



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. 19.** In case of binary operator overloading with member function, which of following statement should be taken into consideration?
- Left hand operand must be an object.
 - Right hand operand must be an object.
 - Both the operands must be objects.
 - All of these should be considered.
- Q. 20.** How structures and classes in C++ differ?
- In Structures, members are private by default whereas, in Classes, they are public by default
 - In Structures, members are public by default whereas, in Classes, they are private by default
 - Structures by default hide every member whereas classes do not
 - None of the above
- Q. 21.** What does polymorphism in OOPs mean?
- Concept of hiding data
 - Concept of keeping things in different modules/files
 - Concept of allowing overriding of functions
 - Concept of wrapping things into a single unit
- Q. 22.** Which concept allows you to reuse the written code?
- Abstraction
 - Inheritance
 - Encapsulation
 - Polymorphism
- Q. 23.** Which of the following perfectly explains Polymorphism?
- `int func(int, int); float func1(float, float);`
 - `int func(int); int func(int);`
 - `int func(); int new_func();`
 - `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?
- By declaring a virtual function in the base class
 - By declaring the virtual keyword afterward, the class Declaration
 - By using the pure virtual function in the class
 - None of the above
- Q. 25.** How access specifiers in Class helps in Abstraction?
- They does not helps in any way
 - They help in keeping things together
 - Abstraction concept is not used in classes
 - 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