Find the output for the following programs

```
1.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
main()
{
       int i=10;
       int &r=i;
       r++;
       int *p=&i;
       p++;
       cout << "i="<< i <<"r="<< endl;
}
i=11, r=11
2.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int i=20;
main()
{
       int i=5;
       cout<<i<<:i<<endl;
       int i=10;
       cout<<i<<:i<<endl;
                     5,20 and 10,20
520n1020
3.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class abc
{
       int x,y;
       public:
       void set_data(int a,int b)
              x=a,y=b;
       }
};
main()
{
                                    though object call
     set_data(10,20);
             · ERROR \
x = 10 = 20
4.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class ab
{
       int x,y;
       public:
       void set_data(int a,int b)
```

```
x=a,y=b;
       }
};
main()
{
       ab n;
       n.set_data(10,20,30);
ERROR BECAUSE OF SET DATA
5.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class def
{
       int x,y;
       public:
       void set_data(int a,int b)
              x=a,y=b;
};
main()
{
       def *n;
       n.set_data(10,20);
error,instead use n->setdata(), but that will also show segmentation fault.
6.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class A
{
       int x,y;
       public:
       void set_data(int a,int b)
              x=a,y=b;
};
main()
{
       An;
       n.a(10,20);
                                      ERROR
mismatch in object initialisation.
7.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class Test
{
       static int count;
       public:
       static void get_data()
              count++;
```

```
}
};
int Test::count=1;
main()
{
       Test t;
       t.get_data();
2 if we put cout statement in get data
8.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class sample
public:
       void set_data(char c)
              ch=c;
       void get_data()
              cout<<a<<ch<<endl;
private:
       int a;
       char ch;
};
main()
       sample s;
{
       s.set_data('A');
       s.get_data();
garbagevalueA
9.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class sample
public:
       void set_data(char c);
       void get_data();
private:
       int a=10;
       char ch;
};
void sample::set_data(char c)
{
       ch=c;
}
```

```
void sample::get_data()
       cout<<a<<ch<<endl;
}
main()
{
       sample s;
       s.set_data('A');
       s.get_data();
}
      10A
10.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class Test
{
private:
       static int count;
public:
       static void get_data()
              count++;
};
main()
{
       Test t;
       t.get_data();
ERROR
11.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
       int x = 5;
       if(x==5)
       {
              if(x==5) break;
              cout<<"Hello";
       cout<<"Hi";
}
error
12.#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
       class student {
       int rno =10;
       } v;
```

```
cout<<v.rno;

ERROR
```

```
13.#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
namespace first
{
       int var = 5;
}
namespace second
{
       double var = 3.1416;
}
int main ()
{
       int a;
       a = first::var + second::var;
       cout << a;
14.#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
       const int i = 20;
       const int* const ptr = &i;
       (*ptr)++;
       int j = 15;
       ptr = \&j;
       cout << i;
ERROR i is assigned with read only pointer
15.#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
       int arr[] = \{4, 5, 6, 7\};
       int* p = (arr + 1);
       cout << *arr + 10;
ANSWER: 14;
16.#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
       int a = 10, *pa, &ra;
       pa = &a;
       ra = a;
```

```
cout << "a=" << ra;
       return 0;
ANSWEr: ERROR because reference variable ra is not initialised
17.#include<cstdio>
int main()
{
       int a = 35;
       int b = 12;
       printf("%d ", ~a);
       printf("%d", ~ - b);
ANWER: -36 11
18.#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
       char ch='A';
       void *ptr1=&ch;
       char *ptr2;
       ptr2 = ptr1;
       cout << ptr2 << " " << ptr1 << endl;
ANSWER: ERROR because void pointer needs to be typecasted
19.#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
       int i;
       i = 1 + (1,4,5,6,3);
       cout << i;
ANSWER: 4
20#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class ab
{
       int x,y;
       public:
       void set_data(int x, int y)
              x=x,y=y;
       }
};
main()
{
       ab n;
       n.set_data(10,20);
Aanswer: 10 20
```

```
21.#include <iostream> using namespace std; int main()  \{ & \text{int } a=b=c=0; \\ & \text{cout} << a << " " << b << " " << c; \\ \} \\ \text{ERROR because of the expression b n c are undeclared}
```