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/* THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF
 * PURE VIRTUAL CLASS, ABSTRACT CLASS AND LATE
 * BINDING IN THE POLYMORPHISM*/

/* NAME: SAGAR GIRI, ROLL: 205 , SECTION : A */
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Base          //ABSTRACT CLASS
{
    public:
        virtual void show() = 0;  //PURE VIRTUAL FUNCTION
};
class Derived1 : public Base
{
    public:
        void show()
        {
            cout<<"This is Derived1..."<<endl;
        }
};
class Derived2 : public Base
{
    public:
        void show()
        {
            cout<<"This is Derived2..."<<endl;
        }
};
int main()
{
    Base *ptr;
    Derived1 dv1;
    Derived2 dv2;
    cout<<"Enter the choice 1 or 2"<<endl;
    int c;
    cin>>c;

    //THE OUTPUT DEPENDS ON THE USER INPUT i.e. IN RUN-TIME
    if(c == 1)
    {
        ptr = &dv1;
    }
    else
    {
        ptr = &dv2;
    }
    ptr -> show();
    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

Enter the choice 1 or 2
1
This is Derived1...

```

```

Enter the choice 1 or 2
2
This is Derived2...

```

```
/* THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF VIRTUAL  
 * FUNCTION AND EARLY BINDING OF STATIC POLYMORPHISM*/
```

```
/* NAME: SAGAR GIRI, ROLL: 205, SECTION: A*/  
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
class Base //ABSTRACT CLASS  
{  
    public:  
        virtual void show()  
        {  
            cout<<"This is base..."<<endl;  
        }  
};  
class Derived1 : public Base  
{  
    public:  
        void show()  
        {  
            cout<<"This is derived one..."<<endl;  
        }  
};  
class Derived2 : public Base  
{  
    public:  
        void show()  
        {  
            cout<<"This is derived two..."<<endl;  
        }  
};  
int main()  
{  
    Base *ptr; //BASE CLASS POINTER  
  
    /* BASE CLASS POINTER COULD HOLD THE  
     * ADDRESS OF DERIVED CLAS'S OBJECT  
     * AND VICE-VERSA IS NOT POSSIBLE*/  
  
    Derived1 dv1;  
    Derived2 dv2;  
    ptr = &dv1;  
    ptr -> show();  
  
    ptr = &dv2;  
    ptr -> show();  
    return 0;  
}
```

OUTPUT:

```
This is derived one...  
This is derived two...
```

```

/* THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF STATIC FUNCTIONS
 * AND A DESTRUCTOR */

/* NAME: SAGAR GIRI, ROLL: 205, SECTION: A*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class gamma
{
    private:
        static int total;
        int id;
    public:
        gamma()                //DEFAULT CONSTRUCTOR
        {
            total++;
            id = total;
        }
        ~gamma()               //DESTRUCTOR
        {
            total--;
            cout<<"Destroying ID number "<<id<<endl;
        }
        static void showTotal() //STATIC FUNCTION
        {
            cout<<"Total is : "<<total<<endl;
        }
        void showID()           //NON-STATIC FUNCTION
        {
            cout<<"ID number is : "<<id<<endl;
        }
};
int gamma::total = 0;

int main()
{
    gamma g1;
    //STATIC FUNCTION ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE CLASS ITSELF
    gamma::showTotal();

    gamma g2,g3;
    gamma::showTotal();

    //NON-STATIC FUNCTIONS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE OBJECTS ONLY
    g1.showID();
    g2.showID();
    g3.showID();

    cout<<"<-----End Of Program----->"<<endl;
//DESTRUCTORS ARE CALLED JUST BEFORE THE RETURN STATEMENT
return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

Total is : 1
Total is : 3
ID number is : 1
ID number is : 2
ID number is : 3
<-----End Of Program----->
Destroying ID number 3
Destroying ID number 2
Destroying ID number 1

```

```

/* THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF ASSIGNMENT AND
 * COPY INITIALIZATION */

