

```
class Stack{
int top;
int size;
int *ptr;
Stack(){
top=-1;
this->size = 5;
ptr = new int[this->size];
}
Stack(int size){
top=-1;
this->size = size;
ptr = new int[this->size];
}

isFull();
isEmpty();
push();
pop();
peek();
}
```

stack -> local variables
heap -> dynamic memory allocation
data -> global and static

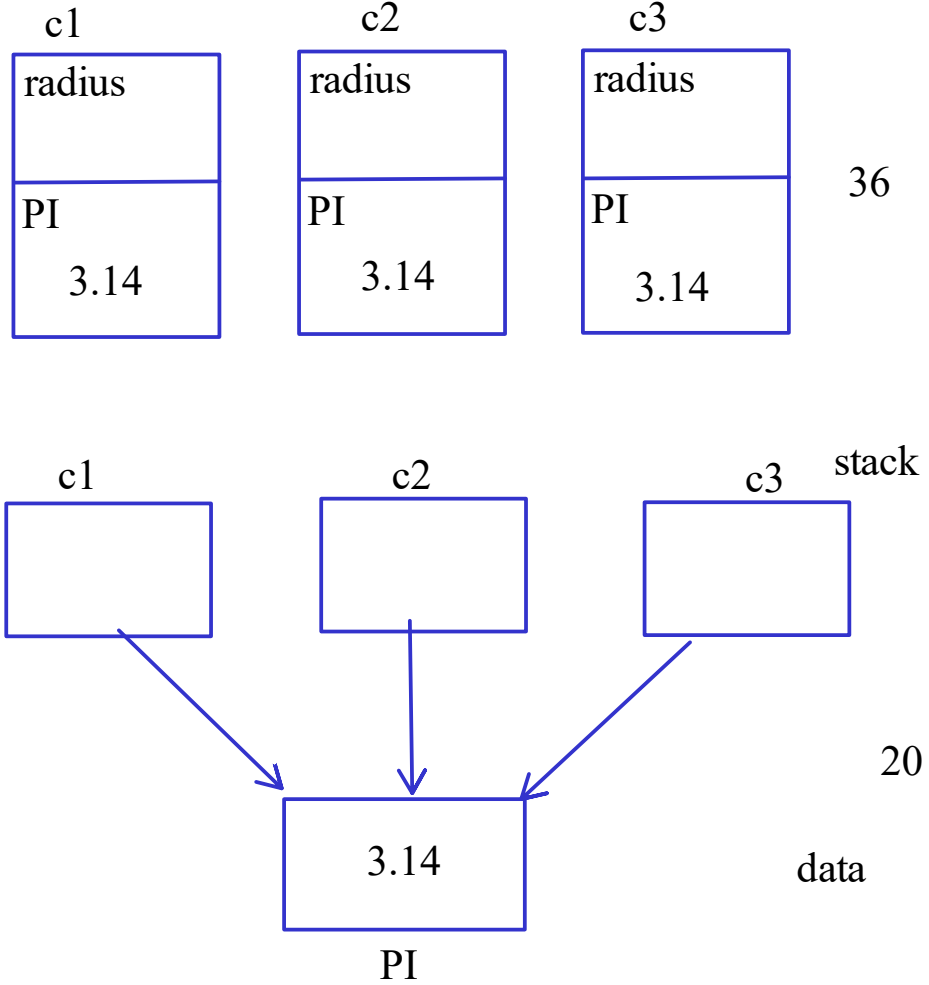
Student
DITISS = 60
DBDA = 60

Institute -> Array of courses
-> Array of students in every course

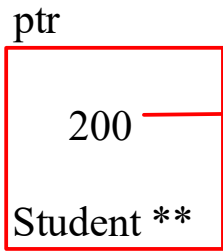
- Static
- Data Members
 - Memory is allocated on data section at the time of program loading only once
 - initialization should be done outside the class on global scope using classname ::
 - we can make the static data members as constant
 - Member function static
 - static member functions are designed to call on class name using ::
 - these functions do not get this pointer
 - We cannot make the static member functions as constant

```
class Circle{
int radius;
static const double PI ;
}
```

```
Circle c1;
Circle c2;
Circle c3;
```

