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Odd Semester Examination-2024

Subject: Introduction to Object Oriented Programming

Paper Code: BCA 301/BSC 301

TIME: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

MAX. MARKS: 60

Section – A (20 Marks)

Note: Attempt ALL questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

Q. No.	Questions	CO*	BL*
1.	In Object Oriented Programming programs are divided into objects (True/False)	CO1	L2
2.	C++ is a case sensitive language (True/False)	CO1	L2
3.	The linker program generates executable version of source code (True/False)	CO1	L2
4.	Inline functions are invoked as normal functions (True/False)	CO2	L2
5.	The default class scope is private. (True/False)	CO1	L2
6.	A constructor function is called when a class object is created (True/False)	CO3	L2
7.	do while loop is an entry control loop (True/False)	CO1	L2
8.	If x2 is a variable ,then x2+2; is a valid statement in C++(True/False)	CO3	L2
9.	A class cannot have array as its member (True/False)	CO5	L2
10.	parameterized constructors accept arguments (True/False)	CO1	L2
11.	Which feature of OOP indicates code reusability? A) Abstraction B) Polymorphism C) Encapsulation D) Inheritance	CO4	L2
12.	What Header file is required in C++ to use OOP? A) OOP can be used without any header file B) stdio.h C) iostream.h D) Stdlib.h	CO1	L4
13.	Which feature of OOP reduces the use of nested classes? A) Inheritance B) Abstraction C) Encapsulation D) Binding	CO1	L2
14.	Abstraction and Encapsulation differs as? A) Binding and hiding B) hiding and hiding C) hiding and binding D) Can be used both ways	CO3	L2
15.	Which of the following shows the correct constructor A) ()class_name B) -class_name C) class_name() D) ~class_name()	CO4	L2
16.	C The scope resolution operator is A) A comma B) A semicolon C) A colon D) Two colons	CO1	L2
17.	Which feature of OOP is indicated by following code Class student { int marks;}; Class topper:public student{ int age; topper(int age){this.age=age;}}; A) Encapsulation and inheritance B) Inheritance and polymorphism C) Polymorphism D) Inheritance	CO1	L5
18.	If in Multiple inheritance,class C inherits class B ,class B inherits class A .In which sequence are their destructors called if an object of class C was declared A) ~A() then~B()then ~C() B) ~C()then~A()then~B() C) ~C()then~B()then~A() D) ~B()then ~C()then~(A)	CO3	L5

	Instance of which type of class can't be created A) Parent class B) Abstract class C) Nested class D) Anonymous class	CO1	L2
20.	How many types of access specifiers are provided in OOP a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 1	CO1	L3

SECTION – B (20 Marks)

❖ Attempt any FOUR questions. Each question is of 5 marks.

Q. No.	Questions	CO*	BL*
1.	State difference between a) C and C++ b) Procedural programming and object-oriented programming	CO1	L3
2.	What are the features of OOPS ? Explain Abstraction	CO2	L5
3.	What are Default arguments Explain its types as discussed in class.	CO2	L2
4.	WAP using class to solve a Quadratic Equation	CO3	L5
5.	What are constructors, Explain how they are defined and why they are used	CO1	L2
6.	What do you understand by "Access specifiers" in a class Elaborate	CO3	L4

SECTION – C (20 Marks)

❖ Attempt any TWO questions. Each question is of 10 marks.

Q. No.	Questions	CO*	BL*
1.	State the difference between while and do-while loop with the help of a suitable example	CO4	L2
2.	What is function Overloading? Explain it with an Example	CO4	L4
3.	What is the need of Inheritance ? Explain Multilevel inheritance with a suitable example	CO3	L5
4.	What do you mean by Friend Function? What are its characteristics? WAP of call by value using Friend Function	CO5	L5

CO* - Course Outcomes from Syllabus, BL* - Bloom's Taxonomy Levels (1: Remembering, 2: Understanding, 3: Applying, 4: Analyzing, 5: Evaluating, 6: Creating)

END