

	<b>CS201- Introduction to Programming</b> <b>Latest Solved Mcqs from Final term Papers</b>	<b>July 11,2011</b>
	Mc100401285 <a href="mailto:moaaz.pk@gmail.com">moaaz.pk@gmail.com</a> Moaaz Siddiq Bc100400662 <a href="mailto:bc100400662asad@gmail.com">bc100400662asad@gmail.com</a> Asad Ali	<b>Latest Mcqs</b>

**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION 2011**  
CS201- Introduction to Programming

**Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

All A template function must have at least ----- generic data type

- ▶ Zero
- ▶ **One (Page 499)**
- ▶ Two
- ▶ Three

**Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one**

Which of the following statement is best regarding declaration of friend function?

- ▶ Friend function must be declared after public keyword
- ▶ Friend function must be declared after private keyword.
- ▶ Friend function must be declared at the top within class definition.
- ▶ **It can be declared anywhere in class as these are not affected by the public and private keywords. (Page 346)**

**Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which one of the following is the declaration of overloaded pre-increment operator implemented as member function?

- ▶ Class-name operator +() ;
- ▶ Class-name operator +(int) ;
- ▶ **Class-name operator ++() ; (Page 389)**
- ▶ Class-name operator ++(int) ;

**Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Class is a user defined \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **data type (Page 317)**
- ▶ memory referee
- ▶ value
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

How many bytes will the pointer intPtr of type int move in the following statement? intPtr += 3 ;

**Mc100401285**  
**moaaz.pk@gmail.com**

**Bc100400662** <sup>1</sup>  
**bc100400662asad@gmail.com**

- ▶ 3 bytes
- ▶ 6 bytes
- ▶ **12 bytes**
- ▶ 24 bytes

**Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is the correct C++ syntax to allocate space dynamically for an array of 10 int?

- ▶ new int(10) ;
- ▶ **new int[10] ;**
- ▶ int new(10) ;
- ▶ int new[10];

**Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

A Pointer is a special variable that contain

- ▶ Data values
- ▶ **Memory Address (Page 267)**
- ▶ Both data and values
- ▶ None of the given option

**Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Reference Value Type Data The code is written to \_\_\_\_\_ the program.

- ▶ **implement**
- ▶ design
- ▶ analysis
- ▶ none of the given options

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Operator overloading can be performed through \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Classes
- ▶ **Function (Page 371)**
- ▶ Operators
- ▶ Reference

**Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When a value is referred by a normal variable then it is known as,

- ▶ **Direct Reference (page 143)**
- ▶ Indirect Reference.

**Mc100401285**  
**moaaz.pk@gmail.com**

**Bc100400662** 2  
**bc100400662asad@gmail.com**

- ▶ Partial Reference
- ▶ Proper Reference

When a value is referred by a normal variable is known as direct reference

**Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following function is used to increase the size of already allocated memory chunk?

- ▶ malloc
- ▶ calloc
- ▶ **realloc (Page 285)**
- ▶ free

**Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is NOT a preprocessor directive?

- ▶ #error
- ▶ #define
- ▶ #line
- ▶ **#undef (Page 272)**

**Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The stream objects `cin` and `cout` are included in which header file?

- ▶ **iostream.h (Page 15)**
- ▶ fstream.h
- ▶ istream.h
- ▶ ostream.h

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**Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Overloaded delete operator function takes the same parameter as an argument returned by new operator function.

- ▶ **True (Page 414)**
- ▶ False

The same pointer that is returned by the new operator, is passed as an argument to the delete operator. These rules apply to both, if operators (new and delete) are overloaded as member or non-member operators (as global operators).

**Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When an array of object is created dynamically then there is no way to provide parameterized constructors for array of objects.

- ▶ **True (Page 414)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 3  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

C is widely known as development language of \_\_\_\_\_ operating system.

- ▶ Linux
- ▶ Windows
- ▶ **Unix (Page 12)**
- ▶ Mac OS

In the start C became widely known as the development language of the UNIX operating system, and the UNIX operating system was written by using this C language. The C language is so powerful that the compiler of C and other various operating systems are written in C.

**Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Computer can understand only machine language code.

- ▶ **True**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

We can not define a function as a friend of a Template class.

- ▶ True

▶ **False (Page 151)**

Class templates can have friends. A class or class template, function, or function template can be a friend to a template class. Friends can also be specializations of a class template or function template, but not partial specializations.

**Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one**

What will be the value of 'a' and 'b' after executing the following statements?

A = 3;

b = a++;

- ▶ 3, 4
- ▶ 4, 4
- ▶ 3, 3
- ▶ **4, 3**

**Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one**

Consider the following code segment. What will be the output of following code?

```
Int addValue (int *a){
int b = (*a) + 2;
return b ;
}
main () {
int x =6 ;
cout << x << “, ” ;
cout << addValue(&x) << “, ” ;
cout << x ;
}
```

▶ **6,8,6**

- ▶ 6,6,8
- ▶ 6,8,8
- ▶ 6,6,6

**Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one**

\_\_\_\_\_ is used to trace the logic of the program and correct the logical errors.

- ▶ Compiler
- ▶ Editor
- ▶ Linker

▶ **Debugger (Page 13)****Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

new and delete are \_\_\_\_\_ whereas malloc and free are \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Functions, operators
- ▶ Classes, operators

▶ **Operators, functions (Page 342-285)**

- ▶ Operators, classes

Hence, we can call new and delete operators, P# 342

we have allocated a memory space for our use by malloc function. P# 285

**Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Like member functions, \_\_\_\_\_ can also access the private data members of a class.

- ▶ Non-member functions

▶ **Friend functions (Page 346)**

- ▶ Any function outside class
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one**

Which situation would require the use of a non-member overloaded operator?

- ▶ The overloaded operator is an Assignment operator.

▶ **The left most operand is an object of a class.(Page 375)**

- ▶ The left operand is built-in data type.
- ▶ The operator returns a reference.

