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variables and data members

functions and classes

classes and exceptions

programs and algorithms

A class template may inherit from another class template.

True

False

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

instance

virtual

operator

none of given

A class hierarchy .

shows the same relationships as an organization chart.

describes “has a” relationships.

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shows the same relationships as a family tree.

Sender of the message does not need to know the exact class of receiver in_____.

Abstraction

Polymorphism

Inheritance

none of the given

A function call is resolved at run-time in_____ .

non-virtual member function

virtual member function

Both non-virtual member and virtual member function.

None of given

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

True

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User can make virtual table explicitly.

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Binding means that target function for a call is selected at compile time.

Static

Dynamic

Automatic
None of given
Advertisemen

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Function overriding is done in context of,

Single class

Single derived class

Single base class

Derived and base classes

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

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

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Error in first statement

Error in second statement

None of given options

Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to_____.

Structure programming

procedural programming

generic programming

None of the given

Function template must have a parameter.

True

False

The default inheritance mode is,

Public inheritance

Protected inheritance

Private inheritance

None of these options

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

Function overloading

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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

Direct base class of c1

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Virtual functions allow you to

create an array of type pointer-to-base class that can hold pointers to derived classes.

create functions that can never be accessed.

group objects of different classes so they can all be accessed by the same function code.

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In order to define a class template the first line of definition must be:

template <typename T>

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Template Class <ClassName>

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In c++ dynamic binding and polymorphism will be achieved when member function will be ____.

private

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inline

In type in depended function template should be use where code and behavior must be identical.

True

False

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

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none of the given options

In specialization we can,

Replace child class with its base class

Replace base class with its child class (Not Sure)

Replace both child and base classes interchangeably

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you want to defer the declaration of the class.

In resolution order compiler search firstly ____.

Generic Template

Partial Specialization

Complete Specialization

Ordinary function

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

This specialization can then be used as the common implementation for all Vectors of pointers.

This specialization can then be used as the all type implementation for one type classes.

This specialization can then be used double type pointers.

This specialization should be used for Vectors of all type int types.

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

Main function

In derived class member and friend functions

In base class member and friend functions

None of the given options

Which statement will be true for concrete class?

it implements an virtual concept.

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it cannot be instantiated

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

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

data types

meta types

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A class template may inherit from another class template.

True

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

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

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

Direct base class of c3

Direct child class of c3

Direct base class of c2

Direct child class of c2

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

Simple inheritance

Multiple inheritances

Single inheritance

Double inheritance

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

This specialization can then be used as the common implimentation for all Vectors of pointers.

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This specialization can then be used as the all type implimentation for one type classes.

This specialization can then be used double type pointers.

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

public

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none of the given options

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

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Templates automatically create different versions of a function, depending on user input.

True

False

_____ **Binding means that target function for a call is selected at run time**

Automatic

Dynamic

Static

Dramatic

When we create objects, then space is allocated to:

Member function

Access specifier

Data member

None of given

There is only one form of copy constructor.

True

False

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

Abstraction

Information hiding

Object

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Static

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None of given

A Class hierarchy

Shows the same relationships as an organization chart

Describes “has a” relationships.

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Shows the same relationships as a family tree

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

True

False

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

True

False

In Resolution order compiler search firstly_____.

Generic Template

Partial Specification

Complete Specification

Ordinary function

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

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True

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Methodologies to the development of reusable software relate to

_____.

Structure programming

Procedural programming

Generic programming

None of the given

A template argument is preceded by the keyword_____.

Vector

Class

Template

Type*

Friends are used exactly the same for template and non-template classes.

True

False

A function template must have a parameter

True

False

Child class can call constructor of its,

Direct base class

Indirect base class

Both direct and indirect base classes

None of these.

Which statement will be true for concrete class?

It implements an virtual concept.

It can be instantiated

It cannot be instantiated

None of given

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

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

True

False

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

Variable

Function

Objects

None of given

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

Categorize the abstractions in a domain into concepts

Implement generic algorithms based on the concepts

Build concrete models of the concepts

All of given

The default inheritance mode is,

Public inheritance

Protected Inheritance

Private Inheritance

None of these options

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