

OOP

(2)

(Abs/Rel Path)?

endl → combination of

"\n" / flush

Bad performance don't use

flush;

Data store in buffer flush.

(1)

current folder & parent

abs. / -

ifs.eof

dmmsg[80];

ifs.good

ifs.getline(mg, 80)

while (ifs.eof())

if (ifs.eof())

break;

(fn.ignore)

getline(mg, 80, "

Student s { 12, "AA", 3.4 }

↓

struct Student {

int roll;

char name[50];

float marks;

}

freopen ifs;

ifs.open ("text.txt", ios::in)

ios::out)

for reading writing both ← ios::in | ios::out

(L, R) ← your file fit

ios::in / ios::app

(3)

10, — 20, . . . - 30,
10 20 30

ifs >> s.read;
ifs.ignore();
isf.getline(name, 5);
ifs >> s.marks;

111 11
221 11

12 failbit()
8 badbit() eof() good()

EOF → -1

eof → when need EOF
opens.

ff = 1111 → Tones complement = -1

Stream extraction operator >>

if eof is end of file use >>

if eof is read just go

ABC → >> &,

cout << c; → ABC

while (ifs >> c)

cout << c;

ate → at end

trunc → trunc

if !rear ifs();

ifs.open(" ", ios::in | ios::ate)

This Don't move pointer :-

ifs.peek();

(char)ifs.peek();

10, — 20, . . . - 30,

10 20 30

(3)

ifs >> s::tell;

ifs::ignore();

isf::getline(name, s);

ifs >> someone s::marks;

111 | |
221 | |

12 failbit()

3 badbit() eof() good()

EOF → -1

eof → when need EOF

open.

ff = 1111 → Twos complement = -1

Stream extraction operator >>>

Ex if eof is end of file use >>>

if eof is read use >>>

ABC

>>> f;

cout << c; → ABC

while (ifs >> c)

cout << c;

}

ate → at end

trunc → trunc

if stream if;

ifs.open(" ", ios::in | ios::ate)

This Dont move pointer :-

ifs::peek();

(char)ifs::peek();

↑ → carriage return
In → linefeed

← 2's

waxed it

(4)

ifs.tellg() → tells index of pointer in file

ifs.seekg(0) → pointer returns to zero index.

ifs.seekg(2+ifs.tellg())

^{beginning}
_{ptr}

ifs.seekg(-2, ios::end) | ios::beg

[→] point 2 ← end

(2,ios::cur) current ← 2point [→]

ifs.seekg(0,ios::end)

cout << ifs.tellg();

cout

AB CD

26 →

65 → A

AB

eof()

good()

stream.clear();

AB CD

windows does not
behave well for

ab. It treats it
as a Eof e.g.
whenever 26 in
char is hit
the compiler will
on eof(). hit

char ch; AB 26 CD

while (ifs >> ch) output

{ cout << ch; AB }

}

remove(); delete file

ifs >> rollno;

ifs.ignore()

ifs >> name, pf.getline(name, size)

ifs >> ph

.

3

Lecture 28-oop

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preprocessor directive `#define`file obj
↓

Linker → "load into memory"

call func f₁ w. S₁ body
 (first func f₁, f₂ in)
 ↴ decide linker (S₁ & body
 call

Function Binding:

Bgr. call func link against L func f₁

#define abc 100

int main()

{

cout << abc; → output: 100

return 0;

}

#include "myMath.h"

linker (all files ko & tijes)

Header file will not be part of code before include.

⑥

Linker always find in cpp file

so, we have to write prototype
in header file and body
in cpp files.

Reason

~~Header file~~ If you are using header files
in multiple files And Header files
includes prototype and body It
through error due to repetition
of code.

Header file → only prototype

Name same of cpp file

Body here ↴

→ project 4

Header file
↓

#include "xyz" → file name including
extension
#define xyz

MY-MATH.H

Prototypes

my-Header header file

#ifndef MY-SETAPP

#endif if

#define MY_SETAPP

in cpp



in Prototypes

#include "myHeader.h"

#endif

Storage Class

register

auto

extern

Static → within 1 file

Excess variable from another cpp file

↳

Where Excess- ~~or~~ extern int b

Excess only in file

↳ excess value

from the file

→ Static int a;

Static void g();

void f()

{

Static int k=80;

}

Lifetime



↳ program

↳ b so f



Local variable: Declare in body of function.

