

Vol:2

Complete

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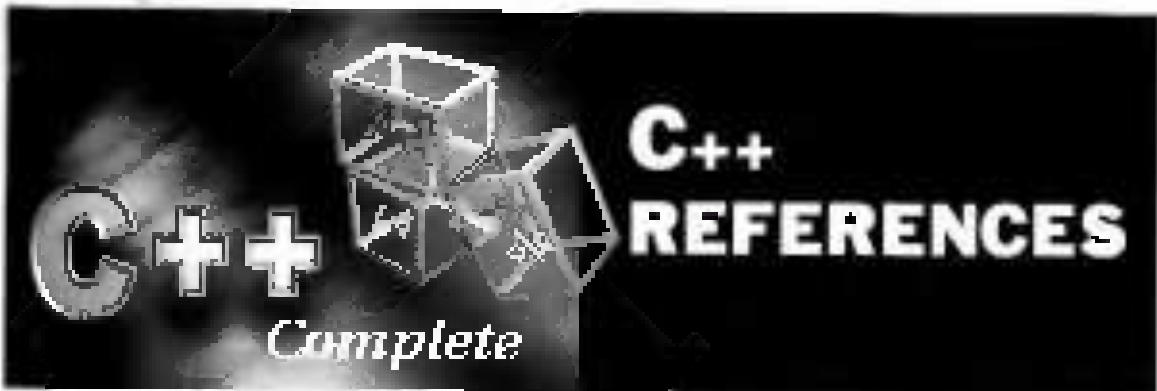
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Chapter 5



reference variable `&var` gets address of `var` and variable object `var` is copied into reference variable pointer `ref`. Function `copy()` is called passing `ref` as argument. So pointer `ref` points to `var`. Declare `int a = 10;` actual object & reference `a` initialize to `10`. Reference variable `b` initialized to `(&a)` reference value of `a`. If `b = 20;` then reference `b` pointer to not reference `a` but `b` & (`ampersand`) operator to variable `a`. Reference variable `b` has own copy of `a` so the actual `a` is not affected. `cout << a;` statement will print integer variable `a` (`10<<10`). So other variable `a` is not affected by reference variable `b`. `cout << b;` reference variables just pointing program to `a` so `b` will print `10`.

3.2 Reference is an Alias

- ခဲ့သော်လည်း 6x501.cpp program တို့မြန်မှုတွင် အဆင့် အတန်မှုတွင် မျှတောက် စွမ်းရသည့် variable မှာ ၏ reference ပါ။ ထို့နဲ့ ခံတောင်သူ၏ ဒီအတိုင်း၏ သမိတ်တော်၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း ဒီအတိုင်း၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း ပေါ်ပေါ်တောင်သူ၏ သမိတ်တော်၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း လိုပါ။ ဒီအတိုင်း၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း ဒီအတိုင်း၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း လိုပါ။ ဒီအတိုင်း၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း လိုပါ။ ဒီအတိုင်း၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း လိုပါ။ ဒီအတိုင်း၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း လိုပါ။ ဒီအတိုင်း၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း လိုပါ။

```
1 Ex501.cpp
1 // This program illustrates a reference
1 // include <iostream>
1
1 int main()
1 {
1     int actualInt = 1234,
1         &otherInt = somefunc();
1
1     cout << "The value of actualInt = " << actualInt << endl;
1     cout << "The value of otherInt = " << otherInt << endl;
1     cout << "The value of &actualInt = " << &actualInt << endl;
1     cout << "The value of &otherInt = " << &otherInt << endl;
1
1     cout << endl;
1     cout << "The value of actualInt = " << actualInt << endl;
1     cout << "The value of otherInt = " << otherInt << endl;
1
1     return 0
1 }
```

၅၃

- ခဲ့သော်လည်း 6x501.cpp program ထို့ကြောင်း အဆင့် အတန်မှုတွင် မျှတောက် စွမ်းရသည့် variable မှာ ၏ reference ပါ။ ထို့နဲ့ ခံတောင်သူ၏ ဒီအတိုင်း၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း လိုပါ။ ထို့နဲ့ ခံတောင်သူ၏ ဒီအတိုင်း၏ အမြန်သော်လည်း လိုပါ။

The screenshot shows a window titled "Quincy 99" with a dark background and white text. It displays memory dump output for three variables: actualint, otherint, and socialist. The output is organized into three sections: "1st round", "2nd round", and "3rd round". Each section shows the value of each variable at that point in the program. Below these sections is a "Addresses:" header followed by two lines of memory dump output. At the bottom, there is a prompt: "Any key to return to Quincy...".

```
1st round:  
actualint = 1235  
otherint = 1232  
  
2nd round:  
actualint = 1234  
otherint = 1231  
  
3rd round:  
actualint = 1235  
otherint = 1236  
  
Addresses:  
socialist = 0x241fffe  
otherint = 0x241fffc  
  
Any key to return to Quincy...
```

• (p. 1)

Reducing Complex Notation by References

• (p. 2) *Quincy 99* Ex502.cpp program contains structure member copy notation reference to player .
• *Quincy 99* Ex502.cpp program .
• *Quincy 99* Ex502.cpp program .

- main() signature: place array pointer `player` to `players[]` & point `pl` to `players` element copy(`pl`) to struct type `player` from while (`pl > players[0] - 1`) loop expression .
• `players[0]` is first member of `player` structure.
• `pl` is `pointer` to `player[0]` & reference to `pl` is `const` reference to `player[0]`.
• `const` parameter of `print` (copy) uses `&` operator & `player` & `player[0]` with `const`:
• `players[0]` is `birthdate` of `print` & `pl->pl.birthdate` is reference of `rd` &
• define `const` `struct` data type as `struct Date` with `hour`, `month` of `print`

• `if (p.birthdate.month >= pl->birthdate.month) { print("Player
" & p->name & " has birthday in month " & to_string(pl->month) & ".
" & " rd day is " & to_string(pl->day) & " and year " & to_string(pl->year) & ".
" & " Player " & p->name & " has birthday in month " & to_string(p->month) & ".
" & " rd day is " & to_string(p->day) & " and year " & to_string(p->year) & "."); }`

■ `playerNo = playerNo + 1; cout << endl << "array element " << playerNo << endl;`
`cout << endl << "array element " << playerNo << endl;`

```
/* File: Tex502.cpp */

// Example 5.2: Refactoring complex iteration
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

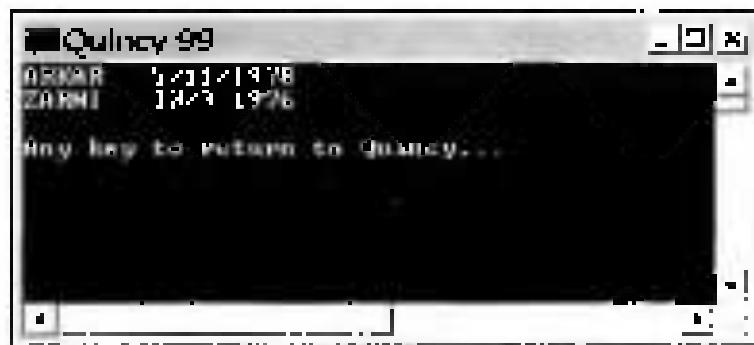
struct Date {
    int year;
    int month;
    int day;
};

struct PlayerRec {
    string playerName;
    char name[10];
    Date birthDate;
};

PlayerRec players[] = {
    {"GOERGE", "GEORGE", 1975, 1, 14}, {"JAMES", "JAMES", 1976, 1, 26}, {"JOHN", "JOHN", 1977, 1, 15}, {"PAUL", "PAUL", 1978, 1, 20}, {"RINGO", "RINGO", 1979, 1, 7}
};

int main()
{
    PlayerRec* pl = players;
    while (pl->name[0] != '\0') {
        cout << "Player " << pl->name << endl;
        cout << "Name: " << pl->name << endl;
        cout << "Year: " << pl->year << endl;
        cout << "Month: " << pl->month << endl;
        cout << "Day: " << pl->day << endl;
        cout << endl;
        pl++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- a **buggy** while loop does **nothing**, program stops at `cout << i` line
- Ex502.cpp program **can't terminate**



? (j, k)

9.1 Passing References

- In (j, k) you'll learn: Ex503.cpp program contains: main() function **can't pass** **copy** **variables** **back** **and** **copy** **calling** **function** **must** **reference** **via** **reference**; **copy** **variables** **are** **copied** **by** **value**; **calling** **function** **to** **x** **&** **y** **args** **argument** **uses** **it** **pass** **ref** **variables** **called** **function** **using** **you** **reference** **symbol**

- Ex503.cpp program **doesn't work**

- main() contains $x = 15$ & $y = 500$ **initialization** **variables** **local** **variables**
 x **variable** **display** **value** **is** **15** **because** **swap()** **function** **uses** x **&** y **pass** **copy** **back** **to** **swap()** **function** $i = x = 15$ $i = y = 500$ **means** **nothing** **in** **function** **swap()** **because** **local** x **=** 500 **&** y **=** 15 **but** **when** **main()** **is** **executed** $x = y$ **display** **value** **is** 500 **because** $x = 500$ **&** $y = 15$ **not** **15** **&** 500

```
Ex503.cpp
```

```
// Listing 5.3 Passing references
#include <iostream>

void swap(int& i, int& j);

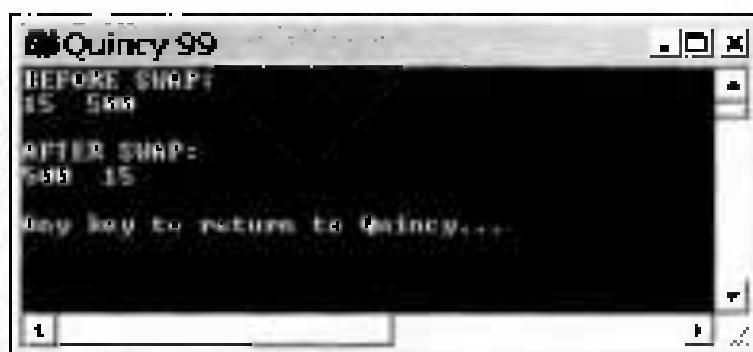
int main()
{
    int x=15, y=500;

    cout << "BEFORE SWAP: " << x << " " << y
        swap(x,y);
    cout << "\nAFTER SWAP: " << x << " " << y << endl;
    return 0;
}

void swap(int& i, int& j)
{
    int temp = i;
    i = j;
    j = temp;
}
```

Q (5, 5)

Q (5, 5) Ex503.cpp program නි රුන ග්‍රයාවක්තියා 15 & 500 තීරු පැවත්වාම් දාතා විසේඩූ swap() function මෙහෙයුම් x & y value තුළු පෙනෙන්වේදීයායි?



Q (5, 6)

Passing Structure Data References

- data structure variable pointer variable function may use var to pass by value:
reference variable may use var by reference. In Ex504 program var in main() function uses structure data variable pass by value.

```
Ex504.cpp

// Testing S.4 Passing references
// and the structures

struct sides
{
    int length, width;
};

void calArea(sides s)
{
    int l = s.length,
        w = s.width;

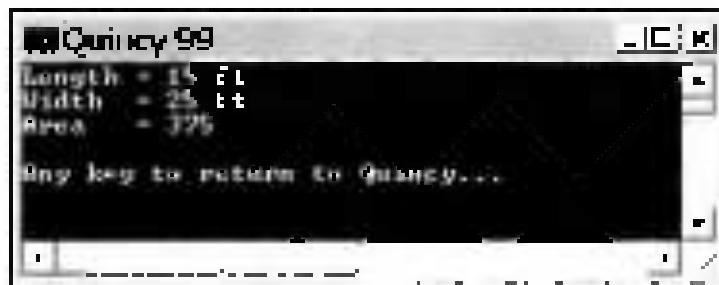
    cout << "length = " << l << endl
        << "width = " << w << endl
        << "Area = " << l * w << endl;
}

int main()
{
    sides rec = {15,25};

    calArea();
    return 0;
}
```

- Ex504 app program. In main() var struct type rec → create var length + width & initialize values. Using calArea() function var rec →

परा . अनुच्छेद के कालिकृती फ़ंक्शन की संरक्षण ने यह विधिएँ दिए :
 फ़ंक्शन कोई जैविक रिफरेंस विलयन की दृष्टि से नहीं देता है। यह
 इस फ़ंक्शन की उपरी वर्गीकृती की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और क्षेत्रफल को ले
 लेता है। परा .cpp प्रोग्राम को रन करने के बाद यह ऐसा दिखाता है कि
 उपरी वर्गीकृती की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और क्षेत्रफल को ले लेता है।



इससे आप सिर्फ़ वर्गीकृती की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और क्षेत्रफल को
 ले ले सकते हैं।

9.2 Returning References

- प्रैग्मातिक फ़ंक्शन की रिफरेंस को पढ़ा जाता है। Ex5G1.cpp प्रोग्राम के
 माध्यम से वर्गीकृती की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और क्षेत्रफल को ले लेता है।
 यह ऐसा दिखाता है कि उपरी वर्गीकृती की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और क्षेत्रफल को ले लेता है। Ex5G2.cpp प्रोग्राम को रन करने पर यह वर्गीकृती की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और क्षेत्रफल को ले लेता है।

Ex5D2.cpp program का क्या काम है?

- इसका काम यह है कि शेप्स के प्रोग्राम में फ़ंक्शन डिफ़ॉल्ट से भैरवी को देती है। यह एक वर्गीकृती की लम्बाई, चौड़ाई और क्षेत्रफल को ले लेता है। यह एक ब्रॉक स्टेटमेंट की ओर से दिखाता है। यह एक ब्रॉक स्टेटमेंट की ओर से दिखाता है।

```
Ex305.cpp
```

```
/* Listing 3.5: Returning References
  Author: C. H. Schmitz
  Edited: sides */

int length, width;
char sides[5] = { 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E' };

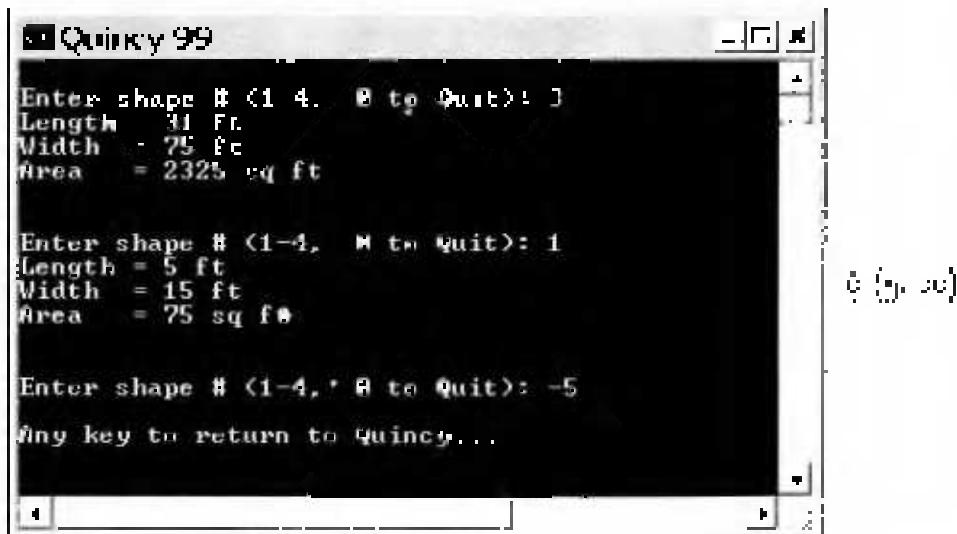
sides declaration() {
    return shapes[i-1];
}

int main()
{
    int choice;
    do {
        cout << "1) Enter Shape A (-4, 0.0f) and ";
        cin >> choice;
        if (choice > 0 && choice < 5) {
            sides::rs = getLength(choice);
            sides::rl = rs, length;
            sides::rw = rs, width;
            cout << "Length = " << sides::rl << endl;
            cout << "Width = " << sides::rw << endl;
            cout << "Area = " << sides::rs * sides::rw / 2;
        }
    } while (choice > 0 && choice < 5);
    return 0;
}
```

{ 0, 0 }

- ↳ If block code has sides::rs = getLength(choice); apply statement sides getLength(); function must reference to rs & define sides::rs.

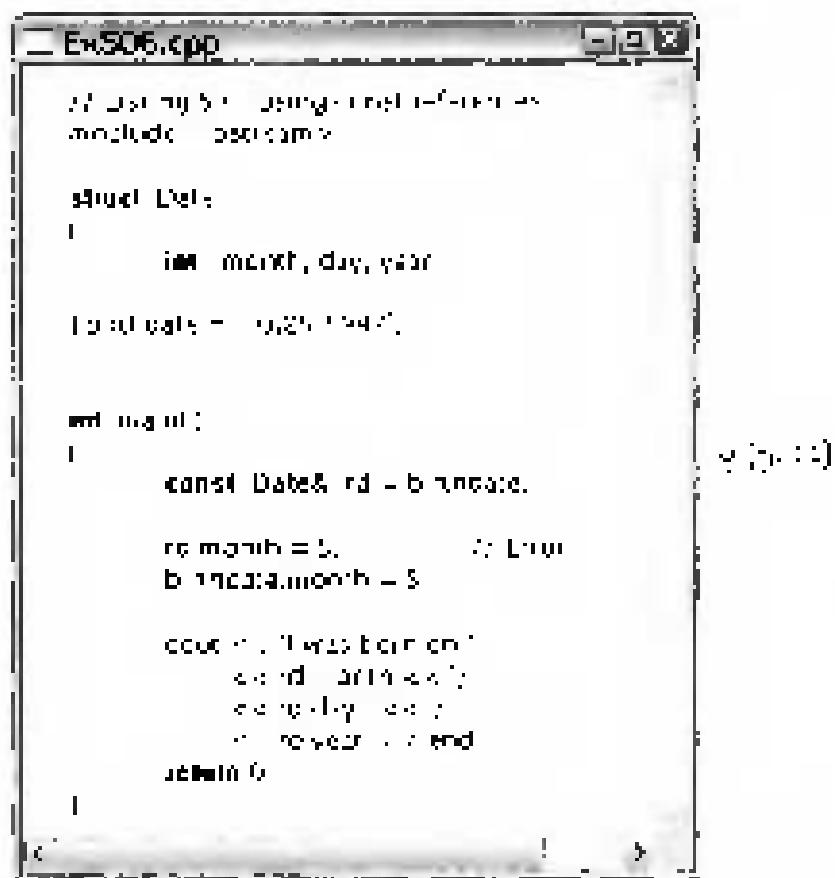
data type \rightarrow sides () : အသုံး getLength() function \rightarrow call သူတို့ choice \rightarrow pass ချိန်အတွက်အသုံး called function မှတ် i = choice - 3 အသုံး ပေါင်းပေါင်း
 called function \rightarrow return value \rightarrow shapes[1] အသုံး shapes[2] ပြီးလောက်
 main() ရို့ပြောဖော်ဆိုစွဲ။ rs = getLength(3) = shapes[2] ပြီးပေါင်းပေါင်း
 ပထား ဒေသက rs.length = 12 & rs.width = 27 ပြောဆို၍, rl = rs, eroth & rw =
 rs.width လို့ define ပေါင်းပေါင်း။ rl, rw & rl * rw ပုံ့ဖို့ print မှတ်ဆုံး။ shapes[2] မှ
 length, width နဲ့ area ထို့ display ပုံ့ပိုးပေါင်း။
 ■ do loop အသုံး choice မှတ်၍။ ပုံ့ပိုး၍ choice = 1 မှတ်၍။ do loop မျှော်လည်ပါ
 ခို့ပေါင်း၍ ၅ မှတ်၍။ choice = 1 ရှိပါ။ မှတ်၍။ shapes[0] အသုံး ပေါင်းပေါင်း
 ပြီး။ do loop မျှော် ၁၁။ မှတ်၍။ မှတ်၍။ choice = -5 ရှိပါ။ မှတ်၍။ do
 loop မျှော်၍။ program exit ပြောဆို၍ ၃ (x, y) ထို့ပြု၍။



၂.၄ Using const References

\rightarrow const ဆိုး specifier မှုံး reference မီးပွဲ့ပြုသူမျှော်။ main() program အသုံး လောက်
 object မှုံး reference မီးပွဲ့ပြုသူမျှော်။ object မှုံးပွဲ့ပြုသူမျှော် ပုံ (y, x) အသုံး လောက်

Ex506.cpp program вЂ“ id.month = 5, first statement causes error because birthdate object is dynamically allocated, so it is local specifier of `Ex506()`.



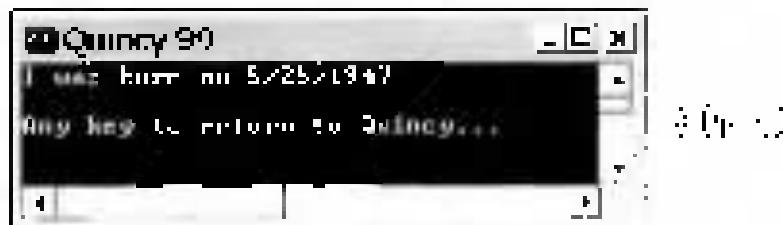
```
#include <iostream>
#include <conio.h>

struct Date {
    int month, day, year;
};

