2017

(3rd Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Paper No.: BCA-304

(Object-oriented Programming in C++)

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3 hours

(PART: B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks*: 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- **1.** (a) Differentiate between procedure-oriented programming and object-oriented programming.
 - (b) Explain the following terms: $2\times3=6$
 - (i) Class
 - (ii) Object
 - (iii) Encapsulation

Or

- (c) Write a CPP program to demonstrate inheritance.
 - 8

2

4

6

4

6

5

2

3

- (d) Differentiate between variables and constants.
- **2.** (a) Explain the concept of function overloading with example.
 - (b) Explain the concept of array of object with a program example.

Or

- (c) What is friend function? Why do we need friend function?
- (d) Explain the concept of in-line function with a program example.
- **3.** (a) Define a class 'complex No' which has two real numbers (float type) as private data member, one represent the real part and one for imaginary part. Define constructors to initialize the object.
 - (b) What is copy constructor?
 - (c) What are the three special characteristics of static data member?

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(Turn Over)

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(Continued)

3	1

(4)

Or

(d)	Differentiate	between	constructor	and	
	destructor.				

4

(e) Write a CPP program to find the sum of two complex numbers using overloading binary operator.

6

4

4

6

4. (a) What are derived class and base class?

(b) Differentiate between public and private inheritances.

(c) What is operator overloading? Explain the steps involved in operator overloading.

Or

- (d) Explain the concept of multiple inheritance with a program example.
- (e) What are new and delete operators in memory management?
- **5.** (a) What is a template? Write a CPP program to show the use of function template. 1+4=5
 - (b) Define container. With a neat diagram explain the three categories of a container. 1+4=5

Or

(c) Explain hierarchy of the stream classes with a neat and labelled diagram.

5

5

(d) What is an exception? How is it handled in C++?

 $\star\star\star$

Subject Code : III/B	3CA/304	Booklet No. A					
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DEGREE 3rd Semes (Arts / Science / Co	ommerce / am., 2017						
Paper		To be filled in by the Candidate					
INSTRUCTIONS TO	CANDIDATES	DEGREE 3rd Semester					
 The Booklet No. of this quoted in the answer descriptive type que versa. 	script meant for	(Arts / Science / Commerce /) Exam., 2017					
2. This paper should be A and submitted within of the commence Examination.	n <u>1 (one) Hour</u>	Roll No					
3. While answering the	questions of this	Subject					
booklet, any cutting writing or furnishing	more than one	Paper					
answer is prohibited. if required, should b	-	Descriptive Type					
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2017

(3rd Semester)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

Paper No.: BCA-304

(Object-oriented Programming in C++)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I
(Marks: 15)

- **1.** Choose the correct alternative by putting a Tick (\checkmark) mark in the brackets provided : $1 \times 10 = 10$
 - (a) In which of the following situations, will you make use of the scope resolution operator?
 - (i) Definition written within the main() function ()
 - (ii) Definition written within the class ()
 - (iii) Definition written outside the class ()
 - (iv) None of the above ()

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(b)	Nesting of classes implies								
	(i)	polymorphism ()							
	(ii)	inheritance ()							
	(iii)	relationship ()							
	(iv)	encapsulation ()							
(c)	Whi	ch of the following is not a member of class?							
	(i)	Virtual function ()							
	(ii)	Static function ()							
	(iii)	Friend function ()							
	(iv)	Data member ()							
(d)		ch of the following is legal to access a class a member using 'this' pointer?							
	(i)	(* this). <i>x</i> ()							
	(ii)	*(this.x) ()							
	(iii)	*this. <i>x</i> ()							
	(iv)	* *this.x ()							

(e)	Which of the following functions is performed by a constructor?									
	(i) Construct a new class ()									
	(ii) Destroy a class ()									
	(iii) Initialize object ()									
	(iv) Create a new function ()									
<i>(f)</i>	The operator that cannot be overloaded is									
	(i) * operator ()									
	(ii) ++ operator ()									
	(iii) ~ operator ()									
	(iv) · operator ()									
(g)	A private member function of the base class can be accessed by derived class objects using member functions of the base class.									
	(i) protected ()									
	(ii) private ()									
	(iii) public ()									
	(iv) All of the above ()									

(h)	A	function takes objects as its argument.
	(i)	friend ()
	(ii)	static ()
	(iii)	member ()
	(iv)	None of the above ()
(i)	An (exception is caused by
	(i)	a compile error ()
	(ii)	a run-time error ()
	(iii)	a hardware problem ()
	(iv)	All of the above ()
(j)	The	function's most important role is
	(i)	to accept arguments and provide a return value ()
	(ii)	to give a name to a block ()
	(iii)	to reduce program size ()
	(iv)	to do complicated calculations ()

2.	Indicate	True	(T)	or	False	(F)	by	a	Tick	(✓)	mark	:
												$1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) To use either input or output file, the program must include the **fstream.h.**

(T / F)

(b) A static function can be called using the object name and function name.

(T / F)

(c) It is mandatory to open the file before you perform read/write operation on it.

(T / F)

(d) When an exception is not caught, the program is aborted.

(T / F)

(e) Template functions cannot be overloaded.

(T / F)

SECTION—II

(*Marks*: 10)

3. Answer the following questions: $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What are the significance of visibility modes in inheritance?

(b) Give any two applications of OOP.

(c) Explain virtual function.

(d) Define stream. Give example.

(9)

(e) What is generic programming?

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