Total No. of printed pages = 4 MCA 182304 BINA CHOWDHURY CENTRAL LIBRARY Roll No. of candidate 7/2/ 2021 rawahalt 711:017 M.C.A. 3rd Semester End-Term Examination OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING AND DESIGN (New Regulation (w.e.f. 2017-18) & New Syllabus (w.e.f. 2018-19)) Time - Three hours Full Marks - 70 The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions. Answer question No. 1 and any four from the rest.  $(10 \times 1 = 10)$ Answer the following questions: 1. A class is divided into which of these compartments? Name Compartment (a) Attribute Compartment (b) Operation Compartment (c) (d) All of the mentioned When does method-overloading is determined? (ii) (a) At run time At compile time (b) (c) At coding time (d) At execution time (iii) Which concept of Java is achieved by combining methods and attribute into a class? Encapsulation

(a)

(c)

(d)

(b) Inheritance

Polymorphism

Abstraction

(2.4.)	type?						
	(a)	public member					
	(b)	private member					
	(c)	protected member					
	(d)	static member					
(v)	What is the process of defining more than one method in a class differentiated by parameters?						
	(a)	Function overriding					
	(b)	Function overloading					
	(c)	Function doubling					
	(d)	None of the mentioned					
(vi)	Which of the below key word must be used to inherit a class?						
	(a)	Super					
	(b)	This					
	(c)	Extent					
	(d)	Extends					
(vii)	diagrams are used to illustrate data structures, and the static snapshots instances of the things found in the class diagrams.						
	(a)	use case					
	(b)	object					
	(c)	activity					
	(d)	sequence					
(viii)		JML diagram that facilitates requirements gathering and interacts ween system and external users, is called as					
	(a)	Flowchart diagram					
	(b)	Sequence diagram					
	(c)	Use case diagram					
	(d)	Data flow diagram					
(ix)		diagram illustrates use case realizations.					
	(a)	•Sequence					
	(b)	Class					
	(c)	use case					
	(d)	Activity					

		(a) Any c	lass can inst	antiate objects	of class A					
		(b) Objects of class A can be instantiated only within the class declared								
		(c) Inherited class can instantiate objects of class A								
	(d) classes within the same package as class A can instantiate ob-									
2.	Ans	nswer the following questions								
	(a)	What are the different access-specifiers in Java? Explain the use of access-specifiers in Java? Explain. (5)								
	(b)	Prepare a class diagram from the object diagram given below: (5)								
		Spain:Country	Borders	France:Country	Borders	Belgium:Country				
		Name="Spain		Name= France"		Name="Belgium"				
	(c)	What are using a sui	in Java? Explain	their use (5)						
3.	Ans	nswer the following questions								
	(a)	What are the characteristics of an Object-Oriented Programming? Explain. (5)								
	(b)	What is a constructor? How a constructor is different from a method? (5)								
	ance using a suite	able Java (5)								
4.	Ans	Answer the following questions								
	(a)	Prepare a State-diagram for phone line with activities. (6)								
	(b)	What is an Association class? How it is different from an ordinary class? (5)								
	(c)	What is an Association? How it is different from a Link? (4)								
5.	Ans	nswer the following questions								
	(a)	Prepare an use-case diagram for online book store. (5)								
	(b)	Construct a sequence diagram for the transaction processes of an ATM machine. (5)								
	(c)	What is an Aggregation? How it is different from Association? Explain with example (5)								
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(x) What happens if constructor of class A is made private?

- 6. Answer the following questions
  - (a) What is the difference between super and super()?

(3)

- (b) What is a package? What is the difference between user-defined package and java package? How can we use a user-defined package in a java program? Explain. (7)
- (c) What are the drawbacks of procedural programming languages over object oriented programming language. (5)
- 7. Answer the following questions
  - (a) Explain the following models:

 $(3 \times 3 = 9)$ 

(i) Class Model

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TOPIC HOP

- (ii) State Model
- (iii) Interaction Model
- (b) What does multiplicity specifies in an UML diagram? How can we represent multiplicity? (4)
- (c) What is the difference between bag and sequence in UML diagram? (2)