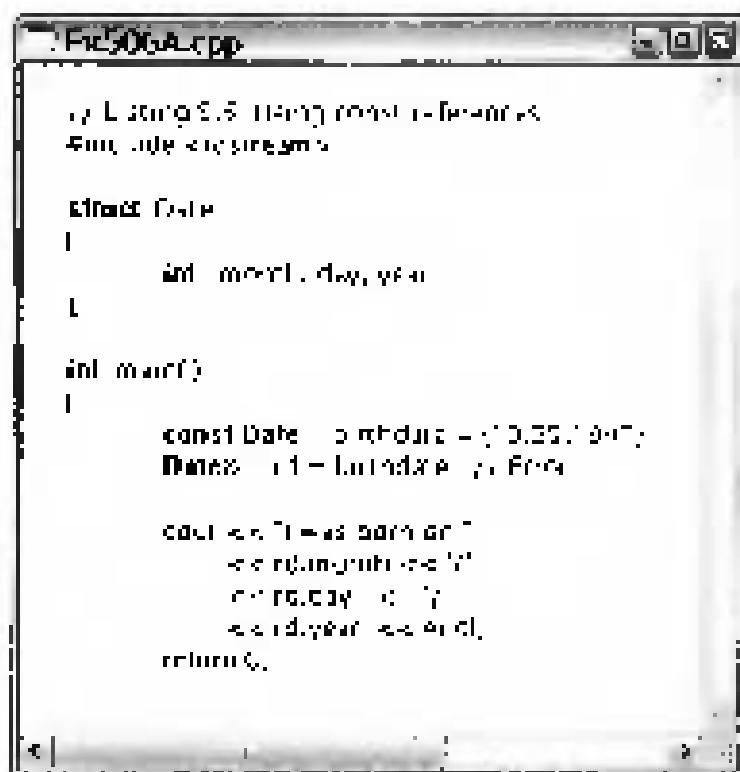
Date::Date() {
    month = 5; // Error: month is local to constructor
    day = 25;
    year = 1997;
}

int main() {
    const Date& rd = b;
    cout << "I was born on ";
    cout << rd.month << "/";
    cout << rd.day << "/";
    cout << rd.year << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

If id.month = 5, statement `month = 5;` exhibits no run-time month variable because `month` is local to `Ex506()`.



- const ဖုန်းများ၏ ပြဿနာများတဲ့ const object: အိမ်အော်မှာ တည်ဆောက်ထားတဲ့ non-constant reference စိုင်းနဲ့ initialize ခဲ့ပေါ်မှုများ ဖြစ်တယ်။ ဒါဟာ များစွာစွာ ပြဿနာများ ဖြစ်တယ်။ Date birthdate = {10, 25, 1947}; နဲ့ const ဘုရားများတဲ့ Date rd = birthdate တဲ့ အိမ်အော်မှာ တည်ဆောက်ထားတဲ့ အား မှတ်ဆောင်ရန် များ ဖြစ်တယ်။



```

// Listing 5.5. Using const references
// Date.cpp

class Date
{
public:
    int month, day, year;
};

int main()
{
    const Date birthdate = {10, 25, 1947};
    cout << "Date birthdate = " << birthdate.month << endl;
    cout << birthdate.day << endl;
    cout << birthdate.year << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

↙ (7, 2)

- } (7, 2) မှတ်ဆောင်ရန် Visual Studio CPP program သဲ့ const reference သိရှိပဲ။ parameter များပေါ် ပေးသွားဖို့ အားလုံးများတဲ့ C program ဘဲ များပေးတယ် ။ (7, 2) မှတ်ဆောင်ရန် များတဲ့ const birthdate.month = 5; ဘို့ ဒါ statement မှတ်ဆောင်ရန် rd.month = 5; လူ့ ဒါ statement ဘဲ displayDate() function body လဲမှာသွေ့ဖြစ် ပေါ် များပေးတယ်။

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Visual Studio code editor window titled "Ex507.cpp". The code is as follows:

```
1 // Listing 5.10: Displaying const references  
2 // File: ex507.cpp  
3  
4 #include <iostream>  
5  
6 struct Date  
7 {  
8     int month, day, year;  
9 };  
10  
11 const Date birthdate = {10, 5, 1971};  
12  
13 void displayDate(const Date& m);  
14  
15 int main()  
16 {  
17     const Date& c = birthdate;  
18  
19     cout << "I was born on "  
20         << c.month << "/" << c.day << "/"  
21         << c.year << endl;  
22  
23     return 0;  
24 }
```

3.3 C++ Preprocessor

C++ preprocessor නිශ්චල්දක ප්‍රාගුනුවෙන් තුළ C++ program මෙහෙයුම් සඳහා source code වැනි compile වැනි ප්‍රාගුනුවෙන් මෙහෙයුම් සඳහා translation නිශ්චල්දක ප්‍රාගුනුවෙන් සඳහා program comment වැනි වාර්තා වැනි ප්‍රාගුනුවෙන් සඳහා compiler වැනි වාර්තා . #define මානු defintion වැනි වාර්තා ප්‍රාගුනුවෙන් සඳහා සැපයුම් සැපයුම් සඳහා source code වැනි වාර්තා සඳහා compiler වැනි compile වැනි ප්‍රාගුනුවෙන් සඳහා

preprocessor à output as compiler à input (C/C++). There are various preprocessing directive starting with # (pound) character as code begin preprocessing directive like #include which is used to include header files (h, h++) in your program.

Common Preprocessing Directives

Directive	Meaning
#	Null directive, no action.
#include	Include a source code file
#define	Define a macro
#undef	Remove the definition of a macro
#if	Compile code if condition is true
#ifdef	Compile code if macro is defined
#ifndef	Compile code if macro is not defined
#else	Compile code if previous #if condition is not true
#elif	Compile code if previous #if condition is not true and current condition is true
#endif	Terminate #if ... #else conditional block
#error	Stop compiling and display error message

Including Files: #include

```
C++ program uses header files to implement functionality.  
#include <iostream>  
#include "matrix.h"
```

...<file name.h> (less than) + >(greater than) & nothing between <>. So

compiler system), header (language-specific: iostream.h) preprocessor using #include directive with name in double quotation marks (" ") or #include directive. #include to compile object application source code language and header file menus of include system library compiler system or #include directive.

Macros: #define and #undef

#define processing directive #define keyword. macro definition #define keyword #define MAX(100) shows #define Square(x) x*x shows #define keyword #define definition of #define keyword #define MAX(100) shows #define keyword #define definition of #define keyword #define keyword #define directive example #define MAX(100)

```
TEKSOFT>
```

```
// Using #define and #undef directives
#include <iostream.h>

#define PI 3.14159
#define PI400 314159

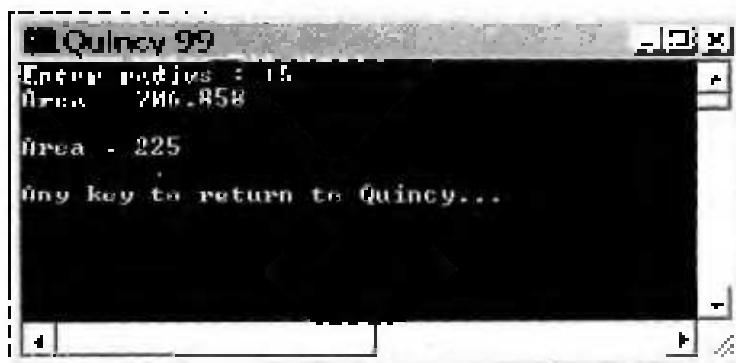
int main()
{
    float radius;
    cout << "Enter radius: ";
    cin >> radius;
    cout << "Area = " << PI * radius * radius;

    #undef PI
    float pi = 3.14;
    cout << "Area = " << pi * radius * radius
    return 0;
}
```

(37 / 75)

J Ex508.cpp program ၏ trace လုပ်ပြည့်မှန်စွာ

- program တိုင်းသွေး macro (2) ဖို့ define ဆုံးသော်လည်း PI နဲ့ AREA(r) ပါ။ main() function အဲဒီ radius အောက် data ဘို့အတော်ပုံစံများ 15 လိမ့်နှင့်ယူယာမှုပါ။ ထဲမှာရှိ AREA(radius) ကဲ့ဒါ $\text{PI}^*\text{r}^* \text{r} = 3.141593 * 15^* 15 = 706.858$ ရှိခိုင်သော်လည်း။
- #undef PI; ဆိုး statement : on PI ဆဲ macro definition ထို့ cancel ဆုံးတော်ဝါ။ ထဲမှာရှိ PI အဲ new value စိတ်နဲ့ အောက် လုပ်နိုဂုဏ်များ အတောက်။ PI = 1 အောက် ချို့စိတ် $\text{PI}^*\text{r}^* \text{r} = 1^* 15^* 15 = 225$ ဆဲ အောင်လုပ်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးစွာလိုပါ။
- ဗျုံး (j, zC) အောင်၍ Ex508.cpp program မဲ့ အသေချေမှုပြုပေး data ဆောင်ရွက် run ပေးအပ်ခြင်း အတော်။



ဗျုံး (j, zC)

Stringizing and Concatenation Operators

- macro definition အဲနှေ့ stringizing operator (#) စိတ် ဖော် #R အဲ အောင်လုပ်ခြင်း၏ argument n အဲ string များနှင့်ပေးလုပ်ခြင်း၏ argument အောက်ထောက်ခဲ့၏ concatenation operator (#*) တို့မဲ့ အောင်လုပ်ခြင်း ဖဲ့ (j, zC) ဖဲ့ % operator (2) အောင်၍ ပို့၍ program အောင်လုပ်ခြင်း အတော်။ အောင်လုပ်ခြင်း၏



C++ Reference

Compile-time Conditionals Directives

- `#directive` යුතු කළයා සඳහා program ගැන වර්ග නියමිත නොවා ඇත්තා සඳහා එක්කා සඳහා විවෘත ඇත්තා හෝ එක්කා සඳහා විවෘත නොවා හෝ පෙන්වා වූයේ `#if ... #endif`, `#if ... #else ... #endif` හෝ `#if ... #elif ... #else ... #endif` සඳහා `#define` සඳහා `#ifdef` හෝ `#ifndef` සඳහා `#if defined` හෝ `#if !defined` සඳහා `#conditional directive` (2), `#ifdefined` හෝ `#ifndef` සඳහා `#conditional directive` (2).

`#include` Directive & Preprocessor Directives

- program තුළින් මෙම (4) යුතා ඇත්තා `#define` directive සඳහා `#if` `#endif` සඳහා `#ifdef` `#ifndef` සඳහා `#define` `#undef` සඳහා `#if` `#endif` සඳහා `#if defined` `#if !defined` `#undef`
- `main()` ඝන්ත් නිස්සාලෙන් වහා `DEBUG` සඳහා `cout` සඳහා `#if (true)` `else` `#endif` සඳහා `#if block main()` `else` `#endif` `#if !defined DEBUG` `cout` `#endif` `#if !defined DEBUG` `cout` `#endif` `#if !defined DEBUG` `cout` `#endif` `#endif` `#endif`
- `#main` ඝන්ත් `cout` `#endif` `#endif`

Ex5010.cpp

```

// lesson 5.10. Using if-else conditions
#include <iostream>

#define PI      3.141592
#define AREA(r) PI*r*r
#define DEBUG   1
#define CHECK 0

int main()
{
    float radius;
    #if DEBUG
        cout << "Enter radius: ";
        cin >> radius;
        cout << "Area = " << AREA(radius) << endl;
    #endif

    #if defined CHECK
        #ifndef P
            PI=1
        #endif
        cout << "Area = " << AREA(radius) << endl;
    #endif
    return 0;
}

```

ဦး (၂၁, ၀၇)

- ၃၈ စာမျက်ပေါ်၏ Ex5010.cpp program သို့ ဖို့။ ၂၁) ဖုန်းလုပ်ခန်းများ၏ run အသိအက္ခင် CDEBUG ၏။ false ဒြေားသွေး၏။ ၂၉၃) #if block တဲ့ ပို့မှတ်ချော့ အသာဆောင်ရေးမှု၏ #elif #defined CHECK) အသိ။ false ပွဲ၍။ ဒေသ့ အသာဆောင်ရေးမှု၏ #else အသာဆောင်ရေးမှု၏ အကြောင်း ဖြစ်ပေး၏။ No calculation, No checking, အိမ်အားကြုံ၏ (၂) မြင်း၏ အိမ်အားကြုံ၏။

- ၃၉ ဦး (၂၁, ၀၇) ၏ Ex5011.cpp program သို့ ရွှေ့ချော့ခြင်း၏။

```
Ex5011.cpp
```

```
// Listing 5.11: Computing conditionals
#include <iostream.h>

#define PI      3.141593
#define ARCMIN 4712
#define CIRCLE 0
#define CHCKOK

int main()
{
    float radius;
    cout << "Enter radius: ";
    cin >> radius;
    cout << "Area = " << ARCMIN(radius) << endl;
    #ifdef CIRCLE
        #undef PI
        #define PI = 1;
        cout << "Area = " << ARCMIN(radius) << endl;
    #else
        cout << "No calculation, no checking.\n";
    #endif
    return 0;
}
```

0 (5), 0)

```
Quincy 99
```

```
No calculation.
```

```
No checking.
```

```
Any key to return to Quincy...
```

0 (5), 0)

Standard Defined Macro Names

Compiler system will define with standard macro symbols such as `(#)` or `(#define)`. These symbols are used in `#include` or `#define` statements in program to use particular code.

#include (#) Standard Defined Macro Names

Macro Name	Meaning
<code>_LINE_</code>	The line number of the current source code line
<code>_FILE_</code>	The name of the current source code line
<code>_DATE_</code>	The date the source code was compiled ("mmm dd yy")
<code>_TIME_</code>	The time the source code was compiled ("hh:mm:ss")
<code>_STDC_</code>	Identified but not defined by the standard
<code>_cplusplus_</code>	Defined as the constant long integer value 1997LUL when the source code being compiled is C++ code, but not defined otherwise.
<code>_STDC_</code>	is typically defined to specify a program should be compiled by using Standard C++ conventions only and no compiler-specific language extensions.
<code>_cplusplus_</code>	is typically used in header files that can be shared between C and C++ development environments and need to provide different source code for the two language processors.

```
Ex5012.cpp
Microsoft Visual Studio .NET 2003 - Standard Edition (Debug)
File View Insert Project Tools Options Help

int main()
{
    cout << __FILE__ << endl;
    cout << "was compiled on " << endl;
    cout << __DATE__ << endl;
    cout << __TIME__ << endl;
}

return 0;
```

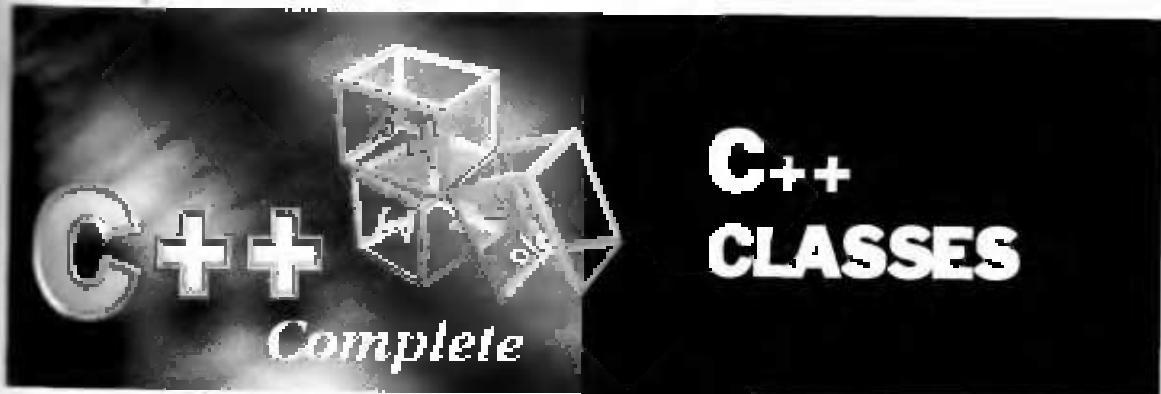
Q (b) (i)

j) Ex5012.cpp program ରୁଳାଇଲେ କେବଳ ପରିମାଣିତ କାମ କରିବାରେ ଏହାକୁ କାମ କରିବାରେ ଏହାକୁ କାମ କରିବାରେ ଏହାକୁ କାମ କରିବାରେ

```
Quince 90
c:\quince\90\program\>highlevel12.cpp
was compiled on
Feb 27 2003
at
09:12:09
Any key to return to Quince...+
```

Q (b) (ii)

Chapter 6



C++ CLASSES

Class ဖြစ်တဲ့ C++ program သုတေသနအတွက်ဖြစ်ပါ။ ဒီပြို့ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့တဲ့ ပြဿနာများ၊ C++ မှာ ဖော်ပြန်ခဲ့တဲ့ variable သူ့ function သွေ့ကြော်ပါ။ class တို့တွေကြော်လိုက်ဖို့ မြတ်တယ်။ class တို့တွေကြော်လိုက်တဲ့ class ဖော်ပြန်ခဲ့တဲ့ object မှာမူ (instance) ဆွဲရို့ create လိုအပ်ရင် လုပ်ပို့မြတ်တယ်။ class တို့တွေကြော်လိုက်တဲ့ class ထို့ keyword တို့တွေပါ။ ဒါကောင်းမူ၍ class declaration တို့ရှိရန်ပြည့်။

```
class className
{
    private:
        // private member functions and variables;
    public:
        // public member functions and variables
};
```

ဒါတေယာတဲ့ private ၏ default ဖြော်ယောက် class declaration မှာတေယာတဲ့ အကြောင်းပါဘူး။ class ဖော်ပြန်ခဲ့တဲ့ function နဲ့ variable ဆွဲရို့ member ဖွော်ယောက်လိုအပ်။ private

အသာဆက်ပြုသော် member ချိန် class member function အားလုံး access ပါ၏အမြတ်ဖြစ်တယ် class တို့မှာမူရှိခဲ့ဖို့ function အောင်လုပ် call ခဲ့ဖို့ရန်ပါ။ ဒေသပို public member ချိန်တွေ program ဖုန်းပိုပိုသိန်း function အောင် call ခဲ့ရှိမယ်ဖို့ပါဘူး။ ဒေသ private member ချိန် အိန္တဝါဒတို့မှာမူရှိပါ၍ public member အောင်လုပ်နိုင်ပါဘူး။ မှတ်တယ်။ public member ချိန်ပြုပြုသော် public keyword ဖူး သာမယ်ပါ။ ပူးပို့ပါ၍။ public keyword အားလုံး colon (:) ကိုအောင်လုပ်မှတ်ပါ၍ class တို့တဲ့ create မှတ်ပါ။ အမြတ်မြတ် program တို့ထဲတော်ကြော်ချင်ပါဘူး။

