

II B. Tech I Semester Supplementary Examinations, June - 2015
OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING THROUGH C ++
(Com. to CSE, IT)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: 1. Question Paper consists of two parts (**Part-A** and **Part-B**)
2. Answer **ALL** the question in **Part-A**
3. Answer any **THREE** Questions from **Part-B**

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**PART-A**

1.
  - a) Define stream
  - b) What are the principles of function overloading?
  - c) With a sample program create an array of objects?
  - d) Give three operators that cannot be overloaded?
  - e) What are the advantages of inheritance?
  - f) What are the advantages of templates?

**PART-B**

2. What the concepts are of object oriented programming? Explain in detail
3. Write a C++ program to find the area of a circle, rectangle and triangle using function overloading?
4. What is a friend function? Write a C++ program to add two complex numbers using friend functions?
5.
  - a) What is copy constructor? Explain
  - b) Discuss about anonymous objects?
6.
  - a) Explain about virtual base class?
  - b) Explain about virtual destructors?
7.
  - a) Explain about file manipulators?
  - b) Explain about adaptors in C++?

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PART-A

1. a) Define class and object?
b) What are the advantages of inline function?
c) Give function prototype of a function **foo** which is having two objects of class **sam** as arguments and returning reference of an object as parameter?
d) Give the order of calling of constructors?
e) What are iterators?
f) What are the different file opening modes?

PART-B

2. Differentiate between C and C++ programs? Illustrate with sample programs?
3. a) Explain about scope resolution operator?
b) Discuss about name space?
4. Write a C++ Program to demonstrate the usage of static data member and static member function?
5. Write a c++ Program to overload + operator to add two matrices using friend functions?
6. a) Explain about function overriding?
b) What are the rules for virtual functions?
7. What is an Exception? Explain about try, throw and catch with example?

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**PART-A**

1.
  - a) Give examples of user defined manipulators?
  - b) With a sample program explain about default arguments?
  - c) Define friend function?
  - d) Can we have more than one constructor in a class? Discuss?
  - e) Explain about Pure virtual function?
  - f) Explain about container classes?

**PART-B**

2.
  - a) What are the member functions of istream class?
  - b) Discuss about flags without bitfields?
3. With a sample program explain the concept of return by reference?
4.
  - a) Can we overload member function? Illustrate?
  - b) Explain about constant classes?
5. Write a C++ Program to copy the contents of one object into another using copy constructor?
6. Define inheritance? Explain different types of inheritance?
7. Write a c++ Program to add two integers, two floats and two complex numbers using class templates?

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PART-A

1. a) Discuss about the structure of C ++ program?
b) Discuss about 4 operators in C++ which are not present in C?
c) C++ allows nested classes are not? If Possible give an example?
d) What is the purpose of destructor?
e) Define abstract class?
f) Define staic binding?

PART-B

2. a) Discuss about formatted console I/O operations and unformatted console I/o operations
b) Explain about manipulators?
3. Write a C++ Program to swap two number s using call by value, call by reference and call by address mechanism?
4. a) Explain about static classes?
b) What happens if we declare all member functions as private in a class?
5. Write a C++ program to overload two increment operators (pre and post)?
6. Define virtual function? Illustrate with a C++ Program?
7. a) What are the principles of exceptional; handling? Explain
b) Explain the need of templates?

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PART-A

1. a) What is a pointer? Write its syntax.
b) What are input and output streams.
c) What is type conversion?
d) What are objects? How are they created?
e) What is reference variable? What is its major use?
f) What are the steps involved in using a file in C++ program.

(3M+4M+4M+4M+4M+3M)

PART-B

2. a) Discuss the important features of OOPS. Explain the organization of data and Functions in OOP.
b) List a few domain application of OOP technology. (8M+8M)
3. a) Explain the four different types of storage classes.
b) Differentiate between user defined data types and derived data types. (8M+8M)
4. a) What is a class? How does it accomplish data binding?
b) What is a friend function? What are the merits and demerits of using a friend function? (7M+9M)
5. a) What is a constructor? Write the syntax of declaring the constructor?
b) What are the special characteristics of constructor function? (9M+7M)
6. Explain different forms of inheritance. Illustrate with an example each type with an example. (16M)
7. a) Write a program to create files using constructor function.
b) What is a file mode? Describe the various file mode options available. (8M+8M)

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PART-A

1. a) Why do we need the preprocessor directive `#include <iostream>`
b) What is a stream? Discuss
c) Why does C++ have type modifiers?
d) What are the advantages of using new operator as compared to the function `alloc()`.
e) How do we invoke a constructor function?
f) What does polymorphism mean in C++ language? (3M+4M+4M+3M+4M+4M)

PART-B

2. a) What are the major advantages of object oriented programming paradigm?
b) Describe briefly the features of I/O system supported by C++. (7M+9M)
3. a) List at least four new operators added by C++ which aid OOP and explain the application of the scope resolution operator `::` in C++.
b) What is reference variable? What is its major use? Explain with a example. (8M+8M)
4. a) Explain the data hiding in classes.
b) Differentiate between a member function and a normal function. (8M+8M)
5. a) Differentiate between the parameterized constructor and constructor function.
b) Illustrate the dynamic initialization of objects for long term fixed deposit system program. (6M+10M)
6. a) Differentiate between multilevel inheritance and multiple inheritance with an example.
b) Differentiate between hierarchical inheritance and hybrid inheritance with an example (8M+8M)
7. a) Why it is necessary to include the file i/o stream in all our program. Write its Characteristics.
b) write a program for Bubble Sort using Template Functions (8M+8M)

