

```
Enter the rollno -
cin>>rn
for()
    if(arr[i]->getRollno()==rollno)
        arr[i]->display();
```

Student*arr[5]

500	200	300	400	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Hirerachy

- has-a
- is-a

```
arr[i]->getRollno()
>
arr[j]->getRollno()

Student *temp = arr[i];
arr[i]=arr[j];
arr[j]=temp
```

```
class Date{
}

class Employee : Person{
    Date doj;
    Date dob;
    Date terDate;
}

class Person{
    string name;
    string mobile;
}
```

- Association
- Composition -> Date d
 - Aggegration -> Date *d

Inheritance -> Base/Parent -> Derived/Child

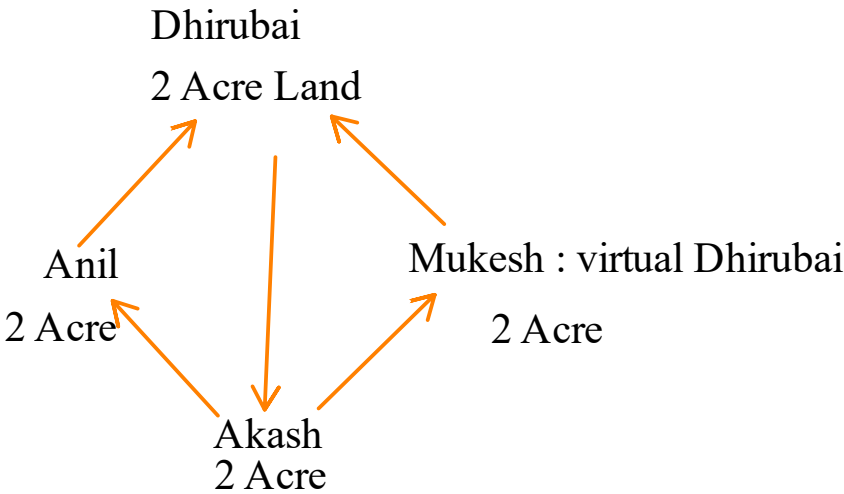
```
class Base{
}

class Derived : Base{
}
```

- 1. Ctor
- 2. Dtor
- 3. Copy ctor
- 4. Assignment Operator function
- 5. Friend Function

A
B
C

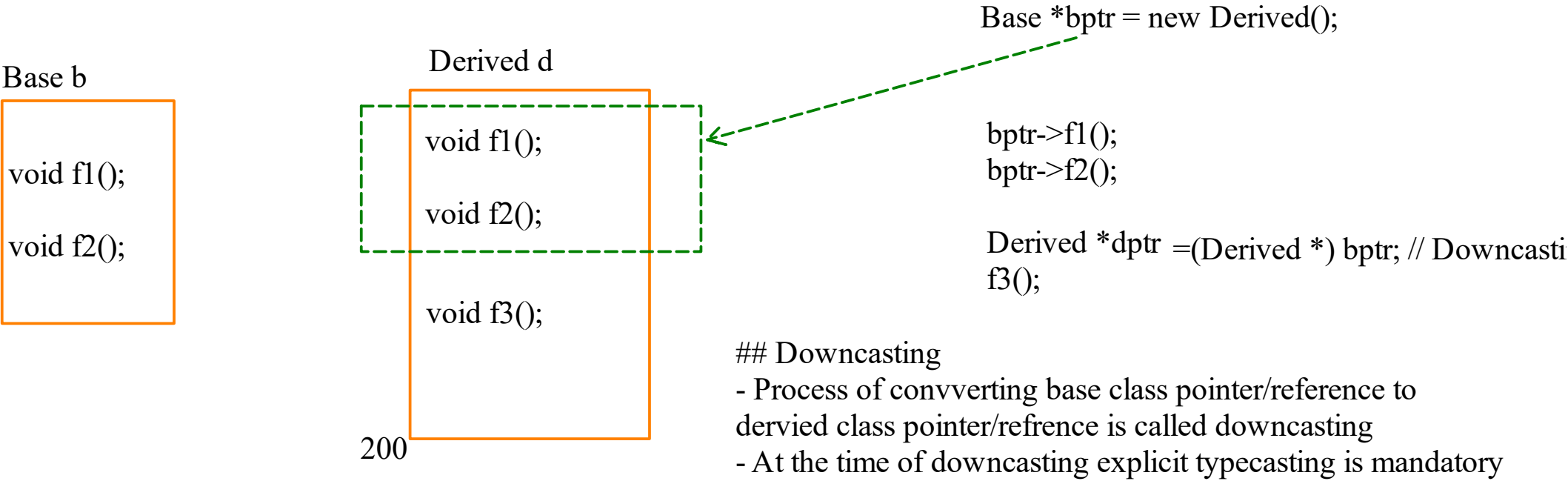
Diamond Problem
- Members of Indirect Base class inheriting multiple times into Indirect Derived class represents Diamond Problem