↳ Accessed from that function only

↳ Lifetime of function till

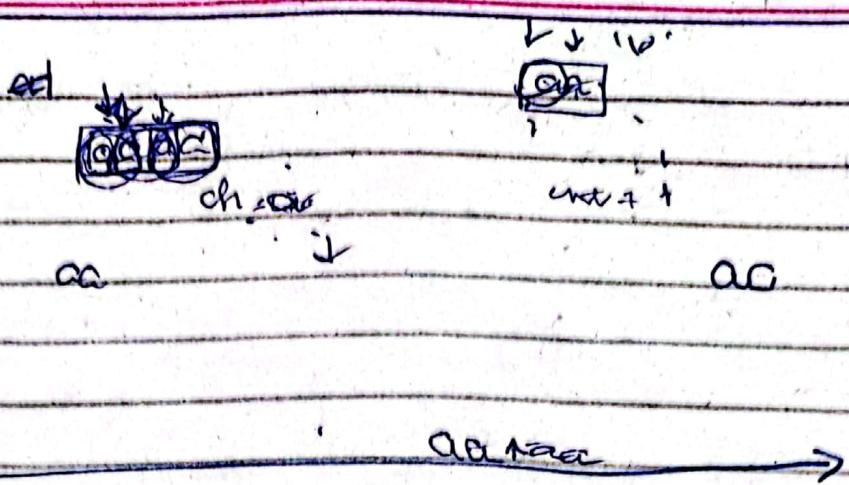
Global variable :-

↳ External to function declared

↳ Lifetime till termination of function

↳ Access anywhere

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- Static Variable - Declare with `int` in function.
- ↳ Can be accessed from that function only.
 - ↳ Lifetime till program terminate.
 - ↳ Keyword "static" for declaration

`void add()`

{

`static int num`

`num++`

`}` `num = 10`

Whenever function call num value is
increment

1st `num = 10`

2nd `num = 11`

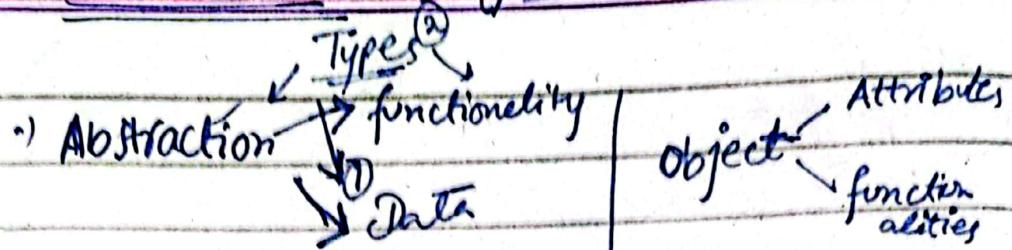
3rd `num = 12`

4th `num = 13`

Remain in memory
after function closes.

Q

Lecture 4B - Object Orientation



-) Encapsulation
-) Information Hiding
-) Aggregation / Composition / Association
-) Inheritance

Polymorphism. Types the diff of obj w/

private:

accessor → function & get → $\frac{E^k}{E^k}$ or just
func → $\frac{E^k}{E^k}$ → $\frac{E^k}{E^k}$

Public:

Accessor ← Getter / Setter → mutator

void getNumerators (int n)
 { → mutator

 numerators = n ;

}

for denominator

if (d != 0)

denom = d ;

~~int~~ getNum() → Accessor

```
{  
  return numerators ;  
}
```

10



Predicate function = returns boolean

13

Always make data members private.

In Class everything in it is private by default.

In struct by default everything is public

ADT \leftrightarrow abstract data Type

Object : Set of attributes having related values.

State : difference of attributes.

constructor $\begin{cases} \text{initialization} \\ \text{resource allocation} \end{cases}$

class Time {

int hour;

int min;

int sec; default constructor

Time() {

hour = 10;

min = 20;

sec = 50;

}

int hour = 10;
int min = 20;
int sec = 50;

This function

is called when ever

an object is created

Time(int h, int m, int s) {

hour = h;

sec = s;

min = m;

cout << "Custom";

}
Time t1, t2 (10, 20, 40)

Output :

default custom
t1 default constructor is called and t2
custom.

If we remove Time() empty default constructor is not present so it will get erased.