```
// This program calculates the area of a circle of the known radius  
#include <iostream>  
  
const float PI = 3.141593,  
float radius = 5.5;  
float calArea();  
  
int main()  
{  
    cout << "Radius = " << radius << " in\n"  
        << "Area of circle = " << calArea() << " square\n";  
    return 0;  
}  
  
float calArea()  
{  
    return PI*radius*radius;  
}
```

အသာဆက် program မှတ်ပဲ radius ဟူ၍ global variable အောင်လုပ်ခဲ့တယ်။ radius အား program တဲ့ function အိမ်အကျင်း public ပိုမိုပါဘူး။ ထို့အပ်၍ calArea() function အားလုပ်၍ public ပိုမိုအသိမှတ်ပါ၍။ program ဖူး private ပိုမိုတဲ့ variable ဖူး function အိမ်အကျင်းပါ၍။ ဒေသ program တဲ့ class မှတ်အောင်လုပ်ခဲ့တယ်။ ဗုဒ္ဓ (S. S) မှတ်ပေါ်ပေါ်။ ExG01.cpp program တို့အပ်တယ်။

6.2 Create A Simple Class

Ex601.cpp program အောင်မြင်နိုင်သည်။

- class type တစ်ခါးတွင်တော်းသွေးပါသော private member ပို့ပို့တော်းသွေးပါသော public member variable radius နဲ့ member function calArea() တို့တော်းသွေးပါသော လျှပ်စီး radius နဲ့ class member function ဖဲ့မော်() function တို့တော်းသွေးပါသော ကို အောင်မြင်စေရန် main() မှာ အောင်လုပ်ပါသော circle

```
Ex601.cpp
// Lesson 6.1: Creating a simple class
// 6.1.1.1 Creating a class

const float PI = 3.14159;

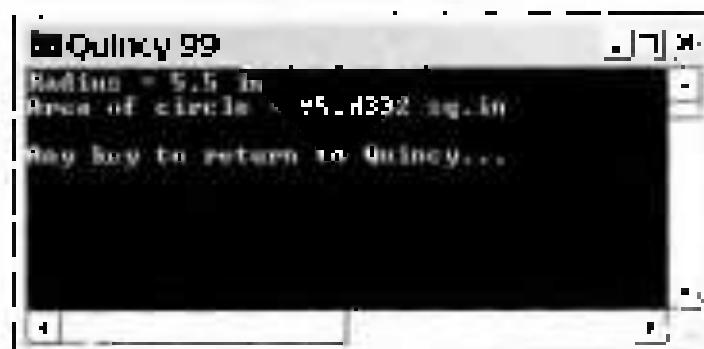
class Circle {
public:
    float radius; // public member variable
    float calArea(); // public member function

    float calArea() {
        return PI * radius * radius;
    }

    int print() {
        cout << "PI = " << PI;
        cout << "Radius = " << radius << endl;
        cout << "Area of circle = " << calArea() << endl;
        cout << "Square" << endl;
        return 0;
    }
}
```

class instance `obj`; create object instance `obj` in `main()` function & to
circle class instance `obj`(`obj`) create object `obj`. `obj.radius = 5.5` &
copy `obj` to `obj` in class declaration & `radius = 5.5` will get printed.

- `obj.calArea()` & `obj`: class declaration & a member function to call & to print
output. `main` circle `calArea()` & it's class member function `obj.calArea()`:
member function header & function body. `obj`: function return type
& `obj`: class name. scope resolution operator `::` & `calArea`:
function name & parameter list & parameter list & argument - `obj.radius`:
`calArea()`: `calArea()` function body: `PI * radius * radius = 3.141593 * 5.5`
 $= 35.0722$ & print output of `main()` return `35.0722`.
- `main()` function & `calArea()`: `obj.calArea() = 35.0722` & output
in terminal window. `obj` & `obj` are same variable & `obj` is a
local variable.



Q (Esc...)

Radius is Made Private

when we make `Ex601.cpp` program `radius` member of `circle` were `private` in `circle` class
program & it's (`Ex601.cpp`) output is like this. `Ex602.cpp` program & its output is like this:

```
Ex02.cpp
```

```
// Using a class member variable  
// and use constructor  
const float PI = 3.141593;
```

```
class Circle {
```

```
    float radius; // private member variable
```

```
public:
```

```
    void setRadius(float); // public member function
```

```
    float getArea();
```

```
};
```

```
void Circle::setRadius(float r)
```

```
{
```

```
    radius = r;
```

```
    cout << "Your FUNC1 ON setRadius(" << r << ")"  
        << endl; cout << "Area is " << getArea() << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
float Circle::getArea()
```

```
{
```

```
    return PI * radius * radius;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    Circle cby;
```

```
    cby.setRadius(5.5); // call public function
```

```
    cout << "The Area is " << cby.getArea();  
    cout << endl; cout << "The Area is " << cby.getArea();  
    cout << endl;
```

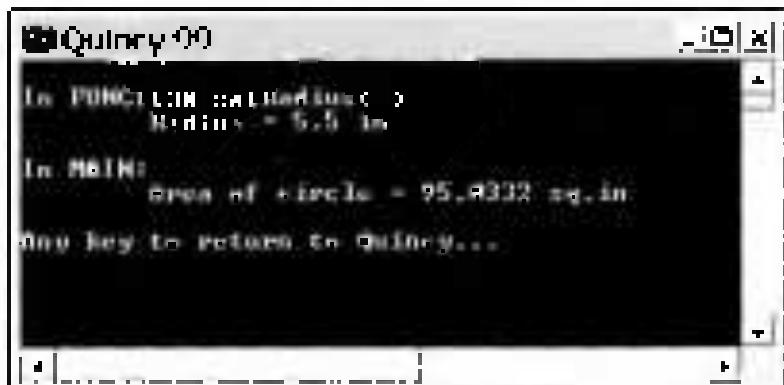
```
    return 0;
```

(5.5)
(5.5)

- ☞ `const float PI = 3.141593;`: global value 초기화 인자로 사용된다.
`Circle cby;`: Circle class instance 초기화하는 객체이다. `cby`는 object라는 단어로 `setRadius(5.5);`은 member function이다. `setRadius`는 argument로 5.5

မြတ်စွာလေ့လာပါ။ 5.5 သည် public member function ဖူး r = 5.5 အကြောင်း။
 ဒါ၏ radius ရှိ class declaration သဲ့ private လိုအပ်ခဲ့ပါ။ ယခုမှာမူ။ function
 သဲ့ ဆို radius မျက် data နဲ့ ဆို class သဲ့ ပါ။ setRadius(float r)
 function သဲ့ radius = r; တို့ အောင် assignment statement ဖူး။ မြတ်စွာလေ့လာပါ။
 ယောက် သဲ့ public member သဲ့ private member နဲ့ access လိုအပ်ခဲ့ပါ။
 အောင် ထိန်းမျက်နှာများမှာမူ။ မြတ်စွာလေ့လာပါ။

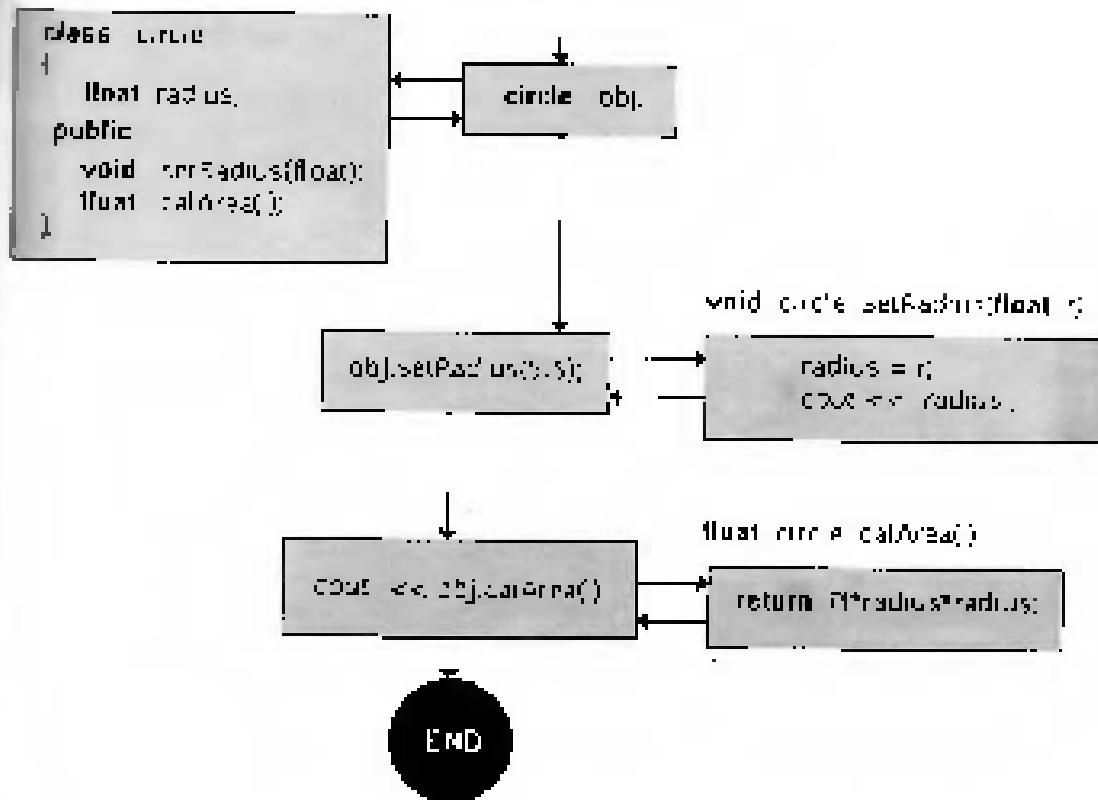
- အောင် ထိန်းမျက်နှာများမှာမူ။ Case သဲ့ public member function
 မြတ်စွာလေ့လာပါ။ getAddress() သဲ့ ပါ။ radius မျက်နှာများမှာမူ။ main() သဲ့ ပါ။
 setRadius() ဖူး။ earlier call သဲ့ ပါ။ radius.radius = 5.5 အကြောင်း။ ယခုမြတ်စွာလေ့လာပါ။
 main() သဲ့ ပါ။ မြတ်စွာလေ့လာပါ။
- Ex602.cpp program မူ။ run လိုအပ်။ (f6.5) အောင် ထိန်းမျက်နှာများမှာမူ။
 အောင် ထိန်းမျက်နှာများမှာမူ။ radius မျက်နှာများမှာမူ။ setRadius() ဖူး။
 display() ဖူး။ အောင် ထိန်းမျက်နှာများမှာမူ။ display အောင် ထိန်းမျက်နှာများမှာမူ။
- Ex602.cpp program မူ။ အောင် ထိန်းမျက်နှာများမှာမူ။ trace အောင် ထိန်းမျက်နှာများမှာမူ။ ယောက် သဲ့ ပါ။ မြတ်စွာလေ့လာပါ။



၇ (6.5)

START

Output: Final PI=3.141595.



i) (E-2)

6. J Using the Inline Function

օւենքի `setRadius()` և `calArea()` ֆունկցիոնը չէ դաստիարակության մեջ պահպանվում է առանձին լարայությամբ. In-line ֆունկտիոն միանալու համար կամ կ (5, 6) պատճենում՝ `Ex03.cpp` պրոցեմ առ անլայն ֆունկտիոն է. Այսպիսում `Ex02.cpp` պրոցեմ ուժի մեջ գործում է առանձին լարայությամբ:

```
Ex603.cpp
```

```
/* Listing 6.3 Using the inline function
#include <iostream>
const float PI = 3.14159;
```

```
class Circle
{
    float radius;
public
    void setRadius(float r)
    {
        radius = r;
        cout << "In FUNCTION setRadius() r = "
            << "PIRadius" << endl << "radius = " << radius;
    }
    float calArea()
    {
        return PI * radius * radius;
    }
};

int main()
{
    Circle obj;
    obj.setRadius(10);
    cout << "In MAIN ()"
        << "Area of circle = " << obj.calArea();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

◊ (C, 5)

- Ex603.cpp program නිරූපිත සඳහා Ex602.cpp program නිරූපිත සඳහා පෙන්වනු ලබයි

More on the Inline Function

in-line function වෙළුම් නිශ්චිත ප්‍රාග්ධනයක් සඳහා ප්‍රාග්ධනයක් නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙහිදී Ex604.cpp program වෙත නිශ්චිත ප්‍රාග්ධනයක් නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙහිදී Ex604.cpp program වෙත නිශ්චිත ප්‍රාග්ධනයක් නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙහිදී

Ex604.cpp

```

// Listing 6.4 More on the inline function
#include <iostream>

class Box
{
    float height, width, depth;
public:
    void setBox(float h, float w, float d)
    {
        height = h;
        width = w;
        depth = d;
        cout << "Height : " << height << endl;
        cout << "Width : " << width << endl;
        cout << "Depth : " << depth << endl;
    }

    float calcVol()
    {
        return height * width * depth;
    }
};

int main()
{
    Box obj;

    obj.setBox(5.5, 10.5);
    cout << "Volume : " << obj.calcVol() << endl;
    return 0;
}

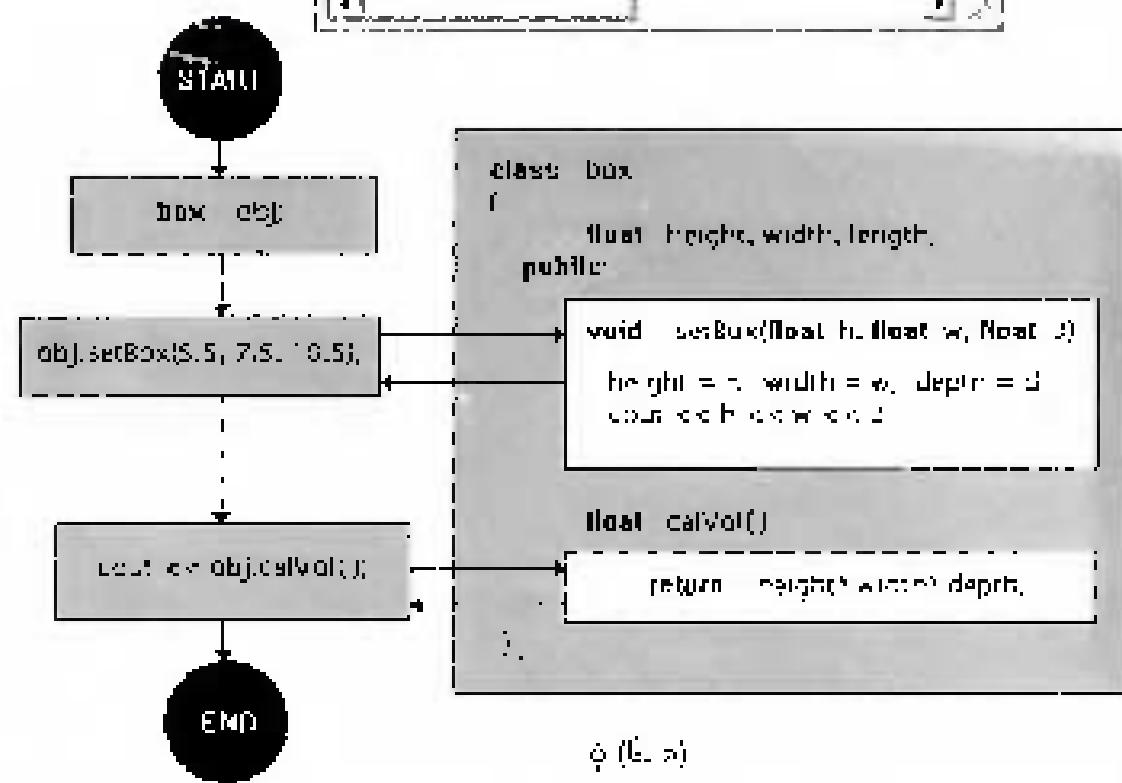
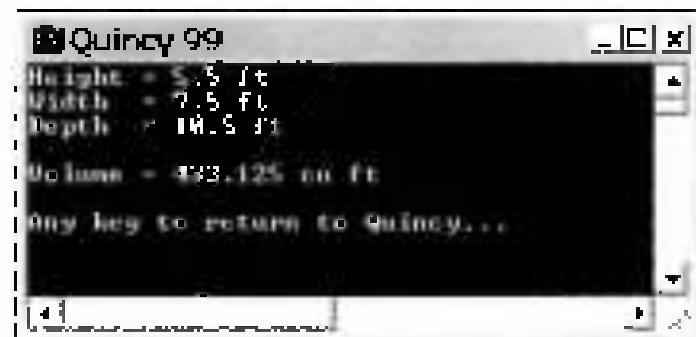
```

Ex604.cpp

Ex604.cpp program යොමු කළයායි.

- main() සහ box class instance මඟින් obj නිශ්චිත setBox() function නිර්මාණ කළ උග්‍රීදා නිශ්චිත constant value (3) නිස්ස පෙන්වනු ලබයි. 3 data නිශ්චිත inline function විට height = h = 5.5, width = w =

- 7.5 & depth = d = 10.5 အားဖို့ အဆင့် ကြိမ်များမှာ private member ကဲ့
 သို့ public member function ကဲ့သို့ သိခုံပေါ်မှုစွဲ obj.calVol() မှာ သို့ calVol()
 function ကဲ့သို့ volume သို့ $5.5 \times 7.5 \times 10.5 = 433.125$ လီ³ နှင့်သို့
 မှတ်တမ်းထုတ်ပေး၍ main() ဆဲ return ပေးအသေးပါ။
- main() ကဲ့သို့ အကြောင်းအရာမှာ obj.calVol() ကဲ့သို့ print ထုတ်ပေးသူ၏ 433.125 သို့
 မှတ်တမ်းထုတ်ပေး၍ အတွက် Ex04.cpp program ရဲ့ run လိုအပ်မည်ဟုပါ။
 (i, ii) ဖုန်းအားလုံးပြု၍ flow diagram ထုတ်ပေး၍၊ ပုံတေသနပြု၍ အသေးပါ။



နှု (L, n)

