```
/* THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF
* C++ OBJECTS AS DATA TYPES*/
/*NAME : SAGAR GIRI, ROLL NO. 205 , SECTION : A
* DATE: 21-FEB-2014*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class distances
     private:
           int feet;
           float inches;
     public:
           void getdistance()
                 cout << "Enter feet and inches:";
                 cin>>feet>>inches;
           void setdistance(int ft,float in)
                 feet = ft;
                 inches = in;
           void display()
                 cout<<feet<<"\'-"<<inches<<"\"";
           }
};
int main()
     distances d1,d2; //OBJECTS d1 & d2 AS DATA TYPES
     d1.getdistance();
     d2.setdistance(6,4.3);
     cout<<endl<<"distance one:";
     d1.display();
     cout<<endl<<"distance two:";
     d2.display();
}
OUTPUT:
Enter feet and inches:6 23
distance one:6'-23"
 distance two:6'-4.3"
 (program exited with code: 0)
 Press return to continue
```

```
/* THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF CONSTRUCTORS.
* CONSTRUCTORS:- CONSTRUCTORS ARE THE MEMBER FUNCTION WHICH
* HAS THE SAME NAME AS THAT OF THE CLASS, AND IS CALLED
* AUTOMATICALLY WHENEVER THE OBJECT IS CREATED.*/
/*NAME : SAGAR GIRI, ROLL NO. 205 , SECTION : A
* DATE: 21-FEB-2014*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class counter
{
     private:
           unsigned int count;
     public:
           counter()
           {
                count = 0;
           void increment()
                count++;
           void display()
           {
                cout<<count<<endl;
           }
};
int main()
     counter c1,c2;
     c1.display();
     c2.display();
     c1.increment();
     c1.increment();
     c2.increment();
     c1.display();
     c2.display();
}
OUTPUT:
0
0
2
1
```

(program exited with code: 0)

Press return to continue

```
/* THIS IS A SIMPLE C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF
* C++ CLASS AND OBJECTS*/
/*NAME : SAGAR GIRI, ROLL NO. 205 , SECTION : A
* DATE: 21-FEB-2014*/
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class student
{
  private:
     char name[10];
     int roll;
  public:
     void getdata()
     {
       cout << "enter name: ";
       cin>>name>>roll;
     void display()
       cout<<"\nyour name: " << name;</pre>
       cout<<"\nYour roll: "<<roll;</pre>
     }
};
int main()
  student s1,s2;
  s1.getdata();
  s2.getdata();
  s1.display();
  s2.display();
}
OUTPUT:
enter name: SAGAR 205
 enter name: SAMEER 206
your name: SAGAR
 Your roll: 205
 your name: SAMEER
 Your roll: 206
 (program exited with code: 0)
```

Press return to continue

```
/*THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF DEFINING A MEMBER * FUNCTION OUTSIDE A CLASS*/
```

```
/*NAME : SAGAR GIRI, ROLL NO. 205 , SECTION : A
* DATE: 21-FEB-2014*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class complex
{
     private:
           int real, imag;
     public:
           complex()
                 real = imag = 0;
           complex(int r, int i)
                 real = r;
                 imag = i;
           void display();
           void addcomplex(complex, complex);
void complex::addcomplex(complex cc1,complex cc2)
     real = cc1.real + cc2.real;
     imag = cc1.imag + cc2.imag;
void complex::display()
{
     cout <<real<<"+"<<imag<<"i"<<endl;
int main()
{
     complex c1(5,7),c2(4,2),c3;
     c1.display();
     c2.display();
     c3.addcomplex(c1,c2);
     cout<<"total complex = ";</pre>
     c3.display();
}
OUTPUT:
4+2i
total complex = 9+9i
```

```
/*THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF OBJECTS AS
* FUNCTION ARGUMENTS USING CONSTRUCTORS*/
/*NAME : SAGAR GIRI, ROLL NO. 205 , SECTION : A
* DATE: 21-FEB-2014*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Distance
{
     private:
           int feet:
           float inches;
     public:
           Distance() //DEFAULT CONSTRUCTOR
                 feet = 0;
                 inches =0.0;
           Distance(int ft, float in)//TWO ARGUMENT CONSTRUCTOR
                feet = ft;
                 inches = in;
           void adddistance(Distance dd1, Distance dd2)
           {
                 feet = dd1.feet+ dd2.feet;
                 inches = dd1.inches+dd2.inches;
                 if(inches >= 12.0)
                 {
                      feet++;
                      inches -= 12.0;
                 }
           void display()
                cout<<feet<<"\"-"<<inches<<"\""<<endl;
           }
};
int main()
{
     Distance d1(5,7.3),d2(6,9.4),d3;
     cout << "Distance 1= ";
     d1.display();
                                             //OUTPUT
     cout << "Distance 2= ";
```

d2.display();

d3.display();

}

d3.adddistance(d1,d2);

cout << "Distance 3 (TOTAL) = ";

```
Distance 1= 5'-7.3"
Distance 2= 6'-9.4"
Distance 3 (TOTAL)= 12'-4.7"
```

```
/*THIS C++ PROGRAM ILLUSTRATES THE CONCEPT OF
* RETURNING OBJECTS FROM THE MEMBER FUNCTION*/
/*NAME : SAGAR GIRI, ROLL NO. 205 , SECTION : A
* DATE: 21-FEB-201*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Distance
{
     private:
           int feet;
           float inches;
     public:
           Distance()
                 feet = 0;
                 inches = 0.0;
           Distance(int f,float i)
                 feet = f;
                 inches = i;
           void display()
                 cout<<feet<<"\'-"<<inches<<"\""<<endl;
           Distance adddistance(Distance);
Distance Distance::adddistance(Distance dd2)
{
     Distance d:
     d.feet = feet + dd2.feet;
     d.inches = inches + dd2.inches;
     if(d.inches >= 12.0)
      {
           d.feet++;
           d.inches = 12.0;
     return d; //RETURNING THE OBJECT D
}
int main()
{
     Distance d1(4,6.2),d2(6,6.3),d3;
                                              //OUTPUT
     d1.display();
     d2.display();
                                                   6'-6.3"
     d3 = d1.adddistance(d2);
                                                   Total Distance = 11'-0.5"
     cout<<"Total Distance = ";</pre>
     d3.display();
}
```