

## Default Constructor :-

write a class Student with a default constructor that initializes the student's name to "Unknown" and age to 0. Add a method display to print the student's details.

```
#include <string>

using namespace std;

class Student {

private:

    string name;

    int age;

public:

    // Default constructor

    Student() {

        name = "unknown";

        age = 0;

    }

    // Method to display student details

    void display() {

        cout << "Name: " << name << ", Age: " << age << endl;

    }

};

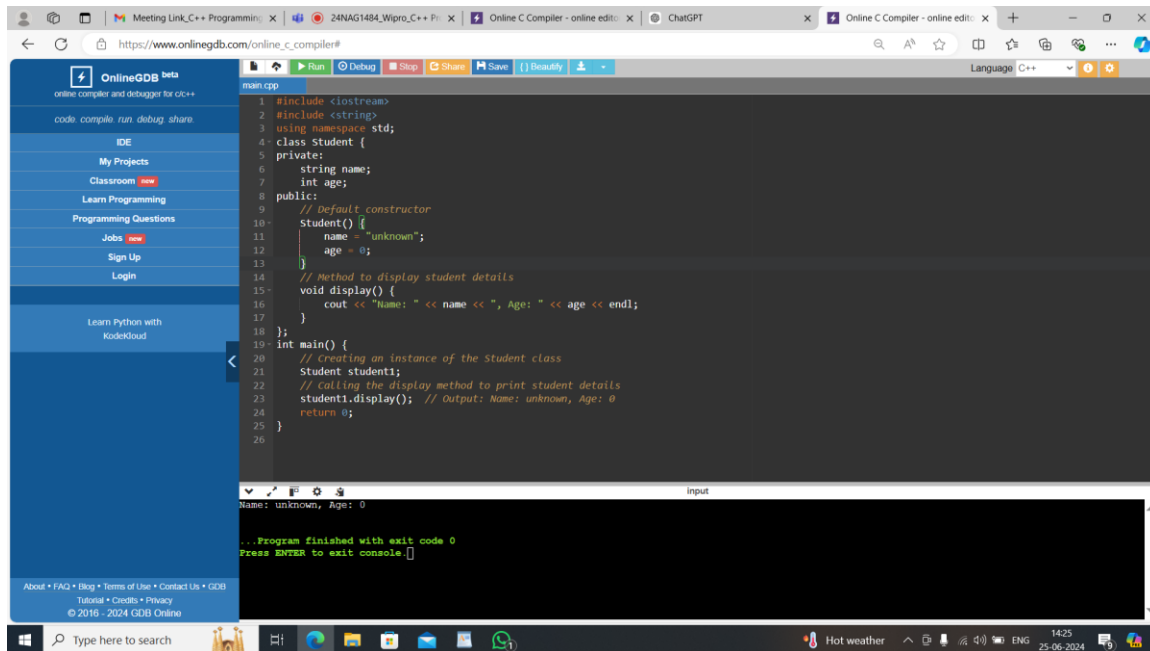
int main() {        // Creating an instance of the Student class

    Student student1;        // Calling the display method to print student details

    student1.display();        // Output: Name: unknown, Age: 0

    return 0;
```

}



The screenshot shows the OnlineGDB IDE interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links like 'IDE', 'My Projects', 'Classroom', 'Learn Programming', 'Programming Questions', 'Jobs', 'Sign Up', and 'Login'. The main area displays a C++ code file named 'main.cpp'. The code defines a 'Student' class with a private 'name' and 'age' attribute, a default constructor, and a 'display()' method. The 'main()' function creates a 'Student' object and calls 'display()', which outputs 'Name: unknown, Age: 0'. The console at the bottom shows the program finished with exit code 0.

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3 using namespace std;
4 class Student {
5 private:
6     string name;
7     int age;
8 public:
9     // Default constructor
10    Student() {
11        name = "unknown";
12        age = 0;
13    }
14    // Method to display student details
15    void display() {
16        cout << "Name: " << name << ", Age: " << age << endl;
17    }
18 };
19 int main() {
20     // Creating an instance of the Student class
21     Student student1;
22     // Calling the display method to print student details
23     student1.display(); // Output: Name: unknown, Age: 0
24     return 0;
25 }
26
```

Output: Name: unknown, Age: 0

...Program finished with exit code 0  
Press ENTER to exit console.

## Parameterized Constructor :-

write a class rectangle with a parameterized constructor that initializes the length and width. add a method area that returns the area of the rectangle.

