

**Practical-1**

- ❖ Write a cpp program which explains the use of a scope resolution operator.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
int a=30,b=40;

int main()
{
    int a=10,b=20;
    clrscr();

    cout<<"The ans is==>"<<::a+::b;
    getch();
}
```

**Practical-2**

- ❖ Write a cpp program which explains the use of a manipulators operator.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
#include<iomanip.h>

main()
{
    int a=25;
    clrscr();
    cout<<"Hello....."<<endl;
    cout<<"World"<<setw(10)<<a;
```

```
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-3

❖ Write a cpp program which explain the use of reference variable.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
main()  
{
```

```
    clrscr();
```

```
    int a=20,*c;
```

```
    int &b=a;
```

```
    c=&a;
```

```
    cout<<a<<endl;
```

```
    cout<<b<<endl;
```

```
    cout<<c<<endl;
```

```
    a=a+30;
```

```
    cout<<a<<endl;
```

```
    cout<<b<<endl;
```

```
    cout<<c;
```

```
    getch();
```

```
    return 0;  
}
```

#### Practical-4

❖ Write a cpp program which explains the feature of a inline function.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>  
  
inline int temp(int a,int b)  
{  
    return(a*b);  
}  
  
main()  
{  
    int a=30,b=30;  
    clrscr();  
    cout<<"\n a*b="<<temp(a,b);  
  
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

#### Practical-5

❖ Write a cpp program which explains the concept of default arguments.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
int temp(int a,int b=15);
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    clrscr();
```

```
    temp(10);
```

```
    getch();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int temp(int a,int b)
```

```
{
```

```
    cout<<"A ="<<a<<endl;
```

```
    cout<<"B ="<<b;
```

```
}
```

### Practical-6

❖ Write a cpp program for function overloading.

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
int volume(int a,int b);
```

```
int volume(int a,int b,int c);
```

```
main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int x,y;
```

```
    clrscr();
```

```
    x=volume(10,20);
```

```
    y=volume(10,20,30);
```

```
    cout<<"\n\n multiplication="<<x;
    cout<<"\n\n sum="<<y;

    getch();
    return 0;
}
int volume(int a,int b)
{
    return(a*b);
}
int volume(int a, int b, int c)
{
    return(a+b+c);
}
```

### Practical-7

❖ Write a cpp program for arrays within a class. (How to use a array in a class).

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>

class student
{
    int a[10];
public:
    void getdata();
    void putdata();
};

void student :: getdata()
{
    for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
    {
        cout<<"enter value:"<<i+1<<"=";
```

```
        cin>>a[i];
    }
}
void student :: putdata()
{
    for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
    {
        cout<<"\n"<<a[i];
    }
}
int main()
{
    clrscr();

    student d;
    d.getdata();
    d.putdata();

    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

### Practical-8

❖ Write a cpp program for static class member. (Class member should be a static variable)

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>

class item
{
    static int count;
    int number;
public:
```

```
void getdata(int a)
{
    number=a;
    count ++;
}
void getcount(void)
{
    cout<<"count:";
    cout<<count<<endl;
}
};
int item :: count;
int main()
{
    clrscr();
    item a,b,c;

    a.getcount();
    b.getcount();
    c.getcount();

    a.getdata(100);
    b.getdata(200);
    c.getdata(300);

    cout<<"\n AFTER READING DATA\n"<<endl;

    a.getcount();
    b.getcount();
    c.getcount();

    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

**Practical-9**

❖ Write a cpp program which shows use of "static member function".

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class test
```

```
{
```

```
    int code;
```

```
    static int count;
```

```
public:
```

```
    void setcode(void)
```

```
    {
```

```
        code=++count;
```

```
    }
```

```
    void showcode(void)
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout<<"object number="<<code<<endl;
```

```
    }
```

```
    static void showcount(void)
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout<<"count="<<count<<endl;
```

```
    }
```

```
};
```

```
int test :: count;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    test t1,t2;
```

