

UNIT TEST

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (Empowered Autonomous)

Department of BCA

NOTICE

Date: 02/08/2023

All the students of **BCA-II** are hereby informed that there is **Unit Test** of the subject **Object Oriented Programming in C++** on **06/08/2023** at **9.10 am - 10.00am**. The test is of **25 Marks** based on **Unit No.-I**

Attendance is Compulsory to all.



V.B. Pujari
Mr. V.B.Pujari

(HOD)

HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF B. C. A.
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)



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Department of BCA

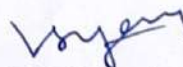
NOTICE

Date: 02/08/2023

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Attendance is Compulsory to all.




Mr. V.B.Pujari
(HOD)

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19
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- Q. 1 Explain class with an example
Q. 2 Describe looping statement with examples
Q. 3 short note : a) inline functⁿ
b) access specifier
c) Function

Q. 1

Ans. 1) class :

- i) The user defined datatype is also defined class.
- ii) class is also known to the user defined data members and data functions binding to relate them.
- iii) The syntax of class is also follows.,
class classname
{
 // Block of statements that data member and functions
};
- iv) That in these syntax class is keyword and classname is variable to contain that specify related to their functions.
- v) That class is object oriented programming language concept to relate functions in outside world.
- vi) That it's a entity contain to access in real world.

Q.1) For e.g. of class :

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <iostream.h>
class add
{
private : int a ;
          int b ;
          int c ;
public :
        void get_ab () ;
        void sum () ;
        void display_ab () ;
};
void add :: get_ab () {
    cout << " enter any two values a & b : " ;
    cin >> a >> b ;
}
void add :: sum () {
    c = a + b ;
}
void add :: display_ab ()
{
    cout << " The addition of a and b : " << c ;
}
getch ();
return 0 ;
}
```

```

Q.1) void main ( )
    {
        add a ;
        clrscr ( ) ;
        a. get_ab ( ) ;
        a. sum ( ) ;
        a. display_ab ( ) ;
        getch ( ) ;
        return 0 ;
    }

```

Q.2) looping statements with e.g.

looping statement is a part of control statements which contain the part of iterations in the any code of the program. They contain iterations in the program with their any desclson making or any statements so, their are 3 types of looping statemen are follows.,

- 1) While
- 2) Do while
- 3) For

1) While :

While is the looping statement which contain the when statement in program is true then loop iterations that while conditⁿ is follow otherwise no condition is execute that directly close the program. That while looping is use only for statement code

Q.2 executing in the program.

Syntax :

```

while ( condition )
{
    // block of statement;
}

```

for e.g.

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
void main ()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    while ( n <= 10 )
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << " The values of n : " << endl;
```

```
    n++;
```

```
}
```

```
getch ();
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Output : The values of n :

```

1
2
3
.
.
10

```

Explanation of program that contains integer n is a variable contain in while condition is greater than equal to 10 numbers to prints so, that contain output towards execution that they output is to 1, 2, 3, 4 ... 10.

Q.2 executing in the program.

Syntax :

```

while ( condition )
{
    // block of statement;
}

```

for e.g.

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
void main ()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    while ( n <= 10 )
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << " The values of n"; "n" << endl;
```

```
    n++;
```

```
}
```

```
    getch ();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Output: The values of n :

1
2
3
:
10

Explanation of program that contains integer n is a variable contain in while condition is greater than equal to 10 numbers to prints so, that contain output towards execution that they output is to 1, 2, 3, 4 ... 10.

C++ test

p. 2

2) Do while loop:

Do while loop is part of looping that contain to statements that 1 is in do and 2 in while. In iteration, that the in do statements when true then while condition also executes otherwise not. So, syntax of do-while is follows:

```

do
{
// blocks of statement;
}
while (condition);

```

so, for e.g.

```
#include <conio.h>
```

```
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
void main ()
```

```
{
```

```
int n=1;
```

```
do
```

```
{
```

```
if (n%2 == 0)
```

```
{
```

```
cout << " The given no even " << n;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
while (n < 10);
```

```
getch ();
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

Q.2

In this given program when n is even then while loop to iterate and even only no to see and iterate towards only 10 to ends that's output contain in 1 to 10 includes even numbers only.

So, Output of given e.g.

