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| **Computer Engineering Department - ITU** |
| **CE101L: Object-Oriented Programming Lab** |

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| **Course Instructor: Usama Bin Shakeel** | **Dated:** |
| **Teaching Assistant: Zain** | **Semester: Spring 2023** |
| **Lab Engineer: Rana Hamza Shakil** | **Batch: BSCE2022** |

# **Lab 9A. Polymorphism for Performance Evaluation of Computer Components**

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| **Name** | **Roll number** | **Report**  **(out of 100)** | **Scaled to 10** | **Total**  **(out of 10)** |
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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## **Objective**

The objective of this lab is to observe the basic knowledge of programming in C++.

## **Equipment and Component**

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| **Component Description** | **Value** | **Quantity** |
| Computer | Available in lab | 1 |

## **Conduct of Lab**

1. Students are required to perform this experiment individually.
2. In case the lab experiment is not understood, the students are advised to seek help from the course instructor, lab engineers, assigned teaching assistants (TA) and lab attendants.

## **Theory and Background**

**Lab Task**

Polymorphism is a fundamental concept in object-oriented programming that allows objects of different classes to be treated as if they are objects of the same class. In C++, polymorphism is achieved through two mechanisms: inheritance and virtual functions. Inheritance allows a derived class to inherit the properties and behavior of a base class. Polymorphism comes into play when a function that takes an object of the base class as an argument is called with an object of a derived class. Since the derived class inherits the properties of the base class, it can be treated as if it were an object of the base class.

Virtual functions, on the other hand, are functions that can be overridden in a derived class. When a virtual function is called through a pointer or reference to an object of the base class, the derived class's implementation of the function is called instead. This allows different objects of different derived classes to respond differently to the same function call.

**Task A [Marks: 5]**

Please follow the following steps before starting the below tasks:

1. Create a separate header file (**.h file**) for each class declaration of data members and member functions

2. Create a separate source file (**.cpp file**) for the implementation of the class member functions.

3. Create **main.cpp** file for creating objects of the class and other driving codes.

**Task B: Polymorphism [Marks: 35]**

**Step 1:** Create a base class called ComputerComponent with a virtual function called calculatePerformanceScore(). The ComputerComponent class should have two protected data members called manufacturer and model.

**Step 2:** Create two derived classes called CPU and GPU. In the CPU class, add two private data members named 'numCores' and 'clockSpeed', and a constructor that takes four arguments (manufacturer, model, numCores, clockSpeed). In the GPU class, add two private data members named 'numCudaCores' and 'memoryBandwidth', and a constructor that takes four arguments (manufacturer, model, numCudaCores, memoryBandwidth). Implement the calculatePerformanceScore() function for both derived classes to calculate the performance score based on their specifications.

**Step 3:** Create a program that allows the user to input information about different CPU and GPU components and displays the performance scores for each component. The program should use polymorphism to call the appropriate calculatePerformanceScore() function based on the component type (CPU or GPU). Implement constructors, Parameterized Constructors, Copy constructors, assignment operators, and destructors as necessary. The user should be able to input as many components as they want and the program should display the performance scores in descending order.

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| // Paste your code here |

### Assessment Rubric for Lab

**Method for assessment:**

Lab reports and instructor observation during lab sessions. Outcome assessed:

a. Ability to conduct experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data (P) b. Ability to function on multi-disciplinary teams (A)

c. Ability to use the techniques, skills, and modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practice (P)

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| **Performance metric** | **Task** | **CLO** | **Description** | **Max marks** | **Exceeds expectation** | **Meets expectation** | **Does not meet expectation** | **Obtained marks** |
| 1. Realization of experiment (a) | 1 | 1 | Functionality | 40 | Executes without errors excellent user prompts, good use of symbols, spacing in output. Through testing has been completed (35-40) | Executes without errors, user prompts are understandable, minimum use of symbols or spacing in output. Some testing has been completed (20-34) | Does not execute due to syntax errors, runtime errors, user prompts are misleading or non-existent. No testing has been completed (0-19) |  |
| 2. Teamwork (b) | 1 | 3 | Group Performance | 5 | Actively engages and cooperates with other group member(s) in effective manner (4-5) | Cooperates with other group member(s) in a reasonable manner but conduct can be improved (2-3) | Distracts or discourages other group members from conducting the experiment (0-1) |  |
| 3. Conducting experiment (a, c) | 1 | 1 | On Spot Changes | 10 | Able to make changes (8-10) | Partially able to make changes (5-7) | Unable to make changes (0-4) |  |
| 1 | 1 | Viva/Quiz | 10 | Answered all questions (8-10) | Few incorrect answers (5-7) | Unable to answer all questions (0-4) |  |
| 4. Laboratory safety and disciplinary rules (a) | 1 | 3 | Code commenting | 5 | Comments are added and does help the reader to understand the code (4-5) | Comments are added and does not help the reader to understand the code (2-3) | Comments are not added (0-1) |  |
| 5. Data collection (c) | 1 | 3 | Code Structure | 5 | Excellent use of white space, creatively organized work, excellent use of variables and constants, correct identifiers for constants, No line-wrap (4-5) | Includes name, and assignment, white space makes the program fairly easy to read. Title, organized work, good use of variables (2-3) | Poor use of white space (indentation, blank lines) making code hard to read, disorganized and messy (0-1) |  |
| 6. Data analysis (a, c) | 1 | 4 | Algorithm | 20 | Solution is efficient, easy to understand, and maintain (15-20) | A logical solution that is easy to follow but it is not the most efficient (6-14) | A difficult and inefficient solution (0-5) |  |
| 7. Computer use (c) | 1 | 2 | Documentation & GitHub Submissions | 5 | Timely (4-5) | Late (2-3) | Not done (0-1) |  |
|  | Max Marks (total): | | | 100 | Obtained Marks (total): | | |  |

Lab Engineer Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_