When an operator function is implemented as a non-member function, the left-most operand may be an object of the operator's class, an object of a different class, or a built-in type

**Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The stream insertion and stream extraction operators are already overloaded for \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ User-defined data types

▶ **Built-in data types <http://www.sstutor.com/cpp/stream1.htm>**

- ▶ User-defined and built-in data types
- ▶ None of the given options

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 5  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

**Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

If we define an identifier with the statement `#define PI 3.1415926` then during the execution of the program the value of PI \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ can not be replaced
- ▶ None of the given options
- ▶ **Remain constant. (Page 271)**
- ▶ can be changed by some operation

**Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Assignment operator is -----associative.

- ▶ **right**
- ▶ left
- ▶ binary
- ▶ unary

**Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When ever dynamic memory allocation is made in C/C++, it is freed \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **Explicitly (Page 527)**
- ▶ Implicitly
- ▶ Both explicitly and implicitly
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one**

The appropriate data type to store the number of rows and columns of the matrix is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ float
- ▶ **int (Not sure)**
- ▶ char
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one**

Which of the following function do NOT initialize the chunk of memory to all zero?

- ▶ calloc() function
- ▶ Both malloc() and calloc()
- ▶ None of the above
- ▶ **malloc() function (Page 283)**

The **malloc** function differs from **calloc** in the way that the space allocated by **malloc** is not initialized and contains any values initially.

**Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one**

The function free() returns back the allocated memory got thorough calloc and

malloc to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ▶ stack
- ▶ **heap**
- ▶ stack and heap
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 24 ( Marks: 1 ) – Please choose one**  
width() is member function of \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ cin object
- ▶ cout object
- ▶ **Both cin and cout object (Page 440)**
- ▶ None of the given option

Question No: 25 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one  
Templates are not type safe.

- ▶ true
- ▶ **false (Page 518)**

Templates are type-safe. This is because the types that templates act upon are known at compile time, so the compiler can perform type checking before errors occur.

**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

A Matrix can be composed of ints, floats or doubles as their elements. Best way is to handle this ,

- ▶ Write a separate class to handle each
- ▶ **Use templates (Page 527)**
- ▶ Use strings to store all types
- ▶ None of the given options

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**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

In if structure the block of statements is executed only,

- ▶ When the condition is false
- ▶ When it contain arithmetic operators
- ▶ When it contain logical operators
- ▶ **When the condition is true (Page 38)**

**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Header file: **fstream.h** includes the definition of the stream classes \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mc100401285**  
**moaaz.pk@gmail.com**

**Bc100400662** <sup>7</sup>  
**bc100400662asad@gmail.com**

- ▶ ifstream, fstream, cout

▶ **ifstream, fstream, ofstream (Page 199)**

- ▶ fstream, cin, cout
- ▶ None of the above

**Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

To access the data members of structure \_\_\_\_\_ is used.

▶ **dot operator (.) (Page 231)**

- ▶ \* operator
- ▶ □ operator
- ▶ None of given.

**Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

eof(), bad(), good(), clear() all are manipulators.

▶ **True (Page 433)**

- ▶ False

**Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which kind of functions can access private member variables of a class?

▶ **Friend functions of the class (Page 374)**

- ▶ Private member functions of the class
- ▶ Public member functions of the class
- ▶ Friend, private and public functions

**Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The return type of operator function must always be void.

- ▶ True

▶ **False (Page 79)**

**Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Friend function of a class is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ▶ Member function

▶ **Non-member function (Page 348)**

- ▶ Private function
- ▶ Public function

**Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Function implementation of friend function must be defined outside the class.

- ▶ True

▶ **False (Page 346)**

**Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 8  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com



The normal source of **cin** object is,

- ▶ File
- ▶ Disk
- ▶ **Keyboard (Page 424)**
- ▶ RAM

**Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is correct way to initialize a variable x of int type with value 10?

- ▶ int x ; x = 10;
- ▶ **int x = 10;**
- ▶ int x, x = 10;
- ▶ x = 10;

**Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Consider the following code segment. What will be the output of the following program?

```
int func(int) ;
int num = 10 ;

int main(){
int num ;
num = 5 ;
cout << num ;
cout << func(num) ;
}
int func(int x){
return num ;
}
```

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- ▶ 5, 5
- ▶ 10, 5
- ▶ **5, 10**
- ▶ 10, 10

**Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

With template function, the compiler automatically detects the passed data and generates a new copy of function using passed data.

- ▶ **True Page 510**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

What will be the correct syntax to declare two-dimensional array of float data type?

- ▶ float arr{2}{2} ;
- ▶ **float arr[2][2] ;**

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 9  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

- ▶ float arr[2,2] ;
- ▶ float[2][2] arr ;

**Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The first parameter of operator function for << operator,

- ▶ Must be passed by value
- ▶ **Must be passed by reference (Page 446)**
- ▶ Can be passed by value or reference
- ▶ Must be object of class

**Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Heap is constantly changing in size.

- ▶ **True (Page 280)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

While calling function, the arguments are assigned to the parameters from \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **left to right. (Page 295)**
- ▶ right to left
- ▶ no specific order is followed
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Classes defined inside other classes are called \_\_\_\_\_ classes

- ▶ looped
- ▶ **nested (Page 492)**
- ▶ overloaded
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

If we define an identifier with the statement `#define PI 3.1415926` then during the execution of the program the value of PI \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ can not be replaced
- ▶ None of the given options
- ▶ **Remain constant. (Page 271)**
- ▶ can be changed by some operation

**Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which value is returned by the destructor of a class?

- ▶ A pointer to the class.

- ▶ An object of the class.
- ▶ A status code determining whether the class was destructed correctly
- ▶ **Destructors do not return a value. (page 323)**

**Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Every class contains \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Constructor
- ▶ Destructor
- ▶ **Both a constructor and a destructor (Lecture 27)**
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

A template function must have

- ▶ **One or more than one arguments**
- ▶ Only one argument
- ▶ Zero arguments
- ▶ None of the given options

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template\\_%28programming%29](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Template_%28programming%29)

**Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Structured Query Language is used for \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ **Databases Management (page 563)**
- ▶ Networks
- ▶ Writing Operating System
- ▶ none of the given options

**Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When a call to a user-defined function finishes, the variable defined inside the function is still in existence.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 460)**

**Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The precedence of an operator can be changed through operator overloading.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 372)**

**Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

A Matrix can be composed of ints, floats or doubles as their elements. Best way is to handle this ,

- ▶ Write a separate class to handle each
- ▶ **Use templates (Page 527)**
- ▶ Use strings to store all types
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

"delete" operator is used to return memory to free store, which is allocated by the "new" operator.

