



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. 19.** In case of binary operator overloading with member function, which of following statement should be taken into consideration?
- A. Left hand operand must be an object.
  - B. Right hand operand must be an object.
  - C. Both the operands must be objects.
  - D. All of these should be considered.
- Q. 20.** How structures and classes in C++ differ?
- A. In Structures, members are private by default whereas, in Classes, they are public by default
  - B. In Structures, members are public by default whereas, in Classes, they are private by default
  - C. Structures by default hide every member whereas classes do not
  - D. None of the above
- Q. 21.** What does polymorphism in OOPs mean?
- A. Concept of hiding data
  - B. Concept of keeping things in different modules/files
  - C. Concept of allowing overriding of functions
  - D. Concept of wrapping things into a single unit
- Q. 22.** Which concept allows you to reuse the written code?
- A. Abstraction
  - B. Inheritance
  - C. Encapsulation
  - D. Polymorphism
- Q. 23.** Which of the following perfectly explains Polymorphism?
- A. `int func(int, int); float func1(float, float);`
  - B. `int func(int); int func(int);`
  - C. `int func(); int new_func();`
  - D. `int func(float); float func(int, int, char);`
- Q. 24.** 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. 25.** 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. 34.** Which of the following is used for implementing the late binding?
- A. Operator Functions                      B. Constant Functions  
C. Virtual Functions                        D. Both A and B
- Q. 35.** Which among following is correct syntax of closing a file in C++ ?
- A. myfile.close();                            B. myfile@close();  
C. myfile:close();                            D. myfile::close();
- Q. 36.** Which of the following is wrong syntax to add the header file in the C++ program?
- A. #include<iostream.h>                      B. #include "iostream.h"  
C. <include> "userdefined.h"                D. None of these
- Q. 37.** Which of the following syntax is correct to create a multiline comment in the C++ program?
- A. //Comment                                    B. /Comment/  
C. /\* Comment \*/                              D. None of the above
- Q. 38.** Which of the following statements is correct about the class?
- A. An object is an instance of its class  
B. A class is an instance of its object  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the Above
- Q. 39.** Which of the following is the address operator?
- A. @    B. #  
C. &    D. %
- Q. 40.** Which one of the following statements is correct about the decrement operator?
- A. Decrement operator usually adds 2 to its operand  
B. Decrement operator add 1 to its operand  
C. Decrement operator usually subtracts 1 from its operand  
D. Decrement operator subtracts 2 from its operand
- Q. 41.** In CPP, cin and cout are the predefined stream \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Operator                                      B. Functions  
C. Data Types                                    D. Objects
- Q. 42.** Classes in CPP are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Derived data types                          B. Fundamental data types  
C. User defines data types                    D. None of these



**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**