Q1. `for` loop in C++:

1. all parameters of a for loop are to be specified.

2. the initialization part is compulsory.

3. if test expression is omitted then the value `false` is used instead.

4. all parameters of a `for` loop are optional.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 980 Subject Name CPP

Q2. C++ provides inline functions to help reduce function call overhead, especially for \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Large functions.

2. Recursive functions.

3. Small functions.

4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1030 Subject Name CPP

Q3. Identify the true statements about the use of pointers in C++.

i)A pointer is a variable that can contain the memory address of another variable as its value.

ii)Though not necessary, pointers make the use of dynamic memory allocation more efficient.

iii)You can use casting to cause a pointer of one type to reference the memory address of a variable of another type.

iv)In a cout statement, you can use a pointer to display a memory address.

1. i, ii and iv.

2. ii, iii and iv.

3. i, ii, iii and iv.

4. i and iii

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1039 Subject Name CPP

Q4. What will be the output of the following piece of code when executed ?

#include int main(void){ int Factor =5; int Product = 1; do{++Factor; Product\*=Factor;}while(Factor == 15); cout<<\"Product is \"<< Product<

1. Product is 3024.

2. Product is 6.

3. Will generate compiler error.

4. None of the above.

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1080 Subject Name CPP

Q5. The `ends` manipulator:

1. Appends null character to the stream and flushes it.

2. Causes the next output to be on new line.

3. Just flushes the stream.

4. None of the above.

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1100 Subject Name CPP

Q6. Identify which of the following defines a function template that does not return a value and has a pointer of type T.

1. void T SortArray(T \*pArray)

2. void SortArray(T \*pArray)

3. T SortArray(T \*pArray)

4. void SortArray(T pArray)

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 1101 Subject Name CPP

Q7. int diff(int x)

{int s;

s -= diff(x-1);

return(s);}

void main()

{int res = diff(5);

cout << res;}

Determine the output of the code written above:

1. -15

2. 0

3. Compilation error.

4. Stack overflow.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8307 Subject Name CPP

Q8. Which is false

1. a destructor can not be parameterised

2. a destructor is a special member function

3. a destructor returns 1 when the Object is destroyed successfully

4. a destructor is automatically invoked by the compiler

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8350 Subject Name CPP

Q9. new operator allocates memory blocks from the \_\_\_\_

1. stack

2. code segment

3. heap

4. data segment

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8351 Subject Name CPP

Q10. Static data member of a class

1. has only one copy for the entire class

2. has global visibility

3. can have multiple initializations

4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8357 Subject Name CPP

Q11. A void pointer in c++...

1. can be assigned to any pointer as is

2. can be assigned to any pointer with type casting

3. can not be assigned to any pointer

4. can be assigned to only another void pointer

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8421 Subject Name CPP

Q12. what will be the output? (keybord input to i1 be 25)

#include< iostream.h >

main()

{

cin >> float i1; // enter value 25

cout << i1;

}

1. 25

2. 25.00

3. 25.000000

4. compilation error

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8600 Subject Name CPP

Q13. which is false?

1. function declared without arguments can not be called with arguments in c++.

2. function declared without arguments can be called with arguments in c.

3. function header must contain data type for the argument variable in c++

4. function declared with no arguments can not be called with arguments in c.

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8801 Subject Name CPP

Q14. the output of a linker is

1. an object file

2. assemblt language(binary)output

3. an executable file

4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8966 Subject Name CPP

Q15.

The keyword const can be used along with

1.

variables

2.

object and member functions

3.

member function arguments

4.

all of above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8970 Subject Name CPP

Q16.

The shape of a binary tree if determined by the order in which values are inserted.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 8982 Subject Name CPP

Q17.

The linear data structures are

1.

stacks

2.

linked list

3.

queues

4.

All of above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9011 Subject Name CPP

Q18.

It is posssible to overload a function template and an ordinary(non-template) function.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9039 Subject Name CPP

Q19.

If a class declares static, this means:

1.

Each instance of a class will have its own copy of the variable.

2.

Changing the variable in one instance will have its own effect on other instances of the class.

3.

There will be only one instance of the variable initialized for all classes.

4.

Every instance of the class must consider the value of the static variable initializing.

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9053 Subject Name CPP

Q20.

in the statement c=new int;

new int is an

1.

lvalue

2.

rvalue

3.

cvalue

4.

new value

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9079 Subject Name CPP

Q21. #include < iostream.h >

void main()

{

int x=0;

while(x++<5)

{

static x;

x+=2;

cout << x <<" ";

}

}

1. 1 2 3 4 5

2. 2 4 6 8 10

3. Compile Time Error

4. RunTime Error

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9125 Subject Name CPP

Q22. #include < iostream.h >

void main()

{

int arr[]={10,20,30,40,50};

int x,\*ptr1=arr,\*ptr2=&arr[3];

x=ptr2-ptr1;

cout << x;

}

1. 6

2. 3

3. Compile Time Error

4. Runtime Error

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9128 Subject Name CPP

Q23.

When an exception if throw,but not caught,the program ignores the error.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9148 Subject Name CPP

Q24.

