

①

Topic

Date

INT105

Name: Rohan Kumar Sacha

Roll No: RM2041901

Reg No: 12011878

SET-A

Q1. Create 5 objects of class Product, input its product code, name and quantity and write into the FILE. Later, display the data of all objects by reading from the FILE.

Solution =

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <fstream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class Product
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    string name, code;
```

```
    long int quantity;
```

```
    char c;
```

```
    void get();
```

```
{
```

```
    fflush(stdin);
```

```
    cout << "Enter product name: ";
```

(3)

Topic _____

Date _____

```

getline (cin, name);
cout << "Enter product code: ";
getline (cin, code);
cout << "Enter quantity: ";
cin >> quantity;
c = '\n';

```

}

```

void display()

```

{

```

cout << "\n Product name: " << name << endl;
cout << " Product code: " << code << endl;
cout << " Product quantity: " << quantity << endl;

```

}

};

```

int main()

```

{

```

int n;

```

```

cout << "Enter number of products: ";

```

```

cin >> n;

```

```

Product * ptr = new Product[n];

```

```

Product e;

```

```

ofstream file;

```

```

file.open("productdetails.txt", ios::out);

```

```

for (int i=0; i<n; i++)

```

{

(8)

Topic _____

Date _____

```

    cout << "Product " << (it1) << endl;
    ptr[i].get();
    file.write((char*)&ptr[i], sizeof(ptr[i]));
}

file.close();
file.open("productDetails.txt", ios::in);
file.seekg(0);
file.read((char*)&e, sizeof(e));
cout << "\n Displaying details " << endl;
while (file.get() != 0)
{
    e.display();
    file.read((char*)&e, sizeof(e));
}

file.close();
return 0;
}

```

Q2. Choose data members for class Car to define its properties. Create 2 objects of class Car and overload the operators 'greater than' > to compare both the objects concerning their data members.

Solution =

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

```

```

class Car

```

(4)

Topic

Date

{

public :

float horse-power, mileage;

Car c)

{

cout << "Enter mileage of the car : " ;

cin >> mileage ;

cout << "Enter horse power of the car : " ;

cin >> horse-power ;

}

Car operator > (Car c)

{

if (mileage > c.mileage)

{

cout << "Mileage of car 1 is more" << endl ;

}

else if (mileage == c.mileage)

{

cout << "Both cars have equal mileage" << endl ;

}

else

{

cout << "Mileage of car 2 is more" << endl ;

}

if (horse-power > c.horse-power)

{

5

Topic _____

Date _____

```

    cout << "Horse power of car 1 is more" << endl;
}

```

```

else if (horse-power == c.horse-power)
{

```

```

    cout << "Both cars have same horse power" << endl;
}

```

```

}

```

```

{

```

```

    cout << "Horse power of car 2 is more" << endl;
}

```

```

}

```

```

}

```

```

} ;

```

```

int main()

```

```

{

```

```

    cout << "Car 1" << endl;

```

```

    Car c1;

```

```

    cout << "Car 2" << endl;

```

```

    Car c2;

```

```

    cout << "\n";

```

```

    c1 > c2 ;

```

```

    return 0;

```

```

}

```

Q3. What is the difference between Virtual Function and Pure Virtual Function?

(6)

Topic _____

Date _____

Is it always mandatory to implement or define all the pure virtual function of the base class into derived class? Justify your answer.

Solution =

Virtual function

- A virtual function is a member function of base class which can be redefined by derived class.

- Classes having virtual functions are not abstract.

- Syntax:

```
virtual <func-type> <func-name> ( )
```

```
{
```

```
    // code
```

```
}
```

- Definition is given in base class.
- Base class having virtual function can be instantiated i.e. its object can be made.

- If derived class do not redefine virtual function of base class, then it does not affect compilation.

- All derived class may or may not redefine virtual function of base class

Pure virtual function

A pure virtual function is a member function of base class whose only declaration is provided in base class and should be defined class.

Base class containing pure virtual function becomes abstract.

