Topics: operator overlaoding, references, dynamic objects, scope resolution operator, function overloading, constructor overloading, copy constructor, overloading copy constructor.

Q1- On Friend Function -

Create these three classes - student, lib, degree.

variables:

student will have these variables: rn, m1,m2

lib will have these variables: numofbooks

degree will have these variables: char award degree;

Functions:

Create set fun in all these classes.

Create a fun get in all these classes.

objects:

Create student_obj and assign value 1,45,60

Create lib_obj and assign value 2

Create degree_obj and do not assign any value.

Friend function:

create a friend fun "check". This friend fun will be called like this

degree_obj = check(student_obj, lib_obj);

degree_obj.get(); // this will print 'y' or 'n'

It will check if total marks >50 in student_obj and numofbooks == 0 in lib_obj. If yes, then it will set award degree ='y' in degree obj.

Q2- What is operator overloading? Which function is used for operator overloading? Why is operator overloading done?

Q3- On operator overloading using member operator function

Create a class student. Write a program to overload + , = , pre-increment, post-increment operators for this class using member operator function.

Inside main create three objects and do these operations.

```
Obj1.set(1,20,30);
obj2.set(2, 5, 6);
Create obj3;
obj3= obj1+obj2;
obj3.get();
obj3=obj2=obj1;
obj3.get();
obj3 = ++obj2;
obj3.get()
obj2.get()
obj2.get();
obj2.get();
```

Q4- On operator overloading using friend operator function

Create a class student. Write a program to overload +, pre-increment, post-increment operators for this class using a **friend operator function**.

Note: In this question a friend operator function is used for a single class. But it can be used for more than one class.

Inside main create three objects and do these operations.

```
Obj1.set(1,20,30);
obj2.set(2, 5, 6);
Create obj3;
obj3= obj1+obj2;
obj3.get();
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obj3.get();
obj3 = ++obj2;
obj3.get()
obj2.get()
obj2.get();
obj2.get();
```

Q5- What are **references** in C++? What is the difference between a reference and a pointer? Give an example of how you will create a reference for a variable in c++?

Q6- WAP to swap two variables using **Call by value**, **Call by address**, and **Call by Reference**?

Q7- What are dynamic objects? In how many ways can you create Dynamic objects in C++?

Q8- On **Dynamic Objects using new operator.**

WAP to create a class student. Create an array of objects dynamically using new operator. The number of objects in array should be input by user during runtime.

During runtime, input the value 3 and call set, get, add fun for these 3 dynamic objects.

Q9- What is a **Scope resolution operator**? List three uses of scope resolution operator.

Q10- What is function overloading? Why is it done? What rule must be followed for function overloading?

Q11- On Function Overloading

Do not use any class. Overload a simple sum function three times without any class.

Q12- On Function overloading with class

Overload the set function two time in student class.

Q13- What is constructor overloading? Why is it done?

Q14- on Constructor overloading.

Create the student class. Create two constructors for this class. One with parameters and other without parameters. Create two objects using different constructors.

Q15- What is a copy constructor? How many copy constructors are there? What are the situations in which a copy constructor is called?

Q16- What is a default copy constructor? What is the need for overloading default copy constructor?

Q17- On overloading copy constructor

create a class student. Overload the default copy constructor for this class.

Create two objects obj1, obj2.

Copy obj1 to obj2 like this -

obj2=obj1; //overloaded copy const will be called.

Q18- Write some differences between calloc and malloc.