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Experiment - 1

1) write a c++ code to declare a class student having data members as roll no and name accept and display data for single student

ans) ~~#include <iostream>~~

using namespace std;

class student

{ int roll-no,

string name;

public:

void accept()

{ cout << "enter the student name & roll no:";

cin >> "name" >> "roll-no"; }

void disp()

{ cout << "student name:" << name;

cout << "\n student roll-no :" << roll-no; }

int main()

{ student s1;

s1.accept();

s1.disp();

return 0; }

2) write a c++ code to create a class book having data members as book name, book price, & book id. Accept the data for 2 books & display the name of the book having greater prices.

~~ans) #include <iostream>~~

using namespace std;

class class_book

{ string book_name,

int book_id;

public:

int book_price;

```
void accept()
```

```
{
```

```
cout << "enter the book name, price & id :";
```

```
cin >> book_name >> book_price >> book_id; }
```

```
void disp()
```

```
{ cout << "\n book name: " << book_name;
```

```
cout << "\n book price: " << book_price;
```

```
cout << "\n book ID: " << book_id; }
```

```
int main()
```

```
{ class_book B1, B2;
```

```
B1.accept();
```

```
B2.accept();
```

```
if(B1.book_price > B2.book_price)
```

```
{ B1.disp(); }
```

```
else { B2.disp(); }
```

```
return 0; }
```

Q) write a C++ program to declare a class time having data members as H, M and S. Accept data for one object and display total time in seconds.

Ans) ~~#include <iostream>~~

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class time
```

```
{ int H, M, S;
```

```
public:
```

```
void accept()
```

```
{ cout << "enter the time in hours, minutes & seconds:";
```

```
cin >> H >> M >> S; }
```

```
void calculate()
```

```
{ H = H * 3600;
```

```
M = M * 60;
```

$$S = S + H + M; \beta$$

void disp()

{ cout << "total time in seconds = " << S; $\beta\beta$

int main()

{ Time T1;

T1.accept(); T1.calculate();

T1.disp();

return 0; β

Q
/ / /

Experiment - 2

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Ques) WAP to declare a 'city' having data members as name & population. Accept this data for 5 cities & display name of city having highest population.

Ans) #include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class city

{ public:

 string name;

 int population;

 void accept()

{

 cout << "enter city name:";

 cin >> city;

 cout << "enter city population:";

 cin >> population; }

 void disp()

{ cout << "city having highest population:" << name; }

int main()

{ city c[5];

 int i, max;

 for(i=0; i<5; i++)

{ ~~c[i].accept~~ c[i].accept(); }

 max = c[0].population;

 for = (i=0; i<5; i++)

{ if(c[i].population > max)

{ max = i; }

 c[max].disp();

 return 0; }

2) WAP to declare a class 'account' having data members as account & balance. Accept ~~this~~ data for 10 accounts & give interest of 10% where balance is equal or greater than 5000 & display them.

ans) #include <iostream>

class account

{ public:

int acc_no;

float balance;

void accept()

{ cout << "enter account number:";

cin >> "acc_no";

cout << "enter account balance:";

cin >> "balance"; }

void disp()

{ cout << "\n account number:" << acc_no;

cout << "\n account balance:" << balance; }

int main()

{ account A[10];

int i;

for (i=0; i<10; i++)

{ A[i].accept(); }

for (i=0; i<10; i++)

{ if (A[i].balance >= 5000)

{ A[i].balance = A[i].balance + (0.1 * A[i]); }

A[i].balance();

A[i].disp(); }

return 0; }

Q) WAP to declare a class 'staff' having data members as name & post. Accept this data for 5 staff and display name of staff who take "HOD".

ans) #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class staff
{ string name;
public:
string post;
void accept()
{ cout << "enter the staff name: ";
cin.getline(cin, name);
cout << "enter the staff post: ";
getline(cin, post); }
void disp()
{ cout << "\n staff name: " << name;
cout << "\n staff post: " << post; }
int main()
{ staff s[5];
int i;
for(i=0; i<5; i++)
{ s[i].accept(); }
for(i=0; i<5; i++)
{ if (s[i].post == "HOD")
{ s[i].disp(); } }
return 0; }

Experiment 3

1) WAP to declare a class 'book' containing data members as book title, author name & price. Accept & display the information for one object using a pointer to that object.

ans) #include <iostream>

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class book
```

```
{ string booktitle;
```

```
string authorname;
```

```
int price;
```

```
public:
```

```
void accept()
```

```
{ cout << "enter book title:";
```

```
getline ( cin, booktitle );
```

```
cout << "enter author name:";
```

```
getline ( cin, authorname );
```

```
cout << "enter book price:";
```

```
cin >> price; }
```

```
void disp()
```

```
{ cout << "Book title:" << booktitle;
```

```
cout << "Author name:" << authorname;
```

```
cout << "\n book price:" << price; } }
```

```
int main()
```

```
{ book *B1;
```

```
book * p;
```

```
p = &B1
```

```
p->accept();
```

```
p->disp();
```

```
return 0;
```

