



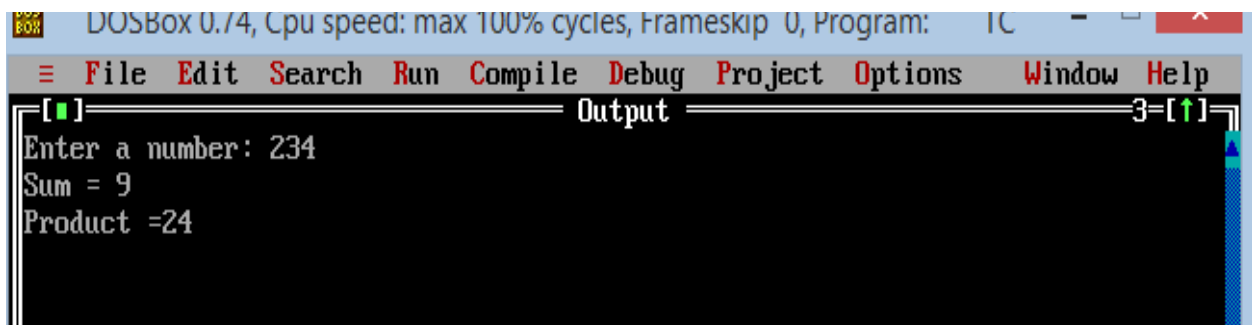
## Department of Commerce and Management

### Bachelor of Commerce in Computer Application 2<sup>nd</sup>Semester

### OOPs with C++ Practical

1. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to print the sum and product of digits of an integer.

```
#include <iostream.h>
int main()
{
    int n, sum=0, m, product=1;
    cout<<"Enter a number: ";
    cin>>n;
    while(n>0)
    {
        m = n % 10;
        sum= sum + m;
        product = product * m;
        n = n / 10;
    }
    cout<<"Sum = "<<sum<<endl;
    cout<<"Product ="<<product;
    return 0;
}
```



DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

File Edit Search Run Compile Debug Project Options Window Help

Output 3=1

Enter a number: 234

Sum = 9

Product =24

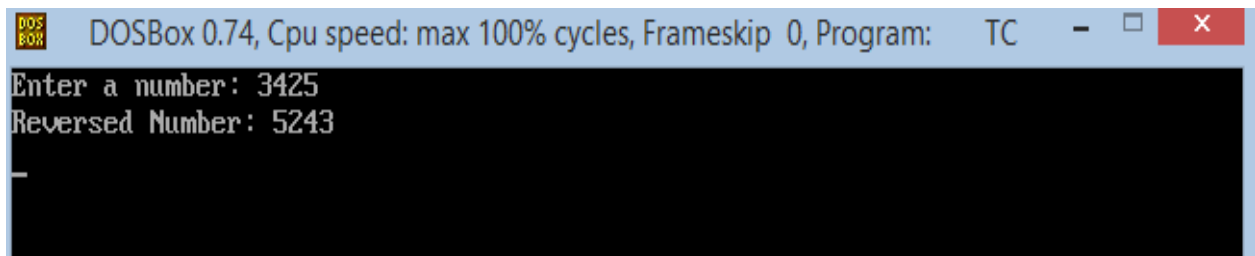
**2. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to reverse of a number.**

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>

int main()
{
    int n, reverse=0, rem;
    clrscr();

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

    while(n!=0)
    {
        rem=n%10;
        reverse=reverse*10+rem;
        n/=10;
    }
    cout<<"Reversed Number: "<<reverse<<endl;
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```



DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC

Enter a number: 3425  
Reversed Number: 5243

**3. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ function that checks whether a given string is Palindrome or not.**