```
    clrscr();
```

```
    t1.setcode();
```

```
    t2.setcode();
```

```
    test :: showcount();
```



```
test t3;
t3.setcode();

test :: showcount();

t1.showcode();
t2.showcode();

t3.showcode();

getch();
return 0;
}
```

### Practical-10

❖ Write a cpp program which explain concept of a "array of object".

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>

class employee
{
    char name[20];
    float age;
public:
    void getdata(void);
    void putdata(void);
};

void employee :: getdata(void)
{
    cout<<"enter name==>";
    cin>>name;
```

```
        cout<<"enter age==>";
        cin>>age;
    }
    void employee :: putdata(void)
    {
        cout<<"\tname="<<name<<endl;
        cout<<"\tage="<<age<<endl;
    }
    const int size=2;
    int main()
    {
        int i;
        clrscr();
        employee manager[size];
        for(i=0;i<size;i++)
        {
            cout<<"details of manager:"<<i+1<<endl;
            manager[i].getdata();
        }
        cout<<"\n";
        for(i=0;i<size;i++)
        {
            cout<<"\n\n\tmanager:"<<i+1<<endl;
            manager[i].putdata();
        }
        getch();
        return 0;
    }
```

**Practical-11**

❖ Write a cpp program which explain concept of "object as a arguments".

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class sum
```

```
{
```

```
    int n1,n2;
```

```
    public:
```

```
    void getdata(int a,int b)
```

```
    {
```

```
        n1=a;
```

```
        n2=b;
```

```
    }
```

```
    void putdata()
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout<<"Number-1:"<<n1;
```

```
        cout<<" Number-2:"<<n2;
```

```
    }
```

```
    void add(sum,sum);
```

```
};
```

```
void sum :: add(sum s1,sum s2)
```

```
{
```

```
    n1=s1.n1+s2.n1;
```

```
    n2=s1.n2+s2.n2;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    sum s1,s2,s3;
```

```
    clrscr();
```

```
    s1.getdata(10,20);
```

```
    s2.getdata(30,40);
```

```
s3.add(s1,s2);

cout<<"\n\n s1=";
s1.putdata();
cout<<"\n\n s2=";
s2.putdata();
cout<<"\n\n s3=";
s3.putdata();