Preprocessor #define macro and inline functions use the same mechanism.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9179 Subject Name CPP

Q25.

class A is virtual base class for class B, class C is derived from class B. If object of class D is instantiated, what will be the sequence of calling (not executing) constructors?

1.

C A B D

2.

C B A D

3.

C B D A

4.

none

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9183 Subject Name CPP

Q26. Which of the following is equivalent to C-style casting?

1. static\_cast

2. dynamic\_cast

3. const\_cast

4. reinterpret\_cast

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9185 Subject Name CPP

Q27. void min()

{

cout << sizeof(bool);

}

What will be the output?

1. 1

2. 2

3. 4

4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9218 Subject Name CPP

Q28. Self referential class is the class

1. That refers to itself.

2. Which is having pointer of the same type.

3. Which has nested class with the same name

4. All of the above.

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9223 Subject Name CPP

Q29. What is true of the following?

1. reference to array is possible

2. reference to refernce is possible

3. array of reference is possible

4. none of the above

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 9232 Subject Name CPP

Q30. What is true about "\*this"?

1. keywords cannot have \* before them

2. \*this is the object itself

3. since this is not a variable it cannot be a pointer

4. None of above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11719 Subject Name CPP

Q31. To combine many modes in file handling the sybol used is of

1. bitwise or operator

2. bitwise XOR operator

3. bitwise AND operator

4. scope resolution operator

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11768 Subject Name CPP

Q32. The constructor with no arguments is called

1. copr constructor

2. default constructor

3. inline constructor

4. parameterized constructor

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11794 Subject Name CPP

Q33. A stack can be adopted to work with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data types.

1. all

2. only the built-in C++

3. Only abstract

4. deque-like

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11825 Subject Name CPP

Q34. A node that has no children is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. root node

2. head node

3. leaf node

4. none

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11831 Subject Name CPP

Q35. The only difference between the get function and the >> operator is that get reads the first character typed , even if it is a space , tab, or the [Enter] key .

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11878 Subject Name CPP

Q36. The \_\_\_ data type can be used to create files and write information to them

1. ofstream

2. ifstream

3. afstream

4. none of these

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 11967 Subject Name CPP

Q37. friend is a keyword used for

1. making an outside function access public data of a class

2. making an outside function access private data of a class

3. making a private data avialable to member function

4. none of these

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12004 Subject Name CPP

Q38. What will be the output after the following program is executed?

#include < iostream.h >

main()

{

int n = 5, x;

x = ++n \* --n;

cout << ++n << " " << ++n << " " << ++n << endl;

}

1. 876

2. 678

3. 5 6 7

4. 7 8 9

Correct Answer : 1

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12141 Subject Name CPP

Q39. In the statement template < class T >, what does T represent

1. The name of the function Template

2. "T" stands for "template"

3. A generic data type that is used in function template

4. The "int" data type

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12189 Subject Name CPP

Q40. what will be the output after the following program is executed?

# include < iostream.h >

main()

{

int x, y1;

x = 77;

y1 = 88;

int y2 = 55;

cout << x << \*, \* << y1 << ", " << y2 << endl;

return 0;

}

1. 77, 88

2. 55, 88, 77

3. 77, 88, 55

4. None of the above

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12207 Subject Name CPP

Q41. Static binding occurs when the compiler binds a function call with the function call thatresides in the same classas the class itself

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12259 Subject Name CPP

Q42. default constructor is called when an object is created

1. with initialization values

2. without initialization values

3. with or without initialization values

4. none of above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12276 Subject Name CPP

Q43. A class object`s can be defined prior to the class declaration.

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12342 Subject Name CPP

Q44. If four calls as given below are made to a template XYZ(), how many instatiations

will be placed in memory XYZ (integer1);XYZ (integer2);XYZ(float1);XYZ(float2)

1. only 1

2. two

3. unknown

4. None of above

Correct Answer : 2

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12348 Subject Name CPP

Q45. When C++ is working with an operator, it survives to convert the

operands to the same type.

Correct Answer : T

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12416 Subject Name CPP

Q46. a ---- is a container that provides quick access to elements at the front and the back of the list:

1. stack

2. queue

3. deque

4. all of these

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12448 Subject Name CPP

Q47. Observe the following code and then answer

template < class a >

a max (a z1, a z2)

{

return (z1>z2) ? z1 : z2;

}

which of the following is correct?

1. z1 and z2 are the data types

2. a is the data type

3. longest data type name will be returned

4. the greater the template smaller is the class

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12462 Subject Name CPP

Q48. Which of the following are false

1. We cannot derive a class from derived class

2. Base and its derived class cannot create object in same function

3. Derived classes cannot add new attributes of their own

4. All of the above

Correct Answer : 4

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12470 Subject Name CPP

Q49. Whereas < is called relational operator , x < y is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. a. Arithmetic

operator

2. b. Relative operator

3. c. Relational

Expression

4. d. Lageness Test

Correct Answer : 3

Your Answer :

QuestionID : 12563 Subject Name CPP

Q50. a limitation of c++ lang. is it`s inability to construct complex

mathematical expression

Correct Answer : F

Your Answer :