2

4

6

8

10

3) For loop

For loop is a part of looping statement which contain the condition, increment-decrement, initiation phase that syntax:

```
for (initiation ; condition ; increment /
      decrement )
{
```

 // Block of statement;

```
}
```

that for loop contain the 1st in initiation phase and after to 2nd phase they contain to check condition and when condition is true and then after to iterate that's to for is looping statement that easy to use and executing.

Q.2

for e.g.

include <conio.h>

include <iostream.h>

void main ()

{

int n;

for (n=1; n<=10; n++)

{

cout << " The value of n : ";

~~##~~

cout << "\n";

}

getch();

return 0;

}

O/P:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

that for contain many condition that
1st to check include intiation phase and
after to checks condition and after to iterate.

Q.3) short note:

a) inline functⁿ:

i) inline functⁿ is a function that to use functⁿ define to using function call to called.

ii) That it is more performance to secure and to time performance of program code to execute fast.

iii) That inline function to save function called time.

iv) syntax of inline function:

```

inline return datatype funct_name()
{
    // block of statement;
}

```

v) that for e.g.

```

#include <conio.h>
#include <iostream.h>
class area
{
public:
    inline int circle (int r);
    inline int area :: int circle (intr)
    {
        cout << "The enter r: ";
        cin >> r;
    };
void main()
{
    area a;
    a.clrscr();
    int a, al;
}

```

Q.3) short note:

a) inline functⁿ:

i) inline functⁿ is a function that to use functⁿ define to using function call to called.

ii) That it is more performance to secure and to time performance of program code to execute fast.

iii) That inline function to save function called time.

iv) syntax of inline function:

```
inline returndatatype funct_name()
{
    // block of statement;
}
```

v) that for e.g.

```
#include <conio.h>
#include <iostream.h>
class area
{
public:
    inline int circle (int r);
}
inline int area :: int circle (intr)
{
    cout << "The enter r: ";
    cin >> r;
}
void main()
{
    area a;
    a.clscr();
    int a, a1;
```

DIV: B

c++ test

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```

Q.3) a) clrscr ();
        a1 = 3.14 * r * r;
        cout << " the enter radius = ";
        cin >> r;
        cout << " area of circle:" << a1;
        getch();
    }
    return 0;
}

```

thats output

the enter radius : 2

area of circle : 12

that inline statement is call function to the defination time to less and better to excute.

Q.3)

b) access specifier

Access specifiers are also includes the data members & function to access that their are 3 types of access specifiers which contain

1) private:

private ~~data~~ access specifier contain the to private the data members but they access outside world.

2) protected:

Protected access specifier to contain the data members to only in that program and friends of there functions also not use outside that contain inside the world.

3) Public :

public access specifier contain the data members & function to outside of the world that they public to and allow and access to all functioning programs.

Q.3

c) Function :

- function is also a task that perform particular task and obtain desired output to known function.

- that function in c++ contain two types with

a) function - with argument - user define functions

b) inbuilt function

c) - with class and without class

- that they contain call to function.

Name :- Srushti Sudhir Khade
Std :- BCA-II
Div :- B

Date 6-8-23

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1. Explain class with an example.
2. Describe looping statements with example.
Write short Note on :-
i) inline function
ii) access specifiers
iii) function

→ i) class is a user define datatype.
It contain data members & member function. Class is a blue print of Object oriented programming language. Class is building the block of in c++.

Class is the various user define datatype data members are the variables of class & member function are manipulating the variables.

class is define by using the keyword 'Class' followed by the class name.

Syntax :- Class class name
{

private :

{

public :

};

The class is contain the data member in private section & member function in public section. All the variables are use in the class is written in private section, & all function are written in public section. The class is

The terminated by the semicolon (;)

Example of class is given below:

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <conio.h>
class Addition
{
private : int a ;
          int b ;
          int s ;
public : int get-Number ()
        int display ()
        { cout << "Enter a two Number: ";
          cin >> a >> b ;
        }
        int sum ()
        { cout << "Sum of Number:" a+b ;
        }
};

int main ()
{
    Addition A ;
    clrscr ();
    A.get-Number ();
    A.display ();
    getch ();
    return 0 ;
}
```

2) looping statement is used to t systematic execution of conditional statement.

There are we various way of ~~some~~ execution of conditional statement one is looping statement. There are three types of looping statement:

- 1) do-while loop.
- 2) while loop
- 3) for loop.