2) WAP to declare a class 'student' having

ans) `#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class student
{ int roll_no;
float percentage;
public:
void accept()
{ cout << "enter the student roll no : ";
cin >> roll_no;
cout << "enter student percentage : ";
cin >> percentage;
}
void disp()
{ this -> accept();
cout << "\n roll no. of the student : " << roll_no;
cout << "\n percentage of the student : " << percentage;
}
int main()
{ student s1;
s1 . disp();
return 0;`

3) WAP to demonstrate the use of nested class?

ans) `#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class student
{ private:
string name;
int roll_no;
public:`

void input student details()

```
{ cout << "enter student's name:";  
getline(cin, name);  
cout << "enter student's roll number:";  
cin >> roll-no;
```

}

void display student details()

```
{ cout << "\nstudent name: " << name << endl;  
cout << "\nstudent roll-no: " << roll-no << endl;
```

}

class marks

d. private:

int science;

int english;

public:

void input marks()

```
{ cout << "enter marks in science:";  
cin >> science;
```

cout << "enter marks in english:";

cin >> english;

3

~~void display marks()~~

```
{ cout << "marks in science: " << science << endl;
```

~~cout << "marks in english: " << english << endl;~~

3

3;

b.

int main()

{ student s1;

student :: marks M1;

s1.input student details();

M1.input marks();

S1 . display student details ();
M1 . display marks ();
return 0;

Qn

expt - 4

- Q) write a c++ program to solve the following problem statement & show output:

 - i) swap 2 numbers from same class using object as functions & write swap functions as member functions.

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class num {
public:
    int n1, n2;
    void accept();
    void display();
    void swap();
};

void num::accept() {
    cout << "enter first number: " << endl;
    cin >> n1;
    cout << "enter second number: " << endl;
    cin >> n2;
}

void num::display() {
    cout << "Num1.: " << n1 << endl;
    cout << "Num 2. " << n2 << endl;
}

void num::swap() {
    int temp = n1; n1 = n2; n2 = temp;
    cout << "swapped: \n first number: " << n1 << "\n"
        "second number: " << n2;
}

```

higher;
int main () {
 nu.accept ();
 nu.display ();
 nu.swap (nu);
 return 0; }

enter first number:

5

enter second number

9

h. u n l : 5

bulm 2 : 9

swapped

first number : 9
second number : 5

2) Swap 2 numbers from same class using concept of friend function.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class num {
public: int n1, n2;
void accept() {
    cout << "enter first number: " << endl;
    cin >> n1;
    cout << "enter second number: " << endl;
    cin >> n2;
}
void display() {
    cout << "num1: " << n1 << endl << "num2: " << n2;
}
void swap(num) {
    int temp = n1;
    n1 = n2;
    n2 = temp;
}
}
```

```
int main() {
    num a;
    a.accept();
    a.display();
    swap(a);
    return 0;
}
```

O/P

enter first number
5
enter second number
9
num1: 5
num2: 9
Swapped
first: 9
Second: 5

3) swap 2 numbers from different class using friend function.