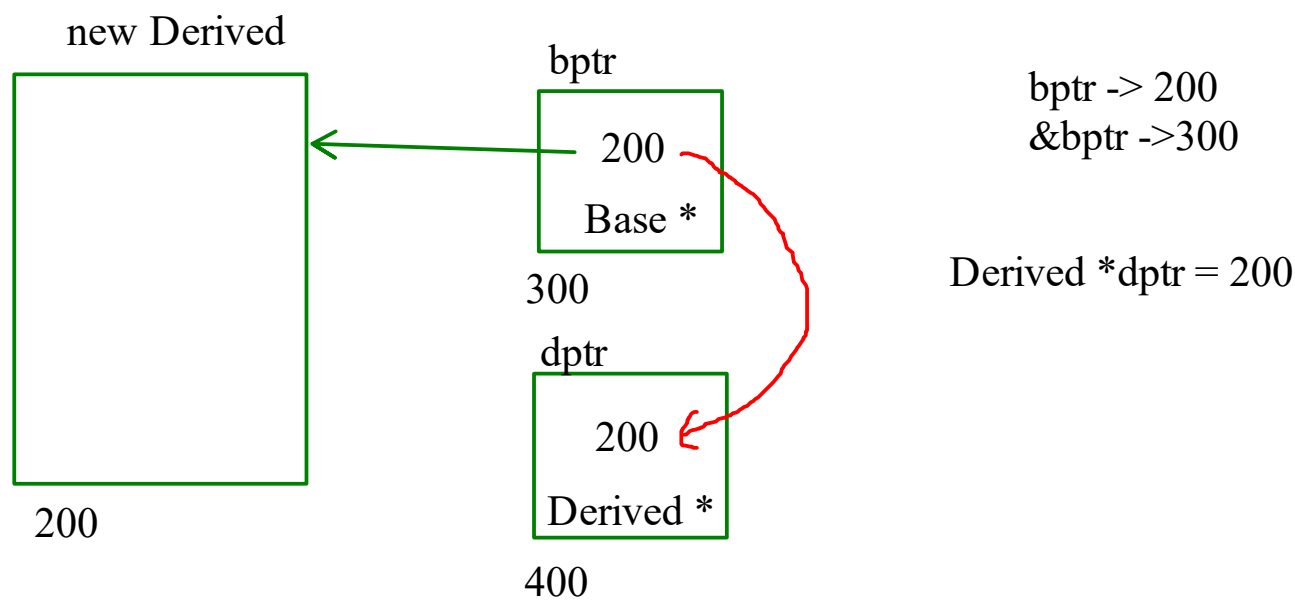


- A()
- B()
- C()
- D()

##Upcasting

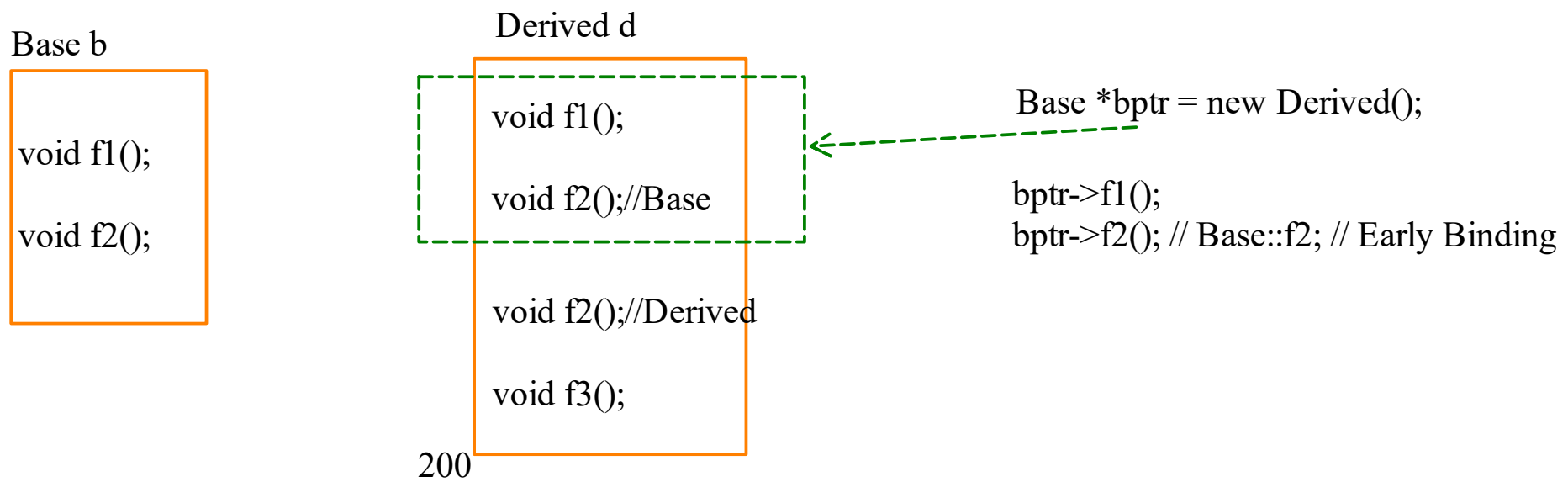
- Keeping the object od derived classs into the base class pointer or reference is upcasting