getch();
return 0;
}
```

### Practical-12

❖ Write a cpp program for a friend function.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>

class sample
{
    int a,b;
public:
    void getdata()
    {
        a=10;
        b=20;
    }
    friend float mean(sample s);
};

float mean(sample s)
{
    return float(s.a+s.b)/2.0;
```

```
}  
int main()  
{  
    sample x;  
    clrscr();  
    x.getdata();  
    cout<<"mean value:"<<mean(x)<<"\n";  
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-13

❖ Write a cpp program for a function friendly to two classes.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>  
  
class abc;  
class xyz  
{  
    int x;  
public:  
    void setvalue(int i)  
    {  
        x=i;  
    }  
    friend void max(xyz,abc);  
};  
class abc  
{  
    int a;
```

```
public:
    void setvalue(int i)
    {
        a=i;
    }
    friend void max(xyz,abc);
};
void max(xyz m,abc n)
{
    if(m.x>=n.a)
        cout<<"max value-m.x:"<<m.x;
    else
        cout<<"max value-n.a:"<<n.a;
}
int main()
{
    clrscr();

    abc p;
    p.setvalue(10);
    xyz q;
    q.setvalue(20);
    max(q,p);

    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

### Practical-14

❖ Write a cpp program of a swapping private data of classes.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class class_2;
class class_1
{
    int value1;
public:
    void indata(int a)
    {
        value1=a;
    }
    void display()
    {
        cout<<value1<<"\n";
    }
    friend void exchange(class_1 &,class_2 &);
};
class class_2
{
    int value2;
public:
    void indata(int a)
    {
        value2=a;
    }
    void display()
    {
        cout<<value2<<"\n";
    }
    friend void exchange(class_1 &,class_2 &);
};
void exchange(class_1 &x,class_2 &y)
{
    int temp=x.value1;
    x.value1=y.value2;
    y.value2=temp;
}
```

```
}  
int main()  
{  
    clrscr();  
    class_1 c1;  
    class_2 c2;  
  
    c1.indata(100);  
    c2.indata(200);  
  
    cout<<"-----value before exchange-----"<<"\n";  
  
    c1.display();  
    c2.display();  
  
    exchange(c1,c2);  
  
    cout<<"-----value after exchange-----"<<"\n";  
  
    c1.display();  
    c2.display();  
  
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-15

- ❖ Write a cpp program which explain concept of a returning objects.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>
```



```
class complex
{
    float x,y;
public:
    void input(float real,float image)
    {
        x=real;
        y=image;
    }
    friend complex sum(complex,complex);
    void show(complex);
};

complex sum(complex c1,complex c2)
{
    complex c3;
    c3.x=c1.x+c2.x;
    c3.y=c1.y+c2.y;
    return (c3);
}

void complex :: show(complex d)
{
    cout<<d.x<<" "<<d.y<<endl;
}

int main()
{
    complex p,q,r;
    clrscr();

    p.input(3.1,5.65);
    q.input(2.75,1.2);
    r=sum(p,q);

    cout<<"p= ";
    p.show(p);
}
```

```
    cout<<"q= ";
    q.show(q);

    cout<<"r= ";
    r.show(r);

    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

### Practical-16

❖ Write a cpp program for class with constructors.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>

class add
{
    int a,d,p;
public:
    void display()
    {
        cout<<"\n\n A:"<<a<<"\n";
        cout<<"\n\n D:"<<d<<"\n";
        cout<<"\n\n SUM:"<<p<<"\n";
    }
    add(int,int);
};

add :: add(int x,int y)
{
    a=x;
    d=y;
    p=a+d;
}
```

```
}  
int main()  
{  
    clrscr();  
    add c(10,5);  
    c.display();  
  
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-17

❖ Write a cpp program for overloaded constructors.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>  
  
class add  
{  
    int a,b,p,n;  
public:  
    void display()  
    {  
        cout<<"\n A:"<<a<<"\n";  
        cout<<"\n B:"<<b<<"\n";  
        cout<<"\n SUM:"<<p<<"\n";  
    }  
    add(int,int);  
    add(int);  
};  
add :: add(int x,int y)  
{  
    a=x;  
    b=y;  
    p=a+b;
```

```
}
add :: add(int n)
{
    a=n;
    p=n+10;
}
int main()
{
    clrscr();
    add d(10,10);
    add k(25);

    cout<<"\n*****-| for object of A |-*****\n"<<"\n";
    d.display();
    cout<<"\n*****-| for object of B |-*****\n"<<"\n";
    k.display();

    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

### Practical-18

❖ Write a cpp program of copy constructors.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>

class add
{
    int a,b,c;
public:
    void display()
    {
```

```
        cout<<"\n\n SUM:"<<c<<"\n";
    }
    add(int,int);
    add(add &p)
    {
        c=5+p.a+p.b;
    }
};
add :: add(int x,int y)
{
    a=x;
    b=y;
    c=a+b;
}
int main()
{
    clrscr();
    add p(5,20);
    add q(p);

    cout<<"\n\n*****-| for object of A |-*****\n"<<"\n";
    p.display();
    cout<<"\n\n*****-| for object of B |-*****\n"<<"\n";
    q.display();

    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

## Practical-19

❖ Write a cpp program of a constructing matrix objects.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>

class matrix
{
    int **p;
    int d1,d2;
public:
    matrix(int x,int y)
    {
        d1=x;
        d2=y;
        p=new int *[d1];
        for(int i=0;i<d1;i++)
        {
            p[i]=new int[d2];
        }
    }
    void getele(int i,int j,int val)
    {
        p[i][j]=val;
    }
    int &putele(int i,int j)
    {
        return p[i][j];
    }
};

int main()
{
    int m,n,i,j,value;
    clrscr();
```

```
cout<<"enter the size of matrix";
cin>>m;
cin>>n;

matrix a(m,n);

cout<<"\n enter element row by row : ";

for(i=0;i<m;i++)
    for(j=0;j<n;j++)
    {
        cin>>value;
        a.getele(i,j,value);
    }
    cout<<"\n";
for(i=0;i<m;i++)
{
    for(j=0;j<n;j++)
    {
        cout<<a.putele(i,j)<<" ";
    }
    cout<<"\n";
}
getch();
return 0;
}
```