ans) #include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class num1 {

public: int n1;

void accept() {

cout << "enter first number : " << endl;

cin >> n1; }

void display() { cout << "num1 : " << n1 << endl; }

} h u l ;

class num 2 {

public: int n2;

void accept() {

cout << "enter second number : " << endl;

cin >> n2; }

void display() { cout << "num2 : " << n2 << endl; }

} h u . 2 ;

void swap (num1, num2) {

int temp = n1.n1;

n1.n1 = n2.n2;

n2.n2 = temp;

cout << "Swapped : \n first : " << n1.n1 << "\n second : "

<< n2.n2 << endl;

}

int main() {

h u l . accept();

h u 2 . accept();

h u l . display();

h u 2 . display();

swap (h u l , h u 2);

return 0;

O/P: enter first number

5

enter second number

9

num1 = 5

num2 = 9

swapped :

first : 9

Second : 5

4) Create 2 classes result 1 & result 2 which stores the marks of students read the value of marks for the class objects & avg compute avg.

```
ans) #include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class result 1 {
public:
    int r1;
    void accept() {
        cout << "enter first result : " << endl;
        cin >> r1;
    }
    class result 2 {
public:
    int r2;
    void accept() {
        cout << "enter second result : " << endl;
        cin >> r2;
    }
    float avg(result 1, result 2) {
        return (result 1.r1 + result 2.r2) / 2;
    }
};

int main() {
    res1.accept();
    res2.accept();
    float avg = avg(res1, res2);
    cout << "average : " << avg;
    return 0;
}
```

o/p
enter first result :
95



enter second result:

99

average : 97

5) Find the greatest number among 2 numbers from 2 different classes using friend function.

ans) #include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class num1 {

public: int n1;

void accept() {

cout << "enter first number: " << endl;

cin >> n1; }

class num2 {

public: int n2;

void accept() {

cout << "enter second number: " << endl;

cin >> n2; }

} num2;

int gnum(int n1, int n2) { return (n1 > n2 ? n1 : n2); }

int main() {

num1::accept();

num2::accept();

int g = gnum(num1::n1, num2::n2);

cout << "greatest: " << g << endl;

return 0;

}

(Ans O/P) output

enter first number:

5

enter second number:

9

greatest: 9

Q
11/11

Expt - 5

Q.1) WAP to find the sum of numbers between 1 to n using a constructor where the value of n will be passed to the constructor
ans) code:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class sum {
    int h, sum;
    int total;
public:
    sum() { // 1. Default constructor
        cout << "n = 0, that's why total = 0";
        total = 0;
        cout << "Default constructor called" << endl;
    }
    sum(int num) {
        h = num;
        total = (h * (h + 1)) / 2;
        cout << "parameterized constructor called" << endl;
    }
    sum(const sum & s) {
        h = s.h;
        total = s.total;
        cout << "copy constructor called" << endl;
    }
    void display() {
public:
    sum(int num)
    {
        h = num;
        sum = 0
    }
}
```

```

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    sum += i;
}
cout << "sum = " << sum;
}

int main ()
{
    sum s(10);
    return 0;
}

```

Q) WAP to declare a class 'student' having data members as name & percentage write a constructor to initialize the data members. Accept & display data for one student

Ans) #include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

class student

{

private:

string name;

float percentage;

public:

student (string n, float p)

{

name = n;

percentage = p;

cout << "Name:";

getline (cin, name);

cout << "percentage:";

cin >> percentage;

```
void display()
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "student name: " << name << endl;
```

```
    cout << "student percentage: " << percentage << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
};
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    student s1("sarthak", 92.0)
```

```
s1.display()
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

3) Define a class 'college' members variables as roll_no, name, course, wAP using constructor with default value as "computer engineering" for course Accept this data for two object of class & display the data.

ans) #include <iostream>

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class college
```

```
{
```

```
private:
```

~~string course_name, stud_name;~~~~int roll_no;~~

```
public:
```

```
college()
```

```
{
```

roll_no = 73;

stud_name = "sarthak";

course_name = "CSE";