Syntax:

```
virtual <func-type> <func-name> ( ) = 0;
```

No definition is given in base class.

Base class having pure virtual function becomes abstract i.e. it cannot be instantiated.

If derived class do not redefine pure virtual function of base class, then no compilation error but derived class also becomes abstract just like the base class.

All derived class must redefine pure virtual function of base class otherwise derived class also becomes abstract like base

7

Topic _____

Date _____

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class Base
```

```
{
```

```
protected:
```

```
    string name, rollno;
```

```
public:
```

```
    virtual void get() = 0;
```

```
};
```

```
class Derived1: public Base
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    void get()
```

```
{
```

```
        cout << "Enter name: ";
```

```
        getline (cin, name);
```

```
        cout << "Enter roll no: ";
```

```
        getline (cin, rollno);
```

```
    }
```

```
    void display ()
```

```
{
```

```
        cout << "The name is" << name << endl;
```

```
        cout << "The roll no is " << rollno << endl;
```

```

    }
} ;

class Derived2 : public Base
{
public:
    void display()
    {
        cout << "The name is " << name << endl;
        cout << "The roll no is " << rollno << endl;
    }
} ;
} ;

```

```

int main()
{
    Derived1 ob1;
    ob1.get();
    ob1.display();
    Derived2 ob2; // The below lines will show an error, we need to redefine get function
    ob2.get();
    ob2.display();
    return 0;
}

```

Q4. Write a programme to demonstrate the Dynamic Memory Allocation with some

(9)

Topic _____

Date _____

real-time example. Also, mention the possible ways of initializing and deallocating memory from dynamically created objects of the class.

Solution =

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class Employee

{

string name;

long long int contact;

public:

void get()

{

flush(stdin);

cout << "Enter name: ";

getline(cin, name);

cout << "Enter contact number: ";

cin >> contact;

}

void display()

{

cout << "In The name is " << name << endl;

cout << "The contact number is " << contact << endl;

}

};

```
int main()
{
    int n;
    cout << "Enter number of employees: ";
    cin >> n;
    Employee * p = new Employee[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        cout << "\n Employee " << (i+1) << endl;
        p[i].get();
    }

    cout << "\n Displaying details " << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        p[i].display();
    }

    delete[] p;
    return 0;
}
```

```

/*
INT105
CA3
Name: Rohan Kumar Saini
Roll No: RM2041A01
Reg No: 12011878
Question1
*/
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

class Product
{
public:
    string name, code;
    long int quantity;
    char c;
    void get()
    {
        fflush(stdin);
        cout << "Enter product name: ";
        getline(cin, name);
        cout << "Enter product code: ";
        getline(cin, code);
        cout << "Enter quantity: ";
        cin >> quantity;
        c = '\n';
    }
    void display()
    {
        cout << "\nProduct name: " << name << endl;
        cout << "Product code: " << code << endl;
        cout << "Product quantity: " << quantity << endl;
    }
};

int main()
{
    int n;
    cout << "Enter number of products: ";
    cin >> n;
    Product *ptr = new Product[n];
    Product e;
    fstream file;
    file.open("productDetails.txt", ios::out);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        cout << "Product " << (i + 1) << endl;
    }
}

