1. Which of the following is the correct syntax of including a user defined header files in C++?

a) #include [userdefined]

b) #include “userdefined”

c) #include <userdefined.h>

d) #include <userdefined>

Answer: b

2. Which of the following is not a type of Constructor in C++?

a) Default constructor

b) Parameterized constructor

c) Copy constructor

d) Friend constructor

Answer: d

3. Which of the following approach is used by C++?

a) Left-right

b) Right-left

c) Bottom-up

d) Top-down

Answer: c

4. What is virtual inheritance in C++?

a) C++ technique to enhance multiple inheritance

b) C++ technique to ensure that a private member of the base class can be accessed somehow

c) C++ technique to avoid multiple inheritances of classes

d) C++ technique to avoid multiple copies of the base class into children/derived class

Answer: d

5. What happens if the following C++ statement is compiled and executed?

int \*ptr = NULL;

delete ptr;

a) The program is not semantically correct

b) The program is compiled and executed successfully

c) The program gives a compile-time error

d) The program compiled successfully but throws an error during run-time

Answer: b

6. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char const \*argv[])

{

char s1[6] = "Hello";

char s2[6] = "World";

char s3[12] = s1 + " " + s2;

cout<<s3;

return 0;

}

a) Hello

b) World

c) Error

d) Hello World

Answer: c

7. What is the difference between delete and delete[] in C++?

a) delete is syntactically correct but delete[] is wrong and hence will give an error if used in any case

b) delete is used to delete normal objects whereas delete[] is used to pointer objects

c) delete is a keyword whereas delete[] is an identifier

d) delete is used to delete single object whereas delete[] is used to multiple(array/pointer of) objects

Answer: d

8. What happens if the following program is executed in C and C++?

#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)

{

int new = 5;

printf("%d", new);

}

a) Error in C and successful execution in C++

b) Error in both C and C++

c) Error in C++ and successful execution in C

d) A successful run in both C and C++

Answer: c

9. What happens if the following program is executed in C and C++?

#include <stdio.h>

void func(void)

{

printf("Hello");

}

void main()

{

func();

func(2);

}

a) Outputs Hello twice in both C and C++

b) Error in C and successful execution in C++

c) Error in C++ and successful execution in C

d) Error in both C and C++

Answer: d

10. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

string s = "spaces in text";

s.erase(remove(s.begin(), s.end(), ' ' ), s.end() ) ;

cout << s << endl;

}

a) spacesintext

b) spaces in text

c) spaces

d) spaces in

Answer: a

11. Which of the following C++ code will give error on compilation?

================code 1=================

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char const \*argv[])

{

cout<<"Hello World";

return 0;

}

========================================

================code 2=================

#include <iostream>

int main(int argc, char const \*argv[])

{

std::cout<<"Hello World";

return 0;

}

========================================

a) Code 1 only

b) Neither code 1 nor code 2

c) Both code 1 and code 2

d) Code 2 only

Answer: b

12. Which of the following type is provided by C++ but not C?

a) double

b) float

c) int

d) bool

Answer: d

13. What is the value of p in the following C++ code snippet?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int p;

bool a = true;

bool b = false;

int x = 10;

int y = 5;

p = ((x | y) + (a + b));

cout << p;

return 0;

}

a) 12

b) 0

c) 2

d) 16

Answer: d

14. What will be the output of the following C++ function?

int main()

{

register int i = 1;

int \*ptr = &i;

cout << \*ptr;

return 0;

}

a) Runtime error may be possible

b) Compiler error may be possible

c) 1

d) 0

Answer: b

15. What is the size of wchar\_t in C++?

a) Based on the number of bits in the system

b) 2 or 4

c) 4

d) 2

Answer: a

16. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

int main ()

{

int cin;

cin >> cin;

cout << "cin: " << cin;

return 0;

}

a) Segmentation fault

b) Nothing is printed

c) Error

d) cin: garbage value

Answer: d

17. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

char c = 74;

cout << c;

return 0;

}

a) I

b) J

c) A

d) N

Answer: b

18. What will be the output of the following C++ program?

#include <iomanip>

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

cout << setprecision(17);

double d = 0.1;

cout << d << endl;

return 0;