```
}
```

void display()

{

cout << "Roll no: " << roll_no << endl;

cout << "student name: " << stud_name << endl;

cout << "course name: " << course_name << endl;

3

};

int main()

{

college c1;

c1.display();

return 0;

4) WAP to demonstrate constructor overloading.

ans) ~~#include <iostream>~~

using namespace std;

class rectangle

{

int l, b;

public:

rectangle()

{

~~l = 2;~~

~~b = 5;~~

3

rectangle (int x)

{

~~l = x;~~

~~b = x;~~

3

rectangle (int x, int y)

{

$l = u;$
 $b = y;$

rectangle (rectangle & r);

$l = r3.l;$
 $b = r3.b;$

void calculate ()

{

cout << "the area is : " << (l * b) << endl;

}

};

int main()

{

rectangle r1;

r1.calculate();

rectangle r2 (3);

r2.calculate();

rectangle r3 (6, 6);

r3.calculate();

rectangle r4 (r3);

r4.calculate();

return 0;

}

Qn
111

Q) a) WAP to implement multi level inheritance assume suitable data.

ans) #include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

class person

{

protected;

int age;

string name;

}

class student : public person

{

private :

int roll_no;

public :

void accept()

{

cout << "enter your name: ";

cin >> name;

cout << "enter your age: ";

cin >> age;

cout << "enter your roll no: ";

cin >> roll_no;

}

void display()

{

cout << "name: \n" << name;

cout << "Age: \n" << age;

cout << "roll no: \n" << roll_no;

}

Q:

```
int main()
{
    Student s1;
    s1.accept();
    s1.display();
    return 0;
}
```

Q 2) write a program to implement multiple classes
assume suitable data

and #include <iostream>
using namespace std;

```
class academic
```

```
{
```

protected:

```
int marks;
```

```
};
```

```
class sports
```

```
{
```

protected:

```
int score;
```

```
};
```

class result : protected academic, protected sports.

```
{
```

```
int total score = 0;
```

public:

```
void accept()
```

```
{
```

cout << "enter the marks of the student";

```
cin >> marks;
```

cout << "enter the sports score of the student";

```
cin >> score;
```

```
};
```

```
void calculate()
```

```
{  
    total score = marks + score;  
    cout << "The marks of student: " << marks << endl;  
    cout << "The sports score of the student: " << score << endl;  
    cout << "The total score of the student: " << total_score << endl;  
}
```

b:

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    result r;
```

```
    r.accept();
```

```
    r.calculate();
```

```
    return 0;
```

b

Q) WAP to implement hierarchical inheritance assume suitable
data members and functions.

Ans) #include <iostream>

using namespace std;

```
class vehicle
```

```
{
```

protected

String brand;

int model;

b:

```
class car : protected vehicle
```

```
{
```

protected:

String type;

b:

```
class electric car : protected car
```

```
{
```

```
int battery capacity;  
public:  
void accept()  
{  
    cout << "enter the brand of car:";  
    cin >> brand;  
    cout << "enter the model of car:";  
    cin >> model;  
    cout << "enter the type of car:";  
    cin >> type;  
    cout << "enter the battery capacity of the  
car:";  
    cin >> battery capacity;
```

3
void display()

```
{  
    cout << "\nThe brand of the car:" << brand << endl;  
    cout << "\nThe model of the car:" << model << endl;  
    cout << "\nThe type of the car:" << type << endl;  
    cout << "\nThe battery capacity of the car:" <<  
battery capacity << endl;}
```

4;
int main()
{

electric car e;
e.accept();
e.display();
return 0;

4) WAP to implement hybrid inheritance

```
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class person
{
public:
    string name;
    int age;
    void get personal details()
    {
        cout << "enter name: ";
        cin >> name;
        cout << "enter age: ";
        cin >> age;
    }
    void show details()
    {
        cout << "name: " << name << "age: " << age << endl;
    }
};

class student: public person
{
public:
    string course;
    void get details()
    {
        cout << "enter course: ";
        cin >> course;
    }
    void show details()
    {
        cout << "course: " << course << endl;
    }
};
```

```
b; class employee : public person
{
public:
    string company;
    void getEmployeeDetails()
    {
        cout << "Enter company: ";
        cin >> company;
    }
    void showEmployeeDetails()
    {
        cout << "Company: " << company << endl;
    }
};
```

```
b; class intern : public student, public employee
{
public:
    void showInternDetails()
    {
        cout << "\n--- intern details ---\n";
        student::showPersonDetails();
        showEmployeeDetails();
    }
};
```

```
b; int main()
{
    intern it;
    it.student::getPersonalDetails();
    it.getEmployeeDetails();
    it.showInternDetails();
    return 0;
}
```