6.2 Constructor and Destructor

- C++ program നിൽക്കുന്ന ക്ലസ് ഡെക്ലാറേഷൻ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ക്ലസ് ഡൈഫോർമേഷൻ ഫൂണക്ഷൻ എന്നും പറയുന്നു. inline ഫൂണക്ഷൻ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സോഴ്വേ കൺസ്ട്രക്ടർ എന്നും

```
Ex605.cpp

// Listing 6.5 Using constructor and destructor
#include <iostream>
const float PI=3.14159265;

class Circle
{
    float radius;
public:
    Circle(float); // constructor
    ~Circle(); // deconstructor
    float area();
};

Circle::Circle(float r)
{
    radius = r;
    cout << "In the constructor of"
        << endl << "Radius = " << radius << endl;
}

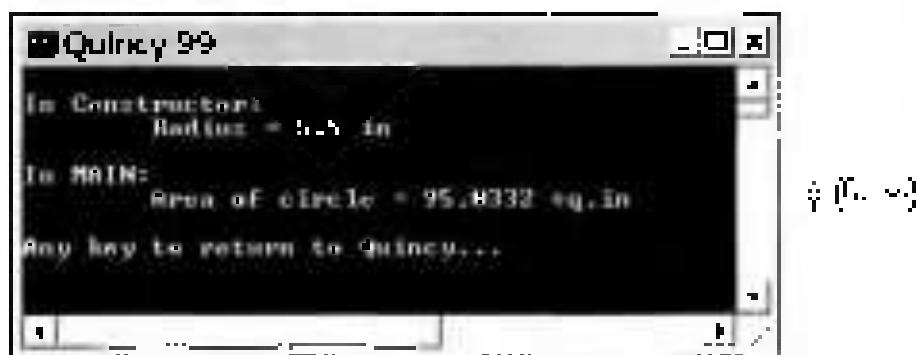
float Circle::area()
{
    return PI*radius*radius;
}

int main()
{
    Circle obj(5);
    cout << "Area of circle = "
        << obj.area() << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

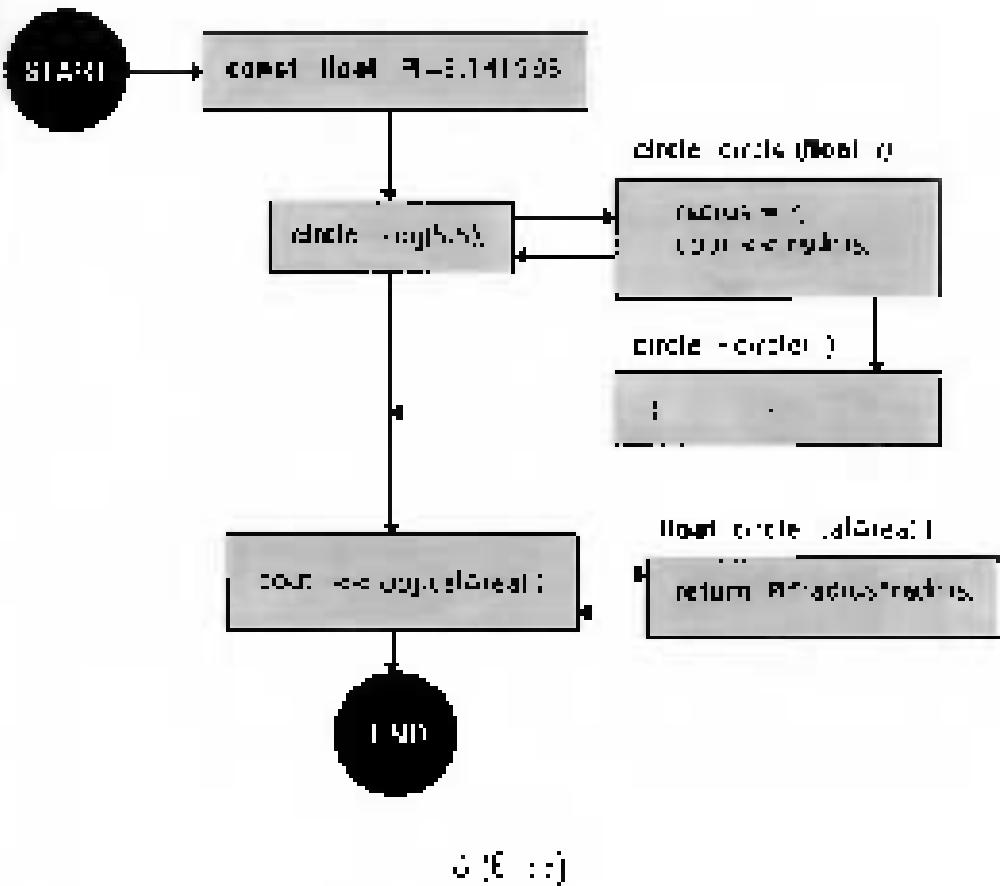
သိတေသနများ၏ class name (ပြုစေလေသံ) အား return type ကဲ့သို့မဟုတ်။ constructor function မှာ မရှိခဲ့ဖို့ပေါ် မေတ္တာများ ပါ၍ ပို့ဆောင်ရန် ဖြစ်ပါ၏။ Ex605 program မှာ၌ ၁၂ လျှောက်၊ Ex605 program မှာ ၁၃ လျှောက်များ ပြုလေ့လာသည်။

၁၁. Ex605.cpp program မှာ လျှောက်များ ပြုလေ့လာသူ၏။

- program မှာ၌ main() function ရှိ၍ obj; သို့ သော class instance အားယူ ထောက်လွှာ၏ constructor မှာ၌ သို့ pass ခိုင်း ၅.၅ ရှိ၍ သော circle အားယူ ထောက်လွှာ၏ radius တို့၏။ မြတ်လိုက်၍ လျှောက်လွှာ၏ constructor မှာ၌ radius value ကို display ပေးပို့ဆောင်၏။
- ပို့၌ main() မှာ၌ obj.calArea() သို့၌ calArea() function ရှိ၍ သို့၌ သော public member function calArea() မှာ၌ ပေးပို့၍ PI*radius*radius= 3.141593*5.5*5.5 = 95.0332 ရှိ၍ သို့၌ ပို့၌ main() မှာ၌ return ပေးပို့၌၍ main() မှာ၌ obj.calArea() ရှိ၍ print ပို့ဖော်ပေးပို့၌၍ မြတ်လိုက်၍ ~circle() {} လုပ်၍ statement မှာ ထောက်လွှာ၏ လျှောက်များ ပြုလေ့လာ၏။ constructor မှာ၌ လျှောက်များ ပြုလေ့လာ၏ အတွက် သော ပို့ဆောင်ရန် မြတ်လိုက်၍ လျှောက်များ ပြုလေ့လာ၏။ destructor မှာ၌ လျှောက်များ ပြုလေ့လာ၏။ Ex605.cpp program မှာ run ပို့ဆောင်ရွက်၍ ဖြစ်ပါ၏။



- Ex605.cpp program မှာ၌ flow diagram ရှိ၍ ဖြစ်ပါ၏။



Q(E++)

Show Timer

- ◀ **timer.cpp** program ၏ အား, timer သို့မဟုတ်ပေါ်၍ constructor နဲ့ destructor ထဲမှာ တည်ဆောက်ထဲမှာ တည်ဆောက်လိုက်ခဲ့ပါ။ ဒါ၏အတွက်, program ရိုက္ခာရသူများ အတွက်

- main() သို့ ပေါ်၏ အား timer object ထဲမှာ define ထိနိုင်တယ်။ constructor function က တစ်ခုလေ့ရှိပါ။ ထို့ကြောင့် timer() constructor အားဖြစ်၍ clock() standard library function ထဲမှာပါ။ start = clock(); မှတ်၍။ မြတ်သွေးပေါ်တယ်။ config() တစ်ခုလေ့ရှိပါ။ Start time = 0 ဆိုတဲ့ အား အတွက်တောင်းမှတ်၍။ main() မှတ်၍။
q. Press a key followed by ENTER: အားဖြစ်သူများ၏ အားဖြစ်မှုများ

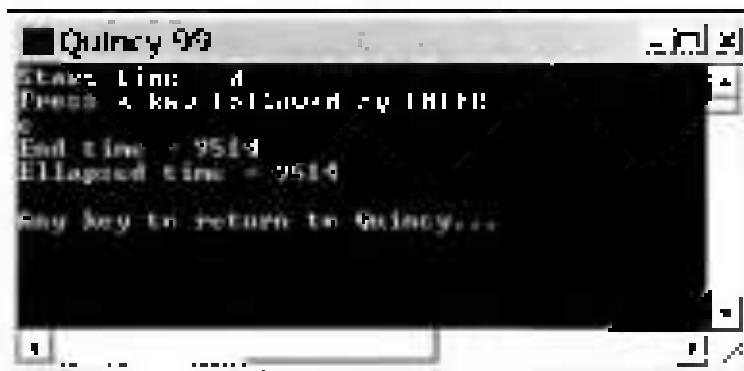
```
Ex605.cpp
```

```
// Listing 6.6 Showing timer  
#include <iostream>  
#include <climits>  
  
class timer  
{  
    clock_t start,  
    public  
        timer()  
        ~timer()  
    {  
        timer current;  
        {  
            start = clock();  
            cout << "Start time = " << start << endl;  
        }  
  
        timer elapsed;  
        {  
            clock_t end;  
            end = clock();  
            cout << "End time = " << end << endl  
                << "Elapsed time = " << (end - start) << endl;  
        }  
  
    int value()  
    {  
        timer obj;  
        timer t;  
        cout << "Please key for end by F11(Fn),  
        cout >> t;  
        return 0;  
    }  
};
```

void f()

• **key ordering** /Ex: LINTER key → function key → shift key → delete key → function key → backspace key → null key → destructor → etc. → end of timer → exit → etc. → (~) → etc. → etc. → etc. → etc. → etc.

- destructor function အား cout <> clock(); ပါ အသေချက် ဖြစ်တယ်။ (cout အကြောင်း) နှုန်းများထိန်း ပါ အားလုံးများနဲ့ ပါ ထိန်းများထိန်းထိန်း၊ elapsed time ပါ။ cout <> star အားလုံးများနဲ့ ပါ ထိန်းထိန်း အားလုံး၏ destructor ဘား object နဲ့ ဖြစ်တယ်။
- ဒါ (၁၃. ၁၄) အသေချက်: Ex606.cpp program ကို run ပြောပေး။ Press a key followed by ENTER နှုန်းများတွေနဲ့ keyboard အားလုံးများ တို့၏ ပို့ ပေါ်မှုများ အားလုံးများ ပြောပေးပါ။



ဤ (၁၃. ၁၄)

၆.၅ Classes and const

- C++ program အတွက် object အတွက် const အတွက် declare ခြင်းများ အကြောင်း class member function ကိုင်း 1 object ဖဲ့ ပါ အားလုံး၍ အားလုံး၍ ပါ။ member function declaration မှာ const qualifier အိုးအပြုံးအမြတ် ပါ (၁၃. ၁၅) အတွက် Ex607.cpp program အတွက် const qualifier မှာ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါ။ ၁၀, ၁၁၉၈၇၂။
- Ex607.cpp program ကို run အိုးအပြုံး၍ Ex605.cpp program ကို run အိုးအပြုံး၍ ဖူးပိုးလော်း အားလုံးအားလုံး၍ Ex607.cpp ၏ const qualifier ရှိခဲ့ပါ၍ Ex605 program အားလုံးအားလုံး၍

```
Ex607.cpp
```

```
/* Listing 6.7 Using const qualifier
 * include <iostream>
 * const float PI = 3.14159;
```

```
class Circle
{
public:
    float radius;
    Circle()
    {
        radius = 1;
        cout << "In Constructor ()"
            << endl;
        cout << "Radius = " << radius << endl;
    }

    void print() const
    {
        cout << "In MAIN ()"
            << endl;
        cout << "Radius = "
            << radius << endl;
    }
};

int main()
{
    const Circle obj(5.5);

    obj.print();
    return 0;
}
```

(C++ 201)

6.9 static Members

- C++ program \neq class member \neq static \neq function \neq meta member

- class instance නොකුත්කෙන්ම ග්ලූබල value යොඩුවයි. static හි class definition ලද සේවුමෙන් මුළුමානුග්‍රහණයෙන් ප්‍රාග්ධන වේ (X. w) යොඩුවයි. Ex608.cpp program නේ static member නොකුත්කෙන් එකතුවයාමට නොවා.

```

Ex608.cpp

// Listing 6.2 Using static members
#include <iostream.h>

class Apple {
public:
    static int count;
    Apple(); // constructor
};

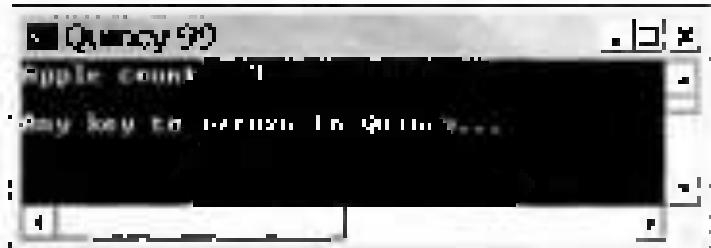
int Apple::count;

int main()
{
    Apple ap1;
    Apple ap2;
    Apple ap3;
    cout << "Apple's count = " << Apple::count
        << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

■ Ex608.cpp program නේ නොකුත්කෙන්ම

- class Apple definition නැති static int count; සේවුමෙන් statement විසින් static data member හි declare කෙරුවන්න. program තෝරි main() නේ Apple class instance (3) නිසි define කෙරුවන්න. constructor නිසි count නිසි නොකුත්කෙන්ම නොකුත්කෙන්ම. Apple::count නී print කිරී (3) නොකුත්කෙන්ම (X. w). Ex608.cpp program නී run නොකුත්කෙන්ම.



static Member Functions

Ex608.cpp program සඳහා static member function සැක්සුනු නොවූ වේ (6, 6) සහ Ex609.cpp තුළු විභාගයේ class definition නෙත් member function header නොවූ වේ. static සඳහා නොවූ විභාගයේ static member function සඳහා නොවූ විභාගයේ class name පෙළට මෙයින්

```
Ex609.cpp
```

```
/* Header file: Using static member functions */
#include <iostream.h>

class Apple
{
public:
    static int count;
    Apple() {count++;}
    static void displayCount();
};

int main()
{
    Apple ap1("apple1.apl", "apple2.apl",
              Apple::displayCount());
    return 0;
}
```

6.6 Overloaded Constructors

• C++ තුළුත් overloaded function සැකසුනු කළ ඇත්තේ මෙහි ඇත්තේ යොමු කළ නොවා; constructor (class member function නොවා) සහ පුරුෂයා නොවා; function වූ මෙහි පුරුෂයා නොවා; (Ex. no) මෙහිලියෙන් Ex6010.cpp program වූ Boxconstructor (overload සැකසුනු කළ නොවා) නොවා.

```
// Listing 6.6 Overloaded Constructors
#include <iostream>

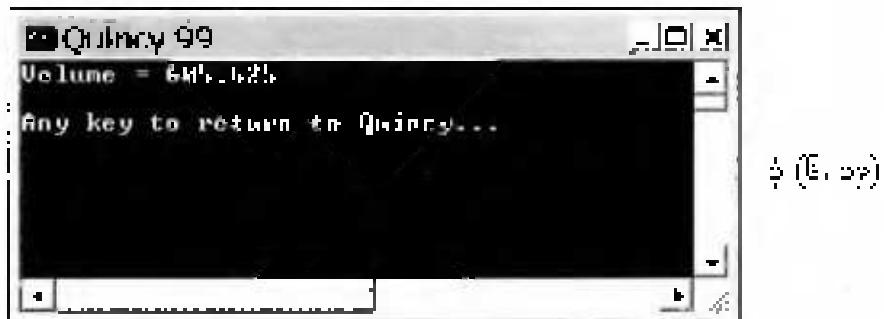
class Box
{
    float height, width, depth;
public:
    Box() { }
    Box(float h, float w, float d);

    float calculateVolume()
    {
        return height*width*depth;
    }
};

int main()
{
    Box box1(7.5, 3.5, 3.5),
        box2(20, 20, 20);
    cout << "Volume = " << box1.calculateVolume()
        << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Ex6010.cpp program အိမ်သာကြည့်ပါနီ

- အောင် main() ဖဲ့ ပုံစံ parameter ပါ။ Box constructor ဆိုတဲ့ class definition အဲ Box constructor ဟဲ call ခဲ့ဖို့သာမို့ပေါ့ ထွန်းတွေမှာ parameter နဲ့ constructor ဆိုတဲ့ ပုံစံ height = h , width = w , depth = d = 9.5 ဆုံး set ပေါ်လောက်တဲ့ ပြဿနာများ main() တို့မြန်မာယူ
- အောင် main() ထဲ့ otherBox ဆိုတဲ့ Box instance အတိအကျင်း define ရနိုင်တယ် ဘေး။ class definition အဲမဲ့ Box() { } ; constructor ဆိုတဲ့ ဘေး အောင် main() တို့မြန်မာယူလို့၏
- main() ထဲ့ thisBox ဟဲ value ဆိုတဲ့ other Box နဲ့ assign ပေါ်လောက်လို့တော်ကျော် otherBox.caVol() ဆိုတဲ့ display ပုံမှန်ပေါ်သွေ့၍ float caVol() function ဆိုတဲ့ ပုံမှန် height*width*depth = 7.5*8.5*9.5 = 605.25 ရှိရွက်ပေးတယ်။ return ပေါ်လောက်လို့ပေးတယ်။ Ex6010.cpp program တို့ ပုံတဲ့ ပို့ဆောင်ရွက်မှု မြန်မာယူလောက်တော်ကျော် ပဲ့ (3, 3p) ဆိုတဲ့ အောင်



More Overloaded Constructors

- C++ program အောင် overloaded constructor ဆိုတဲ့ ဒိုက်မှတ်နေရာတွေမှာ အောင် Ex6011.cpp program အိမ်သာကြည့်ပါ။ A program မဲ့ clas အားလုံး အောင်ဆိုတဲ့ nested လုပ်မှုတွေတဲ့ ဘေး။

```
// Listing 6.11. More overloaded constructors  
#include <iostream>
```

```
class Length  
{  
    int feet;  
    float inches;  
  
public:  
    Length() {}  
  
    Length(int f, float i)  
    {  
        feet = f;  
        inches = i;  
    }  
  
    void getLength()  
    {  
        cout << "Enter feet: ";  
        cin >> feet;  
        cout << "Enter inches: ";  
        cin >> inches;  
    }  
  
    void showLength()  
    {  
        cout << feet << ":" << inches << endl;  
    }  
  
    void addLength(Length x, Length y)  
    {  
        inches = x.inches + y.inches;  
        feet = 0;  
        if (inches >= 12.0)
```

```

    {
        inches -= 12.0;
        feet++;
    }
    feet += x.feet + y.feet;
}
};

int main( )
{
    Length p1, total;
    length p2(11,6.25);

    p1.getLength();
    total.addLength(p1,p2);
    cout << "\nPiece1 = ";

    p1.showLength();
    cout << "\nPiece2 = ";
    p2.showLength();

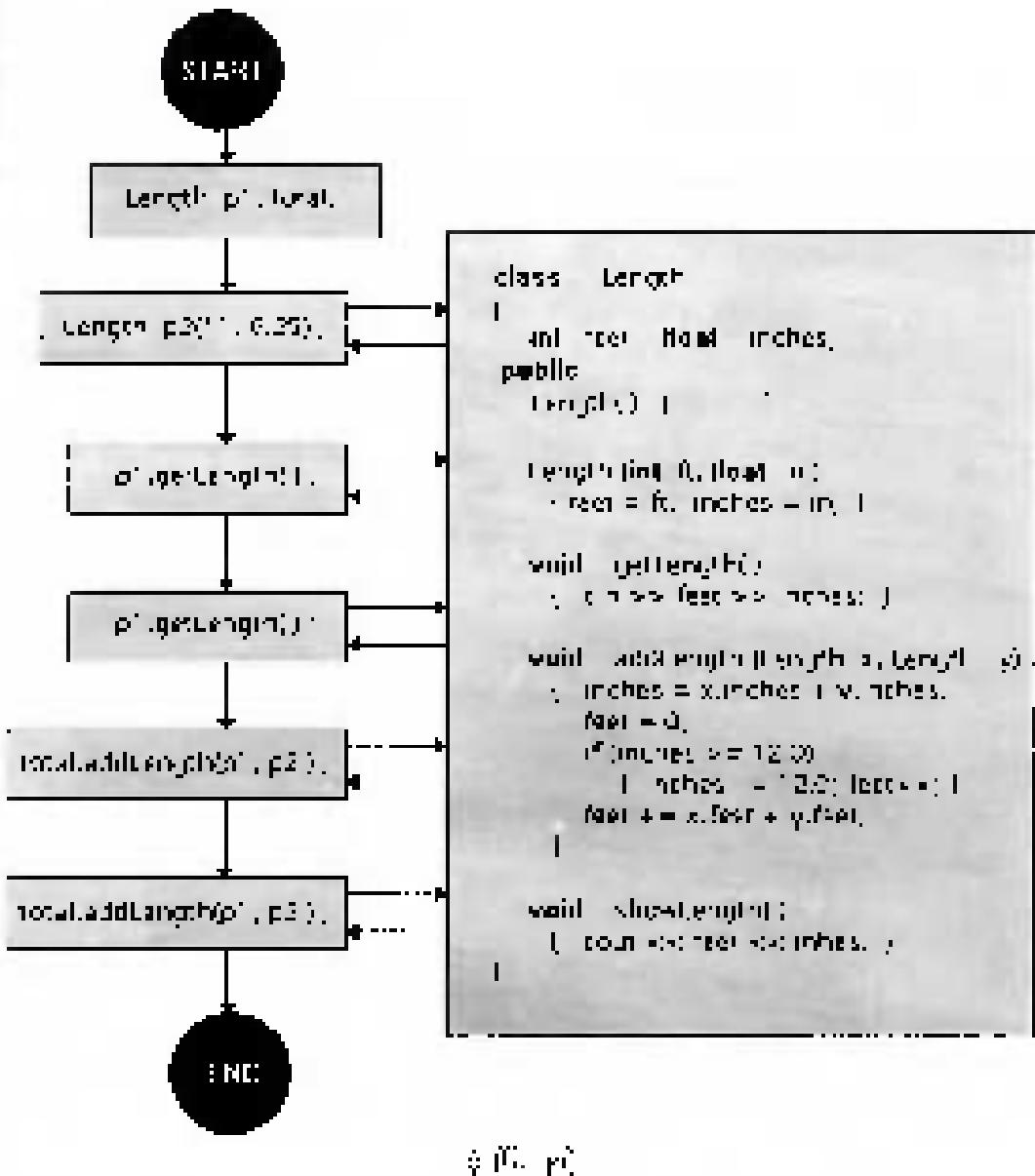
    cout << "\nTotal Length = ";
    total.showLength();

