

OOPS Concept

1. Which of the following type of class allows only one object of it to be created?

- A. Virtual class
- B. Abstract class
- C. Singleton class
- D. Friend class

Answer: Option C

2. Which of the following is not a type of constructor?

- A. Copy constructor
- B. Friend constructor
- C. Default constructor
- D. Parameterized constructor

Answer: Option B

3. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Base class pointer cannot point to derived class.
- B. Derived class pointer cannot point to base class.
- C. Pointer to derived class cannot be created.
- D. Pointer to base class cannot be created.

Answer: Option B

4. Which of the following is not the member of class?

- A. Static function
- B. Friend function
- C. Const function
- D. Virtual function

Answer: Option B

5. Which of the following concepts means determining at runtime what method to invoke?

- A. Data hiding
- B. Dynamic Typing
- C. Dynamic binding
- D. Dynamic loading

Answer: Option C

6. Which of the following term is used for a function defined inside a class?

- A. Member Variable
- B. Member function
- C. Class function
- D. Classic function

Answer: Option B

7. Which of the following concept of oops allows compiler to insert arguments in a function call if it is not specified?

- A. Call by value
- B. Call by reference
- C. Default arguments
- D. Call by pointer

Answer: Option C

8. How many instances of an abstract class can be created?

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 13
- D. 0

Answer: Option D

9. Which of the following cannot be friend?

- A. Function
- B. Class
- C. Object
- D. Operator function

Answer: Option C

10. Which of the following concepts of OOPS means exposing only necessary information to client?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Abstraction
- C. Data hiding
- D. Data binding

Answer: Option C

11. Why reference is not same as a pointer?

- A. A reference can never be null.
- B. A reference once established cannot be changed.
- C. Reference doesn't need an explicit dereferencing mechanism.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: Option D

12. cout is a/an _____ .

- A. operator
- B. function
- C. object
- D. macro

Answer: Option C

13. Which of the following concepts provides facility of using object of one class inside another class?

- A. Encapsulation
- B. Abstraction
- C. Composition
- D. Inheritance

Answer: Option C

14. How many types of polymorphisms are supported by C++?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

The two main types of polymorphism are run-time (implemented as inheritance and virtual functions),

and compile-time (implemented as templates).

15. Which of the following is an abstract data type?

- A. int
- B. double
- C. string
- D. Class

Answer: Option D

16. Which of the following concepts means adding new components to a program as it runs?

- A. Data hiding
- B. Dynamic typing
- C. Dynamic binding
- D. Dynamic loading

Answer: Option D

17. Which of the following statement is correct?

- A. A constructor is called at the time of declaration of an object.
- B. A constructor is called at the time of use of an object.
- C. A constructor is called at the time of declaration of a class.
- D. A constructor is called at the time of use of a class.

Answer: Option A

18. Which of the following correctly describes overloading of functions?

- A. Virtual polymorphism
- B. Transient polymorphism
- C. Ad-hoc polymorphism
- D. Pseudo polymorphism

Answer: Option C

19. Which of the following approach is adapted by C++?

- A. Top-down
- B. Bottom-up
- C. Right-left
- D. Left-right

Answer: Option B

20. Which of the following is correct about function overloading?

- A.** The types of arguments are different.
- B.** The order of argument is different.
- C.** The number of argument is same.
- D.** Both A and B.

Answer: Option D