2) ^{while.} do ~~while~~ loop :-

The do-while loop is first checking the condition if the ~~see~~ certain condition is true then they are enter into loop otherwise the ~~to~~ skip the loop. loop is execute as long as condition satisfied. ~~We~~ When the condition is not satisfy the terminated the loop. The condition of the do-while loop is arithmetic expression logical expression etc.

The systax of do-while loop is given below.

```
do (expression / condition)  
{  
    // block of statement.  
    // increment / decrement or control statement.  
} while (condition);
```

IF the condition is true they execute block of statement otherwise skip the block, & again check the condition as long as condition ~~is~~ is true the loop is execute.

Ex of do-while :

```
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
int n; i = 1;
```

```
cout << "Enter the number ";
```

```
cin >> n;
```

```
if (i >= n)
```

```
{
```

```
cout << "n";
```

```
i = n + 1;
```

```
}
```

```
getch ();
```

```
}
```

2) while loop :-

In while loop first the ~~em~~ loop means the block of the statement are execute then the condition of loop is ~~ex~~ satisfy if condition is true the again the execution of block otherwise they terminate the loop. While loop execute & run at list one time. As long as condition is true the loop is execute. if condition false loop terminate.

Syntax of while loop is as follow

```
while while (condition)
```

```
{
```

```
// both bloke of statement
```

```
// control statement.
```

```
}
```

```
while (condition);
```

**Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOLHAPUR
Department Of BCA (Unit Test) - BCA-II**

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	Aditya Shripati Pise	
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22	Sanika Sujit Patil.	
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27	Lakshmi Anil Pillai	
28	Payal Shete.	
29	Shravari. Sarate	
30	Purva Morajkar	
31	Snaha Vasude.	
32	Mijaba Najir Jamadar	
33	Gayatri Patil	

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (Empowered Autonomous)

Department of BCA

NOTICE

Date: 08/10/2023

All the students of **BCA-II (Div-A)** are hereby informed that there is **Open Book Test** of the subject **Entrepreneurship Development** on **11/10/2023** at **10.10 am - 11.00am**. The test is of **20 Marks** based on **Unit No.-III**

Attendance is Compulsory to all.



V. B. Pujari
Mr. V.B.Pujari

(HOD)

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Test No 1

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Date	

Name - Shrushti H. mangalekar
class - BCA-5Y Div : A

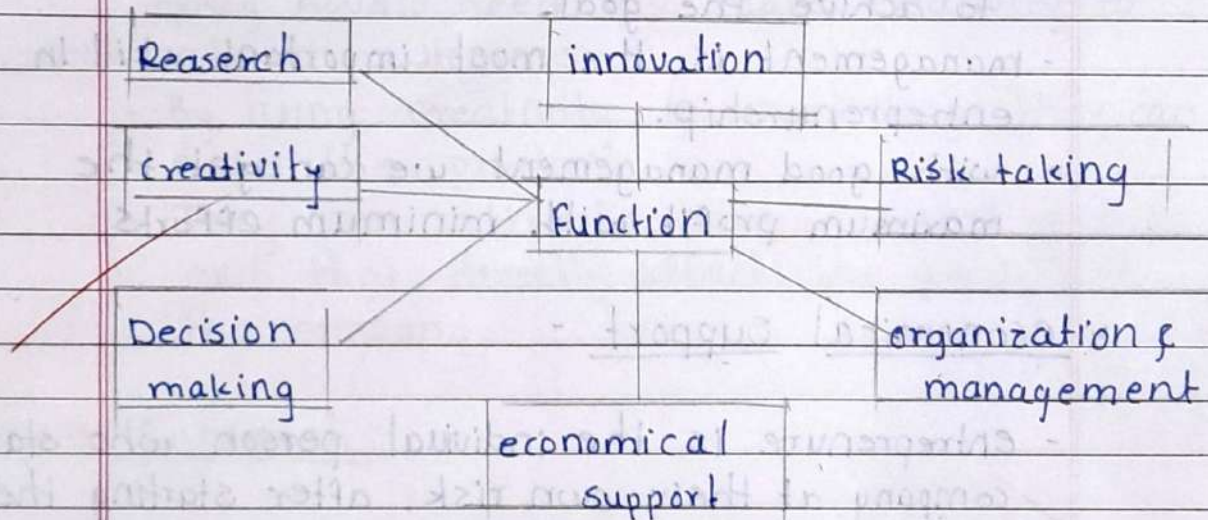
Q1. Entrepreneur function

Q2. Entrepreneur vs Intrapreneur.

