



RAN - 1903000203020081



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S. Y. B. Sc. Computer Science (Sem. - III) Examination

March - 2023

Paper - 301 : Object Oriented Programming : C++ (Paper - III)

સૂચના : / Instructions

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

S. Y. B. Sc. Computer Science (Sem. - III)

Name of the Subject :

Paper - 301 : Object Oriented Programming : C++ (Paper - III)

Subject Code No.: **1903000203020081**

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

(2) All questions are compulsory.

***O.M.R. Sheet ભરવા અંગેની અગત્યની સૂચનાઓ આપેલ
O.M.R. Sheetની પાછળ છાપેલ છે.***

***Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet
are given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.***

- Q. 8.** Which of the following can be used to create an abstract class in the C++ programming language?
- A. By declaring a virtual function in the base class
 - B. By declaring the virtual keyword afterward, the class Declaration
 - C. By using the pure virtual function in the class
 - D. None of the above
- Q. 9.** How access specifiers in Class helps in Abstraction?
- A. They does not helps in any way
 - B. They help in keeping things together
 - C. Abstraction concept is not used in classes
 - D. They allows us to show only required things to outer world
- Q. 10.** Which class cannot create its instance?
- A. Abstract class
 - B. Nested class
 - C. Anonymous class
 - D. Parent class
- Q. 11.** Object being passed to a copy constructor _____.
- A. Must not be mentioned in parameter list
 - B. Must be passed by reference
 - C. Must be passed with integer type
 - D. Must be passed by value
- Q. 12.** Which feature in OOP is used to allocate additional functions to a predefined operator in any language?
- A. Function Overloading
 - B. Function Overriding
 - C. Operator Overriding
 - D. Operator Overloading
- Q. 13.** Which among the following is called first, automatically, whenever an object is created?
- A. Class
 - B. New
 - C. Constructor
 - D. Trigger
- Q. 14.** Which among the following function can be called without arguments?
- A. void add(int x, int y=0)
 - B. void add(int x=0, int y=0)
 - C. void add(int x, int y = 0, int z = 0)
 - D. void add(char c)

- Q. 24.** Which one of the following statements is correct about the decrement operator?
- Decrement operator usually adds 2 to its operand
 - Decrement operator add 1 to its operand
 - Decrement operator usually subtracts 1 from its operand
 - Decrement operator subtracts 2 from its operand
- Q. 25.** In CPP, cin and cout are the predefined stream _____.
- Operator
 - Functions
 - Data Types
 - Objects
- Q. 26.** Classes in CPP are _____.
- Derived data types
 - Fundamental data types
 - User defines data types
 - None of these
- Q. 27.** By default, members of the class are _____ in nature.
- Public
 - Protected
 - Private
 - Static
- Q. 28.** Which of the following refers to the wrapping of data and its functionality into a single individual entity?
- Modularity
 - Abstraction
 - Encapsulation
 - None of the above
- Q. 29.** Which of the following statement is true about the new and malloc?
- The “new” is a type of function while “malloc” is an operator.
 - The “new” is a type of operator while “malloc” is a kind of function.
 - The “new” and “malloc” both are type of function.
 - The “new” and “malloc” both are type of operator.
- Q. 30.** Which is used to define the member of a class externally?
- :
 - ::
 - #
 - None of the mentioned
- Q. 31.** Why inline functions are useful?
- Functions are large and contain several nested loops
 - The function has several static variables
 - Usually, it is small, and we want to avoid the function calls
 - All of the above
- Q. 32.** Which operator In CPP is used to clean up the memory which is allocated dynamically?
- Delete
 - malloc()
 - Dynamic
 - New

- Q. 42. Which of the following is not a type of inheritance?
A. Multiple B. Dynamic
C. Multilevel D. Hierarchical
- Q. 43. Assigning one or more function body to the same function name is called _____.
A. Function Overriding B. Function Overloading
C. Both a and b D. None of the above
- Q. 44. While overloading unary operators using friend function, it requires _____ argument.
A. Zero B. One
C. Two D. Three
- Q. 45. When a class is defined inside any function or block, it is called _____.
A. Nested class B. Block class
C. Local class D. It is not possible
- Q. 46. A Constructor that have only one parameters is called _____ Constructor.
A. Copy B. Parameterized
C. Empty D. Default
- Q. 47. Which of the following is not a type of constructor?
A. Copy Constructor B. Default constructor
C. Friend Constructor D. Parameterized Constructor
- Q. 48. The correct syntax of destructor in C++ is _____.
A. ~Classname() B. ^Classname()
C. @Classname() D. *Classname()
- Q. 49. Which of the following refers to using the existing code instead of rewriting it?
A. Abstraction B. Encapsulation
C. Inheritance D. Both A and B
- Q. 50. Operator overloading is _____.
A. Same as function overloading
B. Making new operator
C. Giving new meaning to existing operator
D. All of the above

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK