## **DRY-RUN EXERCISES**

8.1 What will happen when the following program is run?

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int a,b,c,d,e;
class A
    protected:
    public:
    void value a b()
         a=2; b=2;
};
class B:public A
    protected:
    public:
    void value_c()
        C=2;
};
class C
    protected:
    public:
    void value d()
       d=3;
class D:public B, public C
    protected:
    public:
 void result()
       value_a_b();
       value_c();
```

```
value_d();
           e=a*b*c*d;
           cout<<"\n Multiplication is :"<<e;
   };
   int main()
      D d1;
       d1.result();
       return 0;
8.2 What will happen when the following program is run?
   #include<iostream>
   using namespace std;
   class B
     int x;
     public:
     B() { cout << "1\t"; }
   class D : public B
     int y;
    public:
    D() { cout << "2\t"; }
     D(int i) { cout << "3\t"; }
   int main()
    Bb;
    D d1;
    D d2(1);
8.3 What will happen when the following program is run?
   #include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
    class A
    int a;
    public:
    A() {}
    A(int d)
     {a = d;}
     ~A()
     cout << endl << "Object A being destroyed";
     void show()
```

```
cout << a << endl;
    };
    class B : public A
     int b;
     public:
     B() : A()
     B(int d, int d1): A(d)
      b = d1;
     ~B()
      cout << endl << "Object B is being destroyed";</pre>
     void show()
     A::show();
      cout << b << endl;
    int main()
    B *p;
    p = new B(20, 30);
     (*p).show();
    delete p;
     return 0;
8.4 What will happen when the following program is run?
    #include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
    class A
    int a;
    public:
    A() {}
    A(int d) { a = d; }
     ~A()
     cout << "OBject of A being deleted" << endl;
    void show A()
     cout << a << endl;
```

```
class B
int b;
public:
B() {}
B(int d)
 b = d;
 ~B()
 cout << "Object of B being deleted" << endl;
 void show B()
 cout << b << endl;
class C: public A, public B
 int c;
 public:
 C(): A(), B() { }
 C(int d1, int d2, int d3) : A(d1), B(d2)
 c = d3;
  cout << "Object of C being deleted" << endl;
 void show_C()
  show A();
  show B();
  cout << c << endl;
 int main()
  C *p;
 p = new C(10, 20, 30);
  p -> show_C();
  delete p;
  return 0;
```