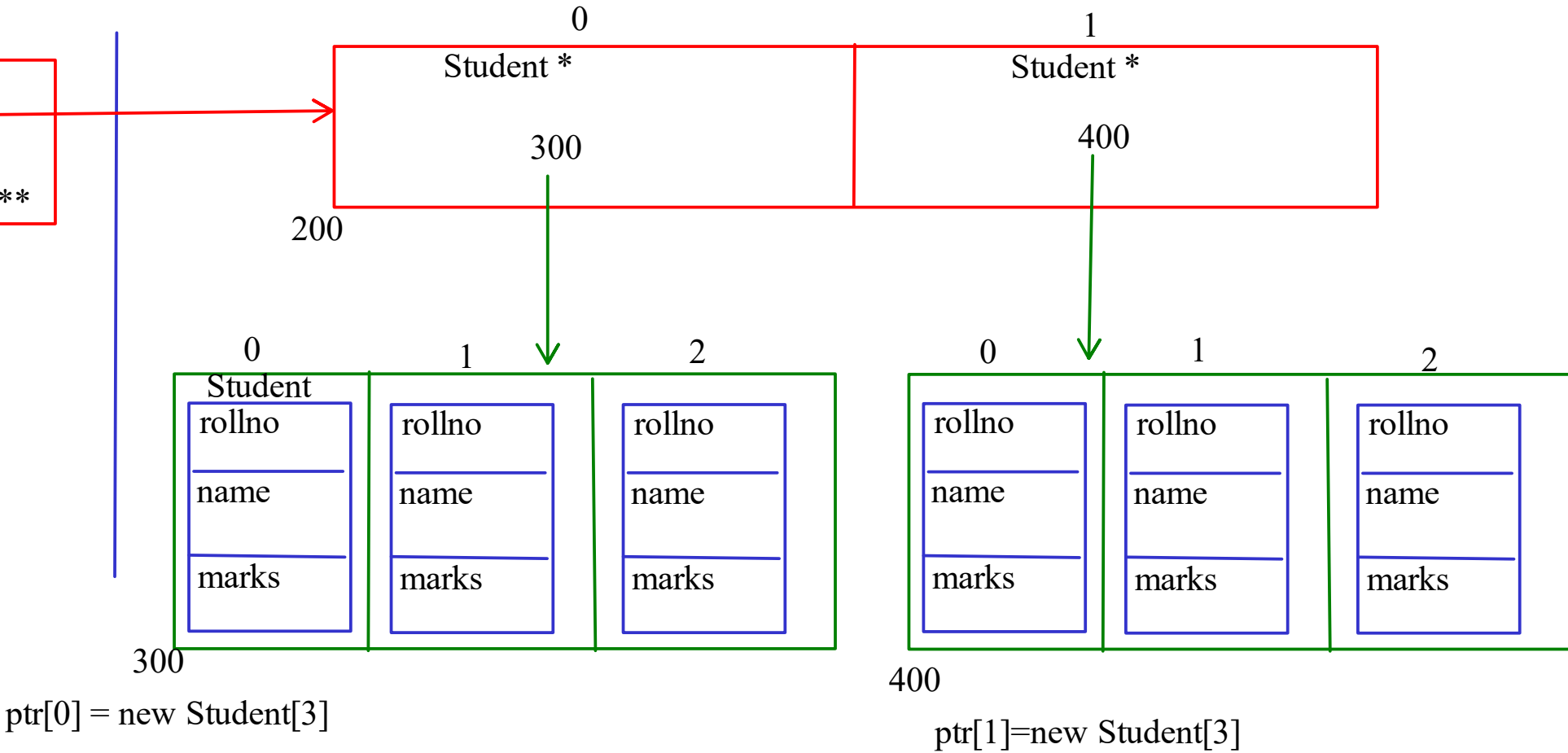


Stack



```
Student** ptr = new Student*[2]
```

Heap



```
ptr[0][0].displayStudent()
```

Hirerachy

- Has-a -> Association
- is-a -> Inheritance

```
Class Date{
  day
  month
  year
}
```

```
class Person{
  name
  dob
}
```

```
class Employee{
  id;
  name
  dob
  doj
}
```

Person has-a Date of Birth Employee is-a Person
Employee has-a Date of Joining

Association (has-a)

