

CS-304 Final Term Exams Preparation Virtual University

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In Private ----- only member functions and friend classes or functions of a derived class can convert pointer or reference of derived object to that of parent object	A. specialization B. inheritance C. abstraction D. composition
2	When is a constructor called?	A. Each time the constructor identifier is used in a program statement B. During the instantiation of a new object C. During the construction of a new class D. At the beginning of any program execution
3	Constant objects cannot change their state,	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
4	_____ and _____ methods may not be declared abstract.	A. private,static B. private,public C. static,public D. None of the given
5	A class template may inherit from another class template.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
6	Encapsulation means	A. Extending the behaviour of class in another class B. Data and behaviour are tightly coupled within an entity C. One entity takes all the attributes and operations of the other D. Taking out the common features and put those in a separate class
7	To convert from a user-defined class to a basic type, you would most likely use	A. a built-in conversion operator B. a one-argument constructor. C. an overloaded = operator. D. a conversion operator that's a member of the class.
8	The specialization pattern after the name says that this specialization is to be used for every,	A. data type B. meta type C. virtual type D. pointer type
9	Which is not the Advantage of inheritance?	A. providing class growth through natural selection. B. facilitating class libraries. C. avoiding the rewriting of code. D. providing a useful conceptual framework.
10	If you define a vector v with the default constructor, and define another vector w with a one-argument constructor to a size of 11, and insert 3 elements into each of these vectors with push_back(), then the size() member function will return _____ for v and _____ for w.	A. 11 for v and 3 for w. B. 0 for v and 0 for w. C. 0 for v and 3 for w. D. 3 for v and 11 for w
11	Consider the following statement Cupboard has books What is the relationship between Cupboard and books?	A. Composition B. Aggregation C. Inheritance D. None of the given options
12	Identify the correct way of declaring an object of user defined template class A for char type members?	A. A< char > obj; B. < char > A obj<char>;</char> C. Obj < char ><char> A;</char>
13	Which of the following is/are advantage[s] of generic programming?	A. Reusability B. Writability C. Maintainability D. All of given
14	_____, which means if A declares B as its friend it does NOT mean that A can access	A. Friendship is one way only B. Friendship is two way only

	private data of B. It only means that B can access all data of A.	C. NO Friendship between classes D. Any kind of friendship
15	In order to free the memory occupied by the object, we use -----	A. Constructor B. Destructor C. Shallow Copy D. Deep Copy
16	An abstract class is useful when,	A. We do not derive any class from it. B. There are multiple paths from one derived class to another C. We do not want to instantiate its object. D. You want to defer the declaration of the class
17	A range is often supplied to an algorithm by two _____ values.	A. italic B. iteration C. iterator D. None of given
18	What is a class?	A. A class is a section of computer memory containing objects. B. A class is a section of the hard disk reserved for object oriented programs C. A class is the part of an object that contains the variables D. A class is a description of a kind of object.
19	Algorithms can only be implemented using STL containers.	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
20	Which of these are examples of error handling techniques?	A. Abnormal Termination B. Graceful Termination C. Return the illegal D. all of the given