Jaypee University of Engineering and Technology

B. Tech. (CSE) - II Semester

Object Oriented Programming (18B11CI211)

Tutorial – 6

(Operator Overloading)

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| Q.1 | Explain the situation where an operator cannot be overloaded as member function. |
| Q.2 | Write a C++ program to develop a matrix class to handle matrix of size m\*n. Also overload binary – operator for subtraction of two matrices. |
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| Q.3. | What is the return type of the conversion operator?  a) void b) int c) float d) no return type |
| Q.4. | How many parameters does a conversion operator may take?  a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) as many as possible |
| Q.5. | Which of the following is the perfect set of operators that can’t be overloaded in CPP ?  a. +=, ?, :: , >> b. >>, <<, ?, \*, sizeof()  c. :: , . , .\* , ?: d. :: , ->, \* , new, delete |
| Q.6. | In case of binary operator overloading with member function, which of following statement should be taken into consideration?  a) right hand operand must be object. b) Left hand operand must be object.  c) Both the operands must be objects. d)  All of these should be considered. |
| Q.7. | While overloading binary operators using member function, it requires \_\_\_ argument/s.  a) Zero b) One c) Two d) Three |
| Q.8. | In case of operator overloading, operator function must be \_\_\_\_\_\_ .  1. Static member functions 2. Non- static member functions 3. Friend Functions  a) Only 2 b) Only 1, 3 c) Only 2 , 3 d) All 1 , 2, 3 |
| Q.9. | When overloading unary operators using Friend function, it requires\_\_\_\_\_ argument/s.  a) Zero b) One c) Two d) None of these. |