expt. 7

1) WAP using function overloading to calculate the area of a laboratory (rectangular in shape) & area of classroom (square)

ans) #include <iostream>

```
using namespace std;
class area;
{
```

private:

```
float l, b; // l = length, b = breadth
```

public:

```
void area (float l); // l = length
```

{

```
float area;
```

```
area = l * b;
```

```
cout << "area of classroom: " << area << endl;
```

```
void area (float l, float b)
```

{

```
float area;
```

```
area = l * b;
```

```
cout << "area of laboratory: " << area;
```

}

b;

int main()

{

```
area a1;
```

```
a1.area(8);
```

```
a1.area(4, 12);
```

```
return 0;
```

2) WAP using function overloading to calculate the sum of 5 float values & 10 integer values

ans) #include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class sum
{

private:

int a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j;
float k, l, m, n, o;

public:

void sum (float k, float l, float m, float n, float o);

{

float sum;

sum = k + l + m + n + o;

cout << "sum of 5 floating numbers:" << sum
<< endl;

void sum (int a, int b, int c, int d, int e, int f,
int g, int h, int i, int j)

{

int sum;

sum = a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j;

cout << "sum of 10 integers:" << sum;

};

int main ()

{

sum s1;

s1.sum (1.2, 3.5, 5.6, 8.4, 1.5);

s1.sum (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10);

}

return 0;

3)

WAP to implement unary operators when used with
the object so that the numeric data member of the
class is negated

ans) #include <iostream>
 using namespace std;
 class number

{

private: int n;
 public void accept ()
 {

cout << "enter a number:";
 cin >> n;

void operator - ()
 {

n = -n;

}

void display ()
 {

cout << "negated number:" << n << endl;

};

int main ()

{

number n1;

n1.accept ();

-n1;

n1.display ();

return 0;

4) WAP to implement the unary $^{++}$ operator (for pre-increment & post increment) when used with the object so that the numeric data member of the class is incremented.

ans) #include <iostream>
 using namespace std;

class number

{ private: int n; int accept;

public:

void accept

{

cout << "enter a number";

cin >> n; temp = n;

}

void operator ++()

{

n = ++n;

}

void reset()

{

n = temp;

}

void operator ++(int)

{

n = n + 1;

}

void display()

{

cout << "(pre) the number is: " << n;

void display2()

{

cout << "(post) the number is: " << n;

}

int main()

{

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Number n1;

n1.accept();

t+h1;

n1.display();

n1.reset();

h1++;

n1.display2();

return 0;

Qn

11/11/2

expt - 8

Q) WAP to overload the '+' operator so the two string can be concatenated.

ans) #include <iostream>

#include <string.h>

using namespace std;

class mystring

{

char str[20];

public:

mystring (char, a[20])

{ strcpy (str, a); }

}

void display ()

{

cout << "String is : " << str << "\n";

}

my string operator + (my string);

};

mystring mystring :: operator + (mystring s2);

{

mystring s3;

strcpy (s3.str, str);

strcat (s3.str, s2.str);

return s3;

}

int main ()

{

mystring s1 ("abc"); mystring s2 ("xyz");

s3 = s1 + s2;

cout << "Concatenated";

s3.display();

}

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DATE	

2) WAP to create base class I login -- :

ans) #include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class I login

{ protected: string name password;

public: virtual void accept () {

cout << " enter name: "; cin >> name;

cout << " password "; cin >> password;

}

b:

class emaillogin : public I login {

string email;

public: void accept () override {

I login:: accept ()

cout << " enter email: "; cin >> email;

}

void display () {

cout << " name: " << name << " password "

<< password << " email " << email << endl;