▶ True (page 332)

▶ False

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**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Pointer is a variable which store,

▶ Data

▶ Memory Address (Page 267)

▶ Data Type

▶ Values

**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

All preprocessor directives are started with the symbol\_\_\_\_\_.

▶ \*

▶ +

▶ @

▶ # (Page 269)

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**Question No: 3 Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Within the statement **obj1=obj2;** *obj1* will call the assignment operator function and *obj2* will be passed as an argument to function.

▶ True

▶ False

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

What is the sequence of event(s) when deallocating memory using delete operator?

▶ Only block of memory is deallocated for objects

▶ Only destructor is called for objects

▶ Memory is deallocated first before calling destructor

▶ Destructor is called first before deallocating memory (Page 414)

**Question No: 5 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The second parameter of operator functions for << and >> are objects of the class for which we are

**Mc100401285**  
**moaaz.pk@gmail.com**

**Bc100400662** 12  
**bc100400662asad@gmail.com**

overloading these operators.

▶ **True (page 453)**

▶ False

**Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

To include code from the library in the program, such as `iostream`, a directive would be called up using this command.

▶ `#include "iostream.h"`

▶ `include <iostream.h>`

▶ `include <iostream.h>`

▶ **`#include <iostream.h>` (sure)**

**Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The number 544.53 must be stored in \_\_\_\_\_ data type.

▶ int

▶ short

▶ **float (Sure)**

▶ char

**Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

A template function can have different type of arguments.

▶ **True (Page 503)**

▶ False

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**Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

For which values of the integer `_value` will the following code becomes an infinite loop?

```
int number=1;
while (true) {
    cout << number;
    if (number == 3) break;
    number += integer_value; }
```

▶ any number other than 1 or 2

▶ **only 0**

▶ only 1

▶ only 2

**Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Template class cannot have static variables.

▶ True

▶ **False**

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 13  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

**Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is used with bit manipulation?

- ▶ Signed integer
- ▶ **Un-signed integer (Page 245)**
- ▶ Signed double
- ▶ Un-signed double

**Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Structure is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_ under a single name.

- ▶ Only Functions
- ▶ **Only Variables (Page 229)**
- ▶ Both Functions and Variables
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is the correct C++ syntax to allocate space dynamically for an array of 10 int?

- ▶ new int(10);
- ▶ **new int[10];**
- ▶ int new(10);
- ▶ int new[10];

**Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Unary operator implemented as member function takes \_\_\_\_\_ arguments whereas non-member function takes \_\_\_\_\_ arguments.

- ▶ One, zero
- ▶ **Zero, one**
- ▶ One, two
- ▶ Two, one

**Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The first parameter of overloaded stream insertion operator is \_\_\_\_\_ where second parameter is \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ input stream, object of class
- ▶ object of class, output stream
- ▶ **output stream, object of class**
- ▶ object of class, input stream

**Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

We can also do conditional compilation with preprocessor directives.

- ▶ **True (Page 272)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

If a symbolic constant has been defined, it will be an error to define it again.

▶ **True (Page 273)**

▶ False

**Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

While calling function, the arguments are assigned to the parameters from \_\_\_\_\_.

▶ **left to right. (Page 295)**

▶ right to left

▶ no specific order is followed

▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Classes defined inside other classes are called \_\_\_\_\_ classes

▶ looped

▶ **nested (Page 492)**

▶ overloaded

▶ none of the given options.

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If we define an identifier with the statement `#define PI 3.1415926` then during the execution of the program the value of PI \_\_\_\_\_.

▶ cannot be replaced

▶ None of the given options

▶ **Remain constant. (Page 271)**

▶ can be changed by some operation

**Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Assignment operator is -----associative.

▶ **right**

▶ left

▶ binary

▶ unary

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms173145.aspx>

**Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

If `text` is a pointer of class `String` then what is meant by the following statement?

`text = new String [5];`

▶ Creates an array of 5 string objects statically

▶ **creates an array of 5 string objects dynamically**

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 15  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

- ▶ Creates an array of pointers to string
- ▶ Creates a string Object

**Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The return type of the operator function for << operator is \_\_\_\_\_.

▶ **class for which we overload operator**

- ▶ reference of ostream class (ostream&)
- ▶ reference of istream class (istream&)
- ▶ void

**Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The code is written to \_\_\_\_\_ the program.

▶ **implement (Page 520)**

- ▶ design
- ▶ analysis
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Memory allocated at run time is a system resource and it is the responsibility of \_\_\_\_\_ to de-allocate the memory.

- ▶ System

▶ **Programmer (Page 331)**

- ▶ User of program
- ▶ None of given options

**Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Templates are not type safe.

- ▶ True

▶ **False (Page 518)**

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**Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

\*.doc is \_\_\_\_\_ by type.

- ▶ Sequential File

▶ **Random Access File**

- ▶ Data File
- ▶ Record File

**Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is NOT a preprocessor directive?

- ▶ #error



- ▶ #define
- ▶ #line

▶ #undef (Page 2727)

**Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The return type of operator function must always be void.

- ▶ True

▶ False (Page 79)

**Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

What does (\*this) represents?

- ▶ The current function of the class
- ▶ The current pointer of the class

▶ The current object of the class (Page 390)

- ▶ A value of the data member

**Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The statement `cin.get ();` is used to,

- ▶ Read a string from keyboard

▶ Read a character from keyboard (Page 426)

- ▶ Read a string from file

- ▶ Read a character from file

**Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When we do dynamic memory allocation in the constructor of a class, then it is necessary to provide a destructor.

▶ True (Page 479)

- ▶ False

**Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Overloaded new operator function takes parameter of type *size\_t* and returns

- ▶ void (nothing)

▶ void pointer (Page 415)

- ▶ object pointer

- ▶ int pointer

**Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The second parameter of operator functions for << and >> are objects of the class for which we are overloading these operators.

▶ True (Page 453)

- ▶ False

**Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 17  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

C++ is a case-sensitive language

▶ **True (Page 68)**

▶ False

**Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

To include code from the library in the program, such as `iostream`, a directive would be called up using this command.

