OOP-SW-ESPE-2023-9642-Exam1

Puntos totales 35/51



Object Oriented Programming - Universidad de las Fuerzas Armadas ESPE **Computer Science Department** Software Engineering

NRC: 9642

----->> Enjoy you must have My young Padawan! <<-----

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Answer every theoretical question using this google form. In the exercise, please upload to the OOP course GitHub repository (Exams/lastname/unit1/question33/) your Netbeans Project along with your json files and screen shots (png) of the program running and the json file. Also upload a zip ZIP ZiP ziP zip file with everything to this Google Form Evaluation where it is required. also the answer to question 27 must be uploaded to the repository, the vpp file and the pdf/jpg file.

1 de 1 puntos



You must unlearn what you have learned

Enter your Full Name: LastName FirstName MiddleName, for example: Lascano *
Jorge Edison

Marin Josue Isaac

Enter your number on the roster (your list number) *

15

Did you read the directions. If not, please do it. Por favor, lea las *1/1 indicaciones antes de empezar su examen. Please make sure that your computer is plugged in and your Internet is OK Por favor asegúrese de tener electricidad conectada a su computadora. Y el Internet en buen estado. No OOP Fundamentals (10 minutes) 8 de 10 puntos ✓ 1. It is used to model the structure of objects in the system * 1/1 Class Diagrams Use Case Diagrams **Flowcharts**

 2. Hiding of design decisions inside software appropriate components * 	1/1
Encapsulation	~
Abstraction	
Inheritance	
3. An object includes another object as subpart of it *	1/1
Aggregation	✓
Dependency	
sub-object	

 4. Leave unnecessary definitions out of the system implementation * 	1/1
Abstraction	~
Encapsulation	
Objects	
✓ 5. A class is composed of *	1/1
Attributes and variables	
attributes and methods	✓
functions and methods	

×	6. Inheritance in Object Orientation is also known as *	0/1
0	Generalization/Specialization	
	Classification	×
0	Abstraction	
Resp	ouesta correcta	
	Generalization/Specialization	
×	7. Reviews of software artifacts are of two types *	0/1
0	Unit tests and Desk checks	
	Inspections and unit tests	×
0	Inspections and Walkthroughs	
Resp	puesta correcta	
•	Inspections and Walkthroughs	



8. Encapsulation is implemented the keyword *	1/1
public	
void	
private	✓
 9. Aggregation, composition and association in a class diagram are relationships between classes that are implemented in code using 	*1/1
attributes	✓
methods	
packages	

~	10. Dependency in a class diagram, is a relationship between cla are implemented in	usses that *1/1
0	variables	
0	classes	
•	methods	✓
GitH	ub skills (5 minutes)	3 de 5 puntos

11. Match each of the following Git commands to its purpose * Puntuación clone add commit push pull Put one or more new, changed, or deleted 1/1 files under version control Create a replica of remote repository 1/1 into folder on the local system Make a 1/1 new version Sync any new versions on the local 0/1 X system with the remote system



Sync any new versions on the remote system with the local system	0 0	0		0/1	×
Respuestas corre	ectas				
	clone	add	commit	push	pull
Sync any new versions on the local system with the remote system	0	0	0	0	
Sync any new versions on the remote system with the local system					0

More OOP Fundamentals (5minutes)

5 de 5 puntos



✓	12. What does it mean to instantiate a class object? *	1/1
0	duplicate a class	
0	delete a class	
•	create an object from the class	✓
0	connect two clases to each other	
✓	13. A constructor is a *	1/1
0	variable	
0	class	
0	attribute	
•	method	✓

✓ 14. These diagrams help organize and model the requirements of a *1/1 system showing the cases of use and actors? sequence diagrams collaboration diagrams use case diagrams √ 15. A getter is a * 1/1 method attribute class variable

16. In Java, What name must have a constructor? *	1/1
o a verb	
the name of the package	
o any name	
the same name as the class	✓
True or False (10 minutes)	10 de 10 puntos
17. Classification (the noun) is the process of group objects based on common properties	ects together into *1/1
○ True	
False	~

✓	18. Classification (the verb) or "class" is a set of objects that have the same kinds of attributes and methods	*1/1
0	True	
•	False	✓
~	19. One way to find potential classes in a system is to document a high-level description of the system and look for nouns. Those nouns are most likely to represent meaningful classes.	*1/1
0	True	✓
O	False	
✓	20. Use cases are used to document the requirements (the goals) of a system	*1/1
•	True	✓
0	False	

✓ 21. C++, C# and Java are structured programming languages * 1/1 True False ✓ 22. Object Oriented code makes it easy to add new classes without *1/1 modifying existing functions True False ✓ 23. C ++ and Java are declarative programming languages * 1/1 True False

~	24. A method that is called from another method inside the same class should be defined later in the same class, i.e., after the method that called it	*1/1
0	True	
•	False	✓
~	25. WheelsList is a good name for a variable *	1/1
0	True	
•	False	✓
✓	26. A good programming practice is to use nouns to name the methods *	1/1
0	True	
•	False	✓
0	Otro:	

Reverse Engineering skills, from code to UML (15 minutes)

0 de 10 puntos

27. Classes + Relations (Reverse Engineering). Draw the class diagram *.../10 corresponding to the following code. Convert every attribute to associations, aggregations, compositions or dependencies, with appropriate names and multiplicity constraints (Upload the Png/Jpg file here, and the vpp and png file to the repository):

:

```
/** @author OOP instructors */
public class POOExam1P27 {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    E e = new E();Question10
    C c = new C();
    e.m2(c);
    //Optional code
    A = new A();
    B b1 = new B();
    B b2 = new B();
    a.m1(b1, b2);
public class A {
  private B b1;
  private B b2;
  * This method uses two objects of type B
   * @param x of type B
   * @param y of type B
  public void m1(B x, B y){
public class B {
public class C {
  private B b;
public class E {
  private A a;
  private B[] b = new B[10];
   * This method will allow to use an object of type C, and returns nothing
   * @param z this is an object of type C
```

public vola mz(C z) { Class Diagram - ... Comentarios classes (attributes and methods) + relationships (dependencies, associations, aggregations, compositions, multiplicity constraints) -> 10 pts.

Reading UML (5 minutes)

8 de 10 puntos

Based on the previous answer (Class diagram). Answer the following questions with an integer number. use digits. DON'T use words

28. How many associations is the B class connected to? * 2/2 3

29. How many associations is the A class connected to? * 2/2 X 30. The multiplicity constraint between C and B, on the class B is? * 0/2 X privates Respuesta correcta 1 ✓ 31. How many dependencies is the A class connected to? * 2/2 ✓ 32. The maximum value of the multiplicity constraint between E and B, on *2/2 the B class is? 10

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