}

a) compile time error

b) 0.100001

c) 0.11

d) 0.10000000000000001

Answer: d

19. Which keyword is used to define the macros in c++?

$ g++ float2.out

$ a.out

0.10000000000000001

a) #macro

b) #define

c) macro

d) define

Answer: b

20. What is the correct syntax of accessing a static member of a class in C++?

---------------------------

Example class:

class A

{

public:

static int value;

}

---------------------------

a) A->value

b) A^value

c) A.value

d) A::value

Answer: d

21. The C++ code which causes abnormal termination/behaviour of a program should be written under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ block.

a) catch

b) throw

c) try

d) finally

Answer: c

22. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int a = 5;

float b;

cout << sizeof(++a + b);

cout << a;

return 0;

}

a) 2 5

b) 4 5

c) 4 6

d) 2 6

Answer: b

23. Which of the following symbol is used to declare the preprocessor directives in C++?

$ g++ size3.cpp

$ a.out

4 5

a) $

b) ^

c) #

d) \*

Answer: c

24. What will be the output of the following C++ program?

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int a = 5;

auto check = [=]()

{

a = 10;

};

check();

cout<<"Value of a: "<<a<<endl;

return 0;

}

a) Segmentation fault

b) Value of a: 5

c) Value of a: 10

d) Error

Answer: d

25. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void square (int \*x, int \*y)

{

\*x = (\*x) \* --(\*y);

}

int main ( )

{

int number = 30;

square(&number, &number);

cout << number;

return 0;

}

a) 30

b) Error

c) Segmentation fault

d) 870

Answer: d

26. What will be the output of the following C++ program?

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main ()

{

std::string str ("Sanfoundry.");

str.back() = '!';

std::cout << str << endl;

return 0;

}

a) Sanfoundry!

b) Sanfoundry!.

c) Sanfoundry.

d) Sanfoundry.!

Answer: a

27. What will be the output of the following C++ program?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int n = 5;

void \*p = &n;

int \*pi = static\_cast<int\*>(p);

cout << \*pi << endl;

return 0;

}

a) 5

b) 6

c) compile time error

d) runtime error

Answer: a

28. What will be the output of the following C++ program?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

try

{

try

{

throw 20;

}

catch (int n)

{

cout << "Inner Catch\n";

throw;

}

}

catch (int x)

{

cout << "Outer Catch\n";

}

return 0;

}

a) Outer Catch

b)

Inner Catch

Outer Catch

c) Error

d) Inner Catch

Answer: b

29. What will be the output of the following C++ code snippet?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int operate (int a, int b)

{

return (a \* b);

}

float operate (float a, float b)

{

return (a / b);

}

int main()

{

int x = 5, y = 2;

float n = 5.0, m = 2.0;

cout << operate(x, y) <<"\t";

cout << operate (n, m);

return 0;

}

a) 10.0 5

b) 10 2.5

c) 10.0 5.0

d) 5.0 2.5

Answer: b

30. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main ()

{

int a, b, c;

a = 2;

b = 7;

c = (a > b) ? a : b;

cout << c;

return 0;

}

a) 12

b) 14

c) 6

d) 7

Answer: d

31. What will be the output of the following C++ code snippet?

#include <stdio.h>

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

int main ()

{

int array[] = {0, 2, 4, 6, 7, 5, 3};

int n, result = 0;

for (n = 0; n < 8; n++)

{

result += array[n];

}

cout << result;

return 0;

}

a) 21

b) 27

c) 26

d) 25

Answer: b

32. What will be the output of the following C++ program?

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main ()

{

string str ("Sanfoundry");

for (size\_t i = 0; i < str.length();)

{

cout << str.at(i-1);

}

return 0;

}

a) runtime error

b) Sanfo

c) S

d) Sanfoundry

Answer: a

33. What will be the output of the following C++ program?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class A{

public:

A(){

cout<<"Constructor called\n";

}

~A(){

cout<<"Destructor called\n";

}

};

int main(int argc, char const \*argv[])

{

A \*a = new A[5];

delete[] a;

return 0;

}

a) Segmentation fault

b) “Constructor called” five times and then “Destructor called” five times

c) “Constructor called” five times and then “Destructor called” once

d) Error

Answer: b

34. What will be the output of the following C++ codes?

i.