▶ `#include "iostream.h"`

▶ `include <iostream.h>`

▶ `include <iostream.h>`

▶ **`#include <iostream.h>` (Sure)**

**Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

A template function must have only generic data types.

▶ True

▶ **False (Page 501)**

**Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Template class can not have static variables.

▶ True

▶ **False**

**Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

What will be the correct syntax to assign an array named *arr* of 5 elements to a pointer *ptr*?

▶ `*ptr = arr ;`

▶ `ptr = arr ;`

▶ `*ptr = arr[5] ;`

▶ `ptr = arr[5] ;`

**Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

What will be the correct syntax to access the value of fourth element of an array using pointer *ptr*?

▶ `ptr[3]`

▶ `(ptr+3)`

▶ `*(ptr+3)`

▶ **Both 1 and 3**

**Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

If most significant bit of un-signed number is 1 then it represents a positive number.

▶ True

▶ **False (Page 251)**

**Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 18  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

If there is a symbol (& sign) used with the variable name followed by data type then it refers to \_\_\_\_\_ and if & is being used with variable name then it refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Address of variable, reference variable
- ▶ Reference variable, value of variable
- ▶ **Reference variable, address of variable (Page 367)**
- ▶ Address of variable, value of variable

**Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

We can also do conditional compilation with preprocessor directives.

- ▶ **True (Page 272)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The default value of a parameter can be provided inside the \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ function prototype
- ▶ function definition
- ▶ **both function prototype or function definition (Page 294)**
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Classes defined inside other classes are called \_\_\_\_\_ classes

- ▶ looped
- ▶ **nested (Page 492)**
- ▶ overloaded
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

What purpose do classes serve?

- ▶ Data encapsulation
- ▶ Providing a convenient way of modeling real-world objects
- ▶ Simplifying code reuse
- ▶ **All of the given options**

**Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Every class contains \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Constructor
- ▶ Destructor
- ▶ **Both a constructor and a destructor (Lecture 27)**
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

new operator is used to allocate memory from the free store during

- ▶ Compile Time
- ▶ **Run Time**
- ▶ Link Time
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 23 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

When an object of a class is defined inside another class then,

- ▶ Destructor of enclosing class will be called first
- ▶ **Destructor of inner object will be called first**
- ▶ Constructor and Destructor will be called simultaneously
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 24 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

It is possible to define a class within another class.

- ▶ **True (Page 492)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 25 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

New and Delete are also used with \_\_\_\_\_ and data types as well.

- ▶ **Class, Objects (Page 342)**
- ▶ Structures, Pointers
- ▶ Both Class and structures
- ▶ None of above

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**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

With New keyword, data types and class members are initialized with meaningful values instead of garbage.

- ▶ **True (Page 334)**
- ▶ False

**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**  
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**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If it is required to copy an array to another array then,

- ▶ **Both arrays must be of the same size and data type (Page 105)**
- ▶ Both arrays may be of different size
- ▶ Both arrays may be of different data type
- ▶ Both arrays may be of different size and type

**Mc100401285**  
**moaaz.pk@gmail.com**

**Bc100400662** 20  
**bc100400662asad@gmail.com**

**Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Dealing with structures and functions passing by reference is the most economical method

▶ **True**

▶ False

<http://mathbits.com/MathBits/CompSci/Structures/Functions.htm>

**Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

eof(), bad(), good(), clear() all are manipulators.

▶ **True (Page 433)**

▶ False

**Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Overloaded new operator function takes parameter of type *size\_t* and returns

▶ void (nothing)

▶ **void pointer (Page 415)**

▶ object pointer

▶ int pointer

**Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When new operator is overloaded at global level then corresponding built-in new operator will not be visible to whole of the program.

▶ **True (Page 413)**

▶ False

**Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

If there is more than one statement in the block of a for loop, which of the following must be placed at the beginning and the ending of the loop block?

▶ parentheses ()

▶ **braces {} (Page 37)**

▶ brackets []

▶ arrows <>

**Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The return type of a function that do not return any value must be \_\_\_\_\_

▶ float

▶ int

▶ **void (Page 79)**

▶ double

**Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

UNIX has been developed in \_\_\_\_\_ language.

- ▶ JAVA
- ▶ B
- ▶ **C (Page 12)**
- ▶ FORTRAN

**Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Like member functions, \_\_\_\_\_ can also access the private data members of a class.

- ▶ Non-member functions
- ▶ **Friend functions (Page 346)**
- ▶ Any function outside class
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following statement is best regarding declaration of friend function?

- ▶ Friend function must be declared after public keyword.
- ▶ Friend function must be declared after private keyword.
- ▶ Friend function must be declared at the top within class definition.
- ▶ **It can be declared anywhere in class as these are not affected by the public and private keywords. (Page 346)**

**Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The operator function overloaded for an Assignment operator (=) must be

- ▶ Non-member function of class
- ▶ **Member function of class (Page 372)**
- ▶ Friend function of class
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The **endl** and **flush** are \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Functions
- ▶ Operators
- ▶ **Manipulators (Page 434)**
- ▶ Objects

**Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

If a symbolic constant has been defined, it will be an error to define it again.

- ▶ **True (Page 273) 15**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The operator used for casting, in C, is standard \_\_\_\_\_ operator.

▶ none of the given options.

▶ **cast (Page 281)**

▶ cost

▶ const

**Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Constructors can not be overloaded like ordinary functions.

▶ True

▶ **False (Page 323)**

**Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following function call is correct for the function prototype?

defaultParameters ( int a, int b = 7, char z = '\*' );

▶ **defaultParameters (5);**

▶ defaultParameters (5, '8');

▶ defaultParameters (6, '#');

▶ defaultParameters (0, 0, '\*', 0);

**Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When an operator function is defined as member function for a binary Plus (+) operator then the number of argument it take is/are.

▶ Zero

▶ One

▶ **Two (Page 371)**

▶ N arguments

**Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

We can not define a variable of user-defined data type in the class.

