

cmd :- gcc -c.cpp -fstd=c++ -o

\* Output :-

cout << "Hello";

std::cout << "Hello" << std::endl;

\* Input :-

cin >> a;

std::cin >> a;

Programme:-

#include <iostream>

int main()

{

std::cout << "Hello" << std::endl;  
int a;

std::cin >> a;

std::cout << "a is value :" << a;

}

// std -> standard library

// :: scope resolution operator -> for global access

// << insertion operator

// "" -> constant string

## \* class and object:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class cur

e.

int num;

public :

void set\_no(int n) //setter,

e

num = n;

y

int get\_no() //getter,

e

return num;

y.

g:

int main()

e

cur kidsetos;

kidsetos.set\_no(234);

cout << " my cur no: " << kidsetos.get\_no();

y.

# Square:-

# includes iostream.h

using namespace std;

class square {

s

int n;

public:

void set\_n(int val);

l

n = val;

y.

int get\_n();

l

return n;

y.

y;

int main();

l

square sq;

sq.set\_n(3);

cout << "square of " << sq.get\_n() << " is "

<< sq.dosquare() << endl;

y.

\* CONSTRUCTOR - default.

# include <iostream>.

using namespace std;

class cons

{

public:

cons()

{

cout << "in constructor called ...";

y

y;

int main()

{

cons c;

y.

1. CLASS NAME FUNCTION.

2. CONSTRUCTOR CAN NOT RETURN.

3. NO NEED TO CALL, Invoke AUTOMATICALLY WHEN OBJECT IS CREATED.

\* parameterized constructor.

cons( int n )

{

balance = n;

cout << " " balance : " << n;

y;

int main()

{

cons a(100), b(200), c(0), d(1000);

y

USE IN INITIALIZATION.

\* // bank programme in c plus plus

it include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
class bank.

1

```
int bal;  
public:  
    int showbalance();
```

2

```
return bal;
```

3.

```
int deposit (int deposit).
```

4

```
bal = bal + deposit;
```

```
return bal;
```

5.

```
int withdraw (int withdraw).
```

6

```
if (bal >= withdraw).
```

7

```
bal = bal - withdraw;
```

```
return bal;
```

8

```
else
```

9

```
cout << "in Abe scale pahele balance to  
dekh!!!!";
```

```
return 2;
```

10

```
3;
```

int main()

{

int ch, dp, wrt;

bunkr por;

do

{

cout << "In 1. balance...in" << "2. Deposit...in"

<< "3. withdrawl.in" << "4. Exit...in";

cout << "Select Number::";

cin >> ch;

switch (ch)

{

case 1:

cout << "In your account balance:"  
<< por.showbalance();

bureuk;

case 2:

cout << "In Enter your Deposit::";

cin >> dp;

cout << "In your deposit ::" << dp;

cout << "In your bunk balance ::"

<< por.deposite(dp);

bureuk;

case 3:

cout << "In Enter your withdrawl ::";

cin >> wrt;

cout << "In your withdrawl ::" << wrt;

cout << "In your bunk balance ::"

<< por.withdrawl(wrt);

bureuk;

Cause 4:

court ss "in thanks for visiting Voroshilov's  
Bureau";

bureau;

default:

court ss "on your choice is money ...";  
bureau;

y.

y while cch<sub>4</sub>;

y.

## \* Destructor. ~ cons()

Syntax :-

~ cons()

¶

cout << " in Destructor, called ...";

y.

\* Constructor Overloading :-

1) cons () // default con.

Ex:

`cout << " In default constructor called...";`

Q.

2) cons (int n, int m). // two int param. cons.

Ex:

`cout << " .... " << n << m;`

Q.

3) cons. (double n). // one double param.

Ex:

`cout << " .... " << n;`

Q.

4) cons. (int n) // one int param.

Ex:

`cout << " -- " << n;`

Q.

`~cons () // destructor, ~field.`

Ex:

`cout << " .... ";`

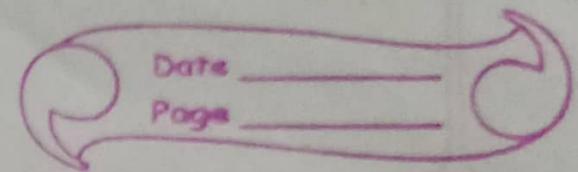
Q.

`int main ()`

Ex:

`cons (1, (2, 2), (3.14), (4)) ;`

Q.



