

END TERM EXAMINATION

FOURTH SEMESTER [B.TECH] MAY-JUNE 2018

Paper Code: ETCS-210

Subject: Object Oriented Programming

(Batch 2013 Onwards)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Note: Attempt any five questions including Q. no.1 which is compulsory.

- Q1 (a) What is copy constructor? (2.5)
 (b) Differentiate between a class and a structure (2.5)
 (c) What is the difference between call by value and call by reference for a function? (2.5)
 (d) What do you mean by namespace? (2.5)
 (e) Explain the concept of virtual class. (2.5)
 (f) Can an empty class be created? If yes, what is the significance of it? (2.5)
 (g) What is the difference between function overloading & function overriding (2.5)
 (h) What is code reusability? Explain its different types. (2.5)
 (i) What do you mean by persistent objects? (2.5)
 (j) What is exception handling? Explain its use. (2.5)
 (k) How does a compile time polymorphism differ from run time polymorphism? (2.5)
 (l) What is a template class and how is it useful? (2.5)
- Q2 (a) What do mean by an inline function? Write a small program using inline function. (6)
 (b) Is function overloading a type of polymorphism? Write a program C++ that computes area of a triangle, square and a rectangle using this concept. (6.5)
- Q3 (a) What is dereferencing operator? Write a small program using pointer to members of a class and explain the use of this operator. (6)
 (b) What is a friend function? Write any three features of it and explain its functionality using suitable example. Why friend functions should be avoided? (6.5)
- Q4 (a) What is parameterized constructor? Explain with suitable example. (6)
 (b) What do you mean by dynamic object initialization and how is it achieved? (6.5)
- Q5 (a) What is operator overloading? Write a program that adds and subtract two complex number using operators overloading. (6)
 (b) Is conversion from one class type to another class type possible in C++? If yes, how is it achieved? (6.5)
- Q6 (a) Explain with suitable example that how a base class member function can be accessed in a derived class if derived class has also a member function with the same name as that of the base class member function. (8)
 (b) Differentiate between different types of access specifiers in C++. (4.5)

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P.T.O.