

## Department of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering

### Name of the Experiment:

Introduction to Class and Objects in OOP.

**Course No.** : CSE-284  
**Course Title** : Object Oriented Programming  
**Experiment No.** : 01  
**Date of Exp.** : 26-09-2024  
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### Remarks :

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**Term** : 02  
**Group** : 02

## Experiment Name :

Introduction to Class and Objects in OOP

## Objectives:

- To introduce with the Class and Objects in C++ .
- To create data member and member function (Method) of a class.
- To understand the concept of visibility of data member and member function(Public and Private access).

## Example-1 :

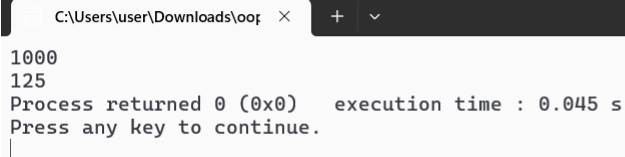
Write a C++ program to define a class BOX and create objects of this class.

### Input:

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    class box{
        public:
        int len;
        int wid;
        int dep;
        double vol;
    };
    box box1;
    box box2;
    box1.len = 10;
    box1.dep = 10;
    box1.wid = 10;
    box2.len = 5;
    box2.dep = 5;
    box2.wid = 5;

    box1.vol = box1.len * box1.dep * box1.wid;
    cout<<box1.vol<<endl;
    box2.vol = box2.len * box2.dep * box2.wid;
    cout<<box2.vol;
}
```

## Output :



```
C:\Users\user\Downloads\oop >
1000
125
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.045 s
Press any key to continue.
```

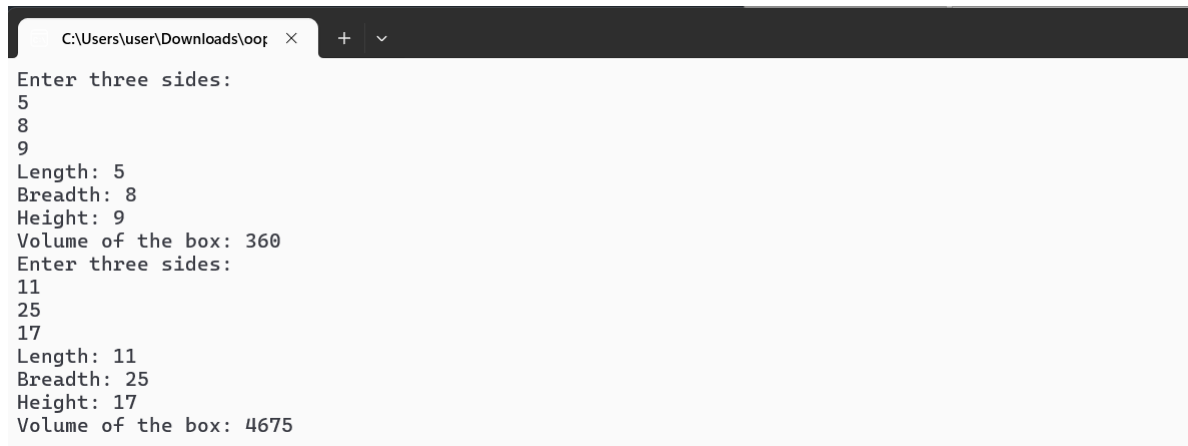
## Example-2 :

Write a C++ program to define a class BOX with member functions.

### Input:

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class BOX
{
    public:
    double length, breadth, height;
    void input_value()
    {
        cout<<"Enter three sides: "<<endl;
        cin>>length>>breadth>>height;
    }
    void print_value()
    {
        cout<<"Length: "<<length<<endl;
        cout<<"Breadth: "<<breadth<<endl;
        cout<<"Height: "<<height<<endl;
    }
    double volume()
    {
        double v = length*breadth*height;
        cout<<"Volume of the box: "<<v<<endl;
    }
};
int main(){
    BOX mybox;
    BOX mybox2;
    mybox.input_value();
    mybox.print_value();
    mybox.volume();
    mybox2.input_value();
    mybox2.print_value();
    mybox2.volume();
}
```

## Output :



```
C:\Users\user\Downloads\ooj >
Enter three sides:
5
8
9
Length: 5
Breadth: 8
Height: 9
Volume of the box: 360
Enter three sides:
11
25
17
Length: 11
Breadth: 25
Height: 17
Volume of the box: 4675
```

## Example-3 :

Write a C++ program to understand public and private access of class data members.

