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**46152**

**BSCS 2A FALL 2022**

**OOP ASSIGNMENT 2 (AFTER MIDS)**

**THEORY**

**Explain what polymorphism is and how it relates to object-oriented programming.**

Polymorphism is an important concept of object-oriented programming. It simply means more than one form. That is, the same entity (function or operator) behaves differently in different scenarios. For example,the + operator in C++ is used to perform two specific functions.  When it is used with numbers (integers and floating-point numbers), it performs addition. And when we use the + operator with strings, it performs string concatenation.

**What is the difference between static and dynamic polymorphism?**

* Static polymorphism is a type of polymorphism that collects the information to call a method during compile time
* Dynamic polymorphism is a type of polymorphism that collects information to call a method at run time.

**Describe the two types of polymorphism in C++.**

1.Compile Time Polymorphism

2. Runtime Polymorphism

Compile Time Polymorphism:

In compile-time polymorphism, a function is called at the time of program compilation. We call this type of polymorphism as early binding or Static binding.Function overloading and operator overloading is the type of Compile time polymorphism.

Runtime Polymorphism:

In a Runtime polymorphism, functions are called at the time the program execution. Hence, it is known as late binding or dynamic binding.Function overriding is a part of runtime polymorphism.

**What is a virtual function? Explain why it is used.**

A virtual function in C++ is a base class member function that you can redefine in a derived class to achieve polymorphism. You can declare the function in the base class using the virtual keyword.

A virtual function is used in C++ helps ensure you call the correct function via a reference or pointer.

**Can a class have both virtual and non-virtual functions? Explain your answer.**

Yes, a class can have both virtual and non-virtual functions.

A virtual function is a member function in the base class that we expect to redefine in derived classes. Basically, a virtual function is used in the base class in order to ensure that the function is overridden.

Non-virtual functions are regular member functions that are not declared as virtual in the base class and cannot be overridden by the derived classes.

**IMPLEMENTATION**

**Write a C++ program that demonstrates the concept of function overloading.**

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void sum(int a, int b)

{

cout << "sum = " << (a + b);

}

int main()

{

sum(10, 2);

return 0;

}

**Write a C++ program that demonstrates the concept of operator overloading**.

#include <iostream>

Using namespace std;

class Distance {

private:

int inches;

public:

Distance(int inches = 0) : inches(inches) {}

// Overloading the '+' operator

Distance operator+(const Distance& other) const {

Distance result;

result.inches = inches + other.inches;

return result;

}

// Overloading the '-' operator

Distance operator-(const Distance& other) const {

Distance result;

result.inches = inches - other.inches;

return result;

}

// Overloading the '<<' operator for output

friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const Distance& distance) {

os << distance.inches << " inches";

return os;

} };

int main() {

Distance dist1(5);

Distance dist2(3);

Distance sum = dist1 + dist2;

Distance difference = dist1 - dist2;

cout << "Distance 1: " << dist1 <<endl;

cout << "Distance 2: " << dist2 <<endl;

cout << "Sum: " << sum <<endl;

cout << "Difference: " << difference <<endl;

return 0;

}

**Write a C++ program that demonstrates the concept of runtime polymorphism using virtual functions.**

#include<iostream>

using std::endl;

using std::cout;

class Hair{

public:

virtual void length();

};

class Colour:public Hair{

public:

void length();

};

void Hair::length()

{

cout<<"Long hair"<<endl;

}

void Colour::length()

{

cout<<"Short hair"<<endl;

}

int main(){

Hair \*pColour =new Hair;

pColour->length();

delete pColour;

pColour= new Colour;

pColour->length();

delete pColour;

return 0;

}

**Write a C++ program that demonstrates the concept of compile-time polymorphism using templates.**

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class math {

public :

void num(int a, int b) {

cout << "The value of a" << a<<endl;

cout << "The value of b" << b<<endl;

}

};

int main() {

math m1;

cout<< "Two values"<<endl;

m1.num(7, 2);

return 0;

}

**Application**

**1. Write a C++ program that uses polymorphism to create a hierarchy of shapes. The program should have a base class called `Shape` and derived classes for different types of shapes (e.g. `Circle`, `Rectangle`, `Triangle`). Each derived class should implement a function called `area()` that calculates the area of the shape. The program should allow the user to create objects of different shapes and calculate their areas using polymorphism.**

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class Shape {

public:

virtual double area() const = 0;

};

class Circle : public Shape {

private:

double radius;

public:

Circle(double r) : radius(r) {}

double area() const override {

return 3.14159 \* radius \* radius;

}

};

class Rectangle : public Shape {

private:

double width;

double height;

public:

Rectangle(double w, double h) : width(w), height(h) {}

double area() const override {

return width \* height; }

};

class Triangle : public Shape {

private:

double base;

double height;

public:

Triangle(double b, double h) : base(b), height(h) {}

double area() const override {

return 0.5 \* base \* height;

}

};

int main() {

Shape\* shapes[3];

shapes[0] = new Circle(5.0);

shapes[1] = new Rectangle(4.0, 6.0);

shapes[2] = new Triangle(3.0, 8.0);

for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {

cout << "Shape " << i + 1 << " area: " << shapes[i]->area() <<endl;

delete shapes[i];

}

return 0;

}

**Extend the previous program to include a function that sorts an array of shapes based on their area. The function should use polymorphism to determine the area of each shape and compare them. The program should allow the user to create an array of shapes of different types and sizes and sort them by area.**

#include <iostream>

#include <vector>

#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

class Shape {

public:

virtual double area() const = 0;

};

class Circle : public Shape {

private:

double radius;

public:

Circle(double r) : radius(r) {}

double area() const override {

return 3.14159 \* radius \* radius;

}

};

class Rectangle : public Shape {

private:

double width;

double height;

public:

Rectangle(double w, double h) : width(w), height(h) {}

double area() const override {

return width \* height;

}

};

class Triangle : public Shape {

private:

double base;

double height;

public:

Triangle(double b, double h) : base(b), height(h) {}

double area() const override {

return 0.5 \* base \* height;

}

};

bool compareArea(const Shape\* shape1, const Shape\* shape2) {

return shape1->area() < shape2->area();

}

int main() {

vector<Shape\*> shapes;

Circle circle(5.0);

Rectangle rectangle(4.0, 6.0);

Triangle triangle(3.0, 8.0);

shapes.push\_back(&circle);

shapes.push\_back(&rectangle);

shapes.push\_back(&triangle);

cout << "Unsorted Shapes:" << endl;

for (const auto& shape : shapes) {

cout << "Area: " << shape->area() << endl;

}

sort(shapes.begin(), shapes.end(), compareArea);

cout << "\nSorted Shapes:" << endl;

for (const auto& shape : shapes) {

cout << "Area: " << shape->area() << endl;

}

return 0;

}

**Reflection**

**Reflect on what you learned in this assignment. What was challenging, and what did you find interesting?**

I have understood polymorphism better by doing this assignment.Not challenging but confusing, you mentioned in the question about run time and compile-time questions, which is actually overloading or overriding. When I started to code, I understood.

**How can you apply what you learned in this assignment to future projects or your future career?**

The field is such that if the oop comes from good, it will be very useful in future. And it will definitely be worth it in the future career/projects.