```
include <iostream>
```

```
// Rectangle class declaration
```

```
class Rectangle {
```

```
private:
```

```
    // Private member variables
```

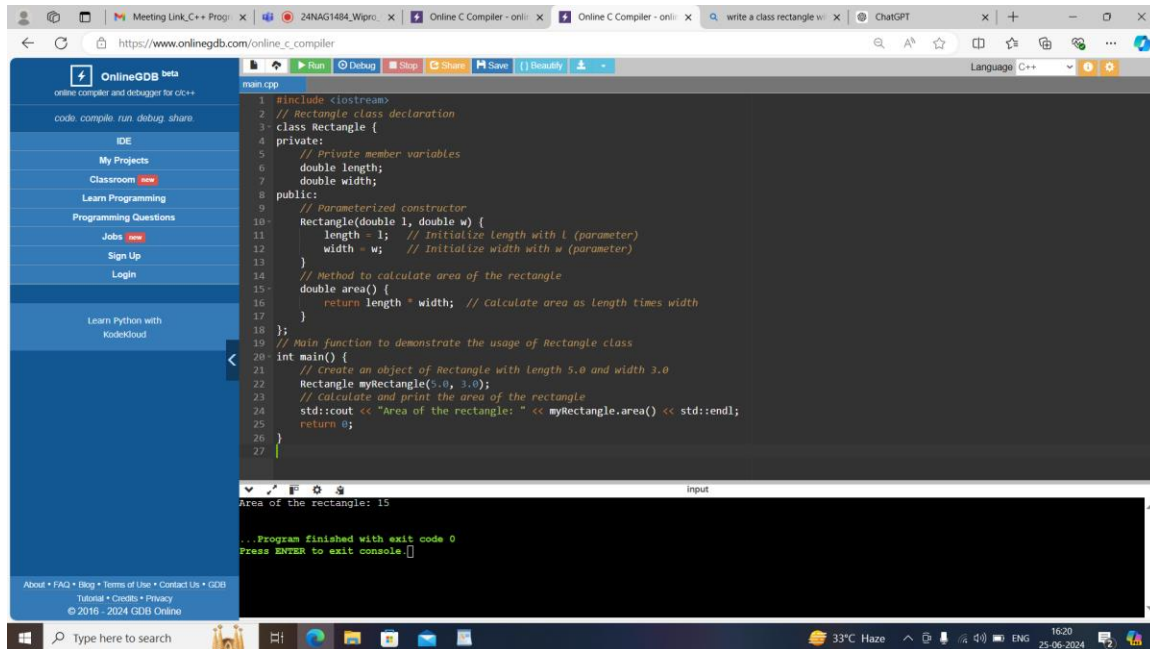
```
    double length;
```

```
    double width;
```

```
public:
```

```
    // Parameterized constructor
```

```
Rectangle(double l, double w) {  
    length = l;    // Initialize length with l (parameter)  
    width = w;     // Initialize width with w (parameter)  
}  
  
// Method to calculate area of the rectangle  
double area() {  
    return length * width; // Calculate area as length times width  
}  
  
};  
  
// Main function to demonstrate the usage of Rectangle class  
int main() {  
    // Create an object of Rectangle with length 5.0 and width 3.0  
    Rectangle myRectangle(5.0, 3.0);  
  
    // Calculate and print the area of the rectangle  
    std::cout << "Area of the rectangle: " << myRectangle.area() << std::endl;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



## Pointer to an integer :-

Write a function increment that takes a pointer to an integer and increments its value by 1. Demonstrate the function in the main program.

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
void increment(int *ptr) { // function to increment the value of integer pointer
```

```
    (*ptr)++;
```

```
}
```

```
int main() { // main function
```

```
    int num = 19; //give the value for integer number
```

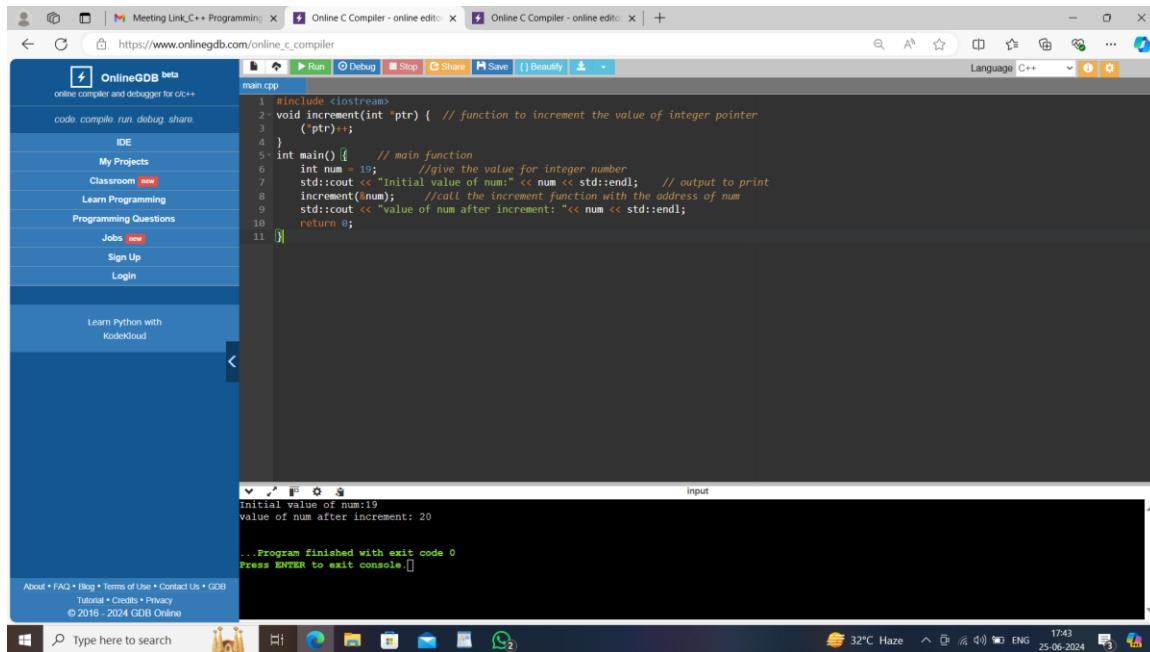
```
    std::cout << "Initial value of num:" << num << std::endl; // output to print
```