/* NAME: SAGAR GIRI, ROLL No. 205 , SECTION: A*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex
{
    private:
        int real;int imag;
    public:
        Complex()                //DEFAULT CONSTRUCTOR
        {   real=0; imag=0;   }
        Complex(int r,int i)    //2 ARGUMENT CONSTRUCTOR
        {
            real = r;
            imag = i;
        }
        Complex(Complex &x)    //COPY CONSTRUCTOR
        {
            real = x.real;
            imag = x.imag;
        }
        void display()
        {
            cout<<"("<<real<<"+"<<imag<<"i)"<<endl;
        }
        void operator = (Complex &);    //OPERATOR OVERLOAD FOR ASSIGNMENT
};
void Complex::operator =(Complex &x)
{
    real = x.real;
    imag = x.imag;
}
int main()
{
    Complex c1(5,6),c2(6,4);
    Complex c3 = c1;                //INITIALIZATION:CALLS COPY CONSTRUCTOR
    cout<<"c3 = ";c3.display();
    Complex c4;
    c4 =c2;                          //ASSIGNMENT: CALLS OPERATOR = OVERLOADING
    cout<<"c4 = ";c4.display();
    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

c3 = (5+6i)
c4 = (6+4i)

```

```

/* THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF EXCEPTION HANDLING*/

/* NAME: SAGAR GIRI, ROLL No. 205, SECTION : A*/
#include <iostream>
const int MAX = 3;
using namespace std;
class Stack
{
    private:
        int St[MAX];
        int top;
    public:
        Stack()
        { top = -1; }
        class full //CLASS TO THROW STACK FULL EXCEPTION
        { };
        class empty //CLASS TO THROW STACK EMPTY EXCEPTION
        { };
        void push(int var)
        {
            if(top >= MAX-1)
            {
                //THROWS FULL OBJECT FOR STACK FULL EXCEPTION
                throw full();
            }
            St[++top] = var;
        }
        int pop()
        {
            if(top < 0)
            {
                //THROWS EMPTY OBJECT FOR STACK EMPTY EXCEPTION
                throw empty();
            }
            return (St[top--]);
        }
};

int main()
{
    Stack s1;
    try{
        //TRY BLOCK
        s1.push(1);
        s1.push(2);
        s1.push(3);
        /*s1.push(4); */ //THROWS STACK FULL EXCEPTION
        cout<<"Pop1 = "<<s1.pop()<<endl;
        cout<<"Pop2 = "<<s1.pop()<<endl;
        cout<<"Pop3 = "<<s1.pop()<<endl;
        cout<<"Pop4 = "<<s1.pop()<<endl; //THROWS STACK EMPTY EXCEPTION

    }
    catch(Stack::full) //CATCH BLOCK FOR STACK FULL EXCEPTION
    {
        cout<<"Stack Full"<<endl;
    }
    catch(Stack::empty) //CATCH BLOCK FOR STACK EMPTY EXCEPTION
    {
        cout<<"Stack Empty"<<endl;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

```
Pop1 = 3  
Pop2 = 2  
Pop3 = 1  
Stack Empty
```

```

/* THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF TEMPLATE FUNCTION
 * AND ITS USE */

/* TEMPLATES IS USED TO HANDLE THE SINGLE
 * DEFINITION OF FUNCTION FOR MANY DATATYPES*/

/* NAME: SAGAR GIRI, ROLL No. 205, SECTION : A*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
template <class T>          //FUNCTION TEMPLATE
T abs(T a)                 //RETURNS VALUE OF 'T' DATATYPES
{
    if(a < 0)
        return (-a);
    else
        return a;
}
int main()
{
    int a = 5;
    int b = -6;
    float c = -3.5;
    float d = 4.5;
    cout<<"|a| = "<<abs(a)<<endl;    //CALLS ABS() FUNTION WITH INT DATA-TYPE
    cout<<"|b| = "<<abs(b)<<endl;
    cout<<"|c| = "<<abs(c)<<endl;    //CALLS ABS() FUNTION WITH FLOAT DATA-TYPE
    cout<<"|d| = "<<abs(d)<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

|a| = 5
|b| = 6
|c| = 3.5
|d| = 4.5

```

```

/* THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF "this" POINTER*/
/* "this" POINTER IS USED TO REFER (THE ADDRESS) OF THAT OBJECT*/
/* "this" IS A KEYWORD IN C++ PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE */

/* NAME: SAGAR GIRI, ROLL No. 205, SECTION: A */
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class alpha
{
    private:
        int a;
    public:
        alpha()
        { a = 0; }
        alpha(int x)
        { a = x; }
        void displayAddress()
        {
            cout<<"Address is = "<<this<<endl;    //PRINTS ADDRESS
        }
        void display()
        {
            cout<<"\ta = "<<a<<endl;    //PRINTS VALUE
        }
};
int main()
{
    alpha a1;
    alpha a2(5);
    cout<<"Detials of a1 = "<<endl;
    a1.displayAddress();
    a1.display();
    cout<<"Detials of a2 = "<<endl;
    a2.displayAddress();
    a2.display();
return 0;
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

Detials of a1 =
Address is = 0x7fffa9699780
    a = 0
Detials of a2 =
Address is = 0x7fffa9699790
    a = 5

```