\* Story in space हाई. Name गुरु अर्जुन  
मी प्रैटली

getline (cin, stor);

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class Functionover
```

```
15
```

```
public:
```

```
Functionover(); // con. declaration.
```

```
void sum (int, int);
```

```
void sum (int, int, int).
```

```
void sum (int double, double);
```

```
y;
```

```
Functionover::Functionover() // con. definition
```

```
16
```

```
cout.
```

```
y.
```

```
Void Functionover::sum (int a, int b)
```

```
17
```

```
cout.
```

```
y.
```

```
void Functionover::sum (int a, int b, int c)
```

```
18
```

```
cout.
```

```
y.
```

```
void Functionover::sum (double a, double b)
```

```
19
```

```
cout.
```

```
y.
```

```
int main ()
```

```
20
```

```
Functionover obj1;
```

```
obj1.sum(12,32);
```

```
obj2.sum(12,34,43); obj1.sum(3.2,3.6);
```

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

Buff or clear = FF14sh(cstdin);

\* Always use.

(Same variable)

this → BUL = BUL;

\* Copy constructor.

FF includes <iostream>.

using namespace std;

class findage {

};

int age;

public:

findage (int n) // constructor

{

age = n;

cout << "In Age : " << age;

};

findage (findage & new-age) // copy constructor

{

age = new-age.age;

cout << "In Age : " << age;

};

};

int main() {

};

findage person1(20);

findage person2(person1);

return 0;

};

# object as argument and object as returning

# include <iostream>

using class::namespace std;

class Example.

1.

int a, b;

public:

void set\_ab( int x, int y );

2.

a = x; b = y;

3.

void get\_ab();

4.

cout << "in a: " << a;

cout << "in b: " << b;

5.

Example add( Example e1, Example e2 )

6.

Example Etemp;

Etemp.a = E1.a + E2.a;

Etemp.b = E1.b + E2.b;

return Etemp;

7;

int main()

Example E1, E2, E3;

E1.set\_ab(10, 20);

E2.set\_ab(11, 21);

E3 = E2.add(E1, E2);

E3.get\_ab();

## \* Friends Function.

#include <iostream>.

using namespace std;

class Box {

private:

int length; .

public:

Box(); length();

{

y.

private:

friend int pointlength(Box b);

y;

int pointlength(Box b);

{

b.length = 10;

return b.length;

y

int main()

{

Box b;

cout << " length of Box : " << pointlength(b)  
<< endl;

return 0;

y.

## \* Friends Function.

```
# include <iostream>
using name space std;
class Box.
```

2

private:

```
int length;
```

public:

```
Box() : length(0).
```

3

4.

private:

```
friend int pointlength(Box);
```

5;

```
int pointlength(Box b)
```

6

```
b.length += 10;
```

```
return b.length;
```

7.