Function Overriding

- Redefining the base class function once again inside the derived class with same name and signature is called as function overriding
- function overriding is an example of Run time polymorphism



Early Binding

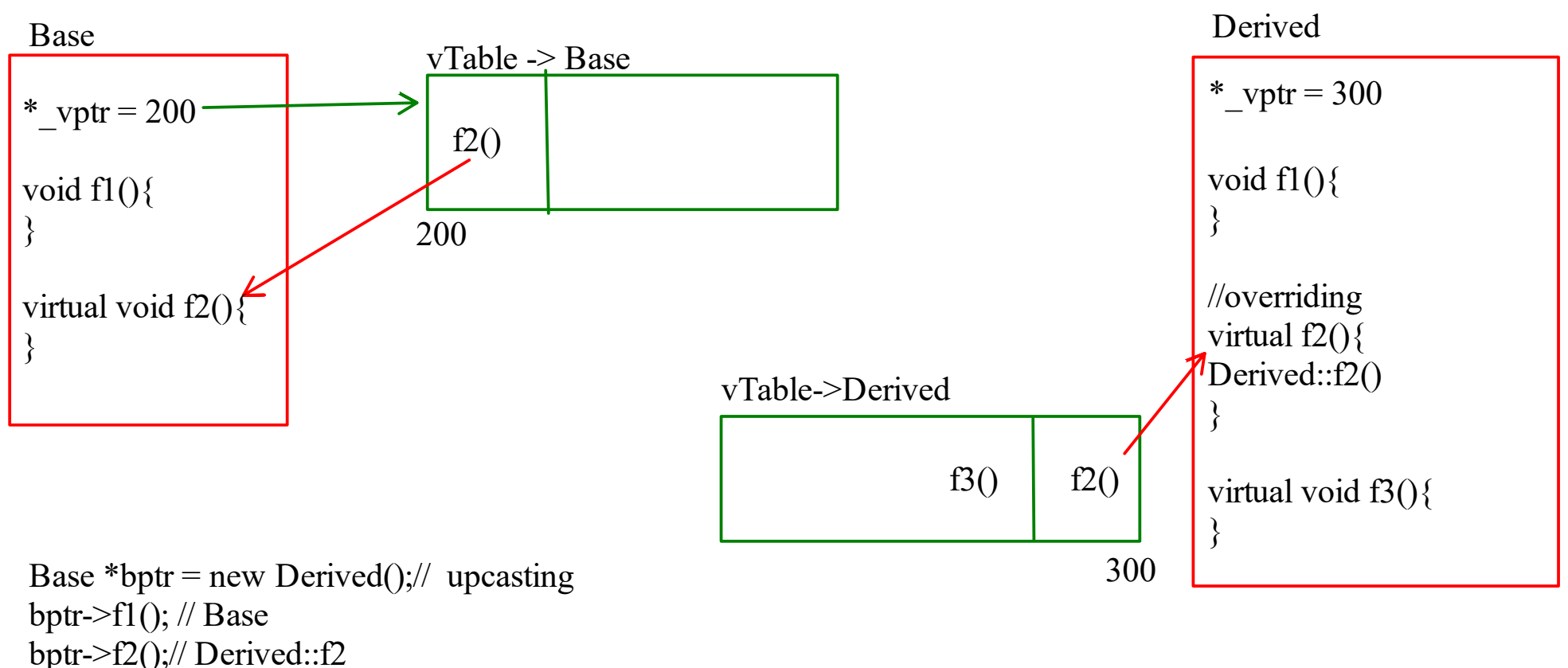
- A call to a function is resolved based on the type of pointer , it is called as Early Binding

Late Binding

- A call to a function is resolved based on object that is created then its is called as Late Binding

Purpose of overriding

- Base class member function is 100% incomplete
- Base class member function is partial complete
- Different implementation from the base class function



Shape
 Circle is-a Shape
 Rectangle is-a Shape

RTTI -> Runtime Type Information
 type_info

```
int main(){
Employee e1()

e1.setId();
}
```

Virtual Destructor

```
menu()
0. exit
1. Add Employee
2. Add Student
3. Display All Employees
4. Display All Students
5. Find Student
6. Find Employee
```