CS-304 Object Oriented Programming

Update MCQS For FinalTerm

Solve By Vu Topper RM

85 To 100% Marks

بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

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Question No:1 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is the correct code to instantiate the object of given template vector class of int type?

```
Template< class  T >
Class vector {
};
```

A. Vector int obj;
B. Vector obj<>int;
C. Vector<int> obj;
D. Vector obj ;<int>;

Question No:2 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following represents complete specialization?

A. Template < int, char >
B. Template < class T, float>
C. Template< class , class W>
D. Template <class T. class U.int>

Question No:3 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is known as Dereference operator in C++?

A. +
B. *
C. &
D. ::

Question No:4 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is the correct syntax for passing two type argument to a template?

A. Template <type T.type U>
B. Template < type T, type U>
C. Template Typename < T,U >
D. Template < typename T, typename U>

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Question No:5 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which will be the primary task or task of generic programming?

A. All of given
B. Build concrete models of the concept
C. Implement generic algorithms based on the concept
D. Categorize the abstractions in a domain into concepts

Question No:6 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following can be passed as type argument to template?

A. Primitive type
B. User defined types `
C. Both
D. None of the given options

Question No:7 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following statement is true about partial specialization?

A. None of the given
B. Class template cannot have partial specialization
C. Function templates cannot have partial specialization
D. Both class templates and function template can have partial specialization.

Question No:8 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The parameters given in temple definition other than those used for mentioning templates types are called

A. Type Parameters
B. Non-Type parameters
C. Default Type Parameters
D. None of the given option

Question No:9 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In case of template specialization, if compiler cannot find required complete specialization, then it searches for some

A. General template

B. None of the given
C. Complete template
D. Partial specialization

Question No:10 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following is the correct way to define a template class X?
A. Template class C{}
B. Typename class X{}
C. Class < typename T>class X{}
D. Template < typename T> classX{}

Question No:11 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
May inherit from a complete specialization
A. All
B. Ordinary class
C. Partial specialization
D. Complete specialization

Question No:12 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In statement "template<class t.classU.intI=5> ". then non-type parameters is _____.
A. int I
B. Class T
C. Class U
D. All of the given option

Question No:13 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In resolution order compiler search first _____.
A. Generic template
B. Ordinary function
C. Partial specialization
D. Complete specialization

Question No:14 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

_____class is a single class that provides functionality to operate on different type of data?

A. Friend
B. Ordinary
C. Template
D. None of the give options

Question No:15 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to ____.

A. None of the given
B. Structure programming
C. Generic programming
D. Procedural programming

Question No:16 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A template argument is preceded by the keyword _____. `

A. Class
B. Type*
C. Vector
D. Template

Question No:17 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Each _of a template class by default becomes function template.

A. Object
B. Date member
C. Type parameter
D. Member function

Question No:18 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In resolution order, highest priority is given to_____ in template specialization.

A. General template
B. Partial specialization

C. Complete specialization
D. None of the given options

Question No:19 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In order to define a class template, the first line of definition must be:
A. Class<template t>
B. Typename <template T>
C. Template <type nameT >
D. Template Class <class name >

Question No:20 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following may inherit form the ordinary class?
A. Class template `
B. All of given option
C. Partial specialization
D. Complete specialization

Question No:21 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In c++ generic programming is done using
A. Packages
B. Templates
C. Procedures
D. None of the given

Question No:22 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following represents partial specialization?
A. Template < int, char >
B. Template < class T, Type t>
C. Template<classT,classu,int>
D. Template< typename T, class W>

Question No:23 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

To make a pure virtual, we need to give after () of this function.

A. =0;

B. =1;

C. Null;

D. None of the given

Question No:24 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A class template _____.

A. Facilitates reuse of class

B. Does not support static members

C. Dose not facilitates reuse of class

D. Does not support generic methods

Question No:25 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

We can change behavior of template using _____.