**Practical-20**

❖ Write a cpp program of implementation of destructors.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>

int count=0;
class test
{
    public:
        test()
        {
            count++;
            cout<<"\n no of object created....."<<count;
        }
        ~test()
        {
            cout<<"\n no of object destroyed....."<<count;
            count--;
        }
};

int main()
{
    clrscr();

    cout<<"\n\n enter in main section.....\n";
    test t1,t2;
    {
        cout<<"\n\n enter in Block-2\n";
        test t3,t4;
    }
    {
        cout<<"\n\n Re-enter in Block-2\n";
        test t5;
```



```
    }  
    cout<<"\n\n Back inside the main Block\n";  
  
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-21

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of unary minus operator.

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class space
```

```
{
```

```
    int x,y,z;
```

```
    public:
```

```
    void getdata(int p,int q,int r)
```

```
    {
```

```
        x=p;
```

```
        y=q;
```

```
        z=r;
```

```
    }
```

```
    void display()
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout<<"\n A:"<<x<<endl;
```

```
        cout<<"\n B:"<<y<<endl;
```

```
        cout<<"\n C:"<<z<<endl;
```

```
    }
```

```
    void operator-();
```

```
};
```

```
void space :: operator-()
```

```
{
```

```
x=-x;
y=-y;
z=-z;
}
int main()
{
    clrscr();

    space r;
    r.getdata(10,5,-3);
    cout<<"\n\n Original value : "<<endl;
    r.display();

    -r;
    cout<<"\n\n After change : "<<endl;
    r.display();

    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

### Practical-22

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of binary plus (+) operator.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class complex
{
    int a,b;
public:
    complex()
```

```
{
}
complex(int x,int y)
{
    a=x;
    b=y;
}
complex operator+(complex);
void display()
{
    cout<<a<<" "<<b<<endl;
}
};
complex complex :: operator+ (complex c)
{
    complex temp;
    temp.a=a+c.a;
    temp.b=b+c.b;
    return(temp);
}
int main()
{
    clrscr();

    complex c1(10,5);
    complex c2(15,12);
    complex c3=c1+c2;

    cout<<"\n\n c1: ";
    c1.display();

    cout<<"\n\n c2: ";
    c2.display();

    cout<<"\n\n c3: ";
```

```
        c3.display();

        getch();
        return 0;
}
```

### Practical-23

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of overloading operators using friends function.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>

class vector
{
    int v[size];
    public:
    vector();
    vector(int *x);
    friend vector operator *(int a,vector b);
    friend vector operator *(vector b,int a);
    friend istream & operator >>(istream &,vector &);
    friend ostream & operator <<(ostream &,vector &);
};

vector :: vector()
{
    for(int i=0;i<size;i++)
        v[i]=0;
}

vector :: vector(int *x)
{
    for(int i=0;i<size;i++)
        v[i]=x[i];
}
```

```
}  
vector operator *(int a,vector b)  
{  
    vector c;  
    for(int i=0;i<size;i++)  
        c.v[i]=a*b.v[i];  
    return c;  
}  
vector operator *(vector b,int a)  
{  
    vector c;  
    for(int i=0;i<size;i++)  
        c.v[i]=b.v[i]*a;  
    return c;  
}  
istream & operator >>(istream &din,vector &b)  
{  
    for(int i=0;i<size;i++)  
        din>>b.v[i];  
    return(din);  
}  
ostream & operator <<(ostream &dout,vector &b)  
{  
    dout<<"c"<<b.v[0];  
    for(int i=1;i<size;i++)  
        dout<<","<<b.v[i];  
    dout<<",";  
    return(dout);  
}  
int x[size]={2,4,6};  
int main()  
{  
    clrscr();  
    vector m;  
    vector n=x;
```

```
cout<<"enter elements of vector m"<<"\n";
cin>>m;
cout<<"\n";
cout<<"m="<<m<<"\n";

vector p,q;

p=2*m;
q=n*2;

cout<<"\n";
cout<<"p="<<p<<"\n";
cout<<"q="<<q<<"\n";

return 0;
}
```

### Practical-24

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of mathematical operations on strings. {Overloads two operators + and <=}

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>
```

```
class string
{
    char *p;
    int len;
```

```
public:
string()
{
    len=0;
    p=0;
}
string(const char *s);
string(const string &s);
~string()
{
    delete p;
}
friend string operator +(const string &s,const string &t);
friend int operator <=(const string &s,const string &t);
friend void show(const string s);
};

string :: string(const char *s)
{
    len=strlen(s);
    p=new char[len+1];
    strcpy(p,s);
}

string :: string(const string &s)
{
    len=s.len;
    p=new char[len+1];
    strcpy(p,s.p);
}

string operator +(const string &s,const string &t)
{
    string temp;
    temp.len=s.len+t.len;
    temp.p=new char[temp.len+1];
    strcpy(temp.p,s.p);
    strcat(temp.p,t.p);
}
```

```
        return(temp);
    }
    int operator <=(const string &s,const string &t)
    {
        int m=strlen(s.p);
        int n=strlen(t.p);

        if(m<=n)
            return(1);
        else
            return(0);
    }
    void show(const string s)
    {
        cout<<s.p;
    }
    int main()
    {
        clrscr();

        string s1="New";
        string s2="York";
        string s3="Delhi";

        string t1,t2,t3;
        t1=s1;
        t2=s2;
        t3=s1+s3;

        cout<<"\n T1=";
        show(t1);
        cout<<"\n T2=";
        show(t2);
        cout<<"\n T3=";
```



```
show(t3);
cout<<"\n\n";

if(t1<=t3)
{
    show(t1);
    cout<<" Smaller Than ";
    show(t3);
    cout<<"\n";
}
else
{
    show(t3);
    cout<<" Smaller Than ";
    show(t1);
    cout<<"\n";
}
getch();
return 0;
}
```

### Practical-25

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of a single inheritance of public data member.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class B
{
    int a;
public:
    int b;
```

```
        void set_ab();
        int get_a();
        void show_a();
};
class D : public B
{
    int c;
public:
    void mul();
    void display();
};
void B :: set_ab()
{
    a=5;
    b=10;
}
int B :: get_a()
{
    return a;
}
void B :: show_a()
{
    cout<<"A="<<a<<"\n";
}
void D :: mul()
{
    c=b*get_a();
}
void D :: display()
{
    cout<<"A="<<get_a()<<"\n";
    cout<<"B="<<b<<"\n";
    cout<<"C="<<c<<"\n\n";
}
int main()
```

```
{  
    clrscr();  
  
    D d;  
  
    d.set_ab();  
    d.mul();  
    d.show_a();  
    d.display();  
  
    d.b=20;  
    d.mul();  
    d.display();  
  
    return 0;  
    getch();  
}
```

### Practical-26

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of a single inheritance of private data member.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class B  
{  
    int a;  
    public:  
    int b;
```

```
void get_ab();
int get_a();
void show_a();
};
class D : private B
{
    int c;
public:
    void mul(void);
    void display(void);
};
void B :: get_ab(void)
{
    cout<<"enter values for a and b : ";
    cin>>a>>b;
}
int B :: get_a()
{
    return a;
}
void B :: show_a()
{
    cout<<"A="<<a<<"\n";
}
void D :: mul()
{
    get_ab();
    c=b*get_a();
}
void D :: display()
{
    show_a();
    cout<<"B="<<b<<"\n"<<"C="<<c<<"\n\n";
}
int main()
```

```
{  
    clrscr();  
  
    D d;  
  
    d.mul();  
    d.display();  
  
    d.mul();  
    d.display();  
  