```
int main()
```

8

```
Box b;
```

```
cout << "Length of Box: " << pointlength(b) << endl;
```

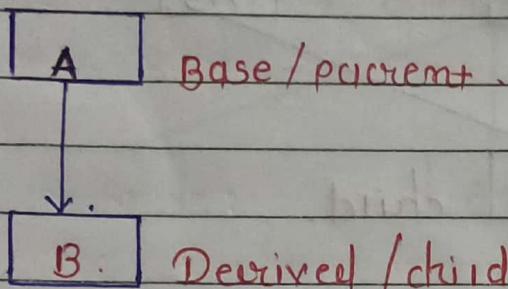
```
return 0;
```

9.

# \* Inheritance \*

(contd.)

1) Single inheritance.



⇒ 1). Human માનવી જીવિ (class).

2). Employee class.

Employee class. inherit human class.

⇒ 1). Animal class.

2). Dog class.

Dog class. inherit human class.

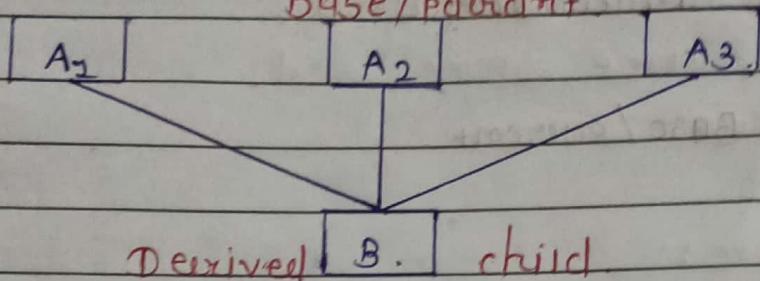
⇒ 1). Father class.

2). Son class.

Son class inherit Father class.

## 2) Multiple inheritance

Base/parent



$\Rightarrow$  A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub> are three Bank.

B as customer.

$\Rightarrow$  A<sub>1</sub> - Human, A<sub>2</sub> - Employee, A<sub>3</sub> - Father  
B - Num.

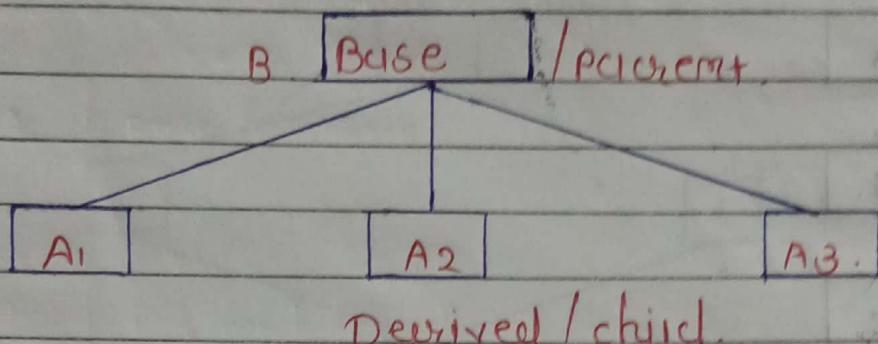
$\Rightarrow$  A<sub>1</sub> = Liquid + A<sub>2</sub> = Fuel

B<sub>1</sub> = PETROL.

$\Rightarrow$  A<sub>1</sub> = Father + A<sub>2</sub> = Mother

B<sub>1</sub> = child

### 3) Hierarchical inheritance.



$\Rightarrow$  B = Animal.

A<sub>1</sub> = cat    A<sub>2</sub> = dog    A<sub>3</sub> = cow.

$\Rightarrow$  B = science class.

A<sub>1</sub> = physics, A<sub>2</sub> = chemistry, A<sub>3</sub> = Biology

$\Rightarrow$  B = Diamond.

A<sub>1</sub> = Ruby diamond.    A<sub>2</sub> = Blue stone.

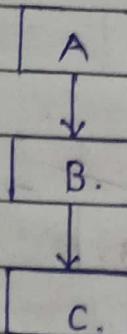
$\Rightarrow$  B = Fucl.

A<sub>1</sub> = Petrol    A<sub>2</sub> = Diesel

$\Rightarrow$  B = Bunk. RBI

A<sub>1</sub> = BOI    A<sub>2</sub> = syndicate Bank    A<sub>3</sub> = SBT.

#### 4) Multilevel inheritance



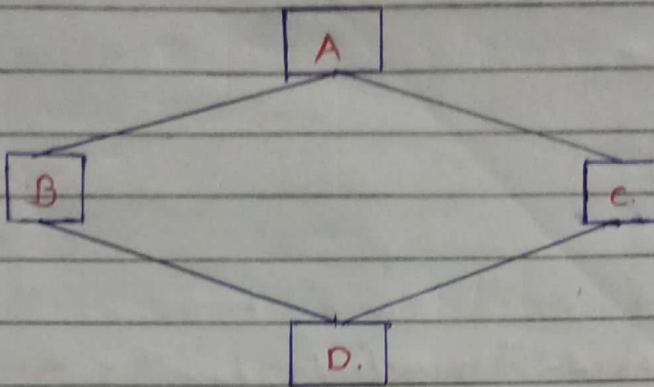
$\Rightarrow$  A = grandfather, B = father, C = son.

$\Rightarrow$  A = company, B = Box, C = shipment.

Box weight

$\Rightarrow$  A = car, B = Tafel, C = Haardorfer.

### 3.) Hybrid inheritance.



$\Rightarrow$  A = Animal.

B = Herbivores. (ପାତାଦୀର୍ଘୀ)

C = Non veg. (ମାନ୍ୟଦୀର୍ଘୀ)

D = Dog, cat.

$\Rightarrow$  A = SAMSUNG

B = OLED display. C = component

D = Mobile.

$\Rightarrow$  A = Tiger.

B = Nonveg. C = Racing

D = Fauji.

## SINGLE INHERITANCE

1 // single inheritance.

# includes <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
class Base.

2

public:

Base();

3

cout << "In Base cons...";

4

~Base();

5

cout << "In Base dest...";

6

g;

class derived : public Base,

7

public:

Derived();

8

cout << "In Derived cons...";

9.

~Derived();

10

cout << "In Derived dest...";

11

g;

int main();

12

Derived();

13

Base cons....

Derived cons....

Derived dest....

Base dest....

## Multiple inheritance.

// Multiple inheritance

# include <iostream>

using namespace std;

\* CLASS Base

y.

public:

Base ()

~

cout << " in Base ...";

y.

~Base ()

~

cout << " in Base dest ...";

y.

y;

CLASS Base 1.

y

public:

Base 1 ()

~

cout << " in Base 1 cons ...";

y.

~Base 1 ()

~

cout << " in Base 1 dest ...";

y.

y;

class Derived : public Base, public Base2;

e

public :

Derived()

e

cout << " in Derived. cons...";

y.

~Derived()

e

cout << " in Derived dest...";

y.

y;

int main()

e.

Derived d;

y.

\* OUTPUT \*

Base cons...

Base2 cons...

Derived cons...

Derived dest...

Base2 dest...

Base dest....

## \* Hierarchical inheritance \*

### 1) Hierarchical inheritance

If include <iostream>

# CLASS BASE.

#

public:

BASE()

{

cout << " BASE const...";

y;

~BASE()

{

cout << " BASE dest....";

y;

y;

CLASS derived : public BASE.

#

public:

Derived()

{

cout << " Derived const...";

y;