}

b:

class membership login : public I login {

string membership;

public: void accept () override {

I login:: accept ();

cout << " enter membership ID: ";

cin >> membership ID;

}

void display () {

cout << " --- membership details --- \n ";

cout << name << " \n " << password << " \n " << membership << endl;

<< " membership ID " << membership ID << endl;

}

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3;

```
int main() { email login e; membership login m;  
    e.accept(); m.accept(); e.display();  
    m.display();  
    return 0; }
```

3

Qn

|||

expt - 9

1) WAP to copy the contents of one file into another.

ans) #include <iostream>

#include <fstream>

Using namespace std;

int main() { fstream first_file;

fstream second_file;

first_file.open("first.txt", ios::in);

if (!first_file) {

cout << "error" << endl;

return 1; }

}

second_file.open("second.txt", ios::out);

if (!second_file) {

cout << "error" << endl;

return 1; }

}

cout << "file copied successfully!" << endl;

return 0; }

2)

#include <iostream>

#include <fstream>

#include <cctype>

Using namespace std;

int main() { fstream new_file;

new_file.open("first_text", ios::in);

if (!new_file) {

cout << "error" << endl;

return 1; }

```

int digits_count = 0;
int spaces_count = 0;
char ch; while (new_file.get(ch)) {
    if (isdigit(ch)) {
        digits_count++;
    } else if (isspace(ch)) {
        space_count++;
    }
}
new_file.close();
cout << "No. of digits : " << digits_count
endl;
cout << "No. of spaces : " << space_count
endl;
return 0;
}

```

→ ~~#include <iostream>~~
~~#include <fstream>~~
~~#include <cctype>~~
Using namespace std;
fstream new_file
(!new_file) {
cout << "error occurred ! " << endl;
}
char ch;
int words_count = 0;

```

bool inWord = false;
while (new_file.get(ch)) {
    if (!space(ch)) {
        inWord = true;
    } else if (!inWord) {
        words_count++;
    }
}
int word = true;
}

new_file.close();
cout << "No. of words: " << words_count << endl;
return 0;
}

```

d)

```

→ #include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    ifstream f1("myfile.e.txt");
    string ch;
    int w = 0;
    cout << "enter a word:" ;
    cin >> ch;
    string word;
    while (f1 >> word)
    {

```

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```

cout << "\n" << word;
if (ch == word)
    cout << "occurrence of a word in file";
else
    cout << "not a word";
f1.close();
cout << "\n occurrence of a word in file";
cout << w; return 0;
}

```

Q

(1) (a) books (b) even

Ques. Given a character string s, write a C program to count the number of words in s.

EXPERIMENT - 10

Q) WAP to find sum of array using function template

Ans) ~~#include <iostream>~~ to remove this from

~~using namespace std;~~ to remove this from

template <class T>

T sum <class T>

T sum (T arr [10])

{ int i;

 T add=0;

 for (i=0; i<10; i++)

 add = add + arr[i];

 return add; }

int main ()

{ float arr [] = {12, 1, 2, 5, 6, 3, 4, 9, 10, 14, 15};

 cout << "sum of array elements is : " << sum;

 return 0; }

template <class T> T square (T num);

{ T ans = num * num; return ans; }

template <> string square (string str)

{ string ans = str + str; return ans; }

return num * num;

template <> string square (string str)

return str + str;

{ int main () { int n=5; string t="hello";

```
cout << " square of no.: " << square(n);
cout << " square of string: " << square(t);
return 0;
```

3

3)

```
→ #include <iostream>
```

```
Using namespace std;
```

```
template<class T> class C
```

```
{
```

```
public: T num1=0; T num2=0;
```

```
void accept () {
```

```
cout << " Enter nos : " ;
```

```
cin >> num1 >> num2 ;
```

```
}
```

```
void add () { cout << " sum: " << num1+num2 ; }
```

```
void sub () { cout << " sub: " << num1-num2 ; }
```

```
void mult () { cout << " mult: " << num1 * num2 ; }
```

```
void div () { cout << " div: " << num1 / num2 ; }
```

};

