



RAN - 1911000303020081



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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.: **1911000303020081**

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. 28.** 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. 29.** 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. 30.** Which concept allows you to reuse the written code?
- A. Abstraction
 - B. Inheritance
 - C. Encapsulation
 - D. Polymorphism
- Q. 31.** 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. 32.** 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. 33.** 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 class cannot create its instance?
- A. Abstract class
 - B. Nested class
 - C. Anonymous class
 - D. Parent class

- Q. 35.** 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. 36.** 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. 37.** Which among the following is called first, automatically, whenever an object is created?
- A. Class
 - B. New
 - C. Constructor
 - D. Trigger
- Q. 38.** 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. 39.** Which one of the following cannot be used with the virtual keyword?
- A. Constructor
 - B. Destructor
 - C. Member function
 - D. None of the above
- Q. 40.** Which header file is required to use file I/O operations?
- A. <fstream>
 - B. <ostream>
 - C. <ofstream>
 - D. <ifstream>
- Q. 41.** Which of the following is the default mode of the opening file using the ofstream class?
- A. ios::out
 - B. ios::in
 - C. ios::app
 - D. ios::trunc
- Q. 42.** 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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK