C++ Notes - BCA - 3rd Semester - 02122020

Class –

- The building block of C++ that leads to Object Oriented programming is a Class. It is a user defined data type, which holds its own data members and member functions, which can be accessed and used by creating an instance of that class.
- A class is like a blueprint for an object.
- Each and every class has two specific properties
 - Member Variables
 - Member Functions
- There are 2 ways to define a member function:
 - Type I: Inside class definition
 - o Type II: Outside class definition

Object –

- An Object is an instance of a Class. When a class is defined, no memory is allocated but when it is instantiated (i.e. an object is created) memory is allocated.
- Declaring Objects When a class is defined, only the specification for the object is defined; no memory or storage is allocated. To use the data and access functions defined in the class, you need to create objects.
- Syntax: ClassName ObjectName;

Type - I

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
class Sample
{
       private:
              //Member Variables(data members)
              int a,b,c;
       public:
              //Member Functions
              void getdata()
              {
                     cout<<"Enter the numbers: ";
                     cin>>a>>b;
              }
              void putdata()
                     c = (a + b);
                     cout<<"Sum is: "<<c;
              }
};
void main()
       Sample suniti;
       suniti.getdata();
       suniti.putdata();
}
```

Type - II

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
class Sample
{
       private:
              int a,b,c;
       public:
              void getdata();
              void putdata();
};
void Sample :: getdata()
       cout<<"Enter the numbers: ";</pre>
       cin>>a>>b;
}
void Sample :: putdata()
       c = (a + b);
       cout<<"Sum is: "<<c;
void main()
       Sample obj;
       obj.getdata();
       obj.putdata();
```