    return 0;
}

```

Ex6011.cpp program මෙයේ flow diagram සඳහා (Ex_11) යොමු කළයාය. Ex6011.cpp program ප්‍රධානව පිහිටුවයි

- o නොමැතුව p1 & total යොමු class Length object (2) සඳහා create රුදෙණික සහ වෛශ්‍ය constructor Length() function එකුතුවේ feet & inches යොමු private member නොමැතුව define කිරීමෙන් සිදු කිරීමෙන්ම මෙම main() තුළ පිහිටුවයි.



† (i, j)

- `Length` object `p2 (11,6.25)` → define syllabus overloaded constructor `Length(int f, float i)` accepting $f = 11 + \text{inches} = 11 + 6.25 \approx 17.25$ & `design` `main()` → `Length` → `Length`
- `p1` object `p1.getLength()` function → call `addLength()` function → `f = feet & inches` → `data conversion` `feet = 15` → `float` → `float`

- ရန်ခုံ၊ ၈၃၆။ မဲ့ `pl.feet = 15` ပါတယ်။ ဒါ အကဲဆိုတဲ့ မျေးဆိုတဲ့ ၁၅ ဖို့ဘူး။
 မဲ့ `pl.inches = 11` ပါတယ်။ ၁၃၇၀။၂၅ မျေးမှာ။ မူလိုက်တဲ့ function တဲ့ အကဲဆိုတဲ့
 total object မှာ `add_length()` function ရဲ့ call သော်မူလိုက်တဲ့ argument မျေး
`p1 + p2` အဲ့ object (၂) မူလိုက်တဲ့ `x = p1 + y - p2` ဒဲ့ argument မျေးမှာ
 မူလိုက်တဲ့ ပို့မဲ့ `x.inches = x.inches + y.inches - p2.inches` မျေးမှာ
`p2.inches = 11 + 6.25 = 17.25` ဒဲ့ မူလိုက်တဲ့ ဒါ မူလိုက်တဲ့ `x.inches`
`= 17.25 + 12 = 29.25` မူလိုက်တဲ့ ဒါ မူလိုက်တဲ့ <test expressions> အကဲ
 အောင် ၁၇.၂၅ မျေးမှာ
`feet = inches / 12 = 17.25 / 12 = 1.4375` မူလိုက်တဲ့ feet
`= x.feet + y.feet`. statement မျေး `feet = feet + x.feet + y.feet - 1 + 15 + 11 = 27`
 မူလိုက်တဲ့ total object မှာ feet ရဲ့ ၂၇ မူလိုက်တဲ့ ပို့မဲ့
 မဲ့ `total.showLength()` statement မျေး total object ရဲ့ feet နဲ့ inches
 မူလိုက်တဲ့ print အောင်ပေါ်ပါတယ်။ ဒါ ပြုတယ်။ ဒါ ပြုတယ်။
- မဲ့ အောင် ၁၇.၂၅ မျေးမှာ
 မူလိုက်တဲ့ total.showLength() statement မျေး total object ရဲ့ feet နဲ့ inches
 မူလိုက်တဲ့ print အောင်ပေါ်ပါတယ်။ ဒါ ပြုတယ်။ ဒါ ပြုတယ်။



ဗျာ (၄၁,၂၇)

Complex Overloaded Constructors

// Listing 6.12 More overloaded constructors

```

#include <iostream>

class Point
{
    int x,y;
public:
    Point(int xp=0, int yp=0)
        {x = xp; y = yp; }
    void display( )
        {cout << x << ',' << y << endl;}
};

class Lines
{
    Point start, stop;
public:
    Lines(Point st, Point sp)
        {start = st; stop = sp; }

    Lines(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)
    {
        Point st(x1,y1);
        Point sp(x2,y2);
        start = st;
        stop = sp;
    }

    void Draw( )
    {
        cout << "From (" ;
        start.display( );
        cout << " to (" ;
        stop.display( );
    }
};

```

```

int main( )
{
    Point p1(10,15),
    Point p2(25,45);
    Lines line1(p1,p2);
    Lines line2(10,20,30,40);

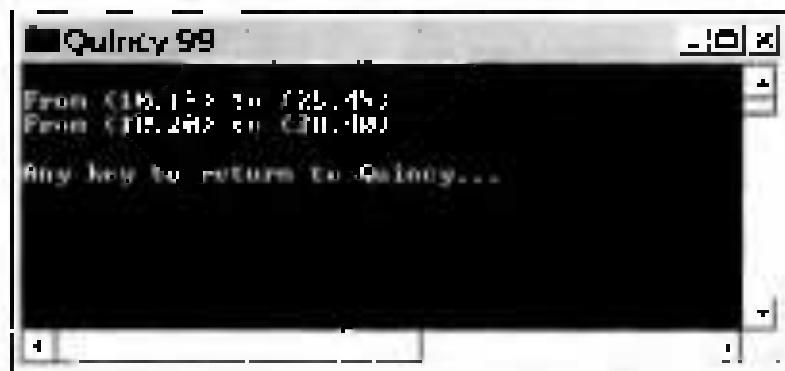
    line1.Draw();
    line2.Draw();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex0112.cpp program នៃការបង្កើតបណ្តុះបណ្តុះ

- `ex0112.cpp` main() មាន Point class instance រាយការណ៍ p1 ដូចខាងក្រោម៖ Point constructor ត្រូវ data (2) ដើម្បីផ្តល់ឈ្មោះទីតាំង x = 10 ឬ y = 15 នៅលើ. ឡើង p1.x = 10 ឬ p1.y = 15 នៅលើ main() និងលើ line1 នៃការបង្កើតបណ្តុះបណ្តុះ instance p1 នឹងត្រូវ define ឬបង្កើត Point constructor ត្រូវ x = x0 = 10 ឬ y = y0 = 15 នៅលើ pass នៃលើកបញ្ជី. ឡើង p2.x = 20 ឬ p2.y = 45 នៅលើ line2 នៃការបង្កើតបណ្តុះបណ្តុះ.
- `ex0112.cpp` Lines class instance រាយការណ៍ line1 ដូចខាងក្រោម៖ Lines constructor ត្រូវ object (2) ដើម្បីផ្តល់ឈ្មោះទីតាំង. គេបាន Lines (Point st, Point sp) ដូចជា constructor ត្រូវបង្កើតខាងក្រោម៖ start = st = p1 ឬ stop = sp = p2 នៅលើ assign រួចរាល់នៅលើ line1. នៅលើ line1.start.x = 10 ឬ line1.start.y = 15 ឬ line1.stop.x = 25 ឬ line1.stop.y = 45 ហើយរួចរាល់។
- Lines class instance រាយការណ៍ line2 ដូចខាងក្រោម៖ Lines constructor ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ (4) ដូចជា `Lines (int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2)` ដូចជាអាជីវការណ៍. គេបាន x1 = 10 ឬ y1 = 20 ឬ x2 = 30 ឬ y2 = 40 នៅលើ assign រួចរាល់នៅលើ line2. នៅលើ line2.st នឹង x = 10 ឬ line2.sp.y = 20 ហើយរួចរាល់នៅលើ line2.sp.x = 30 ឬ line2.sp.y = 40 ហើយរួចរាល់នៅលើ st នៃ private member នៃក្រោម start នឹង assign រួចរាល់នៅលើ line1.start.x =

- line1.x = line2.x + 30 & line1.y = line1.start.y + line2.start.y - line2.end.y - 30 & line1.step.y = line2.step.y - 40
- main() چو line1.Draw() چو cat چو وئىرىڭ Draw() function اتىپ بولىڭ start.display() چو cat چو وئىرىڭ draw() function اتىپ بولىڭ x چو اتىپ display() چو line1.x & line1.start.y چو اتىپ display() چو line1.x & line1.start.y چو اتىپ line1.step.x & line1.step.y چو اتىپ display() چو اتىپ
- line2.display() چو اتىپ اتىپ اتىپ display() چو line1.x & line1.y چو اتىپ program اتىپ run چىخىشىپتىن (3. 2) چىخىشىپتىن



{ 10, 10 }

Copy Constructors

- C++ program چو a new object اتىپ class چىخىپ existing object چىخىپ initialization چىخىپ copy constructor چىخىپ copy constructor چىخىپ. besides friend function only one object چىخىپ passing by value چىخىپ copy چىخىپ pass. Without copy constructor چىخىپ object چىخىپ. If object چىخىپ class object چىخىپ by value چىخىپ return [class]operator copy constructor چىخىپ. In addition, with friend function Friend() C++ program چىخىپ can be used.

// Listing 6.13 Using copy constructor

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

class Date
{
    int mo, da, yr;
    char* month;
public:
    Date(int m = 0, int d = 0, int y = 0)      // constructor definition
    {
        static char* mons[ ] = {
            "January", "February", "March",
            "April", "May", "June", "July",
            "August", "September", "October",
            "November", "December"
        };
        mo = m;
        da = d;
        yr = y;
        if (mo >= 0)
        {
            month = new char[strlen(mons[m-1]) + 1];
            strcpy(month, mons[m-1]);
        }
        else
            month = 0;
    }
    Date(const Date& dt)      // Copy constructor definition
    {
        mo = dt.mo;           da = dt.da,   yr = dt.yr;
```

```

if (ct.month != 0)
{
    month = new char [strlen(dt.month)+1];
    strcpy(month,dt.month);
}
else
    month = 0;
}

~Date( ) // The destructor definition
{
    delete [ ] month;
}

void display( ) const
{
    if (month != 0)
        cout << month << " " << da << "," << yr << endl;
}
};

int main( )
{
    Date birthday(10,25,1947);
    birthday.display( );

    Date newday = birthday;
    newday.display( );

    Date lastday(birthday);
    lastday.display( );

    return 0;
}

```

- `main()` သို့။ class Date instance အတွက် birthday object ဖော်ပြန်၏
a. 10, 25, 1947 ရက် ပေးပို့ဆောင်ရန် လိုပါ။ Date constructor ဆိတ်လိုက်
 $m = 10$, $d = 25$ & $y = 1947$ ရက် အောင် ပေးပို့ဆောင်ရန် ဖော်ပြန်။ $m0 = m - 10$,
 $d2 = d - 25$ & $yr = y - 1947$ ရက် အောင် ပေးပို့ဆောင်ရန် ဖော်ပြန်။ if ($m != 0$)
ခိုက် expression ၏ true ပေါ်ကြောင်း ဒါ block ၏ x^2 ;
month = new
char [len(mas[m-1]) + 1] = new char [trim(mas[4] + 1) + new char
("October" + 1) + new size[8]] မှာ အမြန် အောင် ဖော်ပြန်၏ စဉ် ၏
strcpy(month, mas[m-1]), statement မှာ "October" ဆိုတဲ့ month မှာ သို့ဟု
ဆိုတဲ့ အမြန် အောင် ဖော်ပြန်၏ စဉ် ၏ မြန်ချက်၏
birthday.display() မှာ ကall ၏ တိုင်းတကူ၏ display member function ၏
လုပ်ချက်၊ month='October' , da=25 & yr=1947 ၏ ပို့ဆောင်ရန် လိုပါ။ display
မှုပိုင်းတွေ ရှေ့ချက်၊ date ၏ display ချက်၊ month, da, yr ၏
newday.date မှာ သို့။ birthday object ဖော်ပြန်၏ newday အောင် ပေးပို့ဆောင်ရန်
assign ချက်၏ ဆောင်ရန် လိုပါ။ birthday.date အောင် newday အောင် ပေးပို့ဆောင်ရန်
newday.display() ၏ ကall ၏ မြန်ချက်၏ အောင် ပေးပို့ဆောင်ရန် လိုပါ။ date
၏ display ချက်၏ မြန်ချက်၏
■ `cout << birthday` ဆိုတဲ့ new object ဖော်ပြန်၏ birthday object ၏
argument အတွက် pass ပေးပို့ဆောင်ရန် လိုပါ။ copy constructor ဆိတ်လိုပါ။ dt =
birthday ဖော်ပြန်၏ Date မှာ $m0 = dt.m0 + birthday.m0 - 10$, $da = dt.d0 -$
 $dt.d = birthday.d - 25$ & $yr = dt.yr + birthday.yr - 1947$ ပေါ်ကြောင်း အောင်
cout << dt ဟု ပေးပို့ဆောင်ရန် လိုပါ။ Exhibit2.cpp program ၏ run ဂျမားအား



6.7 Conversion Constructors

- parameter list: <parameter type> constructor function // conversion constructor
↳ If parameter type is constructor class object, then we have an explicit conversion function (C++ program) or if C standard library function does not return object of type_1 value & Date class implements the program will be converted.

```
/* Listing 6.14: Using conversion constructors
#include <iostream>
#include <ctime>
#include <stdio.h>

class Date
{
    int month, day, year;
public:
    Date(tm_t now)           // conversion constructor function
    {
        tm_t tm = localtime(&now),
              day = tm->tm_mday;
        month = tm->tm_mon + 1,
        year = tm->tm_year;
        if (year >= 100)   year -= 100;
    }

    void display( );
    {
        char yr[5];
        if (year < 10)   sprintf(yr, "0%0d", year);
        else            sprintf(yr, "%0d", year);
        cout << month << '/' << day << '/' << yr << endl;
    }
};
```

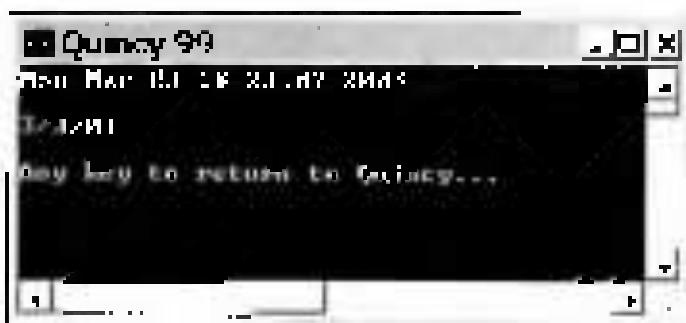
```

int main( )
{
    time_t now = time(0); // get today's date and time
    cout <<asctime(gmtime(&now)) << endl;
    Date dt(now);
    dt.display();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex0014.cpp සඳහා ප්‍රතිච්‍යුත්වන්

- `time_t now()` ව්‍යු: එකුම්පූදුක්සාන්ස් තුළ මෙහෙයුවේ `time()` function මෙය `time_t` object යොදාගැනීමෙන් `cout << asctime(gmtime(&now))` statement මෙය `asctime()` function මෙය std::tm structure නිසැක කිරීමෙන් date & time string format නිසැක කිරීමෙන්
- `Date dt(now);` statement මෙය conversion constructor නිසැක කිරීමෙන් Date object object හෝ `now()` variable මෙය conversion constructor function ව්‍යු Date format නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් `dt.display()`: මෙය display විද්‍යුත්කිරීමේ Ex0014.cpp program සඳහා run කිරීමෙන් (i.e., `g++`) සිංහල පරිදියැතුළුවේ



y (G, g)

6.6 Member Conversion Functions

> class objekti define optional member conversion function called as class object's data type name; object's object's data type name is function declaration & declare as follows class declaration after the class definition.

```
operator long();
```

operator is C++ keyword which long is converted to your data type long's type specifier (which is member conversion function) & header is classname::operator long();
like this (see the example Ex6C15.cpp program) member conversion function
declaration is as follows:

```
// Listing 6.15: Using member conversion function
#include <iostream.h>
```

```
class Date
{
    int month, day, year;
public
    Date (int m, int d, int y)
        { month = m; day = d; year = y; }
    operator long(); // member conversion function.
};
```

/* The member conversion function.

```
Date::operator long()
{
    static int days[] = { 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30,
                        31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31 };
    long x = year - 1900,
        x *= 365;
    x += year / 4,
```

```

for (int i = 0; i < month-1, i++)
    x += days[i];
x += day;
return x;
}

int main( )
{
    Date birthday(12, 25, 1997);
    long since = birthday;
    cout << "Cumulative days since 1900 = " << since << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex6015.cpp ကို trace ချိန်ပြုသော်ဘုရား

- trace main() မှာ Date class object ချိန်ပြုပါ။ birthday ကို create အတွက် Date constructor အကိုယ် parameter (3) ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ constructor မှာ month = m = 12, day = d = 25 နဲ့ year = y = 2003 ရှုံး၍ assign ပြေားလဲ။ main() မှာ `since = birthday;` ဆိုဒ် statement မှာ `long` member conversion function ချေပြန်လေး၏

$$x = year - 1900 - 2003 - 1900 = 103 \text{ years}$$

$$x *= 365 = 103 * 365 = 37595 \text{ days}$$

$$x += year/4 = 37595 + 2003/4 = 38005 \text{ days}$$

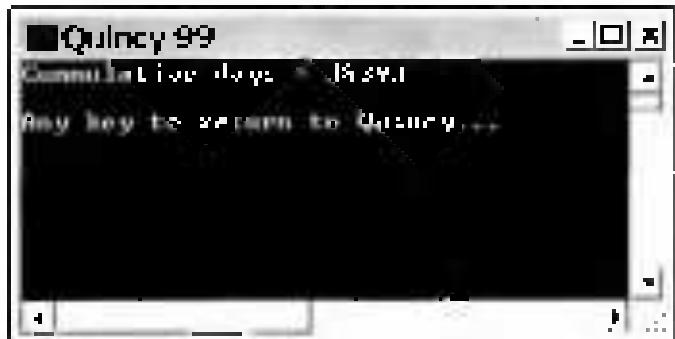
ပြုချိန် (4) ပုံနှစ်ပြင်း ပေါ်မှတ်နိုင်ပါ။
- for loop မှာ {9} ချေပြန် ရှိပေးကြရန်၊ ပြေားလဲ။ x အားလုံးကိုလည်းလိမ်းမှု၏

$$x += days[i] = 38095 + 31 + 28 + 31 + 30 + 30 + 31 + 31 + 30$$

$$= 38368 \text{ days}$$

$$x += day = 38368 + 25 = 38393 \text{ days} \quad \text{ပါးမှတ်မှု၏}$$

မှတ်နှစ် birthday data type မှာ `long` type ရှိပါ၍ အားလုံးကိုလည်းလိမ်းမှု၏ ပုံနှစ်၏ member conversion function ချို့စိုး၏ Ex6015.cpp program ထဲ မှာ အောင်ဖော်လေ့ရှိပါ။



ψ (4 / 6)

Improved Member Conversion Function

- Ex6016.cpp program ማ Date::operator<<CustomDate() function የ const አይ
declare ይገኛል. ተለዋና የ customDate() ማ Date object ስለ data value እና modify
መሬት temporary object ሆኖ የ customDate የንበረኝ የ data modify የንግድ አለውን የንግድ
main() function ማ Date object dt ስለ customDate object cd የንበረኝ construct
መሬት dt ዘዴ cd የንበረኝ የ CustomDate የ Date data value ዘዴ customDate data type እና
ይፈጸም ይችላል.

(/i) Listing 6.16: Improved member conversion function

```
#include <iostream>

class CustomDate
{
    int mo, da, yr, totalDays;
public:
    CustomDate() { }
    CustomDate(int m, int d, int y)
```

```

    { mo = m; da = d; yr = y; }

void display( ) const
{
    cout << endl << mo << '/' << da << '/' << yr << endl
    << "Total days in " << mo << " months are "
    << totalDays << " days\n";
}

void setDay(int d)
{
    totalDays = d;
}

class Date
{
    int mo, da, yr;

public:
    Date(int m, int d, int y)
        { mo = m; da = d; yr = y; }

    operator CustomDate( ) const;           // conversion function
};

// Member conversion function (CustomDate <-> Date).
Date operator CustomDate( ) const
{
    static int days[] = { 31,28,31,30,31,30,
                           31,31,30,31,30,31 };