~Derived()

{

cout << " Derived dest....";

y;

y;

class Derived1 : public Base

1.

public:

Derived1()

2.

cout << " Derived1 cons...";

3.

~Derived1()

4.

cout << " Derived1 destructor...";

5.

y;

int main()

6.

Derived c1;

Derived d1;

7.

\* output \*

Base cons...

Derived cons...

Base cons....

Derived1 cons...

Derived1 dest...

Base dest...

Derived dest...

Base dest....

## \* Multi-level inheritance \*

// Multi-level inheritance,

# include <iostream.h>

using namespace std;

class Base

{

public:

Base()

{

cout << "In Base con...";

~

~Base()

{

cout << "In Base dist...";

~

y;

class Base1 : public Base

{

public:

Base1()

{

cout << "In Base1 con...";

~

~Base1()

{

cout << "In Base1 dest...";

~

y;

public  
class Derived : Base1

y

public:

Derived()

y

cout << "in derived constructor".  
y.

~Derived().

y

cout << "in derived . dest...".  
y

y;

int main().

y

Derived d1;

y

\* OUTPUT \*

Base. con...

Base1 con...

Derived con...

Derived dest1...

Base1 dest...

Base dest...

## \* Hybrid inheritance.

// hybrid inheritance.

# include <iostream>.

using namespace std;

\* class Base.

15

public:

Base();

~

cout << "in Base. cons..." ;

16

~Base();

~

cout << "in Base dest..." ;

17

y;

class Base1 : public Base.

18

public:

Base1();

~

cout << "Base1 cons..." ;

19

~Base1();

~

cout << "Base1 dest..." ;

20

y;

class Base2 : public Base

{

public :

Base2();

{

cout << "In Base2 cons...";

}

~Base2();

{

cout << "In Base2 dest...";

}

};

class Derived : public Base1; public Base2

{

public :

Derived();

{

cout << "In Derived. cons...";

}

~Derived()

{

cout << "In Derived dest...";

}

};

int main()

{

Derived d;

}

\* OUTPUT \*

Base con...-

Base1 con...-

Base2 con...-

Derived con...-

Derived dis...-

Base2 dis...-

Base dis...-

Base1 dis...-

Base dis...-

\*.1. Run time polymorphism // Function overriding  
It include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class Base // interface,

{

public:

virtual void display();

{

cout << "Base class is invoked" <endl;

}

y;

class Derived : public Base,

{

public:

void display();

{

cout << "Derived class is invoked" <endl;

y;

int main().

{

Base \*p, b;

Derived d;

p = &b; // Base

p-> display(); // → point to.

p = &d; // derived.

p-> display();

y.

// include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class Base // abstract class // interface

{

public:

virtual void display() = 0; // pure virtual  
};

class Derived : public Base

{

public:

void display();

{

cout << "derived class is invoked" <endl;

}

};

int main()

{

Derived d;

d.display();

}

11

• include <iostream>.

using namespace std;

class shape // abstract class

12

protected:

int width;

int height;

public:

virtual int getArea() ; // pure virtual

//

void setWidth( int w );

{

width = w;

}

void setHeight( int h );

{

height = h;

.

y;

int

class Rectangle : public shape

13

public:

int getArea()

{

return ( width \* height );

}

y;

class Triangle : public shape;

public:

int getArea()

{

return width \* height / 2;

}

};

int main()

{

Rectangle Rect;

Triangle Tri;

Rect.setWidth(5);

Rect.setHeight(7);

cout << "Total Rectangle area: "

<< Rect.getArea() << endl;

Tri.setWidth(5);

Tri.setHeight(7);

cout << "Total triangle area: "

<< Tri.getArea() << endl;

return 0;

};

## # static

11.

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

2