Language make one default constructor if we make custom constructor def ^{is} constructor ~~is~~ not made.



make a resetValues function and call it in constructor so that values can be setted bar bar.

```
Time()
{
    resetValues();
}
```

```
void resetValues()
{
}
```

```
    int hour = 10;
    min = 20;
    sec = 50;
```

(12)

```
void resetValues( int h, int m, int s ) {
```

```
    if ( h >= 0 && h <= 23 )
```

```
}
```

```
    hour = h;
```

```
}
```

```
else {
```

```
    hour = 13;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
Time () {
```

```
    resetValues( 13, 20, 45 );
```

```
}
```

```
Time( int h, int m, int s ) {
```

```
    resetValues( h, m, s );
```

or give default values to arguments of
function

functions

invalidHour, min, sec

resetValues()

Constructor Delegation

```
Time(): Time( 13, 20, 19 ) {
```

^{*} [✓] }

default, custom

against ∞ constructor ∞ ∞ will ∞

- ∞ ∞ call constructor

13

multiple delegation

Time(); Time(13, 10, 19); Time(Hours)

contain "default" ↗ ↘

Value create bodies ↗ ↘ T obj C1

State

construction of T ↗ initialize direct ↗ ↘
T initialize ↗ ↘ no body

Time t1;

Time t2(); → This is function prototype

Time t1{};

Time t2{3, 40, 57};

Time t1, t2;

t1, t2 object has only attributes flowing

Write only prototypes in class.

Void Time:: setHour() {

}

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enumeration

enum Month = { JAN, FEB, MAR, APRIL... };

int daysInMonth[12] = { 31, 28, 30, 31... };

dayInMonth[MAR]

dayInMonth [Month :: MAR];

enum GameStatus = { WIN, DRAW, IN_PROCESS };

GameStatus check();

} return ~~Game~~ WIN;

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int cell = pos - '0'

Destructor → resource deallocation

Array(int size)

int & getSet(int) ;

resize, set

if (index >= 0 && index < size)
 {
 return data[index] ;

 exit(0); → return 0 like

Destructor → parameter less

no return Type

~Array() ;

Array :: ~Array() {

 if (! data)

 return

 } ..
 delete [] data

 data = nullptr;

 size = 0 ;

 constructor : ~

Making : a b , c

deleting destructor , c , b , a

→ Ex. if all c = it. in class

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f() }
 {
 | Array a(3), b(4);
 | f();
d(6) ↓

C 3
C 4
C 5
d 5
C 6
d 4
d 3

Array a{3}
a ~Array() ↗ C 3
n a ~Array() d 3
do do

↳ destructor 3 box called
2nd if

if class & i, call destructor?

reverse(int s)

if (s <= 0)
{
 this → ~Array();
 return;
}

more logic

this → ~Array();
data = temp;
size = newSize;

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Destructor & bar bar call ~~when go~~

Array a {5};

Array * p = &a

Array b[n] = a

x. —

p → m

(*p).m

Member function & why (is not parameter)

Backend:

t1.setHour(12);

setHour(st1, 12)

void setHour(Time * this, h) {

this → hour = h;

}

array:: resizeSet() {

array n(20);

getSet(1);

↳ you can call ↳ getset you
↳ call & resize

n.getSet();

~~String Class~~ ~~trinaleft()~~

- This pointer
- inline function
- Pass object by Value → copy constructor

constructor \rightarrow copy object of type string

inline int & getSet();

inline int & Array::getSet();

Inline var list?

variable no. of arguments:-

void f(...){

}

f(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);

#include
<stdarg.h>

void ff(int cnt, ...){

va_list list;

va_start(list, count);

int value = va_arg(list, int);

int value

for(int i=0; i<=cnt; i++) {

value = va_arg(list, int);

cout << value << endl;

}

va_end(list);

Array (`int = 10; ...`):

va_start (list, s) → ? what goes here
Pass goes paren

String s1 = "abc"; ✓

String s2 = "abcde"; ✓

same(j) → { String s3 = s1; ✓ } copy constructor
String s4 = {s1}; ✓

Every class has a copy constructor
by default that receives same type object

Time (Time&n), copy constructor

hour = n.hour;

min = n.min;

sec = n.sec;

}

default member wise copy

copy ↗ bitwise copy

constr. ↗ shallow copy → copies address

Driver's Routine ↗ it is not copying data

Deep Copy

Making copy constructor

String (const String& s) {

size = s.size;

data = new char [size];

strcpy (data, refdata); }

(20)

S3 = S1

Shallow Copy

→ Don't Assign for classes that have data
in shell.