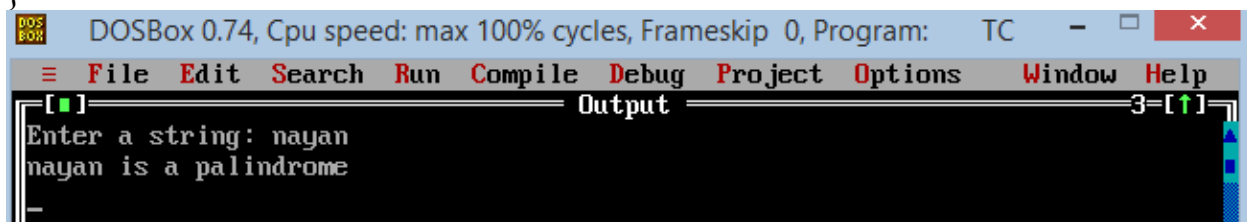
```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>

int main()
{
    clrscr();
    char string1[20];
    int i, length;
    int flag = 0;
    cout << "Enter a string: ";
    cin >> string1;

    length = strlen(string1);

    for(i=0;i < length ;i++)
    {
        if(string1[i] != string1[length-i-1])
        {
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }

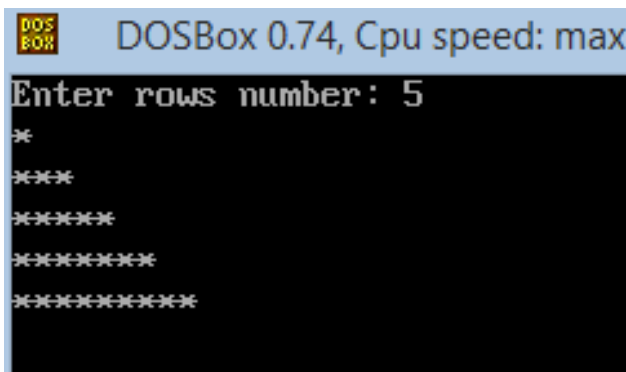
    if (flag)
    {
        cout << string1 << " is not a palindrome" << endl;
    }
    else
    {
        cout << string1 << " is a palindrome" << endl;
    }
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```



4. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to print a triangle of stars as follows (take number of lines from user):

```
*  
***  
*****  
*****  
*****
```

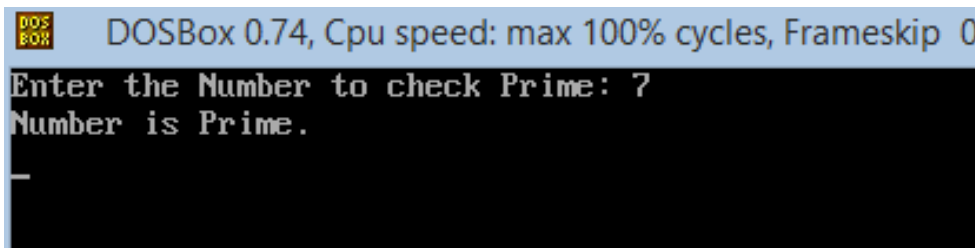
```
#include<iostream.h>  
#include<conio.h>  
  
int main()  
{  
    clrscr();  
    int rows;  
    cout<<"Enter rows number: ";  
    cin>>rows;    // rows = 5  
  
    for(int i=1; i<=rows; i++)  
    {  
        for(int j=1; j<=2*i-1; j++)  
        {  
            cout<<"*";  
        }  
        cout<<"\n";  
    }  
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```



**5. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ function to find whether a given no. is prime or not. Use the same to generate the prime numbers less than 100.**

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>

int main()
{
    clrscr();
    int n, i, m=0, flag=0;
    cout << "Enter the Number to check Prime: ";
    cin >> n;
    m=n/2;
    for(i = 2; i <= m; i++)
    {
        if(n % i == 0)
        {
            cout<<"Number is not Prime."<<endl;
            flag=1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if (flag==0)
        cout << "Number is Prime."<<endl;
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```



```
DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0
Enter the Number to check Prime: ?
Number is Prime.
_
```

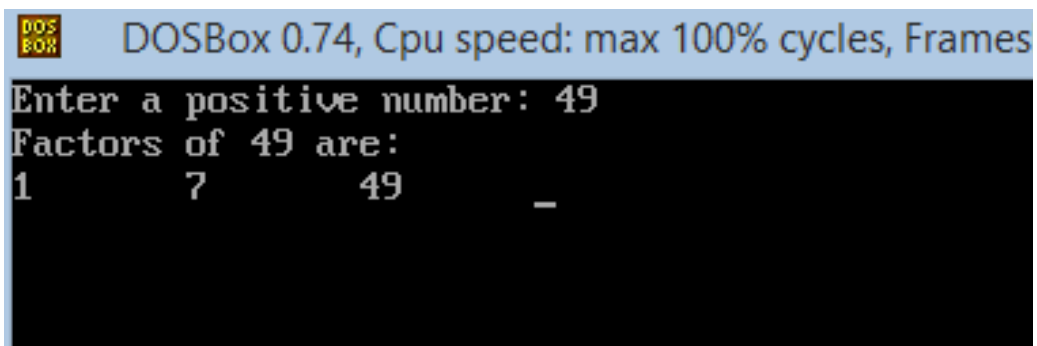
## 6. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to compute the factors of a given number.

### Algorithm:

1. Take input number to factorize.
2. Input is stored in an **int** type variable say **num**.
3. A factor of num can be found in range 1 to num
4. Initialize factor=1
5. Run a loop from factor=1 to num
  1. if **num%factor==0** (if num is divisible by factor)
    1. print factor
    2. increment factor , factor ++

### Program:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
int main()
{
    int num;
    clrscr();
    cout << "Enter a positive number: ";
    cin >> num;
    cout << "Factors of " << num << " are: " << endl;
    //finding and printing factors
    for(int i = 1; i <= num; i++)
    {
        if(num % i == 0)
            cout << i << " ";
    }
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```



```
DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frames
Enter a positive number: 49
Factors of 49 are:
1      7      49      _
```

**7. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ to demonstrate the static data member and static member function**

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>

class test
{
    int code;
    static int count; // static member variable

public:

    void setcode()
    {
        code=++count;
    }
    void showcode(void)
    {
        cout<<"Object Member : "<<code<<endl;
    }

    static void showcount(void)
    {
        cout<<"Count="<<count<<endl;
    }
};
int test:: count;
int main()
{
    clrscr();
    test t1,t2;
    t1.setcode( );
    t2.setcode( );
    test :: showcount ( );    // Count = 2

    test t3;
    t3.setcode( );
    test:: showcount( ); // Count = 3
    t1.showcode( );
    t2.showcode( );
    t3.showcode( );
    getch();
    return(0);
}
```



DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0

```
Count=2  
Count=3  
Object Member : 1  
Object Member : 2  
Object Member : 3
```





**8. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to demonstrate the use of single inheritance.**

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>

class base
{
    public:
        int x;
        void getdata()
        {
            cout << "Enter the value of x = ";
            cin >> x;
        }
};

class derive : public base
{
    private:
        int y;
    public:
        void readdata()
        {
            cout << "Enter the value of y = "; cin >> y;
        }
        void product()
        {
            cout << "Product = " << x * y;
        }
};

int main()
{
    clrscr();
    derive a;
    a.getdata();
    a.readdata();
    a.product();
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

```
DOS  
BOX DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, I  
Enter the value of x = 12  
Enter the value of y = 11  
Product = 132
```

**9. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to display Fibonacci series (i) using recursion, (ii) using iteration**

**(i) using recursion**

```
#include<iostream.h>  
#include<conio.h>  
int fib(int x)  
{  
    if((x==1)||(x==0))  
    {  
        return(x);  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        return(fib(x-1)+fib(x-2));  
    }  
}  
int main()  
{  
    int x , i=0;  
    clrscr();  
    cout << "Enter the number of terms of series : ";  
    cin >> x;  
    cout << "\nFibonnaci Series : ";  
    while(i < x)  
    {  
        cout << " " << fib(i);  
        i++;  
    }  
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
DOS BOX  DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, I
Enter the number of terms of series : 7
Fibonnaci Series : 0 1 1 2 3 5 8_
```

## (ii) using iteration

```
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
void fib(int num)
{
    int x = 0, y = 1, z = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < num; i++)
    {
        cout << x << " ";
        z = x + y;
        x = y;
        y = z;
    }
}
int main()
{
    int num;
    clrscr();
    cout << "Enter the number : ";
    cin >> num;
    cout << "\nThe fibonacci series : " ;
    fib(num);
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

```
DOS BOX  DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0
Enter the number : 6
The fibonacci series : 0 1 1 2 3 5
```

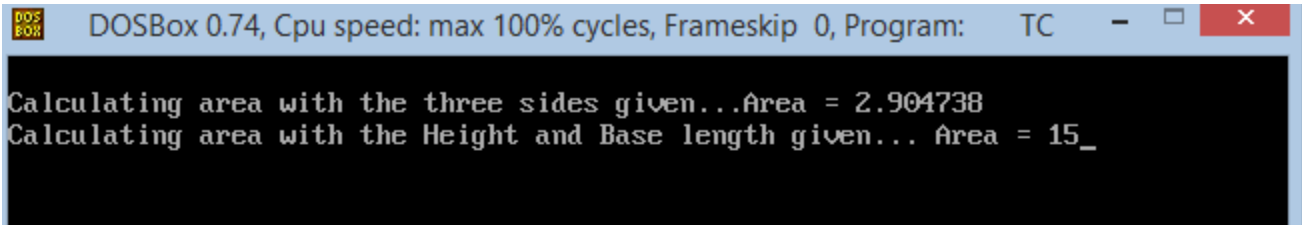
**10. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to create a class Triangle. Include overloaded functions for calculating area. Overload assignment operator and equality operator.**

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<math.h>

class triangle // Creating class triangle
{
public:

void area(float s1,float s2,float s3)
{
    cout<<"\nCalculating area with the three sides given...";
    double X;
    float s=s1+s2+s3;
    s = s/2;
    X=sqrt((s)*(s-s1)*(s-s2)*(s-s3));
    cout<<"Area = "<<X;
}
void area(float h1,float b1)
{
    cout<<"\nCalculating area with the Height and Base length given... ";
    double X;
    X = h1*b1*(0.5);
    cout<<"Area = "<<X;
}
};

void main()
{
    clrscr();
    triangle t;
    t.area(2,3,4);
    t.area(5,6);
    getch();
}
```

A screenshot of a DOSBox window. The title bar reads "DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC". The window contains a black terminal area with white text. The text shows two lines of output: "Calculating area with the three sides given...Area = 2.904738" and "Calculating area with the Height and Base length given... Area = 15\_".

```
DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
Calculating area with the three sides given...Area = 2.904738
Calculating area with the Height and Base length given... Area = 15_
```

**11. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to show the constructor overloading.**

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
class Person
{
    private:
        int age;
    public:

    Person() //Constructor with no arguments
    {
        age = 20;
    }

    Person(int a) //Constructor with an argument
    {
        age = a;
    }

    int getAge()
    {
        return age;
    }
};

int main()
{
    clrscr();
    Person person1, person2(45);
    cout << "Person1 Age = " << person1.getAge() << endl;
    cout << "Person2 Age = " << person2.getAge() << endl;
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

```
}
```

```
Person1 Age = 20  
Person2 Age = 45
```

**12. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to perform binary operator overloading with the help of friend function.**

```
#include<conio.h>  
#include<iostream.h>  
  
class Addition  
{  
    int m;  
    public:  
  
    Addition()  
    {  
        m=0;  
    }  
    Addition(int x)  
    {  
        m=x;  
    }  
    void show()  
    {  
        cout<<"m = "<<m<<endl;  
    }  
  
    friend Addition operator +(Addition &p, Addition &q)  
    {  
        Addition obj;  
        obj.m = p.m + q.m; // obj.m = 2 + 10  
        return obj;  
    }  
};  
void main()  
{  
    clrscr();  
    Addition x(2);  
    Addition y(10);  
    Addition z;  
    x.show();  
}
```

```

        y.show();
        cout<<"Addition of two object's data members = ";
        z = x + y;    // z called function 'operator +' & pass x and y as arguments
        z.show();
        getch();
    }
}

```

```

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: TC
m = 2
m = 10
Addition of two object's data members = m = 12
_

```

### 13. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to perform unary operator overloading.