Q1 →

Entrepreneur is the individual person who can start & their own company or startup at their own risk. It can manage all managerial function.

There are the some function of entrepreneur as follow:



1 Innovation -

- In 21st century there is lots of new things invented to survive in this startup field entrepreneur need to invent the new thing
- invent such things which support by the customer. & make good profit.

2. Risk Taking

- In entrepreneurship there is high personal risk if business is success or failure that all responsibility of the entrepreneur
- They have to utilise their time, money on the right way to minimize the risk

3. Organization & management

- organization in the company is all handled by the entrepreneur.
- he or she can organize the company schedule to achieve the goal.
- management is the most important skill in entrepreneurship.
- with good management we can get the maximum profit with minimum efforts

4. economical support

- entrepreneur is the individual person who start company at their own risk. after starting the company ~~en~~ their is create the opportunities of jobs for employee
- It can help to remove unemployment
- It can also support the country economically

5. Decision Making

- Right decision at right time can change the

- Companies growth. it increase the profit
- entrepreneur can take all decision of the company, he do ^{not} need take approvals from others
- he or she can take decision but ~~is~~ he is totally responsible for companies financial growth or failure of company.

6. Creativity -

- Some time entrepreneur launch the same product as startup in market that time they have need to make creativity to attract customers.
- By using creativity in marketing they can sales the product.
- They can attract more customer groups and that directly affects the growth of the company

7. Research -

- In Business fields they have lots of knowledge about that field without knowledge you cannot survive in this field
- entrepreneur can research the about the market trend, customers choice to before launch the new product in market

Q2 → Entrepreneur Intrapreneur

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. entrepreneur is the individual person who can start business | Intrapreneur is the employee within the organization who acts like the entrepreneur. |
| 2. entrepreneur can handle the all mangrial function of company | Intrapreneurs need to take approvals from the seniors to take decision |
| 3. It can take high personal risk & take responsibilities of the failure & success of the business | It can have less risk compare to entrepreneur. it supported by organization & company |
| 4. It can have the higher profit. when company get profits that's directly affects the earning. | he or she have the salary & bounce but is comparatively less then the entrepreneur. |
| 5. qualification can vary, but its needed to have the knowledge of the business fields & knows the market | It need the higher qualification & experience for this job to contributing the company |
| 6. It can take risk at their own capital or extranally funding for start business | It can not take personal risk it can utilise the company resources. |

NO	Entrepreneur	Intrapreneur
7.	less capital investment invest small things & gain more profit	no capital investment he is work for company & get salary
8.	he or she can take decision at their own risk.	he can needs the approvals of the higher members of the company

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Name: Anjali Shetty

BCA-2Y (A Div)

Sub= entrepreneurship Development.

Q.1 Functions of entrepreneurship

Q.2 ① Difference Between (entrepreneurship & Intrapreneur)

② Qualities of Entrepreneur.

Answers :-

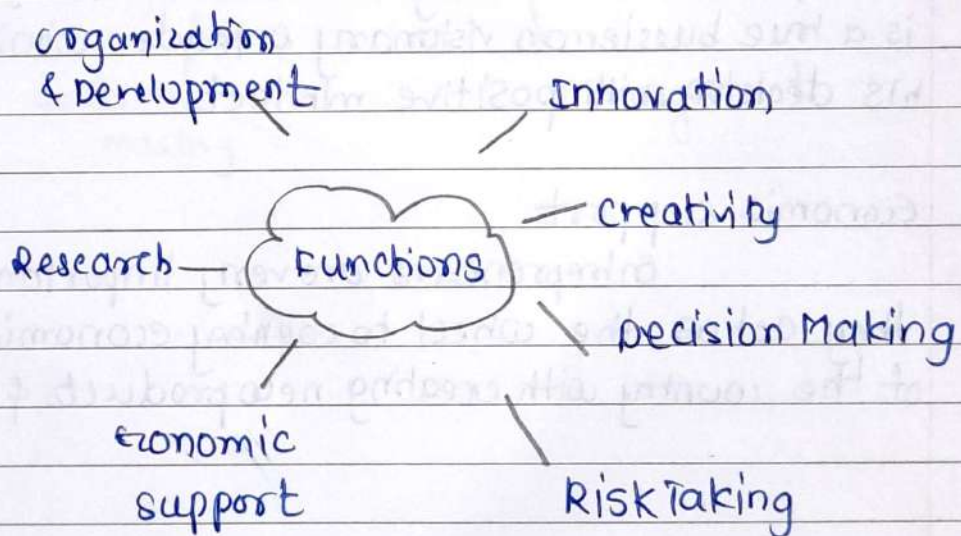
The word entrepreneur comes from the French word *entreprendre* which means to undertake

Defination-

A person who creates something new like organize product, undertake risk, handle social economy.

so there are functions of entrepreneur

functions :-



① Innovation

Entrepreneurs should be innovative
- investors like new product, new techniques, discovering new market to develop the position and increase in the earning.