```
    increment(&num); //call the increment function with the address of num
```

```
    std::cout << "value of num after increment: " << num << std::endl;
```

```
    return 0;
```

}



## Reference to a Class Object :-

Write a class Box with a method volume. Create an object of this class and a reference to this object. Call the volume method using the reference.

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
class Box{
```

```
public:
```

```
void volume() {
```

```
    std::cout<< "Volume of Box" << std::endl;
```

```
}
```

```
};
```

```
int main() {    // main function
```

```
    Box box; // object of class "Box"
```

```
    Box &ref = box;    // referencing to class Box
```

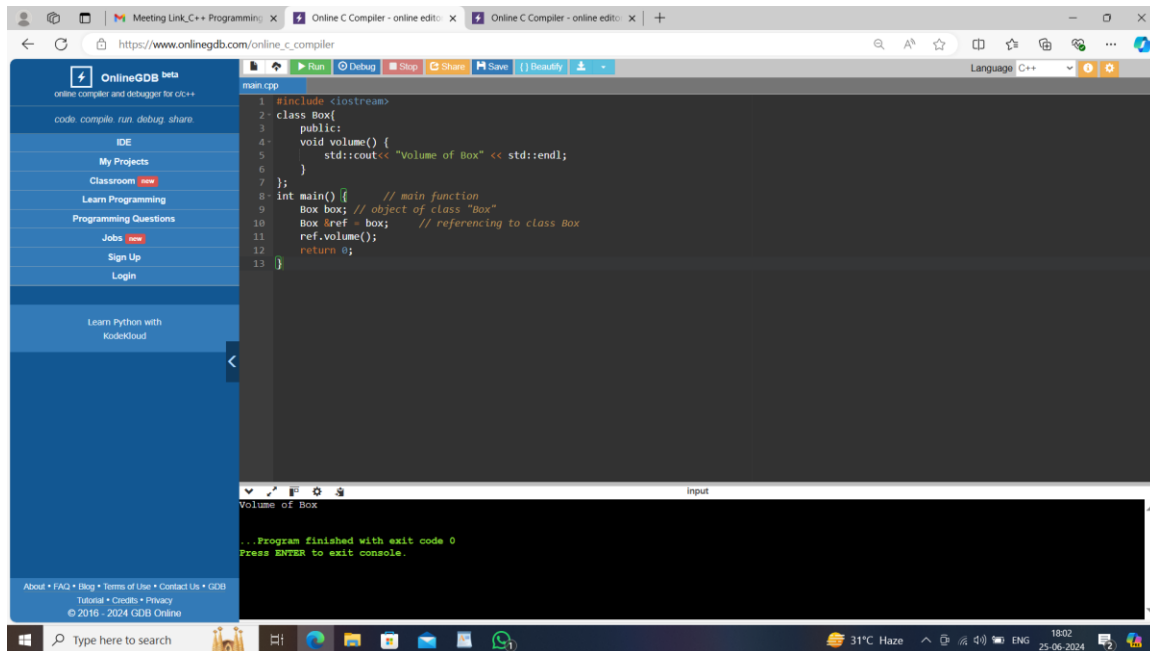
```

    ref.volume();

    return 0;

}

```



## Reference to an Integer :-

Write a function swap that takes two integer references and swaps their values. Demonstrate the function in the main program.

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
void swap(int& a,int& b) {
```

```
    int temp = a;
```

```
    a = b;
```

```
    b = temp;
```

```
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int x = 10, y = 30;
```

```
    swap(x,y);
```

```
std::cout<<"x:"<<x<<" ,b:"<<y<<std::endl;

return 0;

}
```