    CustomDate cd(mo,da,yr);
    int day = da;
    for (int i = 0; i < mo-1; i++)
        day -= days[i];
    cd.setDay(day);
    return cd;
}

```

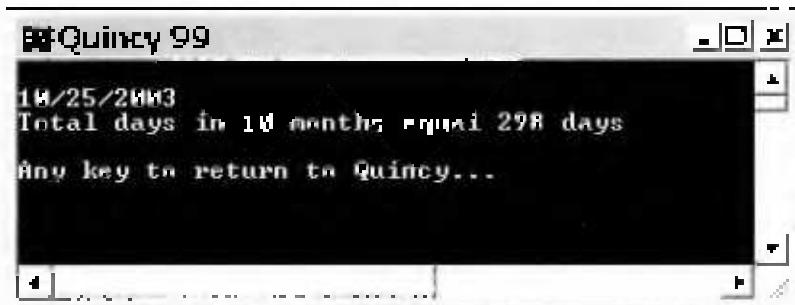
```

int main()
{
    Date dt(10,25,2003);
    CustomDate cd;

    // Convert Date to CustomDate via assignment.
    cd = dt;
    cd.display();
    return 0;
}

```

Ex6016.cpp program ရှိ run ခြင်းအပေါ်မူနိုင် ပဲ (၃.၂) ဖွံ့ဖြိုးချေခြင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။



နဲ့ (၃.၂)

6.6 Using Friends

စာတမ်း၏ ကိုယ်တိုင်တွေကာ ငါးသို့၍ private member တွေကို လိုက် class member များတို့ function အောင် မျှော်လှုပ်နည်းလမ်းများတို့၏ အောင် မျှော်လှုပ်နည်းလမ်း၏ C++ တဲ့ friend function ဆိုတဲ့ ပုဂ္ဂန်တွေကာ မျှော်လှုပ်နည်းလမ်း၏ friend function တို့၏ define လိုက်များ၏ non-member function တို့၏ ပုဂ္ဂန်တွေကာ မျှော်လှုပ်နည်းလမ်း၏ class declaration မှာ prototype function ဖြစ်ပေါ်ပါ၏ အောင် မျှော်လှုပ်နည်းလမ်း၏ friend keyword ပုဂ္ဂန်တွေကာ မျှော်လှုပ်နည်းလမ်း၏ Ex6017.cpp program တို့အော် ဖြေရှင်းရှုပါ၏။

```

// Listing 6-17: Using friends
#include <iostream>
class Date; // A forward reference

class CustomDate
{
    int da, yr;
public:
    CustomDate(int d = 0, int y = 0)
        ( da = d; yr = y; )
    void display() const
        ( cout << mnd << endl << yr << endl << da; )

    friend Date;
};

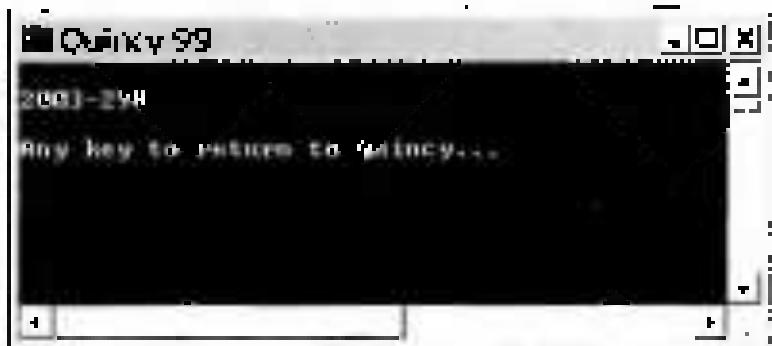
class Date
{
    int mo, da, yr;
public:
    Date(int m, int d, int y)
        ( mo = m; da = d; yr = y; )
    operator CustomDate();
};

Date operator CustomDate()
{
    static int days[] = {31,28,31,30,31,30,
                        31,31,30,31,30,31};
    CustomDate cd(0, yr);
    for (int i = 0; i < mo-1; i++)
        cd.da += days[i];
    cd.da -= da;
    return cd;
}

```

```
int main()
{
    Date d(10,25,2003),
    CustomDate cd(d);
    cout.display();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Ex6C17.cpp program នៅលើកខាងក្រោម នឹងបង្ហាញពីរបៀវត្សរបស់ខ្លួន



9 (E. JG)

More on Using Friends

```
/* Listing 6.18 More on using friends
#include <iostream>
class truck; // A forward reference

class car
{
    int passenger, speed;
```

```

public:
    car(int p, int s)
        { passenger = p; speed = s; }

    friend int spGreater(car ca, truck tr);
};

class truck
{
    int weight, speed;
public:
    truck(int w, int s)
        { weight = w, speed = s; }
    friend int spGreater(car ca, truck tr);
};

int spGreater(car c, truck t)
{
    return c.speed - t.speed;
}

int main()
{
    car ca1(6,55), ca2(2,75);
    truck tr1(100,45), tr2(120,75);

    cout << "Comparing car1 and truck1\n";
    int x = spGreater(ca1,tr1);
    if (x < 0)
        cout << "Truck1 is faster\n";
    else if (x == 0)
        cout << "(car1 and truck1) speed are the same.\n";
    else
        cout << "Car1 is faster\n";
}

```

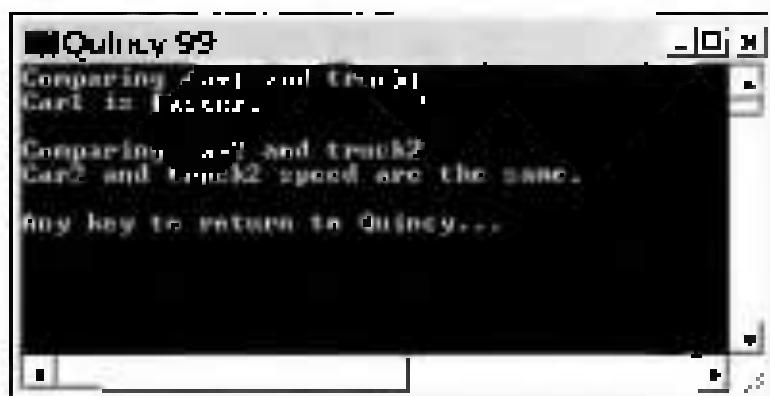
```

cout << "Comparing car2 and truck2\n";
x = spGreater(car2,tr2);
if (x < 0)
    cout << "Truck2 is faster.\n";
else if (x == 0)
    cout << "Car2 and truck2 speed are the same :\n";
else
    cout << "Car2 is faster.\n";

return 0;
}

```

Ex6016.cpp 例題 99: 3つ目.5行의 spGreater() 함수는 class Car의 class
Truck에 대해서만 정의되었기 때문에 class Car의 멤버함수로 동작하는 경우, friend
class에 정의된 친구함수를 호출하는 경우(Ex. x)는 Ex6016.cpp 프로그램이 run 명령어로 실행



{ B, p }

6.00 Friend Functions

- 친구함수는 개인적인 대상과 함께 class & friend 객체(함수)를 갖는다.

(စာမျက်နှာတွင် စုစုပေါင်းသူများ) current class ကို member data အဲလို့ read/write လိုပါ၏
အကြောင်းအရာတွေ ငါးနဲ့ friend function လိုအပ်ပါ၏။ နောက်ပါ ပုံစံ၏ ပုံမှန်အကြောင်းအရာ၏ အကြောင်းအရာများ၏ ပုံစံအား ဖြစ်ပေါ်ပါ၏။

```
// Listing 6.19: Using friend functions
#include <iostream>

class CustomDate;           // Forward reference

class Date
{
    int mo, da, yr;
public:
    Date (const CustomDate&);   // conversion constructor

    void display( ) const
        {cout << endl << mo << '/' << da << '/' << yr;}
};

class CustomDate
{
    int da, yr;
public:
    CustomDate (int d = 0, int y = 0)
        {da = d, yr = y,}

    // Friend conversion function
    friend Date::Date (const CustomDate&);

// Conversion constructor (Date <- CustomDate).
Date::Date(const CustomDate& cd)
{
    static int days[1] = { 31,20,31,30,31,30,
                         31,31,30,31,30,31 };
    da = cd.da;
    yr = cd.yr;
    mo = days[cd.mo];
}
```

```

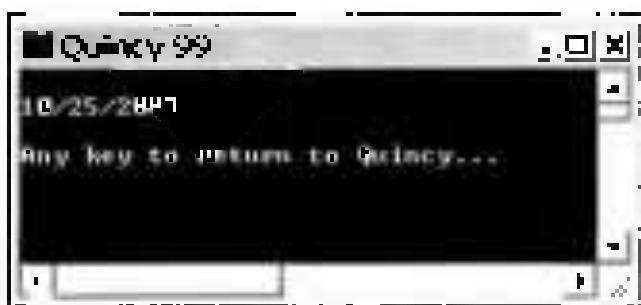
yr = std::yr;
do = std::da;

for (mo = 0, mo < 11; mo++)
{
    if (do > days[mo])
        do = days[mo];
    else
        break;
}
mo++;
}

int main()
{
    Date dtt (CustomDate(299, 2013));
    dtt.display();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex6019.cpp program: 計算結果を表示する [コンソール実行環境]



Q (b. j)

Chapter 7



multiple data item copy; group objects within structures & classes; arrays and
ptrs; structure & union type usage; item storage group objects within structures; structure members access
by index; pointer to structure member access; array usage; index number conversion to address; C++
pointer types; array assignment; simple type conversion; group objects within
user-defined types; structure & class object pointer; group objects within structures; data
variable & pointer arrays; pointer to structure object assignment; pointer to structure variable
by pointer and pointer to structure; pointer to structure assignment.

7-1 Array Basics

multiple data item copy; common name: arrays; memory block containing multiple items; array of
variables; array items: individual elements; variable copy; 2-dimensional arrays; array name

אנו נזכיר את ה-specification של פונקציית `array` מהפץ ש带回ו ב-block הקודם. פונקציית `array` מקבלת שני פרמטרים: גודל האינדקסים (הנקראת *length*) וערך האינדקס הראשון (הנקראת *start*). פונקציית `array` מeturnת אובייקט `array` (בנוסף ל-`length` ו-`start`, מעתה מוגדרת `array` כ-`array<T>`) אשר מוגדר כמו הבא: `array<T> myarray[10] = array<T>(length, start);` כלומר, מוגדרת אובייקט `array` בשם `myarray` ב-`length` אינדקסים, מ-`start`. אינדקס הראשון הוא `0`, והאינדקס האחרון הוא `length - 1`. אינדקס `0` הוא `first element`, ואינדקס `length - 1` הוא `last element`. אם נכתוב `myarray[5]`, נקבל אובייקט `array<T>(1)` (אובייקט אחד). אם נכתוב `myarray[5][5]`, נקבל אובייקט `array<array<T>(5)>(5)` (אובייקט אחד של אובייקטים `array<T>(5)`). כלומר, אם נכתוב `myarray[5][5]`, נקבל אובייקט אחד של אובייקטים `array<T>(5)`, כאשר כל אחד מהם מוגדר כ-`array<T>(5)`. כלומר, אם נכתוב `myarray[5][5]`, נקבל אובייקט אחד של אובייקטים `array<T>(5)`, כאשר כל אחד מהם מוגדר כ-`array<T>(5)`.

```
Ex6020.cpp
```

```
// Exercise 7.1: This program converts Celsius to Fahrenheit using arrays.
// Celsius to Fahrenheit conversion.

#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>

int main()
{
    signed int cel = -40;
    float fah[10]; // Celsius array
    float cel2fah[10]; // Fahrenheit array

    cout << "Celsius to FAHRENHEIT conversion";
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    {
        fah[i] = 1.8 * cel + 32.0;
        cout << endl << cel << " Celsius is " << fah[i] << " Fahrenheit";
        cel += 10;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

? (2, 4)

1 program የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡ አንድር ተወስኗል፡፡ የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡ የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡

array i.e: element [9] ያለበትና for loop .፡፡ a [9]:
 $c = -40$ እና $c = 40$ መብት (9) ተመዝግበዋል፡፡ fahrenheit ማስቀመጥ ስለመሆኑ ይመዘግበዋል፡፡ ይመዘግበዋል፡፡ fahrenheit =
 $c * \frac{9}{5} + 32$ (fah[0], fah[1], fah[2] ውስጥ ይመዘግበዋል፡፡ ይመዘግበዋል፡፡ የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡

የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡ የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡ $c = 40$ እና $c = -40$ መብት፡፡ Ex701.CPP program፡፡

(n, j) የሁሉም የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡

CELLS	Fahrenheit
-40	-40
10	50
20	68
-10	14
0	32
15	59
25	77
30	86
35	95
50	122

q (g, j)

7.1 Initializing an Array

C++ program የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡ የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡ initialize ላይ የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡ subscript መመሪያዎች፡፡ የአንድር ተወስኗል፡፡ (comma ,) መመሪያዎች፡፡ data item፡፡

array & brace & colon & semi-colon

```
float a [5] = { 0, 1, 0.25, 5, 1.0, 7.5 };
char color [3] = { 'R', 'E', 'D' };
```

Ch 7 - 2.1: Initial assignment exercise

x [0] = 0	color [0] = 'R'
x [1] = 1.0	color [1] = 'E'
x [2] = 0.25	color [2] = 'D'
x [3] = -5.0	
x [4] = 1.0	
x [5] = 7.5	

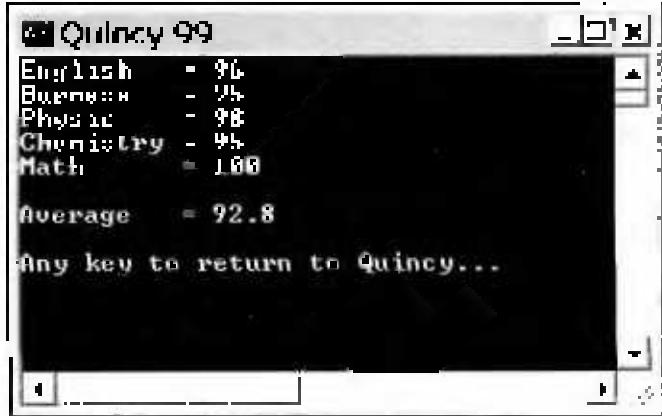
What is the value of the 3rd element of array Subj? Why?

```
Ex7CQ.cpp

// 1. String 7.2. This program averages a student's marks.
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int subj[5];
    float total = 0;
    cout << "English = " << subj[0] << endl;
    cout << "Mathematics = " << subj[1] << endl;
    cout << "Physics = " << subj[2] << endl;
    cout << "Chemistry = " << subj[3] << endl;
    cout << "Biology = " << subj[4] << endl;
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        total += subj[i];
    float avg = total / 5.0;
    cout << "Average = " << avg << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Ex702.cpp program ລັບລາຍລະອຽດຂອງ array ທີ່ແມ່ນກົດໃຫຍ້ເປົ້າໃຫຍ້. Initialize ພົມເປົາໂດຍເປົາໃຫຍ້ array size ສະ SIZE = 5 ດູ້ແລ້ວຕົກລົງການເພີ້ມ average ຂອງເປົາໃຫຍ້ float avg = total/SIZE; statement cout << avg ຕໍ່ display ມີຄວາມສະແດງທີ່ແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັບຮັບຜູ້ປົວມື. ດ້ວຍເນື້ອໃຈ້າວ່າ Ex702.cpp ອີ່ run ແລ້ວສະແດງລັບລາຍລະອຽດ



```
Quincy 99
English    - 96
Biology    - 94
Physics    - 98
Chemistry   - 95
Math        - 100
Average    = 92.8
Any key to return to Quincy...
```

ດ້ວຍເນື້ອໃຈ້າວ່າ

Substituting Strings

ນີ້ແມ່ນກົດໃຫຍ້ເປົ້າໃຫຍ້; Ex703.cpp program ຍັງ char array ຂອງເປົາໃຫຍ້ str1 & str2 ແລ້ວ initialize ພົມເປົາໂດຍເປົາໃຫຍ້ ມີຄວາມສະແດງໃຫຍ້ display ອີ່ແລ້ວສະແດງລັບລາຍລະອຽດ.

// Listing 7.3: This program shows how to print character
// strings that involve various kind of substitutions.

```
#include <iostream>

int main( )
{
    char str1[ ] = { "BASKET" };
    char str2[ ] = { 'B', 'A', 'L', 'E', 'O' };
```

```

cout << "The goal is " << str1 << " "
      << str2 << " is " << endl;
cout << "To put the " << str2 << " in the "
      << str1 << endl;
return 0;
}

```

Ex703.cpp program එහි මුදල සඳහා ප්‍රතිච්‍රියා කිරීමෙන් පසුව:



පිළිගැනීම්

Finding the Maximum and Minimum Values

වෙත නොවූ ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් පිළිගැනීම් මෙහෙයුම් මිනිමු/මැක්සිමු තුළ පැවත්තා ඇති ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයි.

```

// Listing 7.4: This program checks a set of numbers
// and reports the minimum and maximum values found.
#include <iostream>

int MIN (int a, int b) { return (a < b) ? a : b; }

int MAX (int a, int b) { return (a > b) ? a : b; }

```

```

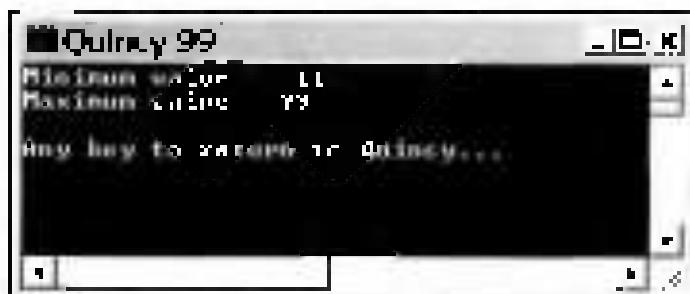
const int N = 25;

int main( )
{
    int minval, maxval;
    int val[ ] = {
        20, 11, 13, 41, 55,
        25, 45, 2, 84, -3,
        7, -9, 32, 16, 54,
        82, 51, 99, -7, 77,
        -11, 71, 29, 33, 98   };

    minval = maxval = val[0];
    for (int i = 1; i < N; ++i)
    {
        minval = MIN (minval, val[i]);
        maxval = MAX (maxval, val[i]);
    }
    cout << "Minimum value = " << minval << endl,
    cout << "Maximum value = " << maxval << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

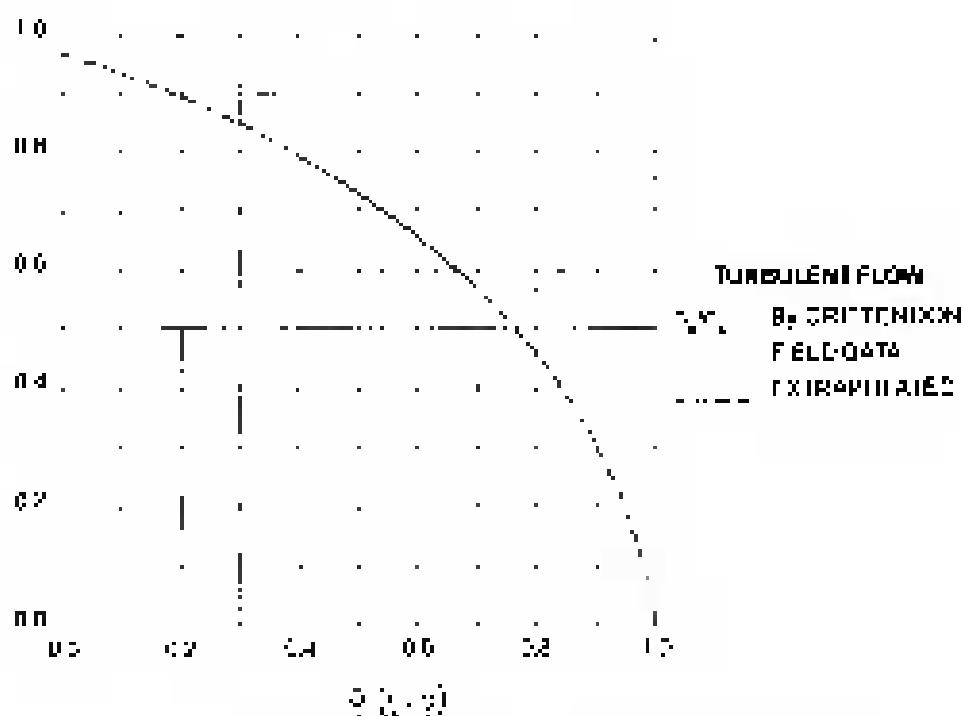
E:\704\cpr program nô run cđt.đã khôp v (2, 6) vđt(just)nhp kđt(just).vđt



{ (2, 6)

Processing an Array

Implementing linear array interpolation uses a linear search or `for` loop to find the closest value in the array. Listing 7.5 shows how to implement linear interpolation method to process a graph data. It also shows how to extrapolate values outside the array.



