Name: ....

Roll No: .... Class: .... Section: ....

Date: ....

INTRODUCTION TO OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING CONCEPTS

Chapter-1

Class -10

1. State whether the following statement is true or false.

(a) FORTRAN, COBOL, BASIC are some examples of programming languages that follow the Procedure-Oriented Programming paradigm. ....

(b) OOP's divide the programs into small parts known as methods. ....

(c) The computer languages are of three types. ....

(d) Data hiding is the same as data abstraction. ....

(e) Abstraction is about hiding unwanted details and showing only the essential information. ....

(f) Polymorphism allows multiple objects of different subclasses to be treated as objects of a single superclass. ....

(g) The wrapping up of data members and member methods together into a single unit is called encapsulation. ....

(h) The objects that are created in a class are called methods.

2. Short answer type questions.

(a) POP drives the program into small parts known as ....

(b) The class from which features are inherited to another class is known as ....

(c) The main purpose of .... is reducing the complexity of the program.

(d) .... is the ability of an object to take on many forms.

(e) Object-oriented programming follows a .... approach.

(f) .... is the fundamental concept in an object-oriented programming language.

(g) .... is an act of representing essential features without including background details.

3. Short answer type questions.

(a) Why do we prefer an object-oriented approach in complex programming? Explain.

(b) Name and explain four basic principles of object-oriented programming.

(c) What is meant by Encapsulation?

(d) In what way is Data Hiding related to Data Abstraction?

Grade: ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Teacher's Signature: ....