



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.Tech/ICE(O)/SEM-5/IC-502/2012-13

2012

**OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING AND
DESIGN**

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

GROUP – A

(True / False Type Questions)

1. State whether the following statements are *True or False*
(any ten) : 10 × 1 = 10

- i) In C++ re-definition of variables is not allowed whereas re-declaration is allowed.
- ii) In C++ a union can contain data members as well as member functions.
- iii) In C++ a structure can contain data members, as well as member functions.
- iv) If a function is defined before calling it, there is no need to mention its prototype.
- v) *cin* and *cout* are objects.



- vi) C++ permits the use of anonymous structures.
- vii) When an object goes out of scope, its destructor gets called automatically.
- viii) Size of an object is equal to sum of sizes of data members and member functions within the *class*.
- ix) Constructor is a member function of the *class*.
- x) The ++ operator can be overloaded to perform decrement of the value of a variable.
- xi) It is possible to create an array of references.
- xii) Multiple inheritance is different from multiple levels of inheritance.

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. a) What is access specifier in C++ ? 2
- b) What do you mean by Data Abstraction and Message Passing ? 3
- 3. a) Why did modern programming concept change from structured programming to Object Oriented Programming ? 2
- b) What is the difference between a class and an object ? 2
- c) What do you mean by dynamic binding in C++ ? 1
- 4. a) What do you mean by Constructor in C++ ? 1
- b) What are their types ? Explain with proper examples.

2 + 2



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|----|----|--|---|
| 5. | a) | What is a friend function ? | 1 |
| | b) | What are the merits and demerits of using friend functions ? | 4 |
| 6. | a) | What is a constructor ? | 1 |
| | b) | List some of the special properties of constructors. | 4 |

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

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|----|----|---|---|
| 7. | a) | What does Architectural Design mean ? | 4 |
| | b) | "Coupling increases as module size decreases".
Comment. | 3 |
| | c) | State the underlying Philosophy of JAD. | 3 |
| | d) | What is a JAD team ? | 3 |
| | e) | What are the advantages of JAD ? | 2 |
| 8. | a) | Explain how requirements should be reviewed before accepting these as final requirements. | 3 |
| | b) | What are the non-functional requirements ? | 3 |
| | c) | Why do requirements change even during software development ? | 3 |
| | d) | How can you manage the changing requirements ? | 3 |
| | e) | In which way we investigate about the authenticity of requirements ? | 3 |



9. a) "COCOMO" supports the common sense view that putting more people in a project does not reduce the development time.' Justify. 4
- b) Assume that the size of an organic type software product has been estimated to be 32,000 lines of C++ source code. Assume that the average salary of software engineers is Rs. 15,000/- per month.
- Determine the effort required to develop the software product, the nominal development time and the probable cost. 4
- c) In the exercise (b), if the software product is of embedded type, then calculate Effort, Development time and Cost. Comment on the variations in results. 4 + 3
10. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3 × 5
- a) Prototype Model in Software Design.
 - b) Software Requirements Specifications.
 - c) Cohesion.
 - d) Polymorphism.
 - e) Encapsulation.
11. a) What does inheritance mean in C++ ? 2
- b) What are the different forms of inheritance ?
- Give an example for each. 10
- c) How do the properties of the following two derived classes differ ? 3
- i) `class D1 : private B { // ... };`
 - ii) `class D2 : public B { // ... };`