A. Class Templates

B. Function parameters

C. Template parameters

D. none of the given options

Question No:26 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A template provides a convenient way to make a family of

A. Functions and classes

B. Classes and exceptions

C. Programs and algorithms

D. Variables and data members

Question No:27 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When we specialize a function template, it is called _____.

A. Function overriding

B. Function overloading

C. Function template overriding

D. Function template overloading

Question No:28 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

It is good practice to avoid ____ objects to treat polymorphically.

A. Array
B. Public
C. Private
D. Protected

Question No:29 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the code below.
Class class1{ Protected: Int I; }; Class class2: private calls 1{ };

A. Public
B. Private
C. Protected
D. None of these

Question No:30 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the following two lines of code written for a class Student, Student sobj1; 2. Student sobj2(sobj1)which constructor of student class will be called?

A. Default constructor of student class
B. Copy constructor of student class
C. Both default and copy constructor of student class
D. No constructor will be called

Question No:31 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

_____ binding means that target function for a call is selected at run time.

A. Code
B. Static
C. Both
D. Dynamic

Question No:32 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Template<> class Vector{ void** p; //.... void*& operator[] ((int i); };

A. **This specialization can then be used double type pointers.**
B. This specialization should be used for Vectors of all type int types.
C. This specialization can then be used as the all-type implementation for one type classes.
D. This specialization can then be used as the common implementation for all Vectors of pointers.

Question No:33 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In private inheritance derived class pointer can be assigned to base class pointer in,

A. **Main function**
B. None of the these
C. In base class member and friend functions
D. In derived class member and friend functions

Question No:34 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which statement will be true for concrete class?

A. **It can be instantiated**
B. It cannot be instantiated
C. None of the these
D. It implements an virtual concept.

Question No:35 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Target of a _____ function call is determined at run time.

A. **Virtual**
B. Instance
C. Operator
D. None of given

Question No:36 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The Specialization pattern after the name says that this specialization is to be used for every___.

A. Data types
B. Meta types
C. Virtual types
D. Pointer's type

Question No:37 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

C++ dynamic binding and polymorphism will be achieved when member function will be __.

A. Public
B. Private
C. Virtual
D. None of these

Question No:38 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the code below, class class1{ protected: void func1(); }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ____ in class2,

A. Public
B. Private
C. Protected
D. None of the given options

Question No:39 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the code below, class class1{ protected: int i; }; class class2 : protected class1 { }; Then int member i of class1 is ____ in class2,

A. Public
B. Private
C. Protected
D. None of the given options

Question No:40 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the code below , class class1{ private: void func1(); }; class class2 : private class1 { }; Function func1 of class1 is ____ in class2,

A. Public
B. Private
C. Protected
D. None of the given options

Question No:41 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the following statements: 1) int iArray[5]; 2) int *pArr = iArray;

A. None of given options
B. Error in first statement
C. Error in second statement
D. These statements will compile successfully

Question No:42 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If there is a pointer, p, to objects of a base class, and it contains the address of an object of a derived class, and both classes contain a virtual member function, ding(), then the statement p->ding(); will cause the version of ding() in the ___ class to be executed.

A. Base
B. Virtual
C. Derived
D. Implemented

Question No:43 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A class template may inherit from another class template.

True
False

Question No:44 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Two functions with same names, parameters and return type can exist in,

A. Function overriding
B. Operator overloading
C. None of these options
D. Function overloading

Question No:45 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

An abstract class is useful when

A. No classes should be derived from it.
B. No objects should be instantiated from its.
C. There are multiple paths from one derived class to another.

Question No:46 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Select correct line of code for composition relationship between "Keyboard" class and "Keys" class

A. Class keyboard : private keys
B. Class keyboard { Keys type;};
C. Class keys{ KeyBoard type; };
D. Class keys: private KeyBoard

Question No:47 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Select correct line of code for inheritance relationship between "Keys" class and "SpecialKeys" class. "Keys" is parent class while "SpecialKeys" is child class

A. Class Keys: public SpecialKeys
B. Class SpecialKeys:: public Keys
C. Class Keys:: public SpecialKeys
D. Class SpecialKeys: public Keys

Question No:48 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

User can make virtual table explicitly.

