Total No. of Questions: 6

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Faculty of Science End Sem (Odd) Examination Dec-2017 BC3SE01 OOP using C++

Programme: B.Sc.(CS) Branch/Specialisation: Computer Science

Maximum Marks: 60 Duration: 3 Hrs.

of

	-	estions are compulsory. Inte should be written in full inst	rnal choices, if any, are indicated. Answ ead of only a, b, c or d.	ers o		
Q.1	i.	Which of the followin (a) Class A { int x; };	g is a valid class declaration? (b) Class B { }	1		
		(c) Public class A { }	(d) Object A { int x; };			
	ii.	Classes in CPP are	<u> </u>	1		
		(a) Derived data types	(b) User defined data types			
		(c) Built-in data types	(d) All of these			
	iii.	When <i>struct</i> is used instead	nd of the keyword class means, what	1		
		will happen in the program	?			
		(a) Access is public by defa				
		(b) Access is private by def				
		(c) Access is protected by d				
		(d) None of the mentioned				
	iv.	* *	ing employs programming	1		
		(a) Top-down (b) Procedur	ral (c) Bottom-up (d) All of these			
	v.	g is the symbol for logical AND	1			
		(a) & (b) &&	(c) (d) &			
	vi.	Method members of a class	ss object access other members using	1		
		(a): (colon operator)	(b) . (dot operator)			
		(c) -> (dash arrow)	(d) :: (double colon)			

P.T.O.

	vii.	When a child class inherits traits from more than one parent	1
		class, this type of inheritance is called inheritance.	
		(a) Hierarchical (b) Hybrid	
		(c) Multiple (d) Multiple	_
	viii.	,	1
		is inheritance.	
		(a) Multiple (b) Multilevel	
		(c) Hierarchical (d) Single	
	ix.	To read a single character from a file, we use the member function	1
		(a) Input (b) Put (c) Get (d) Read	
	х.	A default catch block catches	1
		(a) All thrown objects	
		(b) No thrown objects	
		(c) Any thrown object that has not been caught by an earlier	
		catch block.	
		(d) All thrown objects that have been caught by an earlier catch block.	
Q.2		Attempt any two:	
	i.	Differentiate between static binding and dynamic binding.	5
	ii.	State the important features of object oriented programming.	5
	iii.	Write down the advantages and disadvantages of Object	5
		Oriented programming giving example.	
Q.3	i.	Explain the following output manipulators giving example :	4
		setw() and setprecision().	
	ii.	Explain Implicit and Explicit Type conversion in C++ with	6
		example.	
OR	iii.	What are Preprocessor directives? Explain any two pre-	6
		processor directives with example.	
Q.4	i.	List the characteristics of a constructors and destructors. Write a	4
~		C++ program to display "Welcome" message using constructor	
		and "Bye Bye" message using destructor.	

	ii.	Explain two ways in which call by reference can be achieved in C++. Write program for each.		
OR	iii.	List the characteristics giving programming example: (a) friend function (b) static member function.	6	
Q.5	i.	What do you mean by abstract class? Write its use?	4	
	ii.	With a programming example, explain the order of invocation of constructors and destructors in multilevel inheritance.	6	
OR	iii.	Explain: (a) Operator Overloading (b) 'this' Pointer with example.	6	
Q.6		Attempt any two:		
	i.	What are Command Line arguments? Explain their use giving programming example.	5	
	ii.	Write a C++ program to read a text file named "First.txt" and display the contents of the file on screen. Copy the contents of "First.txt" into a new file named "Second.txt".	5	
	iii.	Define exception handling. Explain the use of <i>try</i> , <i>catch</i> and <i>throw</i> for exception handling in C++.	5	

BC3SE01 OOP using C++

Marking Scheme

Q.1	i.	Which of the following is a valid class declaration? (a) Class A { int x; };	1
	ii.	Classes in CPP are	1
	11.	(b) User defined data types	•
	iii.	When <i>struct</i> is used instead of the keyword <i>class</i> means, what	1
	111.	will happen in the program?	
		(a) Access is public by default	
	iv.	Object oriented programming employs programming	1
	17.	approach.	1
		(c) Bottom-up	
	**	Which among the following is the symbol for logical AND	1
	V.		1
	:	(b) && Method members of a class chiest access other members using	1
	vi.	Method members of a class object access other members using	1
		(h) (det en eneten)	
		(b) . (dot operator)	1
	vii.	When a child class inherits traits from more than one parent class, this type of inheritance is called inheritance.	1
		(d) Multiple	
	viii.	Class X, class Y and class Z are derived from class BASE. This	1
		is inheritance.	
		(c) Hierarchical	
	ix.	To read a single character from a file, we use the member	1
		function	
		(c) Get	
	х.	A default catch block catches	1
		(c) Any thrown object that has not been caught by an earlier	
		catch block.	
Q.2		Attempt any two:	
	i.	Definition of static binding – 1 mark	5
		Definition of dynamic binding – 1 mark	
		Differences using example – 3 marks	
	ii.	Five features of object oriented programming (1 * $5 = 5$ marks).	5
	iii.	Advantages of Object Oriented programming – 2.5 marks	5
		disadvantages of Object Oriented programming – 2.5 marks	

Q.3	i.	setw() - 2 marks	4
		setprecision() - 2 marks	
	ii.	Implicit conversion with example – 3 marks	•
OD		Explicit conversion with example – 3 marks	
OR	iii.	Definition of directives – 2 marks	
		Two pre-processor directives with example – 2 marks each	
		(2 * 2 = 4 marks).	
Q.4	i.	Characteristics – 2 marks	2
		Program - 2 marks (1 mark forcontructor and 1 mark for	
		destructor)	
	ii.	Two ways with program -3 marks each $(3 * 2 = 6 \text{ marks})$	(
OR	iii.	(a) Friend function – 3 marks	(
		(b) Static member function – 3 marks	
Q.5	i.	Definition of abstract class – 2 marks	2
		Uses – 2 marks	
	ii.	Base class – 1 mark	(
		Derived class – 1 mark	
		Invocation of constructors and destructors – 4 marks	
OR	iii.	(a) Operator Overloading – 3 marks	(
		(b) 'this' Pointer with example – 3 marks	
Q.6		Attempt any two:	
	i.	Command Line arguments – 2 marks	4
		Use with example – 3 marks	
	ii.	Read a text file – 2 marks	4
		Display the contents of the file -1 mark	
		Copy the contents of file - 2 marks	
	iii.	Definition of exception handling – 2 marks	4
		Use of try, catch and throw - 3 marks	