▶ True

▶ **False (Page 320)**

**Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When an object of a class is defined inside an other class then,

▶ **Constructor of enclosing class will be called first (Page 464)**

▶ Constructor of inner object will be called first

▶ Constructor and Destructor will be called simultaneously

▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The appropriate data type to store the number of rows and columns of the matrix is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ float
- ▶ **int (Not sure)**
- ▶ char
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Class is a user defined \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **data type (page 317)**
- ▶ memory referee
- ▶ value
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

A pointer variable can be,

- ▶ Decmented
- ▶ Incremented
- ▶ Multiplied
- ▶ **Both Icremented and Decmented (Page 366)**

**Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

NULL value has been defined in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ header files.

- ▶ strings.h and iostream.h
- ▶ ctype.h and conio.c
- ▶ conio.c and conio.h
- ▶ **stdlib.h and stddef.h (Page 281)**

**Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

A Matrix can be composed of ints, floats or doubles as their elements. Best way is to handle this ,

- ▶ Write a separate class to handle each
- ▶ **Use templates (Page 527)**
- ▶ Use strings to store all types
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

"setprecision" manipulator will set



▶ **The number of digits after the decimal point (Page 440)**

- ▶ The number of digits before the decimal point
- ▶ The number of digits in a number
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following option will be true, if we overload "==" operator?

- ▶ only - operator needs to be overloaded
- ▶ Minus (-) and = operators need to be overloaded
- ▶ **the == operator need to be overloaded explicitly**
- ▶ the - and = operators need to be overloaded implicitly

**Fall 2009**

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**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

In C/C++ if we define an array of size eight (8) i.e. `int Arr [8];` then the last element of this array will be stored at,

- ▶ `Arr[0]`
- ▶ `Arr[8]`
- ▶ **`Arr[7]`**
- ▶ `Arr[-1]`

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**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

When an array is passed to a function then default way of passing this array is,

- ▶ By data
- ▶ **By reference (Page 154)**
- ▶ By value
- ▶ By data type

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Array is a data structure which store

- ▶ Memory addresses
- ▶ Variables
- ▶ **Data Type (Page 100)**
- ▶ Data

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can also create an array of user define data type.

- ▶ **True (Page 408)**
- ▶ False

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 25  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

**Question No: 5 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

When we define an array of objects then,

- ▶ Destructor will call once for whole array
- ▶ **Destructor will call for each object of the array**
- ▶ Destructor will never call
- ▶ Depends on the size of array

**Question No: 6 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

What is the sequence of event(s) when allocating memory using new operator?

- ▶ Only block of memory is allocated for objects
- ▶ Only constructor is called for objects
- ▶ **Memory is allocated first before calling constructor (Page 414)**
- ▶ Constructor is called first before allocating memory

**Question No: 7 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can delete an array of objects without specifying [] brackets if a class is not doing dynamic memory allocation internally.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False**

**Question No: 8 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The second parameter of operator functions for << and >> are objects of the class for which we are overloading these operators.

- ▶ **True (Page 453)**

- ▶ False

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**Question No: 9 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is correct way to initialize a variable x of int type with value 10?

- ▶ int x ; x = 10 ;
- ▶ **int x = 10 ; (sure)**
- ▶ int x, x = 10;
- ▶ x = 10 ;

**Question No: 10 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Default mechanism of function calling in case of array is \_\_\_\_\_ and in case of variable is \_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Call by value, call by reference
- ▶ Call by referene, call by reference
- ▶ **Call by reference, call by value (Page 119)**
- ▶ Call by value, call by value

**Question No: 11 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

What does STL stand for?

- ▶ Source template library

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 26  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

▶ **Standard template library (Page 519)**

- ▶ Stream template library
- ▶ Standard temporary library

**Question No: 12 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Skill(s) that is/are needed by programmer's \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Paying attention to detail
- ▶ Think about the reusability
- ▶ Think about user interface

▶ **All of the given options (Page 4 & 5)****Question No: 13 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

For which array, the size of the array should be one more than the number of elements in an array?

- ▶ int
- ▶ double
- ▶ float

▶ **char (Page 113)****Question No: 14 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

new and delete are \_\_\_\_\_ whereas malloc and free are \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Functions, operators
- ▶ Classes, operators

▶ **Operators, functions (Page 342-285)**

- ▶ Operators, classes

[www.Forum93.com](http://www.Forum93.com)**Question No: 15 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Friend functions are \_\_\_\_\_ of a class.

- ▶ Member functions
- ▶ Public member functions
- ▶ Private member functions

▶ **Non-member functions (Page 346)****Question No: 16 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The prototype of friend functions must be written \_\_\_\_\_ the class and its definition must be written \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ inside, inside the class

▶ **inside, outside the class (Page 346)**

- ▶ outside, inside the class
- ▶ outside, outside the class

**Question No: 17 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If overloaded plus operator is implemented as non-member function then which of the following statement will be true for the statement given below?

**obj3 = obj1 + obj2 ;**

- ▶ obj2 will be passed as an argument to + operator whereas obj1 will

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 27  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

drive the + operator

- ▶ obj1 will drive the + operator whereas obj2 will be passed as an argument to + operator

▶ **Both objects (obj1, obj2) will be passed as arguments to the + operator (not sure)**

- ▶ Any of the objects (obj1, obj2) can drive the + operator

**Question No: 18 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which one of the following is the declaration of overloaded pre-increment operator implemented as member function?

- ▶ Class-name operator +() ;
- ▶ Class-name operator +(int) ;
- ▶ **Class-name operator ++() ; (page 389)**
- ▶ Class-name operator ++(int) ;

**Question No: 19 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

For cin, the source is normally a \_\_\_\_\_ and destination can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ File, native data type
- ▶ Disk, user-define type
- ▶ **Keyboard, variable (Page 424)**

For *cin*, the source is normally keyboard and the destination can be an ordinary variable

- ▶ File, user-define type

**Question No: 20 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can also do conditional compilation with preprocessor directives.

▶ **True (Page 272)**

- ▶ False

**Question No: 21 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The programs, in which we allocate static memory, run essentially on \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Heap
- ▶ System Cache
- ▶ None of the given options

▶ **Stack (Page 280)**

The programs, in which we allocate static memory, run essentially on stack.