True

False

Question No:49 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A function call is resolved at run-time in_____

A. Virtual member function

B. Both non-virtual member

C. Virtual member function

D. Non-virtual member function

Question No:50 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following function can convert a class into an abstract class?

A. Virtual function

B. Abstract function

C. Concrete function

D. Pure virtual function

Question No:51 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A class hierarchy
shows the same relationships as an organization chart.

A. Describes “has a” relationships.

B. Describes “is a kind of” relationships.

C. Shows the same relationships as a family tree.

Question No:52 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the code below, class class1{ public: int i; }; class class2 : public class1 { }; Then int member i of class1 is ____ in class2,

A. Public

B. Private

C. Protected

D. None of the given options

Question No:53 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Consider the code below, class c1{ }; class c2 : public c1 { }; class c3 : public c2 { }; Then c1 is,

A. Direct base class of c3
B. Direct base class of c2
C. Direct child class of c2
D. Direct child class of c3

Question No:54 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A class can inherit from more then one class is called.

A. Single inheritance
B. Simple inheritance
C. Double inheritance
D. Multiple inheritances

Question No:55 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is not type of inheritance in c++?

A. Public
B. Private
C. Protected
D. Restricted

Question No:56 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In resolution order of function template, compiler searches for in the end

A. Generic template
B. Partial specialization
C. Complete specialization

Question No:57 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When we want to have exactly identical operations on different data type, are used

A. Function Overriding
B. Function Template

C. Function Overloading

Question No:58 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The default inheritance mode is,

A. Public inheritance

B. Private inheritance

C. Protected inheritance

D. None of these options

Question No:59 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

It is illegal to make objects of one class members of another class

True

False

Question No:60 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When we create objects, then space is allocated to:

A. Data member

B. None of given

C. Access specifier

D. Member function

Question No:61 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

There is only one form of copy constructor.

True

False

Question No:62 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following features of OOP is used to deal with only relevant details?

A. Object

B. Abstraction

C. Information hiding

Question No:63 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

_____ Binding means that targets function for a call is selected at compile time. Static

A. Dynamic
B. Automatic
C. None of given
D. Class hierarchy

Question No:64 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In C++, we declare a function virtual by preceding the function header with keyword “Inline

True
False

Question No:65 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Derived class can inherit from public base class as well as private and protected base classes

True
False

Question No:66 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A function template must have a parameter

True
False

Question No:67 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Child class can call constructor of its,

A. Direct base class
B. Indirect base class
C. Both
D. None of the these

Question No:68 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Adding a derived class to a base class requires fundamental changes to the base class.

True

False

Question No:69 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A Class or class template can have member _____ that are themselves templates.

A. Objects
B. Variable
C. Function
D. None of given

Question No:70 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which will be the Primary task or tasks of generic programming?

A. All of given
B. Build concrete models of the concepts
C. Implement generic algorithms based on the concepts
D. Categorize the abstractions in a domain into concepts

Question No:71 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A class D can be derived from a class C, which is derived from a class B, which is derived from a class A.

True

False

Question No:72 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The user must define the operation of the copy constructor.

True

False

Question No:73 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Template functions use _____ than ordinary functions.

A. Greater Memory
B. Lesser Memory
C. Equal Memory

Question No:74 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Compiler performs _____ type checking to diagnose type errors,

A. Static
B. Bound
C. Dynamic
D. Unbound

Question No:75 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is/are advantage[s] of generic programming?

A. Writability
B. Reusability
C. All of given
D. Maintainability

Question No:76 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Vectors contain contiguous elements stored as a[an] ___.

A. Array
B. Variable
C. Function

Question No:77 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Algorithms can only be implemented using STL containers.

True
False

Question No:78 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Inheritance is a way to organize data.