### Input:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class myTest
{
private:
int a,b,c;
public:
void access_private()
{
cin>>a>>b>>c;
cout<<a<<" "<<b<<" "<<c<<endl;
}
};
int main()
{
myTest v;
v.access_private();//Public function to access private members
}
```

## Output :



```
C:\Users\user\OneDrive\Docu >
10
20
30
10 20 30

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 7.440 s
Press any key to continue.
|
```

## Example-4 :

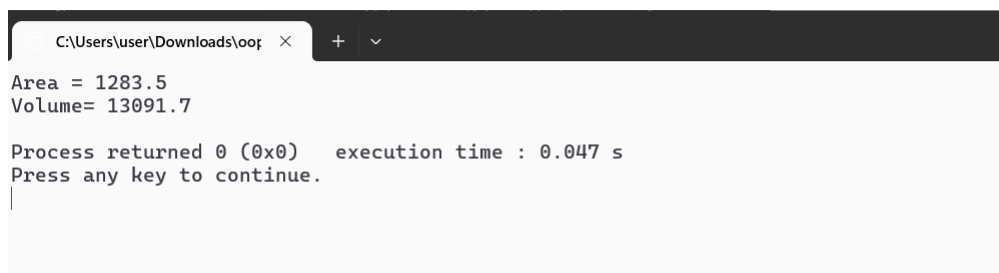
Write a C++ program to understand public and private access of class data members.

### Input:

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class Box{
private:
double length;
double breadth;
double height;
public:
void initData(double len, double brth, double hgt){
length=len;
breadth=brth;
height=hgt;
}

double calculateArea(){
return length*breadth;
}double calculateVol(){
return length*breadth*height;
}
};
int main()
{
Box box1;
box1.initData(42.5, 30.2, 10.2);
cout<<"Area = "<<box1.calculateArea()<<endl;
cout<<"Volume= "<<box1.calculateVol()<<endl;
return 0;
}
```

### Output :



```
C:\Users\user\Downloads\oop  X + v
Area = 1283.5
Volume= 13091.7

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.047 s
Press any key to continue.
|
```

### Practice-1 :

Write a class having two private variables and one member function which will return the area and perimeter of the rectangle.

### Input:

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class rectangale{
private:
double length, width;
```

```

public:
void input(){
    cout<<"Enter length and width of the rectangle: ";
    cin>>length>>width;
}
double area(){
    return length * width;
}
double perimeter(){
    return 2 * (length + width);
}
};

int main(){
    rectangale myrect;
    myrect.input();
    cout<<"Area of the rectangle: "<<myrect.area()<<endl;
    cout<<"Perimeter of the rectangle: "<<myrect.perimeter()<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

## Output :

```

C:\Users\user\Downloads\oop >
Enter length and width of the rectangle: 25
55
Area of the rectangle: 1375
Perimeter of the rectangle: 160

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 27.765 s
Press any key to continue.

```

## Practice-2 :

2. Write a C++ Program to define a class batsman with the following specifications:

Private members:

batsman code: 4 digits code number

batsman name: 20 characters(string)

total innings, notout innings, toal runs: integer type

calcavg(): Function to compute batavg batting avg:  $[\text{total runs} / (\text{total innings} - \text{notout innings})]$  (formula to calcu late batting average)

Public members:

readdata(): Function to accept value from batsman code, batsman name, to tal innings, notout innings, total runs and invoke the function calcavg().

displaydata(): Function to display the data members on the screen. Access all the data members and member functions to calculate batting aver age of a batsman by creating its object.