- It is represented by has-a relation ship between two entities
- Composition
 - Tight coupling
- Aggegration
 - Loose Coupling

```
Employee{
  Date doj // composition
  car // aggegration
}
```

Employee has -a DateofJoining(Date)
Dependent --> Dependency

Employee e

empid	name	salary	doj						
0 1	"" Anil	0 10000	<table><tr><td>day</td><td>month</td><td>year</td></tr><tr><td>0 1</td><td>0 1</td><td>0 2001</td></tr></table>	day	month	year	0 1	0 1	0 2001
day	month	year							
0 1	0 1	0 2001							

Employee e1

empid	name	salary	doj	*car						
0 1	"" Anil	0 10000	<table><tr><th>day</th><th>month</th><th>year</th></tr><tr><td>0 1</td><td>0 1</td><td>0 2001</td></tr></table>	day	month	year	0 1	0 1	0 2001	NULL
day	month	year								
0 1	0 1	0 2001								

Employee e2

empid	name	salary	doj	*car						
0 2	"" Mukesh	0 20000	<table><tr><th>day</th><th>month</th><th>year</th></tr><tr><td>0 2</td><td>0 2</td><td>0 2002</td></tr></table>	day	month	year	0 2	0 2	0 2002	NULL 400
day	month	year								
0 2	0 2	0 2002								

400

name "" nano
number "" mh121234

new Car();

Parent -> Child

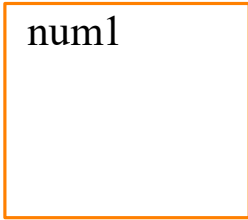
Employee is-a Person
Circle ia-a Shape

```
class Person // Parent-> Base
{
}
```

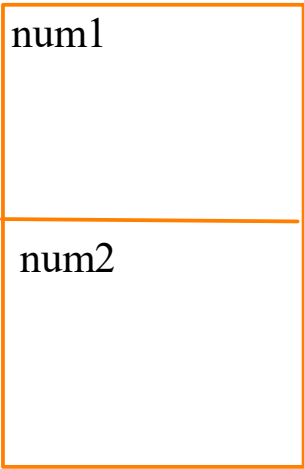
Person is inherited in to the Employee

// Recommended statement
Employee is derived from Person

```
class Employee : Person // Child->Derived
{
}
```



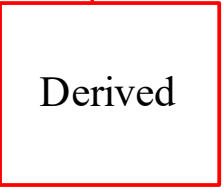
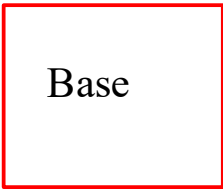
Base::Ctor



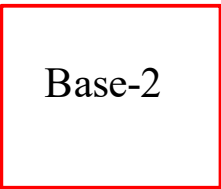
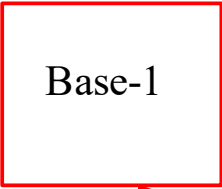
Base::Ctor

Derived::Ctor

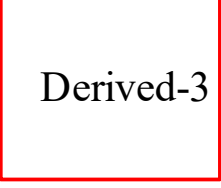
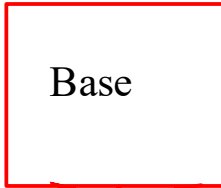
Derived d1;



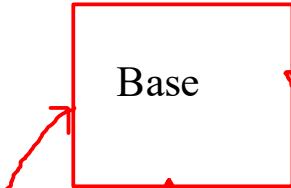
1. Single Inheritance



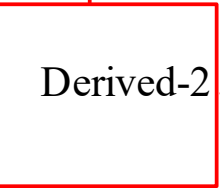
2. Multiple Inheritance



3. Hirerachical Inheritance

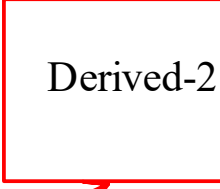
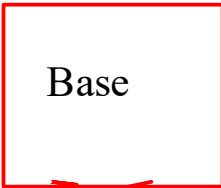


Direct



InDirect

4. Multilevel Inheritance



5. Hybrid Inheritance

Class, Ctor, Dtor
Object -> memory
Base *ptr

Access Specifiers
private
public
protected

