 points
Consider the following code segment.
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class B{
    int b;
public:
    B(int i) : b(i) {}
    virtual void f(B *t) { cout << t->b << endl; }</pre>
};
class D : public B{
     int d;
public:
    D(int i=0, int j=0) : B(i), d(j) { }
    void f(D *t) { cout << t->d << endl; }</pre>
};
int main(){
    B *t1 = new D(1,2);
    t1->f(new D); //Line-1
    return 0;
}
What will be the output?
a) 0
b) 1
c) 2
d) Garbage
  (a)
  ( b)
  ( c)
  (d)
 Yes, the answer is correct.
 Score: 2
 Accepted Answers:
 a)
```

^

