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**G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI – 628 502.**



**UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025.**

(For those admitted in June 2021 and later)

**PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.Sc., PHYSICS**

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
V	PART – III	CORE	U21PH509	PROGRAMMING IN C++

**Date & Session: 28.04.2025/FN**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Maximum: 75 Marks**

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<p><b>SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks)</b>  <b>Answer ALL Questions.</b></p>
CO1	K1	1.	Which of the following is not a keyword? a) class                      b) new                      c) inline                      d) cont
CO1	K2	2.	Which approach is used in C++? a) Right- left                      b) Top-down c) Left-right                      d) Bottom-up
CO2	K1	3.	_____ permits to use the same function name to create functions that perform a variety of different tasks. a) virtual function                      b) friend function c) function prototyping                      d) inheritance
CO2	K2	4.	_____ permits to use the same function name to create functions that perform a variety of different tasks. a) virtual function                      b) friend function c) function overloading                      d) inheritance
CO3	K1	5.	The class variables are called _____. a) data members                      b) member functions c) objects                      d) private data
CO3	K2	6.	Friend function usually has _____ as arguments. a) data                      b) object c) function                      d) data and function
CO4	K1	7.	Which of the following operator cannot be overloaded? a) +                      b) -                      c) *                      d) ::
CO4	K2	8.	A derived class with only one base class is called _____ inheritance. a) single                      b) multiple c) multilevel                      d) hierarchal
CO5	K1	9.	_____ is used to specify the number of digits to be displayed after the decimal point of a float value in C++. a) precision( )                      b) fill( ) c) setf( )                      d) width( )
CO5	K2	10.	Which of the following is the equivalent manipulator of the ios function setf( )? a) setiosflags( )                      b) setflags( ) c) resetiosflags( )                      d) resetf( )

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<b>SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)</b> <b>Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)</b>
CO1	K3	11a.	Explain the following (i) token (ii) identifier (iii) constants with example. <b>(OR)</b>
CO1	K3	11b.	Explain scope resolution operator with suitable program.
CO2	K3	12a.	Describe function overloading with an example program. <b>(OR)</b>
CO2	K3	12b.	Discuss about function with argument and with return values.
CO3	K4	13a.	Illustrate friend function with suitable program. <b>(OR)</b>
CO3	K4	13b.	Discuss about static class members.
CO4	K4	14a.	What is a copy constructor? Explain it with an example program. <b>(OR)</b>
CO4	K4	14b.	Identify the rules for overloading operators.
CO5	K5	15a.	Write a short note on C++ Stream classes. <b>(OR)</b>
CO5	K5	15b.	Write a program to implement multiple inheritance.

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No	<b>SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)</b> <b>Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)</b>
CO1	K3	16a.	List out the various types of expression used in a C++ Program. <b>(OR)</b>
CO1	K3	16b.	Briefly explain about expressions in C++ with example.
CO2	K4	17a.	With a suitable program to explain inline function. <b>(OR)</b>
CO2	K4	17b.	Explain the concept of function prototyping with example.
CO3	K4	18a.	Explain the term array within the class and array of object. <b>(OR)</b>
CO3	K4	18b.	Illustrate the nesting of member functions with examples.
CO4	K5	19a.	Explain overloading using binary operator. <b>(OR)</b>
CO4	K5	19b.	Interpret the usage of multiple constructors in a class.
CO5	K5	20a.	Describe unformatted and formatted I/O operations. <b>(OR)</b>
CO5	K5	20b.	Briefly explain the concept of Multilevel inheritance with suitable program