String f() {

String n;

return n

} main()

{

String y = f(); // constructor

return 0;

}

Ex / return obj f() {

or y or it's k & j

- OOPSLA

destructor - j

y = null - j

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OOP

student

const int rollNo
float GPA

const data Member

Const member function

const object

ClassName * const this
return this; last stage initial
constructor Here you can change
const data member
String(): member initializer list
{}

} ~~constructor~~ / definition of U^{b79}
Member Initializer list
Student(): rollNo(32), b(91)
{}

} member date S. 32 & U^{b79}
initialize. U^{b79}

Student (int rno, int b): rollNo(rno), b(b)
{}

} also adding delegate constructor

Student (int rno): rollNo(rno), Student(),
{ CPPN(B) }

U^{b79} will call it delegate to
for B() initialize of main & delegate
to b, b will be called to constructor

Test

```

{
    const int a, b;           // garbage
}                                ↑ initialise a
                                ↑ b
                                ↑ error
Test (int x, int y) : b (x), a (b)
{
}
  
```

← →
const

className * this

a.getSet(1)
getSet(&a, 1);
const String *
 ↑
 ↓

Header file make const
 int getSize() const;

const obj * & make = & obj const C Func
 call
 int String:: getSize() const
 {
 return size;
 } ← Obj obj const

↳ work const is function member just?
 - PointThis L, T same w/ i w/ ?
 ↳ (S) change type 3

const className * const this

↳ change date w/ obj calling if ~
 ↳ do it

Non-const object can call const member function.

Funct const /> const non ~~non~~ /
• ~~const~~ non prédécesseur de est

int *getSet(int) ;
const int *getSet(int) ~~const~~

const < : a.getSet() ; ✓
a.getSet() = 87 ; X error

• int *data

In const member function we cannot change the array but can change data of array

data[2] = 845 ; ✓

for const function → that it makes.

const int *data ;

for not changing

• int * const data ;

class Student {

const int rollNo;

char name[30];

float GPA;

}

Copy Contructor

(24) destructor گ رہا ہے جو کسی capture resources کو کھو دیتے ہیں اور free کر دیتے ہیں

(24)

Student (con't Student & ref): rollNo (ref. RollNo)

13

name =

C_7PA = ref. C_7RA ;

7

~~Make in heap~~

10

四

~~array *p = new Array{5,1,2,3}~~

~~P → new Array();~~

Heap Lifetime we call manually.

Necessary use?

~~delete p~~

* less reuse obj's \Rightarrow Heap

array {5, 10, 20, 30}
 → نمبرز numbers کنٹرول control

```
Array x = {5, 10, 20, 30};
```

جیکس فیلم ڈائیریکٹر اور نویسنده

long copy ↗ ↘ ↗
r P C } call

25

void f(int s_n)
{ }

$f(34) \times$ error

word f (const int s)

$\varphi^{(3^4)}$ \hookrightarrow big temporary

by the English receive of temporary
of its cost & will alias of reference

int $\text{fr} = 345;$ ~~error~~

int ~~BB~~, ffY = 345;

$\leftarrow \rightarrow$ review & temporary op

Array (const arrays);

Array (Array S, S);

تک ملہ صرفا کا \overrightarrow{PQ} نہیں دیکھا کوئی دلچسپی

May (May 89);

array (*const*, *array* \$),

• Our new, old temp =

array s = array { 5, 2, 5 }

Temporary \leftarrow 3. alias

- Elvis copy 3 variable

class MyMath
string c
static string static Objects { data } (26)

void f() {

 static string y();

}

int main() {

 f();

 f();

 f();

}

int main()

{ mymath m1; }

m1.power();

MyMath::power

constructor AND

destructor

82, 55, 71

Static string a(); static n

void f() {

 static String b();

}

int main() {

 obj static obj local global
 objects global

check

obj local

static func

static global

global

← →
static Data Members of

Member Functions

obj is class and

- 1 byte is size of obj is data members

obj is this pointer of func own
cell is obj just for func own

obj is the obj of func
just for func

static int calcPower(int, int);

(27)

constName

in main file - MyMath:: calcPower(2,3)

↳ Static member funct. \rightarrow It's like $\text{class} \cdot \text{function}$
↳ This pointer is just $\text{class} \cdot \text{name} + \text{this} \rightarrow x$.