```
int main () { C<int> obj; 
```

```
obj. acc (); obj.add (); obj. sub (); obj. mult ();
```

```
obj. div (); } // main T < T makes it work
```

```
return 0;
```

3

(Create 3 more)

Qn
111

Ans: It is not

Experiment. No. 11

B.T.U.T.S.

Q)

→ ~~#include <iostream>~~
~~#include <vector>~~

Using namespace std;
int main () {

vector <char> v(10); unsigned int i; im
cout << "Size = " << v.size () << endl;

for (i=0; i<10; i++) { v[i] = i+'a'; }

cout << "Current content : \n";

for (i=0; i<10; i++) { v.push_back (i+10+'a'); }

cout << "Size "

Again

→ ~~#include <iostream>~~ looking at file
~~#include <vector>~~

Using namespace std; v.push_back (i);

int main () { " " } q file

vector <char> v(10); unsigned int i;

cout << "Size = " << v.size () << " " << endl;

for (i=0; i<10; i++) { v[i] = i+'a'; }

cout << "Current content : \n";

for (i=0; i<v.size (); i++) { cout << v[i] << " " ; }

cout << "In\n"; cout << "Expanding vector : \n";

for (i=0; i<10; i++) { v.push_back (i+10+'a'); }

cout << "Size now = " << v.size () << endl;

cout << "Current Content : \n";

for (i=0; i<v.size (); i++) { cout << v[i] << " " ; }

cout << "\n\n";

for (i=0; i<v.size (); i++) { v[i] = toupper (v[i]); }

cout << "Modified contents : \n";

for (i=0; i<v.size (); i++) { cout << v[i] << " " ; }

`cout << endl;`
`return 0;`

}

Q)

Implement a global

function to

→ `#include <iostream>`

Using namespace std;

`int main() {` cout << endl;

`:> vector<char> v(10); vector<char>::iterator p;`

`p = v.begin(); i=0;` cout <<

`while (p != v.end()) {` cout <<

~~`cout << *p << " ";`~~ p++;

}

`cout << " Original content : "` In

`p = v.begin();`

`while (p != v.end()) {`

`cout << *p << " ";` cout <<

~~`i += 3;`~~ cout << endl;

~~`cout << " After 3 rotations : "`~~ cout << endl;

~~`cout << " After 6 rotations : "`~~ cout << endl;

~~`" After 9 rotations : "`~~ cout << endl;

~~`" After 12 rotations : "`~~ cout << endl;

~~`" After 15 rotations : "`~~ cout << endl;

~~`" After 18 rotations : "`~~ cout << endl;

Qn

~~`" After 21 rotations : "`~~ cout << endl;

~~`" After 24 rotations : "`~~ cout << endl;

Experiment No. 12

917

Lamproblaetis strigatula *absoluta* sp.
holotype female adult

```

→ #include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    stack<char> cars;
    cars.push("BMW");
    cars.push("Audi");
    cars.push("Mercedes");
    cars.push("Ferrari");
    cout << "Top element is: " << cars.top();
    cout << "Size of stack is: " << cars.size();
    cars.pop();
    cout << "Elements in stack are: " << cars.top();
    cout << endl;
    cout << endl;
    cout << "Top element is: " << cars.top();
    cout << endl;
}

```

\rightarrow o/p \rightarrow Top element is : Ferrari.
 size of stack is : 4.
 Elements in stack are : Audi.
 " " " : BMW.

Q2)

01.06.2019
QUESTION

→ `#include <iostream> bits/stdc++.h>`
 using namespace std;
 int main() {
 queue<int> age; // to implement queue
 age.push(21); age.push(22); age.push(23);
 age.push(24); // 21 is front & 24 is back
 cout << "front is: " << age.front() << endl;
 cout << "Back is: " << age.back() << endl;
 cout << "age.pop(); age.pop(); " << endl;
 while (!age.empty()) {
 cout << "Element in queue: " << age.front();
 cout << endl;
 age.pop();
 }
 return 0;
 }

→ O/P → front element is : 21
 Back : 24

~~Element in queue: 23. set 24.~~

~~Element in queue: 24.~~

Qn
(()))