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SECTION: \_\_\_\_\_



## **UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL PUNJAB, LAHORE**

### **Polymorphism**

**Course Title:** Object Oriented Programming

**Course Instructor:** Zeeshan Khan

**Semester:** Fall 2022

**University:** UCP

**Program Name:** BS(CS), BS(SE)

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Total marks:** 20 marks (10+10)

**Obtained Marks:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q1:** Give answers of given questions.

**1. Differentiate between function overloading and overriding.**

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**1. Discuss the magic of "virtual" in OOP. Why we need to make destructor virtual?**

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Q2: Dry Run following code and write the output.

**Source code 2:**

```
class TataSky {
    string str;
public:
    TataSky(string a) { str = a; cout << "TataSky is ko laga dala to life jingalala.\n"; }
    virtual void display() { cout << "Data: " << str << endl; }
};

class Airtel : public TataSky {
public:
    Airtel(string a) : TataSky(a) { cout << "What an idae sir g..\n"; }
    void display() { TataSky::display(); cout << "display() of class Airtel.\n"; }
};

class NowYouSeeMe : public Airtel {
public:
    NowYouSeeMe(string a) : Airtel(a) { cout << "The closer you look lesser you see..\n"; }
    void display() { Airtel::display(); cout << "display() of class NowYouSeeMe.\n"; }
};

int main() {
    NowYouSeeMe c("AbraKaabra");
    c.display();
    TataSky *ptr;
    ptr = new TataSky("Muje aik bat btao Pyara bhai.");
    ptr->display();
    ptr = &c;
    ptr->display();
    Airtel *bptr = static_cast<Airtel*>(ptr);
    bptr->display();
    Airtel b("Happy Reading"); b.display();
    return 0;
}
```

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## UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL PUNJAB, LAHORE

### Quiz-Inheritance

Course Title: Object Oriented Programming

Course Instructor: Zeeshan Khan

Semester: Fall 2022

Total marks: **10 marks**

University: UCP

Program Name: BS(CS), BS(SE)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Obtained Marks: \_\_\_\_\_

A company has a software system that keeps track of different types of electronic devices. The system has a base class called "Device" that contains common properties and methods for all types of devices, such as the device name, manufacturer, and power status.

The "Device" class is then inherited by three other classes: "Computer", "Television", and "SmartDevice". The "Computer" class includes additional properties and methods specific to computers, such as the processor type and the amount of RAM. The "Television" class includes additional properties and methods specific to televisions, such as the screen size and the presence of a smart TV function. The "SmartDevice" class includes additional properties and methods specific to smart devices, such as the ability to connect to the internet and the presence of a virtual assistant.

The "SmartDevice" class is then further inherited by two more classes: "Smartphone" and "SmartSpeaker". The "Smartphone" class includes additional properties and methods specific to smartphones, such as the camera resolution and the ability to make phone calls. The "SmartSpeaker" class includes additional properties and methods specific to smart speakers, such as the speaker size and the presence of a voice assistant.

1. Write the code for the diagram you just made. Test your code by writing the main function.