↳ $\text{obj} \cdot \text{class} \cdot \text{static}$ \rightarrow data member
 \rightarrow $\text{obj} \cdot \text{class} \cdot \text{member} \approx$

$\text{class} \cdot \text{obj} \cdot \text{data member}$ static
 $\text{class} \cdot \text{obj} \cdot \text{copy} \rightarrow$

$\text{class} \cdot \text{obj} \cdot \text{member}$ static
 \rightarrow $\text{class} \cdot \text{obj} \cdot \text{member}$

int car :: stampNo = 1; \leftarrow \rightarrow possible ha

class car

static int stampNo;

int chassisNo;

int x;

int y;

car ()

{ chassisNo = stampNo;
stampNo++; }

↳ b' object obj \rightarrow b' data member

object b' \rightarrow b' level class \leftarrow b' own

instance \rightarrow level part no. hot.

Reference Count

28

static void f() {
cout << this; → error
↑
→ Go w/ this pointer & static N/A
non static ← static (w)
Access → static fun -
data member
- ↪ b, 15 reverse ↪

```
static void f() {
    const char* hello = "Hello";
}

main() {
    string s = f();
    return 0;
}
```

Static data member & getter and
setter b static function hungry.
~~already~~.

static int get()

{ return x;

3

3 static void setter(^{int} val) {
 x = val
}

main
Time t; SetX(45);
cout << Time::getx();
problem 5
Linker error

(29)

When we static variable define

in Time.cpp write globally:-

~~int Time::n;~~

we can also do direct initialization

int Time::n = 345;



header file :

Static const int y = 345;

✓ ↳ in x-code

can declare or initialize in CPP

file globally.

file app globally & to static

میں مذکور کرنے کا انتیلیکٹ

ক্লাস এক্সেস : \rightarrow Except static এবং

Initialize globally σ Array const

- ३ -

\leftrightarrow is \leftrightarrow static join \leftrightarrow member data

4. 6. 19. 6 class 79

لعنی اس کا کوئی attributer \in obj

class Array { } - int

static const int x; → ✓ no error

⑩

New Lecture Objects Relationship

whole - part relationship

composition

aggregation

Strong aggregation weak/aggregation
shallow

Death Relation

→ Association

↳ obj & class → obj & class
composition relation

Whole-part is one-way

Association is two-way

- ↳ construction of obj guest ↲
, ↳ ↲ destruction & Host

Address (): houseNo(0), streetNo(1)

{

}

Address (int. hno, int sNo, String city, String area)

houseNo(hnD), streetNo(sNo),

City(cit), area(ar)

{

}

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Copy constructor

Address (const Address& ref) : houseNo(ref.houseNo)

{

}

Composition \rightarrow death Relationship
 \rightarrow guest $\not\rightarrow$ host

obj of class $s_1, s_2 \subset$ class s_1
 $x =$ ~~the~~ \rightarrow ~~data member~~ as

String

{

String & S; \Rightarrow \checkmark check

String & S; \Rightarrow X

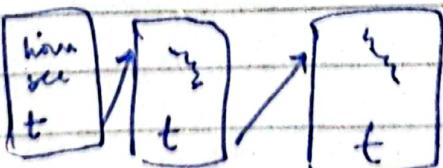
\exists ~~if~~ \forall \rightarrow copy infinite constructor

Time {

Time * t;

}

Time t₁, t₂, t₃;



$t_1 \cdot t \rightarrow$
 \rightarrow hours

$$t_1 \cdot t = \{ t_2 \} \quad | \quad t_3 \cdot t = 0;$$

$$t_2 \cdot t = \{ t_3 \}; \quad |$$

$$t_1 \cdot t \rightarrow \text{hours} \quad \Rightarrow \quad t_2 \cdot \text{hours}$$

same

data member as alias / pointer to class obj or class ref.
 ↴
 ↴ Alias uses Class J.

↳ Alias uses Class J.
 ↳ If object initialize at the declaration of alias it will

pointer P is

→ "obj" store its address pointer to

Alias gives error -

When constructor is called for construction of alias object as data member it is stuck in infinite loop so the compiler doesn't allow it.