    return 0;  
    getch();  
}
```

### Practical-27

❖ Write a cpp program of multilevel inheritance.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>  
  
class student  
{  
    protected:  
        int roll_num;  
    public:  
        void get_num(int);  
}
```

```
void put_num(void);
};
void student :: get_num(int a)
{
    roll_num=a;
}
void student :: put_num()
{
    cout<<"Roll Number : "<<roll_num<<"\n";
}
class test : public student
{
    protected:
        float sub1;
        float sub2;
    public:
        void get_marks(float,float);
        void put_marks(void);
};
void test :: get_marks(float x,float y)
{
    sub1=x;
    sub2=y;
}
void test :: put_marks()
{
    cout<<"Marks in sub1 = "<<sub1<<"\n";
    cout<<"Marks in sub2 = "<<sub2<<"\n";
}
class result : public test
{
    float total;
    public:
        void display(void);
};
```

```
void result :: display(void)
{
    total=sub1+sub2;
    put_num();
    put_marks();
    cout<<"Total = "<<total<<"\n";
}
int main()
{
    clrscr();

    result student1;

    student1.get_num(40);

    student1.get_marks(75.0,59.5);

    student1.display();

    return 0;
}
```

### Practical-28

❖ Write a cpp program of multiple inheritances.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class M
{
    protected:
        int m;
    public:
        void get_m(int);
}
```

```
};  
class N  
{  
    protected:  
        int n;  
    public:  
        void get_n(int);  
};  
class P : public M, public N  
{  
    public:  
        void display(void);  
};  
void M :: get_m(int x)  
{  
    m=x;  
}  
void N :: get_n(int y)  
{  
    n=y;  
}  
void P :: display(void)  
{  
    cout<<"M = "<<m<<"\n";  
    cout<<"N = "<<n<<"\n";  
    cout<<"M*N = "<<m*n<<"\n";  
}  
int main()  
{  
    clrscr();  
  
    P p;  
  
    p.get_m(10);  
    p.get_n(15);
```



```
p.display();  
  
return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-28

❖ Write a cpp program of multiple inheritances.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>  
  
class M  
{  
    protected:  
        int m;  
    public:  
        void get_m(int);  
};  
class N  
{  
    protected:  
        int n;  
    public:  
        void get_n(int);  
};  
class P : public M,public N  
{  
    public:  
        void display(void);  
};  
void M :: get_m(int x)  
{  
    m=x;
```

```
}  
void N :: get_n(int y)  
{  
    n=y;  
}  
void P :: display(void)  
{  
    cout<<"M = "<<m<<"\n";  
    cout<<"N = "<<n<<"\n";  
    cout<<"M*N = "<<m*n<<"\n";  
}  
int main()  
{  
    clrscr();  
  
    P p;  
  
    p.get_m(10);  
    p.get_n(15);  
    p.display();  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-29

❖ Write a cpp program of hybrid inheritance.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class student  
{  
    protected:
```

```
    int roll_num;
public:
    void get_num(int a)
    {
        roll_num=a;
    }
    void put_num(void)
    {
        cout<<"Roll No:"<<roll_num<<"\n";
    }
};
class test : public student
{
    protected:
        float part1,part2;
    public:
        void get_marks(float x,float y)
        {
            part1=x;
            part2=y;
        }
        void put_marks(void)
        {
            cout<<"Marks obtained: "<<"\n";
            cout<<"part1= "<<part1<<"\n";
            cout<<"part2= "<<part2<<"\n";
        }
};
class sports
{
    protected:
        float score;
    public:
        void get_score(float s)
        {
```

```
        score=s;
    }
    void put_score(void)
    {
        cout<<"Sports wt= "<<score<<"\n\n";
    }
};
class result : public test,public sports
{
    float total;
public:
    void display(void);
};
void result :: display(void)
{
    total=part1+part2+score;

    put_num();
    put_marks();
    put_score();

    cout<<"Total Score= "<<total<<"\n";
}
int main()
{
    clrscr();

    result student1;

    student1.get_num(40);
    student1.get_marks(27.5,33.0);
    student1.get_score(6.0);
    student1.display();