② Creativity

Entrepreneurs should be creative to solve or to come up with unique solution & market strategies. to way to differentiate themselves in the market.

③ Decision making

The crucial task of entrepreneurs is decision making to make decision of policy of production.

An entrepreneur should know

what to produce, where to produce, how to produce, how much to produce & how to sell & so forth.

④ Risk taking

Risk taking shows the team ^{that} entrepreneur is a true business visionary & leader who believe on his decision with positive mindset.

⑤ Economic support

Entrepreneurs are very important because they act as the wheel to country economic growth of the country with creating new products & services.

⑥ Research

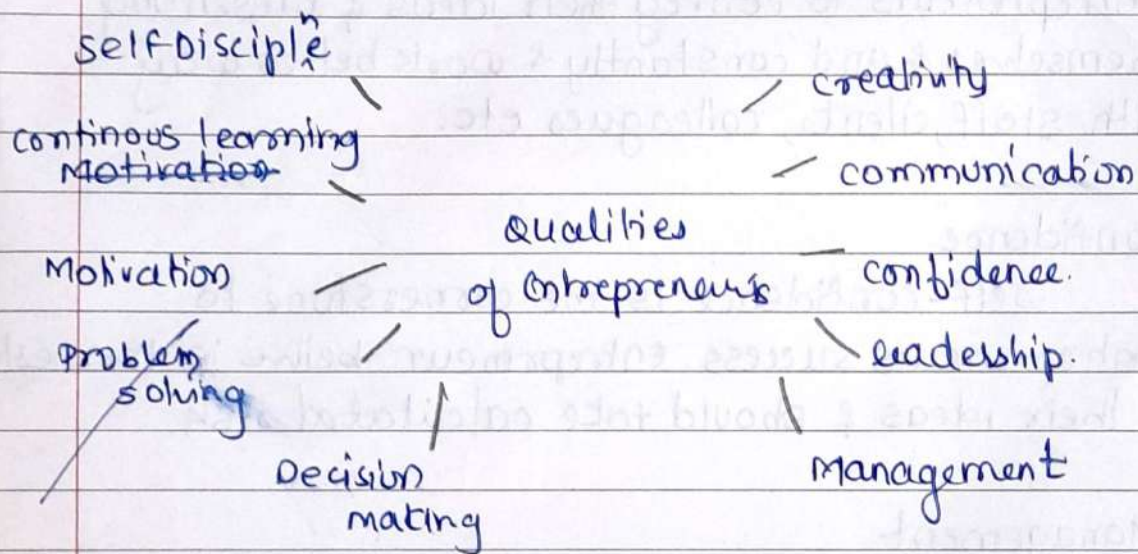
entrepreneurs often conduct research to understand market trend, customer need, technological advancement to develop their business.

⑦ organization & development.

The entrepreneur should have high organizational skills because to turn ideas into reality.

Q.2

(ii) Qualities of entrepreneurs.



① Creativity.

Entrepreneurs should be creative and he/she should think outside the box to come up with unique solutions & marketing strategies to increase his earnings & for higher position.

② Leadership.

Leadership skills are essential because they need to motivate others & inspire their team members in order to achieve success.

③ Communications.

Effective communication helps the entrepreneurs to convey their ideas & presenting themselves & work better way with staff, clients, colleagues etc.

④ Confidence.

Self-confidence is the cornerstone to entrepreneurs success. Entrepreneur believe in themselves & their ideas & should take calculated risks.

⑤ Management.

Strong organizational skills helps the entrepreneurs to manage the resources time & task effectively. It also helps the entrepreneurs to evaluate & balance the personal risk.

