Computer Geeks

C++ MCQ QUESTION AND ANSWERS

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1. What does the following statement mean?

```
int (*fp)(char*)
```

a) pointer to a pointer
b) pointer to an array of chars
c) pointer to function taking a char* argument and returns an int
d) function taking a char* argument and returning a pointer to int

ANSWER : C
Explanation: The (*fn) represents a pointer to a function and char* as arguments and returning int from the function. So according to that, the above syntax represents a pointer to a function taking a char* as an argument and returning int.

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2. The operator used for dereferencing or indirection is ____
a) *
b) &
c) ->
d) –>>

ANSWER: A
Explanation: * is used as dereferencing operator, used to read value stored at the pointed address.

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4. Which one of the following is not a possible state for a pointer.
a) hold the address of the specific object
b) point one past the end of an object
c) zero
d) point to a type

Answer: D

Explanation: A pointer can be in only 3 states a, b and c.

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5. Find the odd one out.

a) std::vector<int>
b) std::vector<short>
c) std::vector<long>
d) std::vector<bool>

ANSWER:D
Explanation: std::vector<bool> is a specialized version of vector, which is used for elements of type bool and optimizes for space. It behaves like the unspecialized version of vector and the storage is not necessarily an array of bool values, but the library implementation may optimize storage so that each value is stored in a single bit.

6.Which of the following statements are false?

a) bool can have two values and can be used to express logical expressions
b) bool cannot be used as the type of the result of the function
c) bool can be converted into integers implicitly
d) a bool value can be used in arithmetic expressions

ANSWER: B

Explanation: Boolean can be used as a return value of a function.

7.How many types of returning values are present in c++?

a)1
b)2
c)3
d) 4

ANSWER: C

Explanation: The three types of returning values are return by value, return by reference and return by address.

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8) What will be the output of the following C++ code?

```
1.    #include <iostream>
2.    using namespace std;
3.    int max(int a, int b )
4.    {
5.        return ( a > b ? a : b );
6.    }
7.    int main()
8.    {
9.        int i = 5;
10.            int j = 7;
11.            cout << max(i, j );
12.            return 0;
13.         }
```

a)5

b)7

c)either 5 or 7

d)13

Answer: B
Explanation: In this program, we are returning the maximum value by using conditional operator.

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9) What will be the output of the following C++ code?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int mult (int x, int y)
{
    int result;
    result = 0;
    while (y != 0)
    {
        result = result + x;
                y = y - 1;
            }
            return(result);
        }
        int main ()
        {
            int x = 5, y = 5;
            cout  << mult(x, y) ;
            return(0);
        }
```

a) 20
b) 25
c) 30
d) 35

ANSWER: B

Explanation: We are multiplying these values by adding every values.

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10 When will we use the function overloading?

a) same function name but different number of arguments
b) different function name but same number of arguments
c) same function name but same number of arguments
d) different function name but different number of arguments

ANSWER:A

Explanation: We use function overloading when we want the same name function to perform different procedure for different types of parameters or different number of parameters provided to the function.