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PART-A

1. a) Why it is necessary to include the file I/O stream in all our programs.
b) Why is an array called a derived data type.
c) How to achieve function overloading.
d) What are the merits and demerits of using friend function?
e) How is polymorphism achieved at runtime?
f) Compare early binding and late binding. (3M+4M+4M+3M+4M+4M)

PART-B

2. a) Discuss about formatted console I/O and unformatted console I/O.
b) Discuss the advantages and functions of OOPS. (8M+8M)
3. a) Explain how a inline function differ from a preprocessor macro? Explain significant advantage of inline function.
b) When do we need to use default arguments in a function. What is the main advantage of passing arguments by reference? (8M+8M)
4. a) Write a program to illustrate the nesting of a number function.
b) What is a operator member function. Write the syntax of private member function. (8M+8M)
5. a) What is a destructor? Illustrate memory allocation to an object using destructor?
b) How to overload the binary operators. Explain. (8M+8M)
6. a) Write the syntax for defining a derived constructor.
b) Differentiate between derived constructor and base constructor. (8M+8M)
7. a) Explain the components of Standard Template Library(STL).
b) Write a function template for finding the minimum value contained in an array. (10M+6M)

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PART-A

1. a) Compare class template and template class.
b) How is exception handled in C++.
c) What are the advantages of using exception handling mechanism in a program?
d) When do we use multiple catch handlers?
e) What should be placed inside a catch block?
f) What should be placed inside a try block? Give the syntax. (4M+3M+4M+4M+3M+4M)

PART-B

2. a) What are the different unformatted I/O operations? Explain.
b) Differentiate between dynamic binding and message passing. (8M+8M)
3. a) What is meant by function overloading? Why it is known as function polymorphism in OOP.
b) What is meant by function prototyping? Explain the importance of call by value. (8M+8M)
4. a) What is static data member? What are the important characteristics of the static member variable?
b) Differentiate between static data member and static member functions. (8M+8M)
5. a) List of the rules for overloading operators.
b) Write a program for data conversion using C++. (6M+10M)
6. a) What is a virtual base class? Why it is important to make a class virtual.
b) What is abstract class? When do we use the protected visibility specifiers to a class member? (8M+8M)
7. Write a main program that calls a deeply nested function containing an exception handling. Explain in detail what exceptions mechanism can be used to handle exception. Justify why other mechanism are not used. (16M)

Chapter 12 - Advanced JavaScript

There are some JavaScript concepts which make the life of a developer extremely simple. We will discuss some of those in this Chapter.

IIFE

IIFE is a JavaScript function that runs as soon as it is defined.

```
(function () {
```

```
...
```

```
...
```

```
})();
```

⇒ IIFE Syntax

It is used to avoid polluting the global namespace, execute an async-await, etc.

Destructuring

Destructuring assignment is used to unpack values from an array, or properties from objects, into distinct variables.

```
let [x, y] = [7, 20]
```

x will be assigned 7 and y, 20

```
[10, x, ...rest] = [10, 80, 7, 11, 21, 88]
```

x will be 80 rest will be [7, 11, 21, 88]

Similarly we can destructure objects on the left hand side of the assignment

```
const obj = { a: 1, b: 2 }  
const { a, b } = obj;
```

Some more examples can be found on MDN docs.

Spread Syntax

Spread syntax allows an iterable such as an array or string to be expanded in places where zero or more arguments are expected. In an object literal, the spread syntax enumerates the properties of an object and adds the key-value pairs to the object being created.

Example :

```
① const arr = [ 1, 7, 11 ]  
   const obj = { ...arr }; // { 0: 1, 1: 7, 2: 11 }
```

```
② const nums = [ 1, 2, 7 ]  
   console.log (sum (...nums)) // 10
```

Other examples can be found on MDN docs

Quick Quiz : Output of the following ??

```
const a = "the", b = "no"
```

```
const c = { a, b }
```

```
console.log (c)
```


local, global & block scopes
JavaScript has three types of scopes:

- 1> Block Scope
- 2> Function Scope
- 3> Global Scope

let & const provide block level scope which means that the variables declared inside a `{ }` cannot be accessed from outside the block

```
{
```

```
  let a = 27;
```

```
}
```

```
// a is not available here
```

Variables declared within a JavaScript function, become local to the function

A variable declared outside a function, becomes global

Hoisting

Hoisting refers to the process whereby the interpreter appears to move the declarations to the top of the code before execution

Variables can thus be referenced before they are declared in JavaScript


```
hello("Harry")
```

```
function hello(name) {  
    ...  
}
```

⇒ Works!

Important Note: JavaScript only hoists declarations, not initializations. The variable will be undefined until the line where its initialized is reached.

Hoisting with let and var

With let and var hoisting is different

```
console.log(num)
```

```
let num = 6;
```

→ Error if let or const

→ with var undefined is printed

Function expressions and class expressions are not hoisted

Chapter 12 - Practice Set

1 Write a JavaScript program to print the following after 2 second delay

Hello
World

2 Write a JavaScript program to find average of numbers in an array using spread syntax

3 Write a JavaScript function which resolves a Promise after n seconds. The function takes n as the parameter. Use an IIFE to execute the functions with different values of n

4 Write a simple interest calculator using JavaScript.