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87	Indrajeet Yadav	Indrajeet
88	Shreyash V. Kambale	Shreyash
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43	Rushikesh Patil	Rushikesh
44	Kartik Wavare	Kartik
45	Sahil Kadam	Sahil
46	Tushar Gholap	Tushar
47	Shubham Shipekar	Shubham
48	Rushikesh Patil	Rushikesh
49	Sahil Kothavria	Sahil
50	Tarvi Yadav	Tarvi
51	Trupti Shete	Trupti
52	Tanishka chougule	Tanishka
53	shruti shelkar	shruti
54	Sayali Patil	Sayali
55	Samiksha Desai	Samiksha
56	sulachi tulhikar	sulachi
57	Niranga shringar	Niranga
58	Aditi Patil	Aditi

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Department of BCA

NOTICE

Date: 10/03/2024

All the students of **BCA-III** are hereby informed that there is **Seminars** of all the subjects on **15/03/2024** at **7.30 am - 10.00am**. Be present with your PPT's.

Attendance is Compulsory to all.



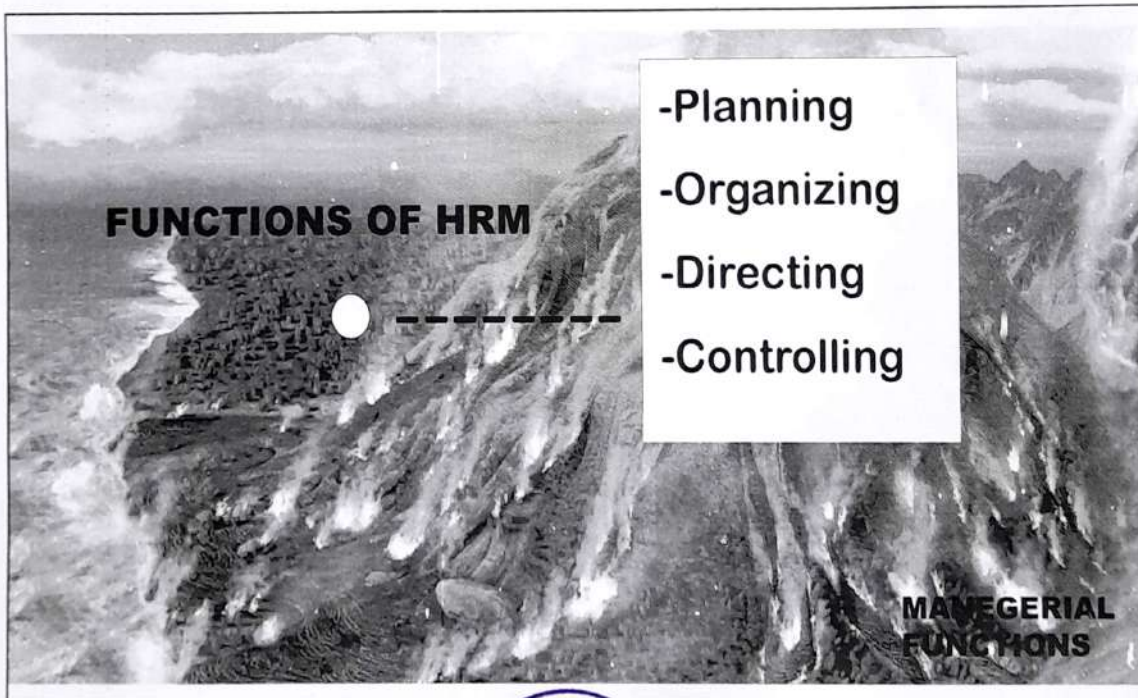
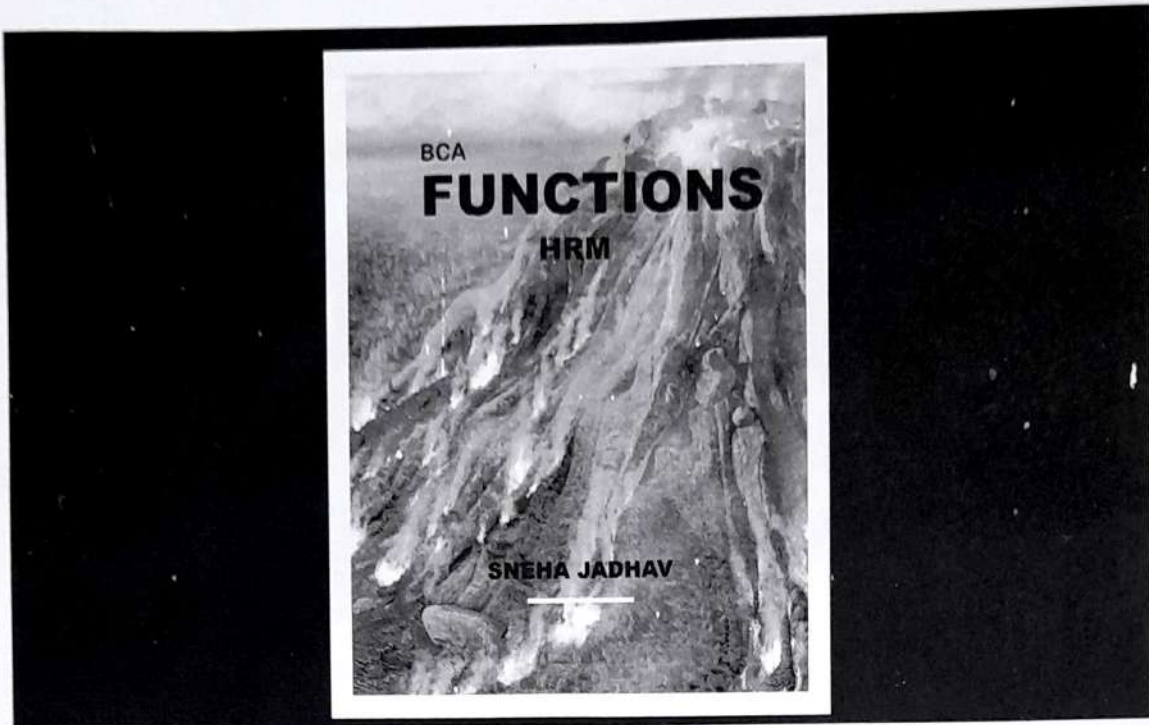
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PLANNING