**Question No: 22 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The default value of a parameter can be provided inside the \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ function prototype
- ▶ **function definition (Page 249)**
- ▶ both function prototype or function definition
- ▶ none of the given options.

The default value of a parameter is provided inside the function prototype or function definition.

**Question No: 23 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 28  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

While calling function, the arguments are assigned to the parameters from \_\_\_\_\_.

▶ **left to right. (page 295)**

- ▶ right to left
- ▶ **no specific order is followed**
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 24 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

When an operator function is defined as member function for a binary Plus (+) operator then the number of argument it take is/are.

- ▶ Zero
- ▶ One
- ▶ **Two (Page 371)**
- ▶ **N arguments**

**Question No: 25 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

With user-defined data type variables (Objects), self assignment can produce \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Syntax error
- ▶ **Logical error**
- ▶ Link error
- ▶ **Non of the given options (not sure)**

**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Assignment operator is used to initialize a newly declared object from existing object.

- ▶ **True (Page 479)**
- ▶ False

**Question No: 27 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

When an object of a class is defined inside an other class then,

- ▶ **Constructor of enclosing class will be called first (Page 496)**
- ▶ Constructor of inner object will be called first
- ▶ Constructor and Destructor will be called simultaneously
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 28 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

In the member initializer list, the data members are initialized,

- ▶ From left to right
- ▶ From right to left
- ▶ **In the order in which they are defined within class**
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 29 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

new operator allocates memory from free store and return \_\_\_\_\_.

▶ **A pointer**

- ▶ A reference
- ▶ An integer
- ▶ A float

**Question No: 30 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

"new" and "delete" keywords are \_\_\_\_\_ in C++ language.

- ▶ Built-in- Function
- ▶ Operators
- ▶ **Memory Allocation Function (Page 332)**
- ▶ None of the given options

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**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

&& is ----- operator.

- ▶ An arithmetic
- ▶ **Logical (Page 40)**
- ▶ Relational
- ▶ Unary

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**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following function(s) is/are included in **ctype.h** header file?

- ▶ isdigit(int c)
- ▶ isxdigit(int c )
- ▶ tolower(int c)
- ▶ **All of the above (Page 188)**

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Disks are \_\_\_\_\_ devices having access time of \_\_\_\_\_ milliseconds.

- ▶ Electro-physical, 6
- ▶ Electro-Mechanical, 4
- ▶ Electro-physical, 5
- ▶ **Electro-Mechanical, 7 (Page 427)**

[http://www.tns.com/taocs\\_dp.asp](http://www.tns.com/taocs_dp.asp)

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

All preprocessor directives are started with the symbol \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ \*

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 30  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

- ▶ ++
- ▶ @

▶ # (Page 269)

**Question No: 5 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

When we use manipulators in our program then which header file should be included?

- ▶ iostream.h
- ▶ stdlib.h
- ▶ stdio.h

▶ **iomanip.h (Page 433)**

**Question No: 6 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

setprecision is a parameter less manipulator.

- ▶ True

▶ **False (Page 439)**

**Question No: 7 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is NOT a preprocessor directive?

- ▶ #error
- ▶ #define
- ▶ #line

▶ **#undef (Page 272)**

**Question No: 8 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can do arithmetic with references like pointers.

- ▶ True

▶ **False (Page 369)**

**Question No: 9 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

What does (\*this) represents?

- ▶ The current function of the class
- ▶ The current pointer of the class

▶ **The current object of the class (Page 390)**

- ▶ A value of the data member

**Question No: 10 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Friend function of a class is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- ▶ Member function

▶ **Non-member function (Page 348)**

- ▶ Private function
- ▶ Public function

**Question No: 11 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

A function can declare itself a friend of a class.

▶ True

▶ **False (Page 346)**

**Question No: 12 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Overloaded delete operator function takes the same parameter as an argument returned by new operator function.

▶ **True (Page 414)**

▶ False

**Question No: 13 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The second parameter of operator functions for << and >> are objects of the class for which we are overloading these operators.

▶ **True (Page 453)**

▶ False

The second parameter to *operator <<* is an object of the class that we are overloading the operator for. Similar is the case for *operator >>*

**Question No: 14 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

A template function must have at least ----- generic data type

▶ Zero

▶ **One (Page 499)**

▶ Two

▶ Three

**Question No: 15 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

A template function must have only generic data types.

▶ True

▶ **False (Page 501)**

**Question No: 16 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can not make a member function of a class as template function.

▶ True

▶ **False (Page 506)**

**Question No: 17 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which character is inserted at the end of string to indicate the end of string?

▶ new line

▶ tab

▶ **null (Page 113)**

▶ carriage return

**Question No: 18 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

is used for \_\_\_\_\_.

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 32  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com



- ▶ calculation
- ▶ reading
- ▶ **assigning value to variables (Page 372)**
- ▶ None of the given options.

**Question No: 19 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one vuzs**

The object \_\_\_\_\_ may be used both for file input and file output

- ▶ **fstream, (Page 199)**
- ▶ ifstream,
- ▶ ofstream,
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 20 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following function calling mechanism is true for the function prototype given below?

**float func(float &);**

- ▶ Call by value
- ▶ Call by reference using pointer
- ▶ **Call by reference using reference variable**
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 21 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The programs, in which we allocate static memory, run essentially on \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ Heap
- ▶ System Cache
- ▶ None of the given options
- ▶ **Stack (Page 280)**

**Question No: 22 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Overloaded delete operator function takes parameter of void pointer and returns \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **void**
- ▶ void pointer
- ▶ pointer to an object
- ▶ pointer of type int

**Question No: 23 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

What should be the return type of the constructor?

- ▶ void pointer
- ▶ int
- ▶ same as object type
- ▶ **constructors do not return any thing (Page 313)**

**Question No: 24 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

It is a way of reusing the code when we contain objects of our already written classes into a new class,

- ▶ **True**

▶ False

**Question No: 25 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one vuzs**

Templates are not type safe.

▶ true

▶ **false (Page 518)**

**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The functions used for dynamic memory allocation return pointer of type \_\_\_\_\_

▶ int

▶ float

▶ **void**

▶ double

**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**  
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**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

There are mainly ----- types of software

▶ **Two (Page 9)**

▶ Three

▶ Four

▶ Five

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**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

seekg() and write() are functionally \_\_\_\_\_ .

