CPP QUIZ 02 (13-12-2023) Malloc(), New, Reference

```
1. What will be the output of the following C++ code?
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main( void )
{
        int num1 = 10;
        int num2 = 20;
        int &num3 = num1;
        num3 = num2;
        ++ num2;
        cout<<"Num1 : "<<num1<<endl;</pre>
        cout<<"Num2 : "<<num2<<end1;</pre>
        cout<<"Num3 : "<<num3<<end1;</pre>
        return 0;
Answers
1. Num1 : 10 Num2 : 21
                           Num3 : 10
2. Compile time Error
3. Num1 : 20 Num2 : 21 Num3 : 20
4. Num1 : 10 Num2 : 21
                           Num3 : 20
```

2. During dynamic memory allocation in C++, what happens if a new operator fails to allocate memory?

Answers

- 1. It returns False
- 2. It returns NULL
- 3. Throws bad_alloc exception
- 4. None of these
- 3. Which of the following is true about new when compared with malloc. 1) new is an operator, malloc is a function
- 2) new calls constructor, malloc doesn't
- 3) new returns appropriate pointer, malloc returns void * and pointer needs to typecast to appropriate type.

Answers

- 1. Both 1 and 3 are true
- 2. Both 2 and 3 are true
- 3. Both 1 and 2 are true
- 4. All 1, 2 and 3 are true

```
4. Which of the following statements are correct in context of below code in C++?
#include<iostream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
int main( void )
{
    int *p = malloc(10);
}
Answers
1. It will allocate memory for 10 integer variables in the heap section consecutively.
```

2. Compile time error

- 3. It will allocate memory for one integer variable in the heap section and memory will be initialized with 10 value.
- 4. Runtime error

```
5. #include<iostream>
using namespace std;
#define a1 a
int main()
{
   int a1=1000;
   int &ref=a;
   cout<<"ref="<<rendl;
   return 0;
}
Answers</pre>
```

1. ref=1000

- 2. compile time error
- 3. run time error
- 4. none of above

```
6. What will be the output of the following C++ code?
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(void)
{
    int #
    int a=5;
    &num=a;
    cout<<num;
    return 0;
}
Answers
1. 5
2. Segmentation fault
3. Runtime error</pre>
4. Compile time error
```

```
7. #include<iostream>
using namespace std;
namespace NPoint
    class Point
        int xPosition;
        int yPosition;
        public:
        Point()
            xPosition=100;
            yPosition=200;
            cout << "parameterless constructor called";</pre>
        Point(int value)
            xPosition=value;
            yPosition=value;
            cout << "parameterized constructor called";</pre>
        Point(const Point &other)
            xPosition=other.xPosition;
            yPosition=other.yPosition;
            cout << "copy constructor called";</pre>
        }
    };
using namespace NPoint;
int main()
   Point t1;
   Point *t2=&t1;
   return 0;
which constructor called on following line?
Point *t2=&t1;
Answers
1. parameterless constructor called
2. parameterized constructor called
3. copy constructor called
4. none of above
```

- 8. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect about references in C++?
- 1. Once reference is initialized, we can change its referent later.
- 2.Reference is an alias or another name given to the existing memory location/object.

Answers

- 1. Both 1 and 2 are incorrect
- 2. Only 1 is incorrect
- 3. Only 2 is incorrect
- 4. None of the above
- 9. Which of the following statements are correct in context of below code?

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main( void )
{
   int *ptr = new int(3);
   return 0;
}
```

- Answers
- 1. we are allocating memory for a single variable but memory will be initialized with value 3.
- 2. we are allocating memory for array of three integer variable
- 3. we are allocating memory for array of three integer variable but memory will be initialized with 0 value $\,$
- 4. None of the above
- 10. if you allocate memory for an array using a new operator.
 int *ptr=new int[5];

what syntax should you use to delete that allocated memory?

Answers

- delete ptr;
- 2. free(ptr)
- 3. delete[] ptr;
- 4. both delete ptr and free(ptr)

----- Compiled by Utkarsh Singh -----

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