(Listing 7.5: This program interpolates the value of y for any value of x from a given data array read from the graph

```
#include <iostream>

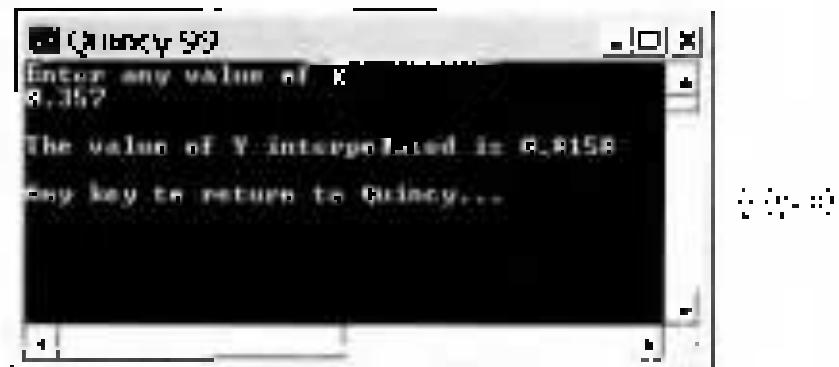
int main()
{
    float x[ ] = { 0, 1..2..3..4..5..6..7..8..9..10 },
          y[ ] = { .95, .94, .89, .84, .79, .73, .64, .56, .46, .3, .0 };
    float anx, yval;
```

```

cout << "Enter any value of X(y):";
cin >> anyx;
if ( anyx <= x[0] )
    yval = y[0];
else if( anyx >= x[10] )
    yval = y[10];
else
    for (int i= 1, i < 10, ++i )
        if ( x[i] > anyx )
        {
            yval = y[i-1] + (anyx - x[i-1]) * (y[i] - y[i-1])/
                (x[i] - x[i-1]);
            break;
        }
cout << "\nThe value of Y interpolated is " << yval << endl;
return 0;
}

```

▷ Ex705.cpp program ማቀበል ንዑስ የ C++ መሠረታዊ ችልት ማዘጋጀመን መሰራት ይፈጸማል. የ ምርመራው በመሠረት ማስተካከለ ማረጋገጫ ይችላል. የ ምርመራው በመሠረት ማስተካከለ ማረጋገጫ ይችላል.



Generating a Pascal triangle

Learn how to generate a Pascal triangle. This is a C++ program that generates a Pascal triangle.

(Listing 7.6: This program generates a Pascal triangle of numbers.

```
#include <iostream>
# include <iomanip>

const int MAXROW = 10;

int main()
{
    unsigned int lead_sp = 7*MAXROW;
    unsigned int row[MAXROW];

    row[0] = 1;
    for (int n=1; n<MAXROW; n++)
        row[n] = 0;

    for (int row_no=1; row_no<row[0];
    {
        for (int i=0; i< lead_sp; i++)
            cout << " ";
        lead_sp -= 2;

        for (int j=0; j<row_no; j++)
            cout << setw(5) << row[j];
        cout << endl;
        if (row_no == MAXROW) break;
        for (int k=row_no; k>=1; --k)
            row[k] = row[k-1];
    }
}
```

```
cout << endl;
return 0;
}
```

Ex70C.cpp program የሚ ደንብ በታች ነው፡፡ ይህንን ማስረጃውን የመሆኑን ማስረጃ
ከፍልና፣ የprogram ንግድ ነው፡፡



Any key to return to Quincey...-

፡፡ (2.6)

2.5 Passing Array to a Function

መስቀለውን function ውስጥ array እና pass ማርማ ተንተክሱት የሚያሳይ ይገባል፡፡ የfunction definition ውስጥ array name = [] እና argument መሠረት ተከተሉ የሚያሳይ ይገባል፡፡ የarray ውስጥ array name የsquare bracket [] መሠረት ተከተሉ የሚያሳይ ይገባል፡፡ የarray ውስጥ array name የsquare bracket () መሠረት ተከተሉ የሚያሳይ፡፡ Ex70D.cpp program የሚከታተሉበት

// Listing 7.7: This program passes a three-element integer array, x, to a function where the array elements are altered.

```
#include <iostream>

const int SIZE = 3;

void modify(int x[ ])
{
    cout << "Inside FUNCTION modify( )\n";
    for (int i=0; i<SIZE; ++i)
    {
        x[i] = 2 * x[i];
        cout << "x[" << i+1 << "] = " << x[i] << endl;
    }
}

int main()
{
    int x[SIZE];
    void modify (int x[ ]);

    cout << "From MAIN before calling the function\n";
    for (i=0; i < SIZE; ++i)
    {
        x[i] = i+1;
        cout << "x[" << i+1 << "] = " << x[i] << endl;
    }
    modify(x);
    cout << "From MAIN after the function is called\n";
    for (i=0; i < SIZE; ++i)
    {
        x[i] = i+1;
        cout << "x[" << i+1 << "] = " << x[i] << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

ဒါ ပရာမ (၁၃) သိန်း၏။ main() ပရာ၏ function modify တဲ့ စာမျက် အတွက် array element ချေား modify() ပရာ၏ လုပ်ချက်အပ်မယ့်အနာကို မြန်၍ အနေဖြင့် ချေားထားတယ်။ array element ချေားမှုပါ။ အကျဉ်းချုပ်အတွက် အမြန် ပါဘူး။ array တို့အပြည့်တဲ့ function ဆိုတဲ့ အတွက် အပိုဒ်လဲ။ Ex707.cpp ပရာ၏။

```
Quincy 99
From MAIN before calling the function
    X[1] = 1
    X[2] = 2
    X[3] = 3

Inside FUNCTION modify()
    X[1] = 2
    X[2] = 4
    X[3] = 6

From MAIN after the function is called
    X[1] = 1
    X[2] = 3
    X[3] = 3

Any key to return to Quincy...

```

{ (2, nc)

Sorting

၁။ ၂ (၂-၁၁) နှာ၏ ပြောင်းလဲ။ Ex708.cpp ပရာ၏ program အားဖြင့် array အတိုက် bubble sorting လုပ်နည်းဆောင်ရွက်၍ program ပါ။ အကျဉ်းချုပ်အတွက် ၁၅ ပရာ၏။

၂။ အတိုအသွေးပို့ ဆောင်ရွက်လိုပဲလိုပဲတော်မြတ်တော်မြတ် (25) လုပ်ခဲ့ပါ။ နိုင်ပေါ်။ ဘုရားယူဘာ။ How many numbers ? ဟဲ မေတ္တာ ပုဂ္ဂန်ပါ။ (6) ဖော်ပြန်လိုပဲ။ n - 6 ပြန်လိုပဲ။ n အဲ sort ခွင့်ပါ။ အကျဉ်းချုပ်အတွက် ၁၅ ပရာ၏။

Ex708.cpp

```
// Using C-style program sorts the integer array  
// numbers in ascending order using bubble sort method.
```

```
*/
```

```
void bubblesort(int *x, int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i, int = 0, i < n - 1; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < n - i - 1; j++)
            if (x[j] > x[j + 1])
            {
                int temp = x[j];
                x[j] = x[j + 1];
                x[j + 1] = temp;
            }
        }
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int n, num[25];
```

```
    cout << "How many numbers? "
```

```
    cin >> n;
```

```
    cout << "Enter " < n < " integer numbers" << endl;
```

```
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        cin >> num[i];
```

```
    bubblesort(num, n);
```

```
    cout << "Numbers sorted in ascending order:";
```

```
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++)
        cout << endl << num[j];
```

```
    cout << endl;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
} // End
```

- Ex708.cpp ölyvégében data sorrendzés [2 34 23 45 65 56] előtti kiírásra vonatkozóan a következőként írjuk a bubblesort() funkciót, mely valóban a fenti function argument számú num[6] arrayt [2 34 23 45 65 56] sorrendben visszaadja:

- bubbleSort() function requires argument $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ (int x[], int n) $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ specifies array num | $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ dummy argument $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ x[] $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ contains many numbers | $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ function body contains numerical numerical method | $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ Ex708.cpp program $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ run $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ sort(&num, 6) $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ sorted numbers

```
Quincy 9
How many numbers? 6
Enter 6 integers please:
32
34
21
45
-65
56
Numbers sorted in ascending order
-65
32
21
34
45
56
Any key to return to Quincy...
```

Ex708()

Counting Frequencies

- Ex709.cpp program: uses $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ keyboard input to count character frequency digit (0-9) | white space (space) | non-white space (anything else) | punctuation, symbols, etc. | $\sim \text{g}^{\wedge} \text{f}^{\wedge}$ main()

// Listing 7.6. This program keeps count of all white spaces,
// non-white spaces and the frequencies of digits 0 through 9.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <conio.h>

const int ESC = 27;
const int N=10;

int main()
{
    int i, wh_spces = 0, ch,
        nonwh_spces = 0,
        digit[N];
    char str[N];

    for (i=0, i<N, i++) digit[i]=0;

    cout << "Enter a line of characters:\n";
    while ((ch=getchar(' ')) != ESC)
    {
        if (ch >= '0' && ch <= '9')
            digit[ch-'0']++;
        else if (ch == ' ')
            wh_spces++;
        else
            nonwh_spces++;
    }
    cout << endl << endl;

    for (i=0; i<N; i++)
        cout << "digit[" << i << "] = " << digit[i] << endl;
    cout << "\nWhite spaces = " << wh_spces
        << "\nNon-white spaces = " << nonwh_spces << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

- `digit()` function takes `digit[0] ... digit[9]` as array variable [10]; `digit[0]` initializes `<newline>` character; std C function `getchar()` reads character from keyboard until `ch=1` (EOF), `ch=1` is `ESC=27` character while loop will run until `ch=1` or `ch=48-57` (digit) `digit[i]=0+1<=i<10`; inside while loop `ch=48-57` is equal to `ch=digit[i]` and `ch=digit[i]` `ch=1` \rightarrow `i=5`; `digit[5]=1+1=2` if you consider `ch=1` as white space value; `ch=1` white space value `white_spaces+=1`; `ch=48-57` digit \rightarrow `digit[i]=ch-48`; white space `nonwhite_spaces+=1`; `ch=1` nonwhite spec `nonwhite_spaces+=1`; `ch=1` is `Escape key` \rightarrow `return` Ex208.cpp program is run `g++ Ex208.cpp` and get `(n, w)` output as `(5, 6)`
-

```
Quincy 99
Enter a line of characters:
111 222 3 1000 477 555 666

digit[0] = 111
digit[1] = 222
digit[2] = 3
digit[3] = 1000
digit[4] = 477
digit[5] = 555
digit[6] = 666
digit[7] = 0
digit[8] = 0
digit[9] = 0

White spaces = 5
Non-white spaces = 6

Any key to return to Quincy...
```

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Multidimensional Arrays

Multidimensional array ఎండెసిప్రెస్చర్చులు; one-dimensional array ఉన్డఫీ లెవ్యులు
అంగుహులు; దొనా డిమిషన్ ఎందుకునే స్క్వేర్ బ్రాకెట్ [] అంధిస్థితిలో లొడిమెంషన్ అంగుహు క్యాప్ స్క్వేర్ బ్రాకెట్ [2] కి లొడిమెంషన్ అంగుహు క్యాప్ స్క్వేర్ బ్రాకెట్ [3] కి లొడిమెంషన్ అంగుహు క్యాప్ స్క్వేర్ బ్రాకెట్ [L] కి లొడిమెంషన్ అంగుహు క్యాప్ స్క్వేర్ బ్రాకెట్ [M] కి లొడిమెంషన్ అంగుహు క్యాప్ స్క్వేర్ బ్రాకెట్ [N] కి.

```
float    table [50] [50];
char     page [25] [20];
double   elements [L] [M] [N];
```

Multidimensional array ఉన్డా డిమిషన్ లో లిబేల్ ఉన్డుని కొరి అంగుహులుగు ఉన్డు.

```
int    x [3] [4] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 };
```

కొరి అంగుహు x కి అంగుహు ఏ నేమ్ లో (3) rows & (4) columns లో లొడిమెంషన్ అంగుహు ఉన్డునిలోనిలిసి అంగుహు ఎంగుహు అంగుహు అంగుహు అంగుహు అంగుహు.

x [0][0] = 1	x [0][1] = 2	x [0][2] = 3	x [0][3] = 4
x [1][0] = 5	x [1][1] = 6	x [1][2] = 7	x [1][3] = 8
x [2][0] = 9	x [2][1] = 10	x [2][2] = 11	x [2][3] = 12

అంగుహు అంగుహు.

```
int    x [3][4] = {
    { 1, 2, 3, 4 },
    { 5, 6, 7, 8 },
    { 9, 10, 11, 12 }, }
```

// Listing 7.9 This program displays students
// & their marks via

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

const int STUDENTS = 4; // Array dimens ons
const int SUBJECTS = 5;

int main()
{
    int marks [STUDENTS][SUBJECTS] = {
        {100, 75, 70, 85, 95},
        {75, 90, 85, 60, 70},
        {45, 50, 55, 75, 50},
        {20, 40, 35, 45, 45}
    };

    cout << "      STUDENT MARKS" << endl;
    for (int i=0; i<STUDENTS; i++)
    {
        cout << "STUDENT " << i + 1 << endl;
        for (int j=0; j<SUBJECTS; j++)
            cout << setw(5) << marks[i][j];
        cout << endl;
    }
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

(Ex7.9)

၁၇။ Ex7.9) အောက်ပါတဲ့ Ex7.9.cpp ဖြစ်၏ လုပ်ချက်အား ဖြန့်ချေ။

- အောက် marks အောက်ပါတဲ့ two-dimensional array ဆိုရင် initialize ထိုးနှင့်
row & column dimension အောက်ပါတဲ့ တို့မှာ အောက်ပါတဲ့ heading ထိုး
display အောက်ပါတဲ့ nested for loop ဖြစ်၏ 10th (4) ስံ၊ 11th (5) ስံ နှင့်
ပြောင်းလဲ၍ အောက်ပါတဲ့ မြန်မားမြန်မား၍

- Ex709.cpp program の実行結果。Subject が (1, 2, 1) の場合の出力結果。

STUDENT	MATH	ENGLISH	SCIENCE	TOTAL	
STUDENT1	1.00	20	35	20	65
STUDENT2	2.00	20	35	20	75
STUDENT3	3.00	20	35	20	75
STUDENT4	4.00	20	35	20	75

Any key to return to Quincy---

↓ (2- 2c)

Solving Simultaneous Equations

// Using 7.10: This program solves the following
// simultaneous equations

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{// } 6x + 2y + 3z = 30 \\ & \text{// } x - 9y + 2z = 1 \\ & \text{// } 2x + 3y + 6z = 31 \end{aligned}$$

// using the Gauss-Seidel iterative method

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>

int main()
{
    int i, j, n=3, m;
```

```

// This is coefficient matrix
double c[3][3] = {
    { 9, 2, 3 },
    { 1, -9, 2 },
    { 7, 3, 6 },
};

// Right-hand side vector
double r[3] = { 31, 1, 21 };

// Assume solution vector
double x[3] = { 1, 1, 1 };

double temp;

do {
    m = 0;
    for ( i=0; i<n; ++i )
    {
        temp = r[i];
        for ( j=0; j<n; ++j )
            if ( i != j )
                temp -= c[i][j] * x[j];
        r[i] = temp;
        if ( fabs( temp / c[i][i] ) > 1e-7 ) ++m;
        x[i] = temp;
    }
} while ( m != 0 );

// Print output result
cout << "The solution vector is:\n";
for ( i=0; i<n; ++i )
    cout << "x[" << i+1 << "] = "
        << x[i] << endl;
cout << endl;
return 0;
}

```

- Ex7010.cpp program의 실행 결과는? (Q, Alt+F4) 외기록화된 결과를 복사해보자.

```
The solution vector is:  
x[1] = 2  
x[2] = 1  
x[3] = 4  
  
Any key to return to Quincy...
```

ψ (2, 05)

Passing Multidimensional Arrays to Functions

```
/* Listing 7.11: This program displays students vs  
// their marks chart.  
  
#include <iostream>  
#include <iomanip>  
  
const int STUDENTS = 4,  
const int SUBJECTS = 5;  
  
void display (int marks[STUDENTS][SUBJECTS])  
{  
    cout << "      ENG BUR PHY CHEM MATH";  
    for (int i = 0; i < STUDENTS; i++)  
    {  
        cout << "\nSTUDENT" << i+1;
```

```

        for (int j = 0; j < SUBJECTS; j++)
            cout << setw(5) << marks[i][j];
    }
}

int main( )
{
    int marks [STUDENTS][SUBJECTS] =
    {
        {100,75,85,70,85},
        { 75,60,58,60,70},
        { 45,50,55,75,50},
        { 20,40,35,48,45}
    };
    display(marks);
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

■ Ex7011.cpp program nă run cùnghàm đính kinh hànđiều trìnđh kết quả

	ENG	URDU	PHYS	CHEM	MATH
STUDENT1	100	75	85	70	85
STUDENT2	75	60	58	60	70
STUDENT3	45	50	55	75	50
STUDENT4	20	40	35	48	45

Any key to return to Quincy...

⋮ (2-22)

3 Arrays of Objects

• C++ data type `array` stores multiple data elements; store multiple object references in array type; `vector` provides more functionality; Listing 7.12 uses array reference to object (`obj`) `temp`; Celsius to Fahrenheit of temperature conversion application

// Listing 7.12: Arrays of objects

```
#include <iostream>
const int N=15;

class temp
{
    int cel;
public:
    int getCel(int n)
    {
        cel = 40 + n*10;
        return cel;
    }

    float getFah()
    { return 1.8*cel+32; }
};

int main()
{
    temp obj[N];

    cout << "-----\n";
    cout << " CELSIUS FAHRENHEIT\n";
    cout << "-----\n";
    for (int i=0; i<N; i++)
    {
        cout << obj[i].getCel(i) << "\t";
        cout << obj[i].getFah() << "\t";
    }
}
```

```

for (int i=0; i<N, i++)
{
    cout.setf(ios::fixed);
    cout.width(10);
    cout.precision(1);
    cout << obj[i].getCell();
    cout.width(11);
    cout << obj[i].getFahr();
    cout << endl;
}
return 0;
}

```

Ex7012.cpp program උග්‍රයා සිදු කළේයි

- `obj[0]` temps class object යොඩූ array object (`N`) සියලු පෙනෙන සංස්කරණ නිසැක වේ. loop නිසැකීමෙහි `obj[0]` සංස්කරණ තුළුතු `setCell()` තුළ ඇති මූලික අංක සංඛ්‍යාව මූලික නිශ්චිත නිසැක වේ. නීතියෙන් නිශ්චිත නිසැක වේ. $cel = -40 + n \times 10 = -40 + 0 \times 10 = -40$ නීතියෙන් මෙම `main()` function සියලු පෙනෙන සංස්කරණයෙහි `setCell(0) = -40` යුතු වේ.
- `obj[0]` ඇ වෙස්සා නිශ්චිත නිසැක වේ. $fahr = 1.8 * cel + 32 = 1.8 * (-40) + 32 = -40$ නීතියෙන් මෙම `main()` function නිශ්චිත නිසැක වේ. `obj[0].getFahr(); = -40` සියලු පෙනෙන සංස්කරණයෙහි `getFahr()` නිශ්චිත නිසැක වේ. එමෙහිදී මෙම `Ex7012.cpp` program සියලු පෙනෙන සංස්කරණයෙහි නිශ්චිත නිසැක වේ. `Ex7012.cpp` program සියලු පෙනෙන සංස්කරණයෙහි නිශ්චිත නිසැක වේ.

More on Arrays of Objects

*// listing 7.13: More on arrays of objects
* striking diagrams**

Quincy 99

Celsius	Fahrenheit
-40	-40.00
-34	-27.00
-25	-14.00
-10	14.00
0	32.00
10	50.00
20	68.00
30	86.00
40	104.00
50	122.00
60	140.00
70	158.00
80	176.00
90	194.00
100	212.00

Any key to return to quincy...

Q (q, nq)