A manager must plan ahead in order to get things done by his subordinates. It is also important to plan in order to give the organizations goals. Also planning helps to establish the best procedures to reach the goal.

ORGANIZING

After the human resource manages established the objectives and develops plans and programs to achieve them. He needs to design and develop the organizations structure to carry out the different operations



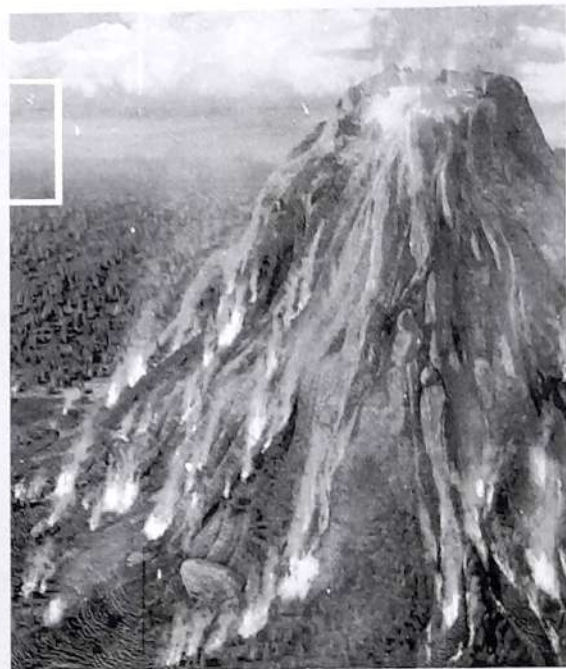
DIRECTING

The HR manager can create plans, but implementing the plans smoothly depends on how motivated the people are. It encourages the people to work willingly and efficiently.

CONTROLLING

Controlling is all about regulating activities in accordance with the plans formulated based on the objectives of the organization. In this the manager observes and subsequently compares the results with set standard.

8/27/2024



OPERATIVE FUNCTION

- Staffing
- Training
- Integration
- Remuneration

FUNCTIONS

STAFFING

It deals specifically with the determination of manpower requirement, recruitment, selection, induction and placement.

TRAINING

It is the process by which managers or executives acquire skills in their present jobs and also capabilities for future tasks.



OPERATIVE FUNCTION



INTEGRATION

Industrial relations are the relationship between employees and employees within the organizational settings. The fields of industrial relations looks at the relationship between management and workers.

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Remuneration is the total amount paid to an employee. It may include a salary or hourly rate, bonuses, commission or any other payment.

REMUNERATION

