Heaven's Light is Our Guide



Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Course No: CSE.1204

Course Title: Sessional based on CSE.1203 (Object Oriented Programming)

Lab Report No: 05

Lab Report On: Friend Function and Friend Class.

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Problem No: 01

Problem Statement: Implementation of **Friend Function** and **Friend Class**.

circle

```
float redious;
float area;
circle(float);
friend void print_c(circle&);
friend void print_ta(circle&,square&);
friend class square;
```

square

```
float side;
float area;
square(float);
friend void print_s(square&);
friend void print_ta(circle&,square&);
void trfc(circle&,square&);
```

Theory: A **Friend Function** is a function which is **not a member of a class** but can **access** the **private** and **protected** members of a class in which the function is declared as friend.

Similarly a **Friend Class** is a class which can **access** the **private** and **protected** members of **other class** in which it is declared as friend.

Following are some important points about friend functions and classes:

- 1. Friends should be used only for limited purpose. Too many functions or external classes are declared as friends of a class with protected or private data, it lessens the value of encapsulation of separate classes in object-oriented programming.
- 2. Friendship is not mutual. If class A is a friend of B, then B doesn't become a friend of A automatically.
- **3.** As a matter of Object-Oriented Programming, the concept of friends is not there in Java.

Source Code:

1. main.cpp:

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

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    circle A(5.0);
    print_c(A);
    square B(10.0);
    print_s(B);
    print_ta(A,B);
    B.trfc(A,B);
    print_c(A);
    print_s(B);
    print_s(B);
    print_ta(A,B);

return 0;
}
```

2. circle.h:

```
#ifndef CIRCLE_H
#define CIRCLE_H
class square;
class circle{
  private:
     float radious;
     float area;
  public:
     circle(float);
     friend void print_c(circle&);
     friend void print_ta(circle&,square&);
     friend class square;
};
class square{
  private:
     float side;
     float area;
  public:
     square(float);
     friend void print_s(square&);
     friend void print_ta(circle&,square&);
     void trfc(circle&,square&);
};
#endif // CIRCLE_H
```

3. circle.cpp:

```
#include <iostream>
#include "circle.h"
using namespace std;
circle::circle(float r){
  radious=r;
square::square(float s){
  side=s;
void square::trfc(circle& ob1,square& ob2){
  cout<<"\n\tTaking Radius from Circle\n"<<endl;
  ob2.side=ob2.side+ob1.radious;
  ob1.radious=0;
}
void print_c(circle& ob){
  ob.area=3.1416*ob.radious*ob.radious;
  cout<<"\t# CIRCLE #"<<endl;
  cout<<"Radious: "<<ob.radious<<endl;
  cout<<"Area: "<<ob.area<<"\n"<<endl;
}
void print_s(square& ob){
  ob.area=ob.side*ob.side;
  cout<<"\t# SQUARE #"<<endl;
  cout<<"Side: "<<ob.side<<endl;
  cout<<"Area: "<<ob.area<<"\n"<<endl;
}
void print_ta(circle& ob1,square& ob2){
  cout<<"\t# Total Area #"<<endl;
  cout<<"Area: "<<ob1.area+ob2.area<<"\n"<<endl;
}
```

Output:

```
"F:\2nd Semester\CSE\CSE.1204\Lab 5\FF\bin\Debug\FF.exe"
        # CIRCLE #
Radious: 5
Area: 78.54
        # SQUARE #
Side: 10
Area: 100
        # Total Area #
Area: 178.54
        Taking Radius from Circle
        # CIRCLE #
Radious: 0
Area: 0
        # SQUARE #
Side: 15
Area: 225
        # Total Area #
Area: 225
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.066 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Conclusion : By our Course Teachers help and my knowledge about C and C++, I completed the program.