DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, LONERE

End Semester Examination – Winter 2018

Course: B. Tech in Information Technology

Subject Name: Object Oriented Paradigm with C++ Max Marks: 60 Date:05/12/18

Subject Code: BTITC303

Duration: 3 Hr.

Instructions to the Students:

- 1. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. The level question/expected answer as per OBE or the Course Outcome (CO) on which the question is based is mentioned in front of the question.
- 3. Use of non-programmable scientific calculators is allowed.
- 4. Assume suitable data wherever necessary and mention it clearly.

(Level

Marks

/CO)

Q. 1 Solve Any Two of the following.

A) What is an algorithm? What is/are the need(s) of writing algorithm?

CO₁

6

What is class diagram? What are the components of class diagram? Explain with the help of diagram.

CO₅

B) What is reference variable? What is its major use? Write a function using reference variable as argument to swap the values of pair

- of integers.
- C) i. Enumerate the rules of naming variables in C++. How do they differ from

CO₅

ANSI C rules?

ii. Describe the major parts of C++ program. How does a main function in C++

differ from main () in C?

Identify error in the following program

#include <iostream.h>

void main()

}

short i=2500, j=3000,

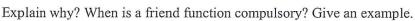
cout>>" i + j = " >> -(i + j);

Q.2 Solve Any Two of the following.

A) A friend function cannot be used to overload the assignment operator =.

CO₅

6





B)	What is constructor? Is it mandatory to use constructors in a class? How do we	CO3	6
	invoke constructor function? List some of the special properties of the		
	constructor functions. Can we use more than one constructor in a class? If yes,		
	explain the need of such a situation.		
C)	What is type conversion?	CO3	6
	A class alpha has a constructor as follows: alpha (int a, double b); Can we use		
	this constructor to convert types?		
	We have two classes X and Y. If a is an object of X and b is an object of Y and		
	we want to say a=b; What type of conversion routine should be used and		
	where?		
Q. 3	Solve Any two of the following.		
A)	i. What is a virtual function? Why do we need virtual functions? When do we	CO3	6
	make a virtual function "pure"? What are the implications of making a	CO4	
	function a pure virtual function?		
	ii. What is an exception? How is an exception handled in C++? What are the		
	advantages of using exception handling mechanism in a program? When should		
	a program throws an exception?		
B)	What do you mean by function overloading? Explain with an example when do	CO4	6
	we use this concept.		
	On what basis, the compiler distinguishes between a set of overloaded		
	functions having the same name?		
C)	Write a function to read a matrix of size m*n from the keyboard.	CO2	6
Q.4	Solve Any Two of the following.		
A)	Distinguish between the following terms:	CO2	6
	i. Objects and classesii. Data abstraction and data encapsulation	CO3	
	iii. Inheritance and polymorphism	CO4	
	iv. Dynamic binding and message passing	CO5	
B)	What does polymorphism means in C++ language? How polymorphism	CO4	6
	achieved at i. Compile time ii. Run time?		
C)	Define a class String. Use overload = operator to compare two strings.	CO2	6



Q. 5 Solve Any One of the following.

A) i. What does inheritance mean in C++?

CO3 12

CO₂

Class D is derived from class B. The class D does not contain any data members of its own. Does the class D require constructors? If yes, why? What is containership? How does it differ from inheritance? Describe how an object of a class that contains objects of other classes created? ii. What are the different forms of inheritance? Give an example for each. iii. We know that a private member of a base class is not inheritable. Is it anyway possible for the objects of a derived class to access the private members of the base class? If yes, how? Remember, the base class cannot be modified.

B) Create two classes DM and DB which stores the value of distances. DM stores distances in meter and centimeters and DB in feet and inches. Write a program that can read values for the class objects and add one object of DM with another object of DB.

Use friend function to carry out the addition operation. The object that stores the results may be DM object or DB object, depending on the units in which the results are required. The result should be in the format of feet and inches or meters and centimeters depending on the object on display.

*** End ***