```
int accno, balance;
string myname;
public:
    static int count;
Bank(int accno, int balance, string myname)
```

3

this → accno = accno;

this → balance = balance;

this → myname = myname;

count++;

4.

```
void getdata();
```

5

```
cout << "In " << myname << " - " << accno
     << " - " << balance;
```

6

7;

```
int Bank :: count;
```

```
int main()
```

8

```
Bank a(101, 1300, " vorushabh"),
        b(102, 170, " Keynor"),
        c(101, 1500, " vorushabh");
        d(102, 170, " Neet");
```

a.getdata();

b.getdata();

cout << " NO. OF ACCOUNTS : " << BUNKE;  
COUT;

creation o ;

3

- // Static variable must be declared globally.
- // static variable initial value is 0.
- // static variable cannot be private ..

### \* Temp. overloading \*.

# include <iostream>

using namespace std;

template <class T>

void display (T j) .

4

cout << " Displaying Template : " << j <<  
 " \n";

template < class T1 , class T2 > .

Void display (T1 j1 , T2 j2 ) .

5

cout << " Displaying 2 Template : "  
 << j1 << " \n"  
 << j2 << " \n" ;

6

// void display (int j1) .

// 2

// cout << " Explicitly display : "  
 // << j1 << " \n" ;

7

int main ()

2.

```
display (200);  
display (12-40);  
display ('G');  
display ('G', 1-25);  
display ('x', 25);  
display (25, 1-25);  
return 0;
```

3.

## \* File \*

//ofstream : stream class to create on files.  
//ifstream : stream class to read from files  
//fstream : stream class to both read and write from/to file.

#include <iostream>

#include <fstream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

ofstream filestream ("file1.txt");

if (filestream.is\_open())

{

filestream << "welcome to gk11ode";

filestream << "in after celebration";

filestream.close();

y

else

{

cout << "File opening is fail.";

y

return 0;

y.

```
# include <iostream>
# include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    string song;
    ifstream filestream("FILE1.txt");
    if (filestream.is_open())
    {
        while (getline(filestream, song))
        {
            cout << song << endl;
        }
        filestream.close();
    }
    else
    {
        cout << "file opening is fail." << endl;
    }
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    char input[75];
    ifstream os;
    os.open ("file3.txt");
    cout << "Writing to a text file: ";
    cout << "Please Enter your name: ";
    cin.getline (input, 100);
    os << input << endl;
    cout << "Please Enter your contact: ";
    cin >> input;
    cout << input;
    cin.ignore();
    os << input << endl;
    os.close();
    if (os.is_open())
        string line;
    is.open ("file3.txt");
    cout << "Reading from a text file: ";
    while (getline (is, line))
    {
        cout << line << endl;
    }
    is.close();
    return 0;
}
```

## // exception handling.

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

double zeroDivision (int x, int y).

{

if (y == 0)

{

throw "division by zero!" ;

y

return (x/y);

}

int main()

{

cout << "in begin main";

int a = 17;

int b = 0;

double c = 0;

try

c = zeroDivision(a,b);

cout << c << endl;

}

catch (const char\* message)

{

cerr << "In " << message << endl;

}

cout << "in end main";

return 0;

.

// exception handling

It include <iostream>.

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int p, c, m, error = 0;

string name;

do

{

try

{

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

cin >> name;

cout << "Enter physics marks : " << endl;

cin >> p;

continue - 3

if ( !p ) { if ( p == 100 )

{

throw ( p );

}

error = 0;

}

catch ( int e )

{

cout << "Invalid marks ! " << endl;

error = 1;

}

while ( error );

if (