▶ **Different**

▶ Identical

▶ Two names of same function

▶ None of the above

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

When a pointer is incremented, it actually jumps the number of memory addresses

▶ **According to data type (Page 160)**

▶ 1 byte exactly

▶ 1 bit exactly

▶ A pointer variable can not be incremented

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

setw is a parameterized manipulator.

**Mc100401285**  
**moaaz.pk@gmail.com**

**Bc100400662** 34  
**bc100400662asad@gmail.com**

▶ **True (Page 437)**

▶ False

**Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**  
eof(), bad(), good(), clear() all are manipulators.

▶ **True (Page 433)**

▶ False

**Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**  
In functions that return reference, use \_\_\_\_\_ variables.

▶ Local

▶ Global

▶ **Global or static (Page 369)**

▶ None of the given option

**Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**  
The declarator of Plus (+) member operator function is

▶ **Class-Name operator + (Class-Name rhs) (Page 371)**

▶ operator Class-Name + ( )

▶ operator Class-Name + ( rhs)

▶ Class-Name operator + ( )

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**Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**  
The compiler does not provide a copy constructor if we do not provide it.

▶ True

▶ **False (Page 476)**

**Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**  
What is the functionality of the following syntax to delete an array of 5 objects named *arr* allocated using new operator?  
`delete arr ;`

▶ Deletes all the objects of array

▶ **Deletes one object of array (Page 411)**

▶ Do not delete any object

▶ Results into syntax error

This statement will call the destructor only for the object pointed by the *arr* and deallocate the space allocated to this object

**Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**  
What is the sequence of event(s) when allocating memory using new operator?

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 35  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

- ▶ Only block of memory is allocated for objects
- ▶ Only constructor is called for objects
- ▶ **Memory is allocated first before calling constructor (Page 414)**
- ▶ Constructor is called first before allocating memory

**Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

What is the sequence of event(s) when deallocating memory using delete operator?

- ▶ Only block of memory is deallocated for objects
- ▶ Only destructor is called for objects
- ▶ Memory is deallocated first before calling destructor
- ▶ **Destructor is called first before deallocating memory (Page 414)**

**Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

new and delete operators cannot be overloaded as member functions.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 414)**

**Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The operator function of << and >> operators are always the member function of a class.

- ▶ True
- ▶ **False (Page 446)**

**Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

A template function must have at least ----- generic data type

- ▶ Zero
- ▶ **One (Page 499)**
- ▶ Two
- ▶ Three

**Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

If we do not mention any *return\_value\_type* with a function, it will return an \_\_\_\_\_ value.

- ▶ **int (Page 79)**
- ▶ void
- ▶ double
- ▶ float

**Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Suppose a program contains an array declared as `int arr[100]`; what will be the size of array?

- ▶ 0
- ▶ 99
- ▶ **100 (Page 103)**
- ▶ 101

**Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The name of an array represents address of first location of array element.

▶ True

▶ False

The name of the array is a constant pointer which contains the memory is the address of first element of the array

**Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Reusing the variables in program helps to save the memory

▶ True

▶ False

**Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following option is true about new operator to dynamically allocate memory to an object?

- ▶ The new operator determines the size of an object
- ▶ Allocates memory to object and returns pointer of valid type
- ▶ Creates an object and calls the constructor to initialize the object

▶ All of the given options

**Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

New and delete are \_\_\_\_\_ whereas malloc and free are \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Functions, operators
- ▶ Classes, operators

▶ Operators, functions (Page 342-285)

▶ Operators, classes

**Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Like member functions, \_\_\_\_\_ can also access the private data members of a class.

▶ Non-member functions

▶ Friend functions (Page 346)

▶ Any function outside class

▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which of the following statement is best regarding declaration of friend function?

- ▶ Friend function must be declared after public keyword.
- ▶ Friend function must be declared after private keyword.
- ▶ Friend function must be declared at the top within class definition.

▶ It can be declared anywhere in class as these are not affected by the public and private keywords. (Page 346)

**Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The operator function overloaded for an Assignment operator (=) must be

- ▶ Non-member function of class
- ▶ **Member function of class (Page 372)**
- ▶ Friend function of class
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

For non-member operator function, object on left side of the operator may be

- ▶ Object of operator class
- ▶ Object of different class
- ▶ Built-in data type
- ▶ **All of the given options (Page 375)**

**Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The operator function will be implemented as \_\_\_\_\_, if obj1 drive the - operator whereas obj2 is passed as arguments to - operator in the statement given below.

**obj3 = obj1 - obj2;**

- ▶ **Member function (Page 373)**
- ▶ Non-member function
- ▶ Friend function
- ▶ None of the given options

**Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which one of the following is the declaration of overloaded pre-increment operator implemented as member function?

- ▶ Class-name operator +() ;
- ▶ Class-name operator +(int) ;
- ▶ **Class-name operator ++() ; (Page 389)**
- ▶ Class-name operator ++(int) ;

**Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

The static data members of a class are initialized \_\_\_\_\_

- ▶ **at file scope (Page 466)**
- ▶ within class definition
- ▶ within member function
- ▶ within main function

**Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Class is a user defined \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ **data type (Page 317)**

- ▶ memory referee
- ▶ value
- ▶ none of the given options.

**Question No: 29 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can also define a user-defines manipulators.

▶ **True**

▶ False

Parameterized manipulators require one or more arguments. `setfill` (near the bottom of the `iomanip.h` header file) is an example of a parameterized manipulator. You can create your own parameterized manipulators and your own simple manipulators.

**Question No: 30 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Automatic variable are created on \_\_\_\_\_.

- ▶ Heap
- ▶ Free store
- ▶ static storage
- ▶ **stack (Page 461)**

**FINALTERM EXAMINATION**

fall 2008

CS201- Introduction to Programming (Session - 2)

**Question No: 1 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If Num is an integer variable then `Num++` means,

- Add 1 two times with Num
- **Add 1 with Num**
- Add 2 with Num
- Subtract 2 from Num

**Question No: 2 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

If the return type of a function is void then it means that it will,

- Return any type of data
- Return some specific type of data
- **Return no data**
- Return just character data

**Question No: 3 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is a valid class declaration?

- **class A { int x; };**
- class B { }
- public class A { }
- object A { int x; };

**Question No: 4 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 39  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

When we use manipulators in our program then which header file should be included?