    return 0;
}
```

```
}
```

### Practical-30

❖ Write a cpp program of virtual base class.

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class student
```

```
{
```

```
    protected:
```

```
        int roll_num;
```

```
    public:
```

```
        void get_num(int a)
```

```
        {
```

```
            roll_num=a;
```

```
        }
```

```
        void put_num(void)
```

```
        {
```

```
            cout<<"Roll No: "<<roll_num<<"\n";
```

```
        }
```

```
};
```

```
class test : virtual public student
```

```
{
```

```
    protected:
```

```
        float part1,part2;
```

```
    public:
```

```
        void get_marks(float x,float y)
```

```
        {
```

```
            part1=x;
```

```
            part2=y;
```

```
        }
```

```
        void put_marks(void)
```

```
{
    cout<<"Marks obtained: "<<"\n";
    cout<<"part1= "<<part1<<"\n";
    cout<<"part2= "<<part2<<"\n";
}
};
class sports : public virtual student
{
    protected:
        float score;
    public:
        void get_score(float s)
        {
            score=s;
        }
        void put_score(void)
        {
            cout<<"Sports wt= "<<score<<"\n\n";
        }
};
class result : public test,public sports
{
    float total;
    public:
        void display(void);
};
void result :: display(void)
{
    total=part1+part2+score;

    put_num();
    put_marks();
    put_score();

    cout<<"Total Score= "<<total<<"\n";
```

```
}  
int main()  
{  
    clrscr();  
  
    result student1;  
  
    student1.get_num(40);  
    student1.get_marks(30.5,25.5);  
    student1.get_score(7.0);  
    student1.display();  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-31

❖ Write a cpp program in which use constructors in derived class.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class alpha  
{  
    int x;  
    public:  
    alpha(int i)
```

```
{
    x=i;
}
void show_x(void)
{
    cout<<"X="<<x<<"\n";
}
};
class beta
{
    float y;
public:
    beta(float j)
    {
        y=j;
    }
    void show_y(void)
    {
        cout<<"Y="<<y<<"\n";
    }
};
class gama : public beta,public alpha
{
    int m,n;
public:
    gama(int a,float b,int c,int d):alpha(a),beta(b)
    {
        m=c;
        n=d;
    }
    void show_mn(void)
    {
        cout<<"M="<<m<<"\n";
        cout<<"N="<<n<<"\n";
    }
}
```



```
};  
int main()  
{  
    clrscr();  
  
    gama g(15,12.25,7,25);  
    cout<<"\n";  
  
    g.show_x();  
    g.show_y();  
    g.show_mn();  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-32

❖ Write a cpp program of initialization list in constructors.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class alpha  
{  
    int x;  
    public:  
    alpha(int i)  
    {
```

```
        x=i;
        cout<<"\n alpha constructor";
    }
    void show_alpha(void)
    {
        cout<<"X="<<x<<"\n";
    }
};
class beta
{
    float p,q;
    public:
    beta(float a,float b):p(a),q(b+p)
    {
        cout<<"\n beta constructor";
    }
    void show_beta(void)
    {
        cout<<"P="<<p<<"\n";
        cout<<"Q="<<q<<"\n";
    }
};
class gama : public beta,public alpha
{
    int m,n;
    public:
    gama(int a,int b,float c):alpha(a*2),beta(c,c),m(a)
    {
        n=b;
        cout<<"\n gama constructor";
    }
    void show_gama(void)
    {
        cout<<"M="<<m<<"\n";
        cout<<"N="<<n<<"\n";
    }
};
```

```
    }  
};  
int main()  
{  
    gama g(2,4,2.5);  
  
    clrscr();  
  
    cout<<"\n\n Display member values"<<"\n\n";  
  
    g.show_alpha();  
    g.show_beta();  
    g.show_gama();  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-33

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of pointers to objects.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class item  
{  
    int code;  
    float price;  
    public:
```

```
void getdata(int a,float b)
{
    code=a;
    price=b;
}
void show(void)
{
    cout<<"code :"<<code<<"\n";
    cout<<"price :"<<price<<"\n";
}
};
const int size=2;

int main()
{
    clrscr();
    item *p=new item[size];
    item *d=p;
    int x,i;
    float y;

    for(i=0;i<size;i++)
    {
        cout<<"Input code and price for item "<<i+1<<" ";
        cin>>x>>y;
        p->getdata(x,y);
        p++;
    }
    for(i=0;i<size;i++)
    {
        cout<<"\n Item :"<<i+1<<"\n";
        d->show();
        d++;
    }
}
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

### Practical-34

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of array of pointer to objects.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>

class city
{
    protected:
        char *name;
        int len;
    public:
        city()
        {
            len=0;
            name=new char[len+1];
        }
        void getname(void)
        {
            char *s;
            s=new char[30];

            cout<<"\nenter city name : ";
            cin>>s;
            len=strlen(s);
            name=new char[len+1];
            strcpy(name,s);
        }
}
```

```
void printname(void)
{
    cout<<name<<"\n";
}

};

int main()
{
    city *cptr[10];
    int n=1;
    int option;
    clrscr();

    do
    {
        cptr[n]=new city;
        cptr[n]->getname();
        n++;
        cout<<"Do you want to enter one more name !\n";
        cout<<"(enter 1 for yes 0 for no):";
        cin>>option;
    }
    while(option);

    cout<<"\n\n";
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        cptr[i]->printname();
    }

    return 0;
}
```

