

OVERLOADING

examples

7. Overloaded functions are _____

- a) Very long functions that can hardly run
- b) One function containing another one or more functions inside it
- c) Two or more functions with the same name but different number of parameters or type
- d) Very long functions

 View Answer

answer : c

8. What will happen while using pass by reference?

- a) The values of those variables are passed to the function so that it can manipulate them
- b) The location of variable in memory is passed to the function so that it can use the same memory area for its processing
- c) The function declaration should contain ampersand (& in its type declaration)
- d) The function declaration should contain \$

▼ View Answer

answer: b

9. What should be passed in parameters when function does not require any parameters?

- a) void
- b) blank space
- c) both void & blank space
- d) tab space

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answer: b

10. What are the advantages of passing arguments by reference?

- a) Changes to parameter values within the function also affect the original arguments
- b) There is need to copy parameter values (i.e. less memory used)
- c) There is no need to call constructors for parameters (i.e. faster)
- d) All of the mentioned

⬆ View Answer

answer: d

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

```
1.     #include <iostream>
2.     using namespace std;
3.     int operate (int a, int b)
4.     {
5.         return (a * b);
6.     }
7.     float operate (float a, float b)
8.     {
9.         return (a / b);
10.    }
11.    int main()
12.    {
13.        int x = 5, y = 2;
14.        float n = 5.0, m = 2.0;
15.        cout << operate(x, y) << "\t";
16.        cout << operate (n, m);
17.        return 0;
18.    }
```

answer : d

a) 10.0 5.0

b) 5.0 2.5

c) 10.0 5

d) 10 2.5

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

```
1.  #include <iostream>
2.  using namespace std;
3.  int Add(int X, int Y, int Z)
4.  {
5.      return X + Y;
6.  }
7.  double Add(double X, double Y, double Z)
8.  {
9.      return X + Y;
10. }
11. int main()
12. {
13.     cout << Add(5, 6);
14.     cout << Add(5.5, 6.6);
15.     return 0;
16. }
```

answer : d

Explanation: As one can observe that no function has declaration similar to that of called Add(int, int) and Add(double, double) functions. Therefore, error occurs.

- a) 11 12.1
- b) 12.1 11
- c) 11 12
- d) compile time error

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int absolute(int);
float absolute(float);
```

```
int main() {
    int a = -5;
    float b = 5.5;

    cout << "Absolute value of " << a << " = " << absolute(a) << endl;
    cout << "Absolute value of " << b << " = " << absolute(b);
    return 0;
}
```

```
int absolute(int var) {
    if (var < 0)
        var = -var;
    return var;
}
```

```
float absolute(float var){
    if (var < 0.0)
        var = -var;
    return var;
}
```

output :
Absolute value of -5 = 5
Absolute value of 5.5 = 5.5

```

9  #include <iostream>
10 using namespace std;
11 void display(int);
12 void display(float);
13 void display(int, float);
14 int main() {
15     int a = 5;
16     float b = 5.5;
17
18     display(a);
19     display(b);
20     display(a, b);
21     return 0;}
22 void display(int var)
23 {
24     cout << "Integer number: " << var << endl;
25 }
26 void display(float var)
27 {
28     cout << "Float number: " << var << endl;
29 }
30 void display(int var1, float var2) {
31     cout << "Integer number: " << var1;
32     cout << " and float number:" << var2;
33 }

```

output :

Integer number: 5

Float number: 5.5

Integer number: 5 and float number: 5.5

```
8
9  #include <iostream>
10 using namespace std;
11 void print(int i)
12 {
13     cout << i<<endl;
14 }
15 void print(double f)
16 {
17     cout << f<<endl;
18 }
19 int main()
20 {
21     print(5);
22     print(500.263);
23     return 0;
24 }
```

output:
5
500.263