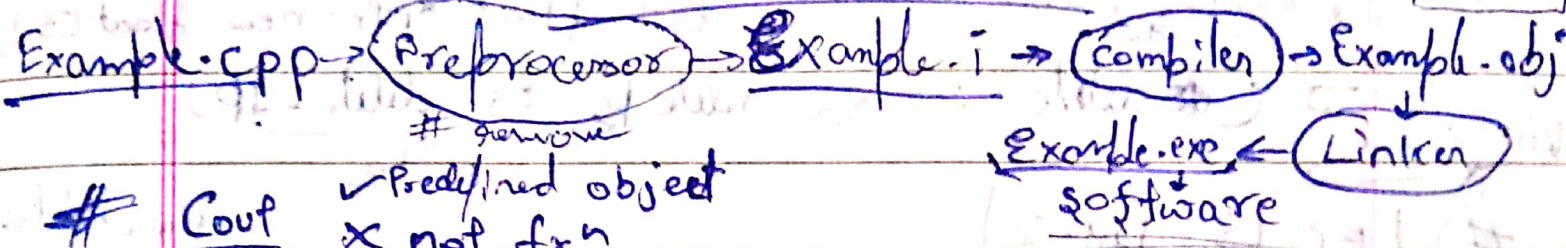


# # C++ #

010110  
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# Cout ✓ Predefined object  
 ✗ not fx<sup>n</sup>

Ex) Cout << "Hello world"; \n == endl

Ex) Cout << "Sum of" << a << "and" << b << "is" << c;

# cin >> a;

Ex cin >> a >> b;

# inline fx<sup>n</sup>

# Struct is not necessary to use variable made by & brace

# Reference variable or (Point)  
 \*int &y = x;  
 ✗ Can't be updated. class Name

# Destructor fx<sup>n</sup> ~Destructor()  
 Keywords in fx<sup>n</sup> & variable accessible or not out of the struct Block.

# May use Public/Private to make data accessible or not out of the struct Block.

# The members of class are by default private

lec 7  
 Part-1  
membership of class.

scope resolution oper.

ClassName:: delimit();

# Constructor ⇒ it is an (no return type)  
 class Name  
 { constructor();  
 }  
 undefined fx<sup>n</sup> in a class which runs automatically when we make an obj using this class.



# Friend fn keyword (friend)

in class → friend void func()

- defined out of class.

- called in main like fun(c);

# Constructor in Inheritance :-

in const & destruct

- Call order : child to parent class

- Run order : parent to child class.

→ In child class Constructor B() : Constructor A()

# DMA (new) :- Ex: Complex \*ptr = new Complex;  
Es: float \*ptr = new float[5];

→ (delete) :- Es: delete p; Es: delete [ ] p;

# LEC 18 - Part-2

# Template :- template < class X, >

Note → In Constructor (int, int)

X f\_name (X a, X b)

main  
{ B B2(B2);  
B B4(B2);  
}

# Can run.

Let # File Handling :-

#include <fstream.h>

```
main c) { ifstream fin; // Reading from file
char ch;
fin.open("f1.dat");
fin >> ch; // OR [ch = fin.get();]
while (!fin.eof()) { cout << ch;
fin >> ch;
} fin.close(); // Reading from file

main c) { ofstream fout; // Writing in file
fout.open("f1.dat");
fout << "Hello";
fout.close();
} // Writing in file
```



# file opening modes

```

fopen("f1.dat", ios::app; ios::in);
// read line with Hello
// f1.dat -> Hello

```

#  $\star$  tellp();  $\star$  tellg(); // returns position

int pos; pos = f.tellp(); // get pointer

#  $\star$  seekg();  $\rightarrow$  seek the tellg point to any position

- 1) ~~f~~ or ~~f~~ seekg (int pos); (curr, beg, end)
- 2) f " seekg (int pos, ios\_base::\*)