### Practical-35

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of this pointer.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>

class person
{
    char name[20];
    float age;
public:
    person(char *s,float a)
    {
        strcpy(name,s);
        age=a;
    }
    person & person :: greater(person &x)
    {
        if(x.age>=age)
            return x;
        else
            return *this;
    }
    void display(void)
    {
        cout<<"Name : "<<name<<"\n";
        cout<<"Age : "<<age<<"\n";
    }
};

int main()
{
    person p1("Divya",37.50);
    person p2("Ahemdabad",29.0);
    person p3("Deepu",40.25);
```

```
clrscr();

person p=p1.greater(p3);

cout<<"\nElder person is :\n";
p.display();

p=p1.greater(p2);

cout<<"\nElder person is :\n";
p.display();

return 0;
}
```

### Practical-36

❖ Write a cpp program for implementation of virtual function.

```
#include<conio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
class base
{
    public:
    void display()
    {
```



```
        cout<<"\n Display base ";
    }
    virtual void show()
    {
        cout<<"\n Show base ";
    }
};
class derived : public base
{
    public:
    void display()
    {
        cout<<"\n Display derived ";
    }
    void show()
    {
        cout<<"\n Show derived ";
    }
};
int main()
{
    clrscr();
    base b;
    derived d;
    base *bptr;

    cout<<"\n Bptr points to derived \n ";
    bptr=&b;
    bptr->display();
    bptr->show();

    cout<<"\n\n Bptr points to derived \n";
    bptr=&d;
    bptr->display();
    bptr->show();
}
```

```
    return 0;  
}
```

### Practical-37

❖ Write a cpp program which explains a concept of runtime polymorphism.

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>  
#include<string.h>  
  
class media  
{  
    protected:  
        char title[50];  
        float price;  
    public:  
        media(char *s,float a)  
        {  
            strcpy(title,s);  
            price=a;  
        }  
        virtual void display()  
        {  
        }  
};  
class book : public media  
{  
    int pages;  
    public:  
        book(char *s,float a,int p) : media(s,a)  
        {
```

```
        pages=p;
    }
    void display();
};
class tape : public media
{
    float time;
public:
    tape(char *s,float a,float t) : media(s,a)
    {
        time=t;
    }
    void display();
};
void book :: display()
{
    cout<<"\n Title : "<<title;
    cout<<"\n Pages : "<<pages;
    cout<<"\n Price : "<<price;
}
void tape :: display()
{
    cout<<"\n Title : "<<title;
    cout<<"\n Play time : "<<time<<"mins";
    cout<<"\n Price : "<<price;
}
int main()
{
    clrscr();

    char *title=new char[30];
    float price,time;
    int pages;

    cout<<"\nEnter book details \n";
```

```
    cout<<"Title :";
    cin>>title;
    cout<<"Price :";
    cin>>price;
    cout<<"Pages :";
    cin>>pages;

    book book1(title,price,pages);

    cout<<"\nEnter book details \n";
    cout<<"Title :";
    cin>>title;
    cout<<"Price :";
    cin>>price;
    cout<<"Play time (mins):";
    cin>>time;

    tape tape1(title,price,time);

    media *list[2];
    list[0]=&book1;
    list[1]=&tape1;

    cout<<"\nMedia Details \n";

    cout<<"\n.....Book.....\n";
    list[0]->display();

    cout<<"\n\n.....Tape.....\n";
    list[1]->display();

    return 0;
}
```