#ifndef Exercise\_H

#define Exercise\_H

int number = 842;

#endif

ii.

#include <iostream>

#include "exe.h"

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char \* argv[] )

{

cout << number++;

return 0;

}

a) 842

b) 843

c) compile time error

d) 845

Answer: a

35. What is the default type of linkage that is available for identifiers?

$ g++ link.cpp

$ a.out

842

a) internal

b) external

c) no linkage

d) single linkage

Answer: b

36. Choose the correct option.

extern int i;

int i;

a) both 1 and 2 declare i

b) 1 declares the variable i and 2 defines i

c) 1 declares and defines i, 2 declares i

d) 1 declares i,2 declares and defines i

Answer: d

37. Pick the right option.

Statement 1: A definition is also a declaration.

Statement 2: An identifier can be declared just once.

a) Statement 1 is true, Statement 2 is false

b) Statement 2 is true, Statement 1 is false

c) Both are false

d) Both are true

Answer: b

38. Which of the given statements are false?

i. extern int func;

ii. extern int func2(int,int);

iii. int func2(int,int);

iv. extern class foo;

a) iii and iv only

b) ii and iii only

c) only iv

d) ii, iii and iv

Answer: c

39. Pick the right option.

Statement 1: Global values are not initialized by the stream.

Statement 2: Local values are implicitly initialised to 0.

a) Statement 1 is true, Statement 2 is false

b) Statement 2 is true, Statement 1 is false

c) Both are false

d) Both are true

Answer: c

40. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int g = 100;

int main()

{

int a;

{

int b;

b = 20;

a = 35;

g = 65;

cout << b << a << g;

}

a = 50;

cout << a << g;

return 0;

}

a) 2035655065

b) 2035655035

c) 2035635065

d) 2035645065

Answer: a

41. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void addprint()

{

static int s = 1;

s++;

cout << s;

}

int main()

{

addprint();

addprint();

addprint();

return 0;

}

a) 234

b) 111

c) 123

d) 235

Answer: a

42. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int a = 10;

if (a < 10)

{

for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)

cout << i;

}

else

{

cout << i;

}

return 0;

}

a) 0123456789

b) 123456789

c) 0

d) error

Answer: d

43. Identify the incorrect statements.

int var = 10;

int \*ptr = &(var + 1); //statement 1

int \*ptr2 = &var; //statement 2

&&var = 40; //statement 3

a) Statement 1 and 2 are wrong

b) Statement 2 and 3 are wrong

c) Statement 1 and 3 are wrong

d) Statement 1, 2 and 3 are wrong

Answer: c

44. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

enum cat

{

temp = 7

};

int main()

{

int age = 14;

age /= temp;

cout << "If you were cat, you would be " << age << endl;

return 0;

}

a) If you were cat, you would be 5

b) If you were cat, you would be 2

c) If you were cat, you would be 7

d) If you were cat, you would be 9

Answer: b

45. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

enum test

{

A = 32, B, C

};

int main()

{

cout << A << B<< C;

return 0;

}

a) 323334

b) 323232

c) 323130

d) 323134

Answer: a

46. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

enum colour

{

green, red, blue, white, yellow, pink

};

int main()

{

cout << green<< red<< blue<< white<< yellow<< pink;

return 0;

}

a) 012345

b) 123456

c) compile time error

d) runtime error

Answer: a

47. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

enum channel {star, sony, zee};

enum symbol {hash, star};

int i = 0;

for (i = star; i <= zee; i++)

{

printf("%d ", i);

}

return 0;

}

a) 012

b) 123

c) compile time error

d) runtime error

Answer: c

48. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int i;

enum month

{

JAN = 1, FEB, MAR, APR, MAY, JUN, JUL, AUG, SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC

};

for (i = MAR; i <= NOV; i++)

cout << i;

return 0;

}

a) 01234567891011

b) 123456789101112

c) 34567891011

d) 123456789

Answer: c

49. The operator used for dereferencing or indirection is \_\_\_\_

a) \*

b) &

c) ->

d) –>>

Answer: a

50. Which of the following is illegal?

a) int \*ip;

b) string s, \*sp = 0;

c) int i; double\* dp = &i;

d) int \*pi = 0;

Answer: c