## Input:

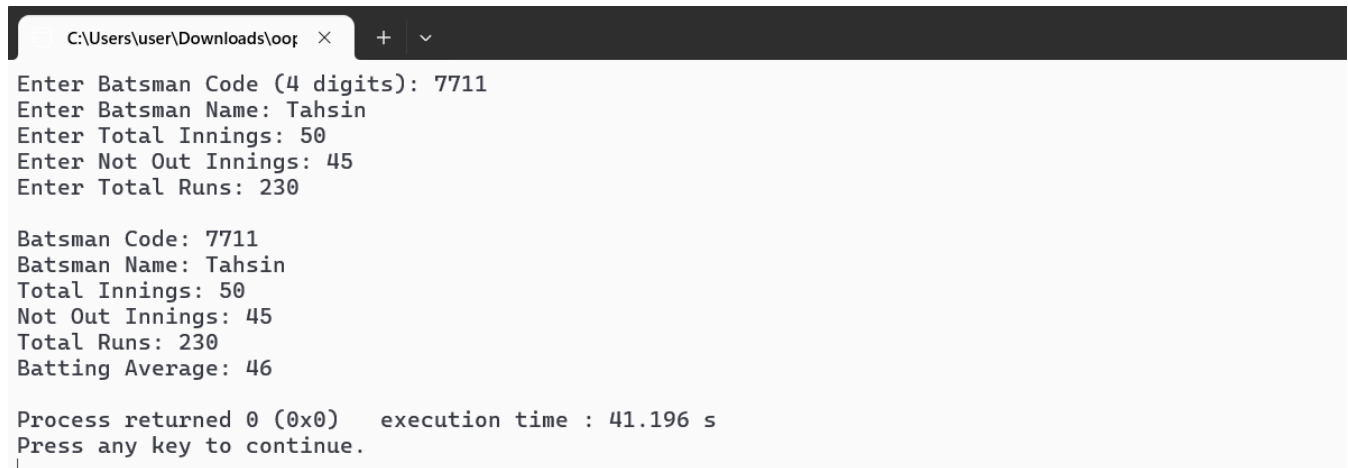
```

#include <iostream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
class batsman
{
private:
    int bcode;
    // char bname[20];
    string bname;
    int total_innings, notout_innings, total_runs;
    double batting_avg;
    void calcavg()
    {
        if (total_innings-notout_innings>0){
            batting_avg = total_runs/(total_innings-notout_innings);
        }else{
            batting_avg = 0.0;
        }
    }
public:
    void readdata()
    {
        cout << "Enter Batsman Code (4 digits): ";
        cin >> bcode;
        cout << "Enter Batsman Name: ";
        cin >> bname;
        cout << "Enter Total Innings: ";
        cin >> total_innings;
        cout << "Enter Not Out Innings: ";
        cin >> notout_innings;
        cout << "Enter Total Runs: ";
        cin >> total_runs;
        calcavg();
    }
    void displayData()
    {
        cout << "\nBatsman Code: " << bcode << endl;
        cout << "Batsman Name: " << bname << endl;
        cout << "Total Innings: " << total_innings << endl;
        cout << "Not Out Innings: " << notout_innings << endl;
        cout << "Total Runs: " << total_runs << endl;
        cout << "Batting Average: " << batting_avg << endl;
    }
};

int main()
{
    batsman b1;
    b1.readdata();
    b1.displayData();
    return 0;
}

```

## Output :

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the execution of a C++ program. The window has a dark title bar with a tab labeled 'C:\Users\user\Downloads\oop' and standard window controls. The terminal text shows input prompts and user input for a batsman's statistics, followed by the calculated batting average and program completion messages.

```
C:\Users\user\Downloads\oop  X + v
Enter Batsman Code (4 digits): 7711
Enter Batsman Name: Tahsin
Enter Total Innings: 50
Enter Not Out Innings: 45
Enter Total Runs: 230

Batsman Code: 7711
Batsman Name: Tahsin
Total Innings: 50
Not Out Innings: 45
Total Runs: 230
Batting Average: 46

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 41.196 s
Press any key to continue.
```

## Discussion:

In this experiment above, class and objects in C++ were introduced. Here, public and private access of data members and member functions were also familiarized. Member and member functions of a class was created and observed. While solving the problems, I faced a liitle bit difficulty in understanding the use of member functions and accessing private members. So some errors occurred while accessing the private members but then I fixed the error soon and solved the problems as well.