

## **OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING**

### **QUIZ#1-SECTION(E)**

#### **SOLUTION**

Total Marks( 10 marks)

#### **Question # 1**

Create a class called Date that includes three pieces of information as data members—a month (type int), a day (type int) and a year (type int). Your class should have a constructor with three parameters that uses the parameters and member initializer to initialize the three data members and a default constructor. Assume that the values provided for the year is correct, but ensure that the month value is in the range 1–12 and day values is in range of 1-31; if it isn't, set the month to 1 and day to 1. Provide a set and a get function for each data member. Provide a member function displayDate that displays the month, day and year separated by forward slashes (/). Write a test program that demonstrates class Date's capabilities.

Marks( 4 marks)

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class Date
{
    private:
        int month,day,year;
    public:
        Date(int month,int day,int year):month(month),day(day),year(year)
        {
            Ensure();
        }
        Ensure()
        {
            if(this->month<1 || this->month>12)
                month=1;
            if(this->day<1 || this->day>31)
                day=1;
        }
        Date()
        {}
        void set(int month,int day,int year)
        {
            this->month=month;
            this->day=day;
            this->year=year;
            Ensure();
        }
}
```

```

        void displaydate()
        {
            cout<<day<<"/"<<month<<"/"<<year<<endl;
        }
        int getmonth()
        {
            return month;
        }
        int getday()
        {
            return day;
        }
        int getyear()
        {
            return year;
        }
};
int main()
{
    Date d1(3,3,2002);//correct date
    cout<<"Date 1 : ";
    d1.displaydate();
    Date d2(13,3,2022);//incorrect month in date
    cout<<"Date 2 : ";
    d2.displaydate();
    Date d3(3,-2,2032);//incorrect day in date
    cout<<"Date 3 : ";
    d3.displaydate();
    Date d4;
    d4.set(333,1,3456);
    cout<<"Date 4 : "; //checking default constructor
    cout<<d4.getday()<<"/"<<d4.getmonth()<<"/"<<d4.getyear();//printing date 4 through getters
}

```

**Question # 2: Write True/False or Fill in the Blank.**

1. An instance of a class is called an object.
2. Every class declaration contains keyword \_\_\_\_\_ followed immediately by the class's name.
3. A method declaration that is below keyword protected indicates that it can be called by other classes declared outside the class declaration.
4. Keyword public is a\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Empty parentheses following a method name indicate that the method does not require any parameters to perform its task.
6. Object creation expressions begin with the new operator and create new objects in C++.
7. To call a method of an object, follow the variable name with a member access operator (.),
8. Each object (instance) of a class has the same copy of each instance variable.
9. Declaring instance variables with access modifier private is known as information hiding.
10. A constructor can be used to initialize an object of a class when the object is destroyed.
11. If no constructor is provided for a class, the compiler provides a public default constructor with no parameters that does not modify the instance variables' default values.
12. Constructors can specify parameters and return types.

Marks( 6 marks)

1	true	5	true	9	true
2	class	6	false	10	false
3	false	7	false	11	true
4	Access specifier	8	true	12	false