What do you understand by object identity ? Explain with an example.

Object identity refers to the unique identification assigned to an object in an object-oriented data model. In this context, every object is given a special identifier known as an object ID, which is used to distinguish it from other objects. This ID is crucial for establishing connections between objects and facilitates the retrieval and comparison of data based on these internal identifiers rather than relying on the attribute values of an object.

In object-oriented (OO) programming languages, mechanisms for object identification are typically built into the language itself, eliminating the need for explicit creation of object identifier types. For instance, in C++, an object's actual memory address functions as a unique identifier. You can obtain this address by using the '&' operator with an object or object reference.

To test object identity, one can perform pointer comparison. In simpler terms, you compare the memory addresses of two objects. If the addresses match, it means the objects are the same. This approach is more direct and efficient than comparing the values of attributes, as it directly assesses whether two references point to the exact same object in memory.

Related posts:

1. Describe the features of object-oriented languages ? OR Explain the major features of Object-Oriented Programming.
2. Explain object-oriented approach with its benefits.
3. Describe the elements of object-oriented system.
4. Describe steps of object-oriented design.
5. Differentiate between structured approach and object oriented approach
6. Write short notes on : Compare procedural programming with object-oriented programming with examples.
7. What do you understand by object-oriented technology ?Discuss the pros and cons of

object-oriented technology with suitable example.

8. Explain encapsulation with example.OR Discuss the concept of encapsulation with suitable example.OR What do you mean by encapsulation ? How does the object-oriented concept of message passing help to encapsulate the implementationof an object, including its data ?
9. Write short note on information hiding.
10. What do you mean by polymorphism ? Explain it with an example. OR What do you mean by polymorphism ? Is this concept only applicable to object-oriented systems ? Explain. OR Define polymorphism. Is this concept only applicable to object oriented systems ? Explain.
11. What do you mean by modeling ? Discuss several purposes served by models with suitable examples.
12. What are the different models used in object oriented languages ?OR Write short note on dynamic modeling and functional modeling.
13. Write short notes on : a. Data store b. Actors c. Control flow
14. What are the principles of modeling ? What is the importance of modeling ?, OR What are the basic principles of modeling ? Explain in detail.
15. Define object-oriented modeling (OOM). Describe variousstеps involved in OOM process. Explain.
16. Define link and association. Discuss the role of link and association in object modeling with suitable example.
17. What do you mean by object modeling technique ? Explain. Discuss the various stages of the object modeling techniques with some example.
18. Wire is used in the following applications. For each of the following applications, prepare a list of wire characteristics that are relevant and also explain why each characteristic is important for the application : (1) Designing the filament for a light bulb; (2) Designing the electrical system for an air plane.

19. What do you mean by UML ? Discuss the conceptual model of UML with the help of an appropriate example. give the conceptual model of UML. Use some example to illustrate the model in detail using diagram.
20. Describe the pros and cons of unified modeling language(UML).
21. Why UML required ? What are the basic architecture ofUML ?
22. What do you understand by architectural modeling ?Explain its various concepts and diagrams with suitable example. ORWrite short notes on architectural modeling with suitable exampleand diagrams.
23. What do you understand by classes in object oriented system design ?
24. Explain relationship with its different types.
25. Describe generalization and specialization.OR What do you mean by generalization ? Explain. How is it related with inheritance ? OR Define aggregation and generalization. Explain.
26. Categorize the following relationship into generalization, aggregation, or association :
27. Explain class and object diagrams with examples.
28. Differentiate between a class and object with some example. Also prepare a list of objects that you would expect each of the following systems to handle : (1) a program for laying out a news paper, (2) a catalog store order entry system.
29. Prepare a portion of an object diagram for a library book checkout system that shows the date a book is due and the late charges for an over due book as derived objects.
30. What do you mean by a collaboration diagram ? Explain various terms and symbols used in a collaboration diagram. How polymorphism is described using a collaboration diagram ? Explain using an example. OR What is a collaboration diagram ? How polymorphism is represented in a collaboration diagram? Explain with an example.
31. Explain Polymorphism, Iterated Messages and use of self in message in collaboration diagram.
32. What do you mean by sequence diagram? Explain various terms and symbols used in a

sequence diagram. Describe the following using sequence diagram : (i) asynchronous messages with/without priority. (ii) broadcast messages.explain sequence diagrams with example.

33. Discuss in brief basic behavioural modeling.
34. Write a short note on use case diagram and time diagram with suitable diagram and their utility in system design.
35. Define package. Explain the package diagram with suitable diagram. OR What are package diagrams and why are they used ?
36. Write short notes on use case diagram with suitable diagram and their utility in system design.
37. What do you mean by activity diagram ? Explain indetail. OR What do you mean by activity diagram ? What are the two special states shown in an activity diagram ? Explain with an example.
38. What do you mean by event ? What are the types of event explain with example ?
39. Explain use case with example. How are the diagrams divided ?