

1. Which function can access the private members of a class?

- (a) private member function
- (b) friend function
- (c) public member function
- (d) all the above

Ans. d

2. Private access mode implements

- (a) data hiding
- (b) encapsulation
- (c) data abstraction
- (d) polymorphism

Ans. a

3. Class is a

- (a) built-in data type
- (b) user-defined data type
- (c) derived data type
- (d) enumerated data type

Ans. b

4. Class is

- (a) collection of similar element
- (b) collection of dissimilar elements
- (c) combination of data members and member functions
- (d) none of the above

Ans. c

5. By default all the members of a class are

- (a) private
- (b) public
- (c) protected
- (d) all the above

Ans. a

6. All member functions defined inside the class are

- (a) public member functions
- (b) inline functions
- (c) friend functions
- (d) virtual functions

Ans. b

7. Friend function can be defined in

- (a) private access mode
- (b) public access mode
- (c) protected access mode
- (d) any of the above

Ans. d

8. Which of the following cannot be accessed by the outside world?

- (a) private members of a class
- (b) public members of a class
- (c) protected members of a class
- (d) both (a) and (c)

Ans. d

9. Which one of the following is access specifier?

- (a) auto
- (b) friend
- (c) inline
- (d) public

Ans. d

10. The binding of data members and the member functions in a class is called

- (a) encapsulation
- (b) polymorphism
- (c) object
- (d) data hiding

Ans. a

11. Which holds the address of an object?

- (a) class
- (b) friend function
- (c) this pointer
- (d) private access specifiers

Ans. c

12. Who can access the private members of a class?

- (a) member functions of the class
- (b) friend function of the class
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above

Ans. c

13. Which operator is used to access the members of a class using object?

- (a) arrow operator
- (b) dot operator
- (c) bitwise operator
- (d) all the above

Ans. b

14. The member function cannot alter the data members if it is declared as

- (a) friend function
- (b) inline function
- (c) const function
- (d) virtual function

Ans. c

15. Which operator is used to define the outline member function?

- (a) dot operator
- (b) scope resolution operator
- (c) arrow operator
- (d) bitwise operator

Ans. b

16. Forward declaration is used when

- (a) a function is a friend of one class
- (b) a function is a friend of two classes
- (c) a class is a friend of another class
- (d) a member function of one class is a friend of another class

Ans. b

17. If a class A is a friend of another class B then

- (a) all member function of class A can use the private members of class B
- (b) all member function of class B can use the private members of class A
- (c) only public member functions of class A can use the private members of class B
- (d) only public member functions of class B can use the private members of class A

Ans. a

18. A class is called a container class if

- (a) it contains all the member function in public mode
- (b) it contains the objects of another class as data members
- (c) it contains another class inside
- (d) it contains both the friend and the inline functions

Ans. b

19. A class is called a nested class if

- (a) it contains all the member function in public mode
- (b) it contains the objects of another class as data members
- (c) it contains another class inside
- (d) it contains both the friend and the inline functions

Ans. c

20. The method in which address of an object is passed to as an argument is called

- (a) call by value
- (b) call by reference
- (c) call by text
- (d) none of the above

Ans. b

21. Private data or functions are accessible to

- (a) to friend function
- (b) to member function of the same class
- (c) to any function
- (d) both (a) and (b)

Ans. d

22. The only difference between a class and structure is

- (a) members are private in class and public in structure by default
- (b) class can consists of data and member functions and structure consists data only
- (c) we can specify different access mode in class in structure it is not possible
- (d) all the above

Ans. a

23. The class without a tag name is called

- (a) nested class
- (b) container class
- (c) anonymous class
- (d) friend class

Ans. c

24. Can two classes contain member functions with the same name?

- (a) no
- (b) yes, but if both the classes have the same name
- (c) if it a friend function
- (d) yes, this is always allowed

Ans. d

25. A class is a

- (a) data type
- (b) user-defined type
- (c) abstract type
- (d) all of the above

Ans. d