```

// Unary – operator overloading with simple member function
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>

class abc
{
    int m,n;

    public:
    abc()
    {
        m=8;
        n=9;
    }
    void show()
    {
        cout<<"m= "<<m<<endl;
        cout<<"n= "<<n<<endl;
    }
    void operator -- ()
    {
        --m;
        --n;
    }
};

void main()
{
    clrscr();
}

```

```

        abc x;
        x.show();
        --x; // invoking the overloaded operator function
        x.show();
        getch();
    }

```

**14. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to implement the exception handling with multiple catch statement.**

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void test (int x)
{
    try
    {
        if (x==1)
            throw x;           //int
        else if(x==0)
            throw 'x';         //char
        else if (x== -1 )
            throw 1.0;         //double
        cout<<"end of try- block \n";
    }
    catch(char c) //Catch 1
    {
        cout<<"Caught a character \n";
    }
    catch (int m) //Catch 2
    {
        cout <<"caught an integer\n";
    }
    catch (double d) //catch 3
    {
        cout<<"caught a double \n";
    }
}

```



```

        cout<<"end of try -catch system \n\n";
    }
    int main()
    {
        cout<<"Testing multiple catches \n";
        cout<<"x== 1 \n";
        test(1);
        cout<<"x== 0 \n";
        test(0);
        cout<<"x == -1 \n";
        test(-1);
        return 0;
    }

```

```

Testing multiple catches
x== 1
caught an integer
end of try -catch system

x== 0
Caught a character
end of try -catch system

x == -1
caught a double
end of try -catch system

```

15. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to create the file and write a data into that by using the constructor.

```

#include<iostream.h>
#include<fstream.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<conio.h>
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char string[80];
    clrscr();
    cout<<"enter a string \n";
    cin>>string;

    int len = strlen(string);

    fstream file;
    file.open("TEXT", ios::in | ios::out);

```

```

        for(int i=0;i<len;i++)
        {
            file.put(string[i]);
        }
        cout<<"File Writing Operation Done Successfully"<<endl<<endl;
        cout<<"Contents of the file:"<<endl;
        file.seekg(0);
        char ch;
        while(file)
        {
            file.get(ch);
            cout<<ch;
        }
        getch();
        return 0;
    }
}

```

```

DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Program
enter a string
welcome
File Writing Operation Done Successfully

Contents of the file:
welcome

```

**16. Write an algorithm, draw a flowchart and develop a C++ program to copy data of one file into another file.**

```

#include<conio.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<iostream.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<fstream.h>

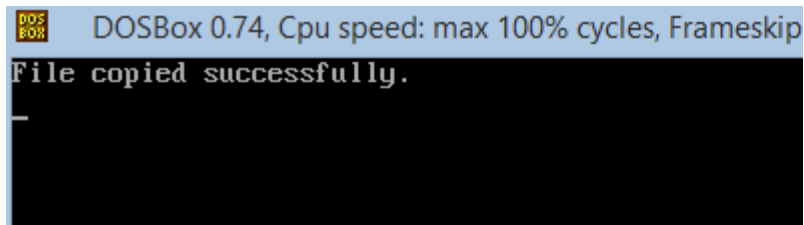
int main()
{
    char ch;
    FILE *source, *target;
    char source_file[]="x1.txt";
    char target_file[]="x2.txt";
    clrscr();

```

```

source = fopen(source_file, "r");
if (source == NULL)
{
    cout<<"Press any key to exit..."<<"\n";
    exit(0);
}
target = fopen(target_file, "w");
if (target == NULL)
{
    fclose(source);
    cout<<"Press any key to exit..."<<"\n";
    exit(0);
}
while ((ch = fgetc(source)) != EOF)
    fputc(ch, target);
cout<<"File copied successfully."<<"\n";
fclose(source);
fclose(target);
getch();
return 0;
}

```



DOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip

```
File copied successfully.
```