#  $\star$  seekp();  $\rightarrow$  seek the tellp point to any position

- 1) ~~f~~ or ~~f~~ seekp (int pos);
- 2) f " seekp (int pos);

# Initializer list

```

class Constructor () : a(5), b(6)
// a, b variable of class

```

# Deep copy & Shallow copy:-

Class A  
A(C, a, r)  
A2 = A1;

shallow copy

deep copy

# Type conversion:

- 1) Class type = Primitivetype (Using Constructor)
- 2) Primitivetype = Class type (Casting operator operator type())
- 3) class.type ① = class.type ②

$\star$  (Using Constructor in class ① a, b) ②

① (② Product)

```

{
a = Product.getx();
b = Product.gety();
}

```

$\star$  (Using Casting operator)



# Exception Handling :

```
try { // throw in it
    // throw 10;
}
catch (type1 arg) {
}
or
catch (type2 arg) {
}
```

```
namespace XYZ
{
    // Declarations
}
```

```
* namespace xyz = XYZ; // Virtual Destructor
// Name change { }
```

// Using Namespace XYZ;

# Nested Class → STL → std. template lib.  
\* 3 well-structured compo:-

- ① Containers // Contain Data
- ② Algorithms // Operations on data
- ③ iterators // Bridge b/w ① & ②

Containers → Array #include <array>  
array <type, size> xyz;  
→ Member fx<sup>n</sup> at(), front(), back(), fill (value),

Pair <type1, type2> xyz;  
// making → xyz = make\_pair ("type1", type2);  
// calling → cout << xyz.first << xyz.second;  
→ Can do comparisons b/w pairs.  
#include <pair> at.swap (a2, size(), begin(), end(),  
xyz.at(i).show\_data();  
Customized for class

\* Dynamic Array →  
Size of arr can increase  
on run time acc  
to utility

\* tuple <type1, type2, type3> xyz;  
// making → xyz = make\_tuple (type1, type2, type3);  
// calling → cout << get<0> (xyz);  
#include <tuple> // and using namespace

\* Vector Class → Arr. that supports dynamic arr.  
#include <vector> \* Capacity only doubles (x2)

vector <type> xyz {10, 30, 20};

// Declaration  
- vector <char> v2 (size);  
- vector <char> v3 (size, x);  
- vector <type> xyz;  
→ xyz.capacity(), xyz.push-back(x), xyz.pop-back();  
xyz.size(); xyz.clear(); front() & back();  
// (No. of elements) // last value



// (iterator)

Left

```
vector<int>::iterator it = xyz.begin();  
v1.insert(it+3, x);
```

#include <list>

★ → list class → list<int> l1;  
// (traverse using iterator) → l1.end(), push-back(x), push-front(),  
pop-back(), pop-front(), sort(),  
reverse(), remove(x), clear(),  
// (end of list)

Numeric arr :- indexes are numbers  
key → 0 1 2 3  
value ← 1 1 1 1

Associative arr :- Customized indexes (key)  
key name etc  
Amit Raj Bahl

★ → map class → (associative arr)  
#include <map>  
→ map<key type, value type> xyz;  
// (Assigned) // xyz[{key, value}] eg, value  
// (traversal) OR xyz[key] = value;  
→ iterator p = xyz.begin();  
p → first (key) OR p → second (value)

#include <string>

★ → String class → string s1 = "Hello";  
→ // (mixed operations) s1 = s2 + "123" / s2 + (char arr)  
→ xyz.assign("..."), append("..."),  
xyz.insert(index, "..."), replace(index, length, "...")  
• erase(); • find("...") // (if (2, 2, "A"))  
// (return index) Hello → HeAo  
• rfind("...") // (from reverse)  
s1.compare(s2); // (return 0 if same, -1 if opp to dic order, 1 if in dictionary order)  
• c\_str();  
• size();

Comparison operators  
(+, =, <, >, etc)  
>=, <=, >, <  
!=, ==, <=, >=