- iostream.h
- stdlib.h
- stdio.h
- **iomanip.h (Page 433)**

**Question No: 5 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can also create an array of user define data type.

- **True (Page 408)**
- False

**Question No: 6 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The normal source of **cin** object is,

- File
- Disk
- **Keyboard (Page 424)**
- RAM

**Question No: 7 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

A stream is an ordered sequence of bytes.

- **True (Page 423)**
- False

**Question No: 8 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

What is the sequence of event(s) when allocating memory using new operator?

- Only block of memory is allocated for objects
- Only constructor is called for objects
- **Memory is allocated first before calling constructor (Page 414)**
- Constructor is called first before allocating memory

**Question No: 9 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can delete an array of objects without specifying [] brackets if a class is not doing dynamic memory allocation internally.

- **True (Page 412)**
- False

**Question No: 10 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The second parameter of operator functions for << and >> are objects of the class for which we are overloading these operators.

- **True (Page 453)**
- False

**Question No: 11 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which looping process checks the test condition at the end of the loop?



- for
- while
- **do while**
- no looping process checks the test condition at the end

<http://mathbits.com/MathBits/CompSci/looping/MCLooping.htm>

**Question No: 12 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

In a group of nested loops, which loop is executed the most number of times?

- the outermost loop
- **the innermost loop**
- all loops are executed the same number of times
- cannot be determined without knowing the size of the loops

<http://mathbits.com/mathbits/java/Looping/MCLooping.htm>

**Question No: 13 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Template class can not have static variables.

- True
- **False (Page 513)**

**Question No: 14 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Consider the following statements to initialize a two-dimensional array.

- `int arr[2][3] = {4, 8, 9, 2, 1, 6} ;`
- `int arr[3][2] = {4, 8, 9, 2, 1, 6} ;`
- `int arr[][2] = {{4,8},{9, 2},{1, 6}} ;`

Which of the following option(s) are correct to initialize a two-dimensional array with 3 rows and 2 columns?

- (ii) only
- (iii) only
- **(ii) and (iii)**
- and (iii)

**Question No: 15 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

There is a pointer variable named *ptr* of type int then address of which type of variable the *ptr* will store in it?

- variable of type char
- variable of type short
- **variable of type int**
- variable of type double

**Question No: 16 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Let suppose

```
Union intorDouble{
```

```
Int ival;
```

```
Double charvar;
```

```
};
```

```
main(){
```

Mc100401285  
moaaz.pk@gmail.com

Bc100400662 41  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com

```

intorDouble VAZ;
int size ;
size = sizeof(VAZ);
}

```

What will be the value of variable "size", if int occupies 4 bytes and double occupies 8 bytes?

- 2
- 4
- 8
- 12

**Question No: 17 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

new and delete are \_\_\_\_\_ whereas malloc and free are \_\_\_\_\_.

- Functions, operators
- Classes, operators
- **Operators, functions (Page 342-285)**
- Operators, classes

**Question No: 18 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The member functions of a class occupy \_\_\_\_\_ region in memory for \_\_\_\_\_ object(s) of class.

- separate, each
- **common, all (Page 334)**
- different, each
- different, all

**Question No: 19 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Friend functions are \_\_\_\_\_ of a class.

- Member functions
- Public member functions
- Private member functions
- **Non-member functions (Page 346)**

**Question No: 20 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following is true while overloading operators?

- Precedence of an operator can be changed
- The arity (number of operands) can be changed
- No new operators can be created
- Associativity of an operator can be changed

**Question No: 21 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Which of the following option will be true to overload the -= operator?

- **only - operator needs to be overloaded (not sure)**
- Minus (-) and = operators need to be overloaded
- the -= operator need to be overloaded explicitly
- the - and = operators need to be overloaded implicitly

**Question No: 22 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The input/output streams; cin and cout are \_\_\_\_\_

- Operators
- **Functions**
- Objects
- Structures

**Question No: 23 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

dec, hex, oct are all \_\_\_\_\_

- Member functions
- Objects of input/output streams
- Parameterized manipulators
- **Non-parameterized manipulators (Page 435)**

**Question No: 24 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

What will be the output of the following statement?

```
cout << setbase(16) << 52 ;
```

- 74
- 52
- **34**
- 64

**Question No: 25 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The first parameter of overloaded stream insertion operator is \_\_\_\_\_ where second parameter is \_\_\_\_\_

- input stream, object of class
- object of class, output stream
- **output stream, object of class**
- object of class, input stream

**Question No: 26 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

We can also do conditional compilation with preprocessor directives.

- **True (Page 272)**
- False

**Question No: 27 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

With user-defined data type variables (Objects), self assignment can produce \_\_\_\_\_.

- Syntax error
- **Logical error**
- Link error
- Non of the given options

**Question No: 28 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

The return type of the operator function for >> operator is \_\_\_\_\_.

➤ **class for which we overload this operator**

- reference of ostream class (ostream&)
- reference of istream class (istream&)
- void

**Question No: 29 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

When an object of a class is defined inside an other class then,

➤ **Constructor of enclosing class will be called first (Page 496)**

- Constructor of inner object will be called first
- Constructor and Destructor will be called simultaneously
- None of the given options

**Question No: 30 ( Marks: 1 ) - Please choose one**

Where we can include a header file in the program?

➤ **any where (Page 270)**

- in start
- at the end
- none of the given options.

[www.Forum93.com](http://www.Forum93.com)

[Moazz.pk@gmail.com](mailto:Moazz.pk@gmail.com)

[bc100400662asad@gmail.com](mailto:bc100400662asad@gmail.com)

[Mc100401285  
moazz.pk@gmail.com](mailto:Mc100401285moazz.pk@gmail.com)

[Bc100400662 44  
bc100400662asad@gmail.com](mailto:Bc100400662bc100400662asad@gmail.com)