A. Pass arguments to objects of classes.
B. Improve data-hiding and encapsulation.
C. Add features to existing classes without rewriting them.

Question No:79 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

We can use "this" pointer in the constructor in the body and even in the initialization list of any class if we are careful,

True
False

Question No:80 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Default constructor is such constructor which either has no --------or if it has some parameters these have -------- values

A. Null, Parameter
B. None of the given
C. Parameter, default
D. Parameter, temporary

Question No:81 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of these are examples of error handling techniques?

A. All of the given
B. Return the illegal
C. Graceful Termination
D. Abnormal Termination

Question No:82 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Destructor can be overloaded

True
False

Question No:83 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Identify the correct way of declaring an object of user defined template class A for char type members?

A obj;

A obj;

Question No:84 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following causes run time binding?

A. Abstract class
B. Declaring object
C. None of the given

Question No:85 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The type that is used to declare a reference or pointer is called its ---

A. Static type
B. Default type
C. Abstract type
D. Reference type

Question No:86 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

By default, assignment operator (=) performs,

A. Copy data
B. Deep copy
C. Shallow copy

Question No:87 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In case of dynamic memory allocation in a class we should use,

A. User defined copy constructor
B. User defined default constructor
C. User defined assignment operator

Question No:88 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following types of Inheritance is used to model "Implemented in terms of" relationship?
Public
Private

Question No:89 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Binding means that target function for a call is selected at compile time.
Code
Static

Question No:90 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Function overriding is done in context of,
Single class
Derived and base classes

Question No:91 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Consider the code below, class c1{ }; class c2 : public c1 { }; class c3 : public c2 { }; Then c2 is,
Direct base class of c3
Direct child class of c3

Question No:92 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Static casting is?
C++ way of calling base class function from derived class
Explicit way of calling base class functions from derived class

Question No:93 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If we have not given any constructor for the class, compiler generates which of the following constructors?
Implicit Default Constructor

Question No:94 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
We can call base class assignment operator in derived class user defined assignment operator,
Using both of these options

Question No:95 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In Private Inheritance the public members of base class become _____ in derived class.
Private

Question No:96 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In c++ by default access of classes is _____.
Private

Question No:97 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
We can have _____ type of member functions in a class.
All

Question No:98 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Consider the code below,
class class1{ Private:
Void func1();
};
Class class2 :
public class1{ };
Function func1 of class 1 is in class2.
Private

Question No:99 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
We can access private members of the class from outside the class using _____ operator with its object pointer.
&

Question No:100 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Suppose Person is a user defined class. In statement "Person * pPtr", static type of pPtr is _____.
Pointer

Question No:101 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In Protected Inheritance the public members of base class become _____ in derived class.
Protected

Question No:102 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
A parent class can call constructor of its child class through,
Cannot call the constructor of its child class

Question No:103 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
A Child class can call constructor of its parent class through,
Its constructor initialization list

Question No:104 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Sender of the message does not need to know the exact class of receiver in_____.
Polymorphism

Question No:105 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In c++, compiler can generate which of the following operators' code,
==

Question No:106 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following is TRUE,
Derived class pointer can be used as Base class pointer

Question No:107 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Public Inheritance represents,
"IS A" relationship

Question No:108 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Friend Functions of a class are _____ members of that class.
None of the these

Question No:109 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
A class with no pure virtual function is a _____ class.
Concrete

Question No:110 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If the user does not specify the type of inheritance, then the default type of inheritance is _____.
Private inheritance

Question No:111 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following is NOT casting operator in C++ standard?
var_cast

Question No:112 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In case of public inheritance, protected members of base class will be _____ in derived class?
Protected

Question No:113 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following access specifier ensures that base class member is accessible in derived class of this base class and NOT outside of this class?
Protected

Question No:114 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In case of protected inheritance, public members of base class will be _____ in derived class?
Protected

Question No:115 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Polymorphism always works with _____.

Constant objects

بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے