6. Classes and Objects

C++

1. Which of the following is a way to bind the data and its associated functions together?
   a. Class b. Data c. Functions d. Methods
2. The most important feature of c++ is the ___.
   a. Integer b) float c) class d) arrays
3. In c++ functions are also called ___.a) Definitions b) concepts c) organisers d) methods
4. Declaration and function definitions are two specifications of which of the following__.
   a. data type b) Class c) Comments d) none of the given
5. Which of the following is a user defined data type?
   a. Class b) Object c) Public d) Protected
6. The body of the class starts and ends with_____.
   a. Semi colon b) Begins and end c) Start and stop d) Braces i.e. { }
7. Declaration of class members are declared as private can be accessed only ____.
   a. Within class b) outside the class c) inside or outside the class
   d) separately in another class
8. The class body has ___ access specifiers. a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
9. Class access specifiers are also known as ____. a) Specifications b) Class depth
   c) Visibility labels d) Class visibility specifications
1. By default class members are treated as ____ .
   a. Public b) Private c) Protected d) Unprotected
10. Which of the following is not a valid class specifiers?
    a.Public b) Private c) Protected d) Pointer
11. The member declared as ___ can only be accessed within the class.
    a. Private b) Public c) Protected d) Class
12. The class members declared___ can be accessed only within the class and the
2. members of the inherited classes. a) Private b) Public c) Protected d) Unprotected
3. The member functions declared under which scope can be accessed by the objects of
4. that class? a) Private b) Public c) Protected d) Global
5. The binding of data and functions together into a single entity is known as ___.
   a. Inheritance b) Polymorphism c) Overloading d) Encapsulation
6. Data hiding refers to _____.

a. Members and functions of a class are not accessible by members of outside class
b. Declaring members as public c) Not giving names to data
d. Not specifying members and functions of a class

7. Data abstraction in c++ is achieved by ____.
a. Inheritance () b) Polymorphism () c) Overloading () d) Encapsulation ()
8. OOP stands for _____. a) object oriented process b) object oriented programming
a. Online objects programming d) object to objects programming
9. __ of a class are data variables that represents the features of properties of a class.
a. Data members b) Member functions c) Access specifiers d) Visibility labels
10. ___ are the functions that perform specific task in a class.
a. Data members b) Member functions c) Concrete functions d) data functions
11. In a class data members are also called as ___.
a. Abstracts b) properties c) Attributes d) Dimensions
12. class student
{
int x,y;
} s1,s2;
13. From the above code s1,s2 are ____. a) Objects of class students
b. Similar classes of students c) super class of students d) Sub class of students
14. The members that can also be accessed from outside the class should be declared as__.
a) private b) Public c) protected d) None of these
15. The member of a class are accessed ____. a) Only by member functions of its own class
b) By any functions c) Only by friend functions
d. Only by member functions of its own class and friend functions
16. The class access specifiers used to access friend functions is _____.
a. Private b) Public c) protected d) Both (B) and (C)
17. The members defined within the class behave like ___ functions.
a. Public b) Friend c) Inline d) None of these
18. void sum:: input() The above line tells _____.
a. Functions sum is declared within the class input
b. Function input is declared within class sum
c. Function sum is sub function of input.
d. Function input is sub function of sum.

19. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
    a. Member functions can be of static type.
    b. The return type of a member function cannot be of object data type.
    c. A non-member function cannot access the private data of a class.
    d. Several different classes can use the same function name.
20. :: is a _____. a) Short circuit AND b) short circuit OR
    c) Not operator d) Scope resolution operator.
21. When objects of a class are created separate memory is allocated for?
    a. Member functions only b) Both member variables and member functions
    c. Member variables only d) Neither functions nor variables.
22. One copy of ___ data members of a class are shared by all objects of that class.
    a. Inline b) Private c) Static d) Public
23. ___ member variable are initialized only once when the first object of its class is Created. a) Static b) Private c) Public d) Inline
24. The lifetime if a static member variable is some as_____.
    a) The first object of its class b) The private of variables of any object
    b) The public variables of any object d) Lifetime of the program.
25. class example
    {
    int x,y,z;
    float m,n;
    }p[4];
    By the above code how many objects of the class example are created?
    a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 1
26. Class comprises _____. a) Data members b) Members functions
    c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
27. Private access specifiers is accessible by special function called_____.
    a) Void b) inline c) Friend d) all of these.
28. Every class declaration is terminated by __. a) , b) . c) :: d) ;
29. A class belongs to which of the following data types?
    a) user defined type b) Built-in type c) Derived type d) Array type.
30. A member function calling another function directly is called as___ functions.
    a) Nesting b) recursive c) Friend d) Inline

31.40. ___ member variable are initialized only once when the first object of its class is created

a) Static b) private c) Public d) Inline

32.41. By default class members are treated as _____.

a) Public b) Private c) Protected d) Unprotected

33.42. In a class data members are also called as _____.

a) Abstracts b) Properties c) Attributes d) Dimensions

34.43. Declaration and functions definitions are two specifications of which of the following __.

a) Data type b) Class c) Comments d) None of these

35.45. The class members declared ____ can be accessed from outside the class also.

a) Private b) Public c) Protected d) Unprotected.

36.46. The members of a class are accessed using___.

a) New operator b) Size of operator c) Dot operator d) + operator.

37.47. The return type of a member function of a class can be_____.

a) Only a valid C++ data type b) Only object data type

b) A valid C++ data type or object data type d) None of these.