

Q-2 What is OOP? List OOP concepts

Ans: object-oriented programming is about creating objects that contain both data and functions.

Object-oriented programming has several advantages over procedural programming:

- OOP is faster and easier to execute
- OOP provides a clear structure for the programs
- OOP helps to keep the C++ code DRY "Don't Repeat Yourself", and makes the code easier to maintain, modify and debug
- OOP makes it possible to create full reusable applications with less code and shorter development time

Basic Object-Oriented Programming (OOPS) Concept in C++

- Classes & Objects.
- Abstraction.
- Encapsulation.
- Inheritance.
- Polymorphism.

Q-3 What is the difference between OOP and POP?

OOP	POP
<u>Object oriented.</u>	<u>Structure oriented.</u>
Program is divided into objects.	Program is divided into functions.
Bottom-up approach.	Top-down approach.
Inheritance property is used.	Inheritance is not allowed.
It uses access specifier.	It doesn't use access specifier.
Encapsulation is used to hide the data.	No data hiding.

OOP	POP
Concept of virtual function.	No virtual function.
Object functions are linked through message passing.	Parts of program are linked through parameter passing.
Adding new data and functions is easy	Expanding new data and functions is not easy.
The existing code can be reused.	No code reusability.
use for solving big problems.	Not suitable for solving big problems.
<u>C++</u> , <u>Java</u> .	<u>C</u> , Pascal.