

Quiz 3, INFSCI 0020 Program Design and Software Tools,  
Jan 27, 2004

Names:

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1. Object-oriented programming primarily focuses on
  - (a) classes.
  - (b) functions.
  - (c) variables.
  - (d) constants.
  
2. Classes do not have the property of
  - (a) encapsulating data.
  - (b) information hiding.
  - (c) containing both data and functions.
  - (d) usually knowing how other classes are implemented.
  
3. The proper format for a **struct** is
  - (a) `struct Time`  
    `int hour`  
    `int minute;`
  - (b) `struct Time {`  
    `int hour,`  
    `int minute,`  
    `}`
  - (c) `struct Time {`  
    `int hour;`  
    `int minute;`  
    `}`
  - (d) `struct Time {`  
    `int hour;`  
    `int minute;`  
    `};`
  
4. Which of the following is not a property of **structs**?
  - (a) **structs** reserve space in memory when they are defined.
  - (b) **structs** are built using elements of other data types.
  - (c) Members of a **struct** must have unique names.
  - (d) Structure variables are declared like other variables, except the structure name is used as the type.

5. **structs** are not allowed to contain
  - (a) pointers to **structs** of different types.
  - (b) **struct** variables of the same type.
  - (c) pointers to themselves.
  - (d) both **floats** and **ints**.
  
6. **timePtr** is a pointer to object **timeObject** with data member **hour**. Which of the following is not equivalent to **hour**?
  - (a) **timeObject.hour**
  - (b) **timePtr.hour**
  - (c) **timePtr->hour**
  - (d) **(\*timePtr).hour**
  
7. By default, structures are passed
  - (a) call-by-value
  - (b) call-by-reference
  - (c) one member at a time
  - (d) structures cannot be passed between functions
  
8. Which of the following is not true?
  - (a) **classes** contain both data members and member functions
  - (b) a class definition must be terminated with a semicolon
  - (c) all classes can be represented as **structs**
  - (d) the body of a class definition is delineated with left and right braces
  
9. Member access specifiers (**public** and **private**) can appear
  - (a) in any order and multiple times.
  - (b) in any order (**public** first or **private** first) but not multiple times.
  - (c) in any order and multiple times, if they have brackets separating each type.
  - (d) outside a class definition.
  
10. Object-oriented programming generally does not focus on
  - (a) separating the interface and implementation of a program.
  - (b) ease of program modifiability.
  - (c) information hiding.
  - (d) client-side access to implementation details.