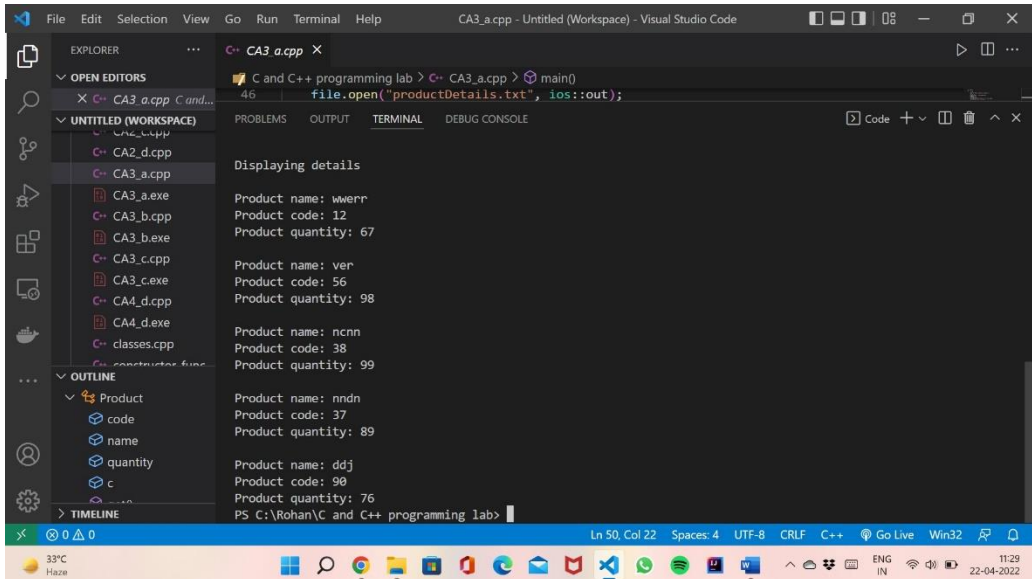
```

```

        ptr[i].get();
        file.write((char *)&ptr[i], sizeof(ptr[i]));
    }
    file.close();
    file.open("productDetails.txt", ios::in);
    file.seekg(0);
    file.read((char *)&e, sizeof(e));
    cout << "\nDisplaying details" << endl;
    while (file.eof() == 0)
    {
        e.display();
        file.read((char *)&e, sizeof(e));
    }
    file.close();
    return 0;
}

```

Visual Studio Code interface showing the execution of a C++ program. The Explorer panel on the left displays the project structure, including files like CA2_d.cpp, CA3_a.cpp, CA3_a.exe, CA3_b.cpp, CA3_b.exe, CA3_c.cpp, CA3_c.exe, CA4_d.cpp, CA4_d.exe, and classes.cpp. The Outline panel shows the 'Product' class with attributes 'code', 'name', 'quantity', and 'c'. The Terminal panel shows the command prompt output, indicating the program is running and prompting for the number of products (5). The main output shows the program displaying details for five products: Product 1 (name: wverr, code: 12, quantity: 67), Product 2 (name: ver, code: 56, quantity: 98), Product 3 (name: ncnn, code: 38, quantity: 99), Product 4 (name: nndn, code: 37, quantity: 89), and Product 5 (name: ddj, code: 90, quantity: 76). The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 50, Col 22', 'Spaces: 4', 'UTF-8', 'CRLF', 'C++', 'Go Live', 'Win32', and the system clock shows '11:28 22-04-2022'.



```
/*
INT105
CA3
Name: Rohan Kumar Saini
Roll No: RM2041A01
Reg No: 12011878
Question2
*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Car
{
public:
    float horse_power, mileage;
    Car()
    {
        cout << "Enter mileage of the car: ";
        cin >> mileage;
        cout << "Enter horse power of the car: ";
        cin >> horse_power;
    }
    Car operator>(Car c)
    {
        if (mileage > c.mileage)
        {
            cout << "Mileage of car 1 is more" << endl;
        }
        else if (mileage == c.mileage)
        {
            cout << "Both cars have equal mileage" << endl;
        }
    }
};
```

```

        else
        {
            cout << "Mileage of car 2 is more" << endl;
        }
        if (horse_power > c.horse_power)
        {
            cout << "Horse power of car 1 is more" << endl;
        }
        else if (horse_power == c.horse_power)
        {
            cout << "Both cars have same horse power" << endl;
        }
        else
        {
            cout << "Horse power of car 2 is more" << endl;
        }
    }
};

int main()
{
    cout << "Car 1" << endl;
    Car c1;
    cout << "Car 2" << endl;
    Car c2;
    cout << "\n";
    c1 > c2;
    return 0;
}

```

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with the following details:

- Explorer Panel:** Lists files in the workspace, including CA2_d.cpp, CA3_a.cpp, CA3_b.cpp, CA3_c.cpp, CA3_d.cpp, CA4_d.cpp, CA4_d.exe, CA4_d.cpp, and CA4_d.exe.
- Outline Panel:** Shows the class hierarchy with Car, horse_power, mileage, Car(), operator>(Car), and main().
- Terminal Panel:** Displays the command prompt output:


```

PS C:\Rohan\C and C++ programming lab> cd "c:\Rohan\C and C++ programming lab\" ; if ($?) { g++ CA3_b.cpp -o CA3_b } ; if ($?) { .\CA3_b }
Car 1
Enter mileage of the car: 55
Enter horse power of the car: 555
Car 2
Enter mileage of the car: 50
Enter horse power of the car: 560

Mileage of car 1 is more
Horse power of car 2 is more
PS C:\Rohan\C and C++ programming lab>

```

```

/*
INT105
CA3
Name: Rohan Kumar Saini
Roll No: RM2041A01
Reg No: 12011878
Question3
*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Base
{
protected:
    string name, rollno;

public:
    virtual void get() = 0;
};

class Derived1 : public Base
{
public:
    void get()
    {
        cout << "Enter name: ";
        getline(cin, name);
        cout << "Enter roll no: ";
        getline(cin, rollno);
    }
    void display()
    {
        cout << "\nThe name is " << name<<endl;
        cout << "The roll no is " << rollno<<endl;
    }
};

class Derived2 : public Base
{
public:
    void display()
    {
        cout << "The name is " << name<<endl;
        cout << "The roll no is" << rollno<<endl;
    }
};

int main()
{

```

```

Derived1 ob1;
ob1.get();
ob1.display();
Derived2 ob2;    //The below lines will show an error, we need
to redefine get function
ob2.get();
ob2.display();
return 0;
}

```

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a workspace named 'CA3_c.cpp - Untitled (Workspace)'. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows a project structure with files like CA2_d.cpp, CA3_a.cpp, CA3_b.cpp, CA3_c.cpp, CA3_c.exe, CA4_d.cpp, and CA4_d.exe. The main editor area shows the content of 'CA3_c.cpp', which includes a C++ program with a base class 'Base' and a derived class 'Derived2'. The terminal window at the bottom displays the output of a g++ compilation command, showing several errors: 'cannot declare variable 'ob2' to be of abstract type 'Derived2'', 'because the following virtual functions are pure within 'Derived2'', and 'virtual void get() = 0;'. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current line is 11, column 1, with 4 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, and C++ language.

```

/*
INT105
CA3
Name: Rohan Kumar Saini
Roll No: RM2041A01
Reg No: 12011878
Question4
*/
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Employee
{
    string name;
    long long int contact;

public:
    void get()
    {
        fflush(stdin);
        cout << "Enter name: ";
    }
}

```



```

        getline(cin, name);
        cout << "Enter contact number: ";
        cin >> contact;
    }
    void display()
    {
        cout << "\nThe name is " << name << endl;
        cout << "The contact number is " << contact << endl;
    }
};

int main()
{
    int n;
    cout << "Enter number of employees: ";
    cin >> n;
    Employee *p = new Employee[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        cout<<"\nEmployee "<<(i+1)<<endl;
        p[i].get();
    }
    cout<<"\nDisplaying details"<<endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    {
        p[i].display();
    }
    delete[] p;
    return 0;
}

```

Visual Studio Code interface showing the execution of a C++ program. The Explorer panel on the left displays the project structure, including files like CA2.d.cpp, CA3.a.cpp, CA3.a.exe, CA3.b.cpp, CA3.b.exe, CA3.c.cpp, CA3.c.exe, CA4.d.cpp, and CA4.d.exe. The Outline panel shows the class Employee with methods name, contact, get(), and display(), and the main() function. The Terminal panel shows the command prompt output, including the command to compile and run the program, and the user input for the number of employees (2), names (Mohan, Sohan), and contact numbers (456777, 2345). The output shows the program displaying details for each employee.