

Problem Sheet 7

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Q. 1 To convert from a user-defined class to a basic type, you would most likely use

- (a) a built-in conversion operator.
- (b) a one-argument constructor.
- (c) an overloaded `=` operator.
- (d) a conversion operator that is a member of the class.

Explain with an example.

Q. 2 If a base class contains a member function `basefunc()`, and a derived class does not contain a function with this name, can an object of the derived class access `basefunc()`? Explain.

Q. 3 The scope-resolution operator usually

- (a) limits the visibility of variables to a certain function.
- (b) tells what base class a class is derived from.
- (c) specifies a particular class.
- (d) resolves ambiguities.

Answer with one or multiple choices with an example.

Q. 4 Write the output for the following code snippet:

```
1 #include<iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3 void printab (int c, int& d);
4
5 int main ()
6 {
7     int a = 10, b = 5;
8     printab (a, b);
9     cout << "the value of a is = " << a << endl;
10    cout << "the value of b is = " << b << endl;
11    return 0;
12 }
```

```
13
14 void printab (int c, int& d)
15 {
16     cout << "the first value sent to print is = " << c <<
endl;
17     cout << "the second value sent to print is = " << d <<
endl;
18
19     c = 11;
20     d = 9;
21     return;
22 }
```