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**NPTEL (<https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL>) » Programming in C++ (course)**

 Announcements (announcements)   **About the Course (preview)**   Ask a Question (forum)

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## Unit 7 - Week 5

### Course outline

 How does an  
NPTEL online  
course work?

Week 0

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

- Module 21 :  
Inheritance : Part  
I (Lecture 36)  
(unit?  
unit=64&lesson=65)

- Module 22 :  
Inheritance : Part  
II (Lecture 37)  
(unit?  
unit=64&lesson=66)

## Assignment 5

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

**Due on 2020-10-21, 23:59 IST.**

Assignment submitted on 2020-10-21, 21:13 IST

1)

**2 points**

Module 23 :  
Inheritance : Part  
III (Lecture 38)  
(unit?  
unit=64&lesson=67)

Module 24 :  
Inheritance : Part  
IV (Lecture 39)  
(unit?  
unit=64&lesson=68)

Module 25 :  
Inheritance : Part  
V (Lecture 40)  
(unit?  
unit=64&lesson=69)

Lecture Materials  
(unit?  
unit=64&lesson=70)

Quiz :  
**Assignment 5**  
(assessment?  
name=153)

W5\_Programming-  
Qs1  
(/noc20\_cs57/progassignm  
name=149)

W5\_Programming-  
Qs2  
(/noc20\_cs57/progassignm  
name=156)

W5\_Programming-  
Qs3  
(/noc20\_cs57/progassignment?  
name=157)

Feedback For  
Week 5 (unit?  
unit=64&lesson=71)

## Week 6

## Week 7

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## Assignment Solution

Consider the program below.

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

class base {
    static int x1;
    int x2 = 5;
public:
    void f1() { cout << "f1" << endl; }
};

class derived : public base {
    int d1 = 10;
};

int base::x1 = 0;

int main() {
    derived d;

    cout << sizeof(d) << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

What will be the output of the above code (consider `sizeof(int) = 4`)?

- ☐ a) 12
- ☒ b) 8
- ☐ c) 4
- ☐ d) 1

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

b) 8

[Books](#)[Live Interactive Session](#)

2) Consider the following program.

2 points

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

class base {
public:
    void f1() { cout << "base.f1" << endl; }
};

class derived : public base {
public:
    void f1(int a) { cout << "derived.f1" << endl; }
};

int main() {
    derived d;

    d.f1();                // LINE-1

    return 0;
}
```

What will be the output/error?

- ☐ a) base.f1
- ☐ b) derived.f1
- ☐ c) base.f1  
derived.f1
- ☒ d) Compilation error at LINE-1: no matching function for call derived.f1()

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

d) Compilation error at LINE-1: no matching function for call derived.f1()

3) Consider the following program.

2 points

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

class A {
public:
    void print() { cout << "Class A" << endl; }
};

class B : public A {
public:
    void print() { cout << "Class B" << endl; }
};

int main() {
    A *a1 = new A();
    A *b1 = new B();

    a1->print();
    b1->print();

    return 0;
}
```

What will be the output?

- ☐ a) Class A  
Class B
- ☒ b) Class A  
Class A
- ☐ c) Class B  
Class A
- ☐ d) Class B  
Class B

Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

b) Class A  
Class A

4) Consider the following program.

2 points

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

class A {
    string s1 = "Hello";
public:
    string get_str() { return s1; }
};

class B : public A {
    string s2 = "Hi";
};

void print(A &a) {
    cout << a.get_str() << endl;
}

int main() {
    A t1;
    B t2;

    print(t1);      // LINE-1
    print(t2);      // LINE-2

    return 0;
}
```

What will be the output/error?

- ☒ a) Hello  
Hello
- ☐ b) Hello  
Hi
- ☐ c) Hi  
Hello
- ☐ d) Compilation error at LINE-1: argument mismatch.

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

a) Hello  
Hello

5) Consider the program below.

2 points

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

class myClassA {
public:
    int a;
    myClassA(int x) : a(x) { }
};

class myClassB : private myClassA {
    int b;
public:
    myClassB(int x, int y) : b(y), myClassA(x) { }
};

int main() {
    myClassB t1(1, 2);
    myClassA t2(5);

    cout << t1.a;          // LINE-1
    cout << t2.a;          // LINE-2

    return 0;
}
```

Which line will give compilation error in the `main()` function?

- ☒ a) LINE-1
- ☐ b) LINE-2
- ☐ c) Both LINE-1 and LINE-2
- ☐ d) No Compilation Error

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

a) LINE-1

6) Consider the following code snippet.

2 points

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

class A {
public:
    A() { cout << "A "; }
    ~A() { cout << "~A "; }
};

class B : public A {
public:
    B() { cout << "B "; }
    ~B() { cout << "~B "; }
};

class C : public A {
    B b;
public:
    C() { cout << "C "; }
    ~C() { cout << "~C "; }
};

int main() {
    C t1;

    return 0;
}
```

What will be the output?

- ☐ a) A B C ~C ~B ~A
- ☐ b) A C ~C ~A
- ☒ c) A A B C ~C ~B ~A ~A
- ☐ d) A A B C ~A ~A ~B ~C

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

c) A A B C ~C ~B ~A ~A

7) Consider the following code segment.

2 points

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

class A {
public:
    void print() { cout << "Function print" << endl; }
};

class B : private A {
public:
    B() { _____ } // LINE-1
};

int main() {
    B t1;

    return 0;
}
```

Fill in the blank at LINE-1 so that it will print: Function print.

- ☒ a) print();
- ☐ b) A::print;
- ☐ c) A.print();
- ☒ d) A::print();

Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

- a) print();
- d) A::print();



8) Consider the following program.

2 points

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

class A {
public:
    A(int i) { cout << "A::" << i << " "; }
    ~A() { cout << "~A "; }
};

class B : public A {
public:
    B(int i) : A(i++) { cout << "B::" << i << " "; }
    ~B() { cout << "~B "; }
};

class C : public B {
public:
    C(int i) : B(i++) { cout << "C::" << i << " "; }
    ~C() { cout << "~C "; }
};

void f() {
    static C c(0);
}

int main() {
    f();

    C c(5);

    return 0;
}
```

What will be the output?

- ☒ a) A::0 B::1 C::1 A::5 B::6 C::6 ~C ~B ~A ~C ~B ~A
- ☐ b) A::0 B::1 C::2 ~C ~B ~A A::5 B::6 C::7 ~C ~B ~A
- ☐ c) A::0 B::1 C::1 ~C ~B ~A A::5 B::6 C::6 ~C ~B ~A
- ☐ d) A::0 B::1 C::2 A::5 B::6 C::7 ~C ~B ~A ~C ~B ~A

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

a) A::0 B::1 C::1 A::5 B::6 C::6 ~C ~B ~A ~C ~B ~A

9)

2 points

Consider the following program.

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

class Base {
protected:
    int X;
public:
    Base(int i = 0) : X(i) { }
};

class Derived : public Base {
    Base b;
public:
    Derived(Base b1, int i = 0) : Base(i), b(b1) { }
    void print1() { cout << X << endl; }           // LINE-1
    void print2() { cout << b.X << endl; }         // LINE-2
};

int main() {
    Base b(5);
    Derived d(b, 10);

    d.print1();
    d.print2();

    return 0;
}
```

What will be the output/error?

- ☐ a) 10 5
- ☐ b) 5 10
- ☐ c) Compilation error at LINE-1
- ☒ d) Compilation error at LINE-2

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

d) Compilation error at LINE-2