```
const int MAX = 50;

class Length
{
    int feet;
    float inches;
public:
    void getLength( )
    {
        cout << "\nEnter feet : "; cin >> feet;
        cout << "Enter inches : "; cin >> inches;
    }
    void showLength( )
    { cout << feet << ":" << inches << ":"; }
};
```

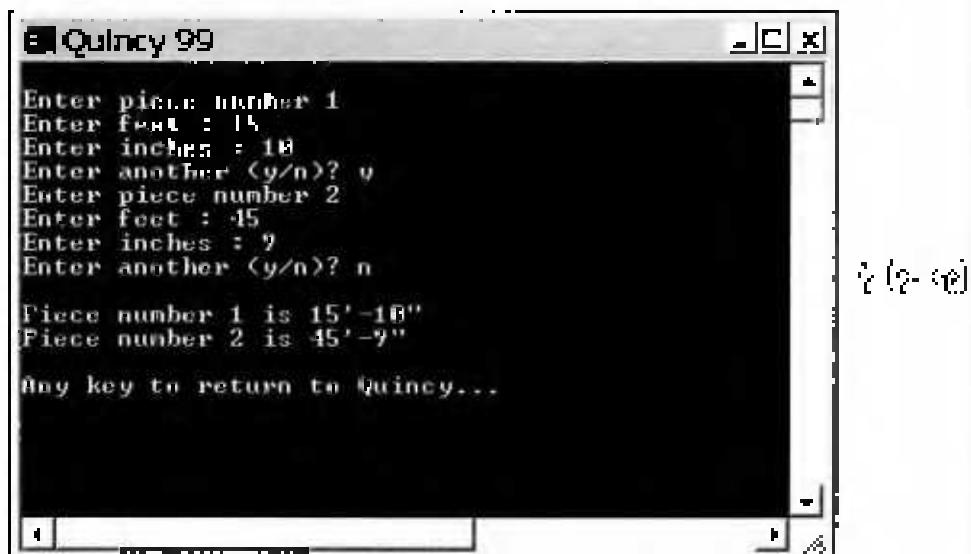
```

int main( )
{
    Length piece(MAX);
    int count = 0;
    char code;
    cout << endl;
    do {
        cout << "Enter piece number " << count+1;
        piece[count++].getLength();
        cout << "Enter another (y/n)? " ; cin >> code,
    } while (code != 'n');

    for (int i=0; i<count; i++) {
        cout << "\nPiece number " << i+1 << " is ";
        piece[i].showLength();
    }
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex7013.cpp program නේ run සිදු කළයා ඇත්තේ (g++)



Initializing Arrays of Objects

የ(၂,၁၄) አቀፍውን Ex714.cpp የወጪ በተመለከተ ጥሩ ነው፡፡ Initialize የሚገኘውን character መሆኑን uppercase letter ይከተሉበት ይችላል፡፡ የወጪ በመስቀል የሚገኘውን object obj[] እና i love C++ የሚገኘውን character (10) የዚ ch እና initialize የሚገኘውን character የሚገኘውን obj[i].get_ch() እና display የሚችሉበት የarray object የሚችሉበት የመሆኑን የዚ ch እና የዚ ch እና uppercase ደንብ ፕሮግራም አቅራቢውን የupper() የመሆኑን የሚችሉበት <cctype> header ይችላል፡፡ የወጪ በinclude የሚገኘውን የሚችሉበት፡፡

```
Ex714.cpp

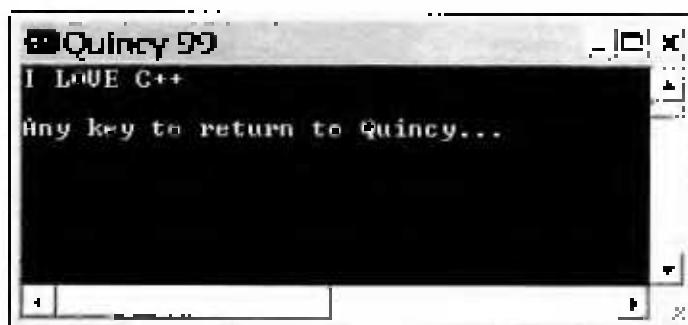
// Listing 7.14: This program changes a line
// of characters to uppercase.

#include <iostream>
#include <cctype>

class Letters
{
    char ch;
public
    Letters (char c)
        { ch = c; }
    char get_ch()
        { return toupper(ch); }
};

int main()
{
    Letters obj[10] = { 'l', 'l', 'o', 'v',
                        'e', ' ', 'C', '+', 'C' };
    for (int i=0, i<10, i++)
        cout << obj[i].get_ch(),
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Ex7014.cpp program ကို run ထိန်းသိမ်းခဲ့ပါ။



၁၇ (၂-၂၃)

Initializing Multidimensional Arrays of Objects

- ၅၁ Ex7015.cpp program သုတေသနမျဉ်လှုပ်နည်းလုပ်ခန္ဓာကိုယ်ရေးအတွက် အမြန်ဆုံးဖြစ်ပေးနိုင်သူ၏ အကြောင်းအရာ။ program တဲ့ getSquare() function မျှတော်ကြုံ
obj[0][0] & obj[0][1] သို့ (1, 5) element (2) ဆိုရင်အပဲမိန့်ဆိုရင် display မျှတော်ကြုံများ
for loop ဒါ၏ ပြည့်စုစုပ်မှုတော်ကြုံများ စုစုပ် object (8) ဒုက္ခ မျှတော်ကြုံများ square ကို
ပေါ်ပေါ် အကြောင်းအရာ။

```
// Listing 7.15: Initializing the multidimensional arrays of objects
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>

const int ROW=4;
const int COL=2;

class Asqr
{
    float a;
```

```

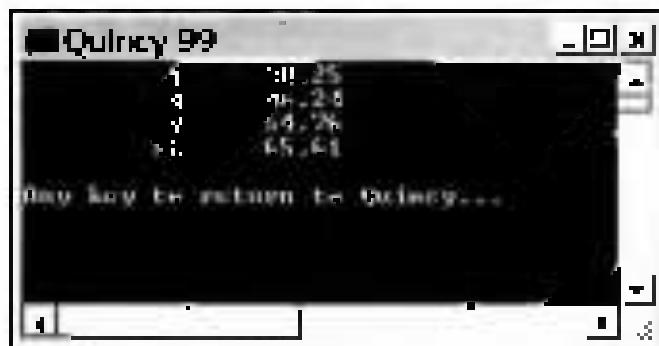
public:
    Absqr (float x)
    {
        s = x;
    }
    float getSquare( )
    {
        return s*s;
    }
};

int main( )
{
    Absqr obj[ROW][COL] = {
        {1, 5.5},
        {2, 6.6},
        {3, 7.4},
        {4, 8.1}
    };

    for (int i=0; i<ROW; i++)
        cout << setw(10) << obj[i][0].getSquare()
           << setw(10) << obj[i][1].getSquare()
           << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex7015.cpp program ñë ñòð èñòàíäàðèé ÷ (7.) èñòàíäàðèé ïðèçíàêà



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Averaging an Array of Objects

```
// Listing 7.16. This program averages an array of
// Length objects that is typed in by user

#include <iostream>

const int MAX = 50;
class Length
{
    int feet;
    float inches;
public:
    Length()
        { feet=0; inches=0; }

    Length(int ft, float in)
        { feet=ft; inches=in; }

    void getLength()
    {
        cout << "\nEnter feet : ";
        cin >> feet;
        cout << "Enter inches : ";
        cin >> inches;
    }

    void showLength()
        { cout << feet << ":" << inches << "("; }

    void addLength(Length x, Length y)
    {
        inches=x.inches + y.inches;
        feet=0;
        if (inches >= 12)
        {
            feet++;
            inches-=12;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    inches += 12;
    feet++;
}
feet += x.feet + y.feet;
}

void getAvg(Length x, int divisor)
{
    float y = x.feet + x.inches/12;
    y /= divisor;
    feet = Int(y);
    inches = (y-feet)*12;
}
};

int main()
{
    Length obj[MAX];
    Length total, avg;
    int count=0;
    char ch;

    do {
        cout << "Enter a length";
        obj[count++].getLength();
        cout << "\nDo you want another (y/n) ? ";
        cin >> ch;
    } while (ch != 'n');

    for (int i=0, i<count; i++)
        total.addLength(total, obj[i]);
    avg.getAvg(total, count);
    cout << "\nThe average is ";
    avg.showLength();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

- Ex7016.cpp program වේ, type class Length යින් array object (50) නො පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ ft-inch feet මෘදු දීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ average මෘදු දීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ 50 මෘදු maximum array element මෘදු දීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ feet මෘදු දීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ data මෘදු දීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ data මෘදු දීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ Do you want another (y/n) ? prompt මෘදු දීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ n මෘදු දීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ average මෘදු දීමෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයා ඇත්තේ display() මෘදු දීමෙන්
- program සේ length constructor function න් සැපයුම් ඇත්තේ Ex7016.cpp program සේ (a) නොවුම්පෑම් (b) සැපයුම් ඇත්තේ (c) නොවුම්පෑම්

```
Quincy 59
Enter a length
Enter feet : 16
Enter inches : 14
Do you want another (y/n) ? y
Enter a length
Enter feet : 24
Enter inches : 11
Do you want another (y/n) ? n
The average is 28'-10.5"
Any key to return to Quincy...
```

Q (n, y)

Chapter 3



Operator overloading ဆိုသော C++ မှာ object-oriented programming (OOP) ဖြစ်နေသော်လည်းကောင်း၊ အတွက်အထူးကျင့်ပြုခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အတိအကျင့်ပြုခြင်းကို C++ မှာ program statement ဖြစ်၍ operator overloading + လိုအပ်ပဲ၍ ပုဂ္ဂနိုင်မှုပါ၏ အတိအကျင့်ပြုခြင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ integer , float , floating-point variable (?) ဖြစ်ပါသော်လည်း C++ မှာ operator overloading (?) operator ဖြစ်၍ အသုံးပါ၍ C = a+b; ပုံစံအတွက် a = 1.0 ; b = 2.0 ; class type object အားလုံးကို ပုဂ္ဂနိုင်မှုပါ၏ အတိအကျင့်ပြုခြင်းဖြစ်၍ အတိအကျင့်ပြုခြင်း

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9.3 Overloaded ++ Operator

‘++’ operator မှတ်ထဲ overload သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ operator function ဖော်ထဲ create ပေါ်စွာ၊ operator overloading များ function overloading နောက်တွင် အသုတေသနရှိဖြစ်၏ EASY C++ program ၁၂) class တွင် ထဲ create ပါ၍++ operator ။ ဒါ ဒေသ variable count ချော်၏ increment မူပို့ဆောင်ရွက်မှု member function လောက် ပါ။ ၁၃) counter class

```
x incCount( );
y incCount( );
```

Statement ၂) ၁၄) $x++$; $y++$; တဲ့ ပုံစံပေါ် ပေးသော C++ code, ‘++’ operator လဲ overload ပေါ်ခိုင်း၊ လိုပြော။ compiler ၁၅) $x++$ ++ operator လဲ ကြော်ပို့၏ member function တဲ့ call ဆိုင် ၎င်္ဂလာ ။ increment operator လဲ များ ပေါ်ပေါ်။ လိုပြော။ operand တဲ့ ပုံစံပေါ် အတွက် လိုပြော။ operand တဲ့ ပုံစံပေါ် အတွက် လိုပြော။ ‘counter’ class type ပုံစံပေါ် အတွက် လိုပြော။ integer variable ဆောင်ရွက်၏ ပုံစံပေါ် အတွက် လိုပြော။ compiler ၁၆) C++ built-in ‘++’ operator လဲ ၁၇) increment အတွက် လိုပြော။ ‘++’ operator ၁၈) ပါ။ compiler ၁၉) ပေါ်ပေါ်။ ၁၀) EASY C++ program ၁၁) ပေါ်ပေါ်။

// Listing 9.1: Incrementing a Counter Variable

```
#include <iostream>

class Counter
{
    unsigned int count;
public:
    Counter()
        { count = 100; }

    int getCount()
        { return count; }

    void incCount()
        { count++ }
```

```

        { count++ , }
    );

int main( )
{
    Counter x,y;           // x=100, y=100

    cout << "Before incrementing\n"
        << "(x = " << x.getCount( )
        << ",y = " << y.getCount( );
    x.incrCount();
    y.incrCount();
    y.incrCount();
    cout << "\nAfter incrementing\n"
        << "(x = " << x.getCount( )
        << ",y = " << y.getCount( ) << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

j) Ex01.cpp program :? run 例題解説 7 (v.2) ソリューション\Ex01\Ex01



Q (v. 2)

vr overloaded ++ operator නොවුවේ Ex801.cpp ප්‍රограм්ම අනුදෙනුයි වාඩා
ශ්‍රී (m, j) ප්‍රෝග්‍රැම් Ex802.cpp ප්‍රිග්‍රැම් නොවුවේයි

```
Ex802.cpp
```

```
// Listing 8.2 Using over loaded ++ operator
#include <iostream>

class counter
{
    unsigned int count;
public:
    counter() { count = 100; }

    int getCount() { return count; }

    void operator++(int) { // for ++ and y++
        count++;
    }

    void operator++() { // for ++ and ++y
        count++;
    }

    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os,
        const counter& c)
    {
        cout << "Counter increment value: ";
        cout << "Value = " << c.getCount();
        cout << endl;
        cout << "Counter increment original";
        cout << "Value = " << c.getCount();
        cout << endl;
        return os;
    }
}
```

```
cout << m << endl;
cout << j << endl;
```

{m, j}

Ex802.cpp program ၏အကြောင်းအကြောင်း

- main() function ပါ။ counter class object (x) ဖြစ်ပါ။ x & y တို့ define ခါ။
မိမိ counter() constructor function အသေးစိတ်ပါ။ x.count=100 နဲ့
y.count=100 လို့ initialize ထုတေသနပါ။ နောက် x.getCount() နဲ့ y.getCount()
လို့ call ထွက်ပေါ်။ object x နဲ့ y ရှိခိုး count တို့မှာတော်းသော
return ပြေားလိုက်ပါ။ getCount() function ၏ count မျိုးကြောင်း လျှို့ဝှက်ပေးပို့
ဆုံးမျိုး။ object x နဲ့ y တို့ '++' operator နဲ့ overload ထွက်ပေါ်။ x နဲ့ y တို့
၏ count data မျိုးမှာ increment ထုတေသနပါ။ ပြီးဆုံး void operator ++
(int) ဆိုင်ရေး function member လို့ call ခေါ်ဆင်ပါ။ x++ နဲ့ y++ လိုပြုပေးပို့သော်လည်း
x+y ဒါ operator overloading ထုတေသနပါ။ void operator +-() ဆိုင်
function member တို့ ကို call ခေါ်ဆင်ပါ။ x+y နှင့်ဖြစ်သော်လည်း Ex802.cpp
program ၏ ပုံ၊ ပုံ၊ ပုံမျိုးမျိုး နဲ့ (x, y) မျိုးအတွက် အသုံးပေါ်ရန်ဖို့လော်။

6.3 Overloaded + Operator

- အခြေခံအကြောင်းပြု၍ Ex803.cpp program ၏ overloaded + operator အသုံးပေါ်လို့ အောင် အသုံးပေါ် အကြောင်းပြု၏။

```
/* Listing 6.3: Using overloaded - operator
#include <iostream>

class Date
{
    int month, day, year;
    static int days[];

public:
    Date (int m=0, int d=0, int y=0)
        { month = m; day = d; year = y; }
```

```

void display( ) const
{
    cout << month << '/' << day << '/' << year << endl;
}

// Overloaded + operator
Date operator+(int); const,
};

int Date::days[] = {31,28,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31};

// Overloaded + operator definition
Date Date::operator+(int n) const
{
    Date x = *this;
    n += x.day;                                // n = 21 + 20 = 41

    while (n > days[x.month-1])
    {
        n -= days(x.month-1);                  // n = 41 - 31 = 10
        if (x.month == 13)
        {
            x.month = 1;                      // month = 1
            x.year++;                         // year = 1990
        }
    }
    x.day = n;
    return x;
}

int main()
{
    Date oldDate(12,20,1997);
    Date newDate;
    int x;

    cout << "Enter number of days : ";
    cin >> x;
}

```

```

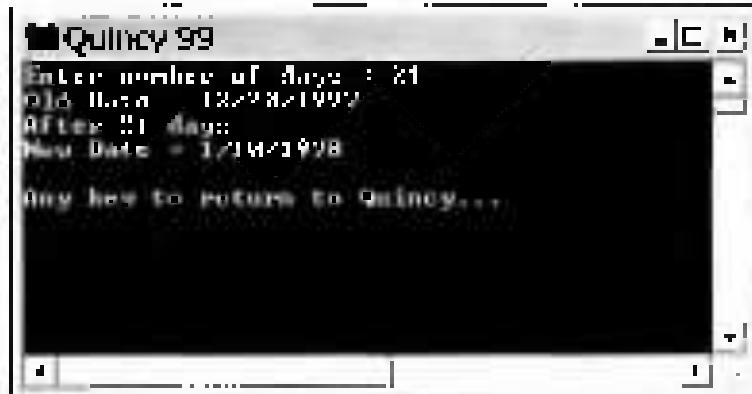
newDate = oldDate + x;           // three weeks hence
cout << "Old Date = ";
oldDate.display();
cout << "After " << x << " days is ";
cout << "New Date = ";
newDate.display();

return 0;
}

```

E803.cpp program အကျဉ်းဖြစ်သူမှတ်

- `newDate()` function ရဲ့ Date object (2) နဲ့။ `oldDate & newDate` ရဲ့
constructor ဆုံးလော့ `oldDate` ဆုံး `oldDate.month = 12` `oldDate.day = 20` & `oldDate.year = 1997` ဖို့ အောင် ပါသော။
- Enter number of days . အဲဒဲ့ `prompt <1..100>` ပေါ် x = 21 ဆုံးဝါယာ။
`newDate = oldDate + x;` ဆုံး statement ရဲ့ အဲဒဲ့ `newDate = oldDate.operator+(21);` ပေါ်။ ဒေသ၊ overloaded + operator function ဆုံး
n = 21 ဆုံး ပေး ထို့ကြောင်း။
- overloaded + operator function အောက်လောင်း။ `n += x; day = 21 +`
`x.day = 21 + oldDate.day = 21 + 20 = 41` ဖို့ ပေါ်။ `while (n >`
`days[x.month-1])` ဆုံး `while (11 > days[12-1])` ပေါ်။ `while (41 > 31)` ဆုံး
20 ခုလောင်း။ ဒေသ။ `while loop` ထို့ကြောင်း `n -= days[x.month-1] = 41 - 31 =`
20 ရှိဖို့ ပေါ်။
- `else if (+x.month == 13)` ဆုံး `if (x.month > 12+1 == 13)`
ကျင့်ခဲ့။ 34:05-1 block statement မှတ်၍ `x.month = 1 & x.year =`
`1997 + 1 = 1998` ဆုံးဖြစ်သူမှတ်
- `cout << newDate` ဆုံး `while loop` ထို့ကြောင်း `x.day = n = 10` ဆုံး အောင်
... ထို့ကြောင်း Date object x ရဲ့ `main()` function ထို့ကြောင်း တော်။
`main()` ရဲ့ အဲဒဲ့ `newDate = (1,10,1998)` ပေါ်။ ပေါ်။ E803.cpp
program နဲ့ လုပ် လိုက်၍ ဒုက္ခ (..., n) သို့မဟုတ်ဘူး။



{ (n, p)

More on Overloaded + and ++ Operators

- Ex044.cpp program uses /> overloaded +/++ operator to print a program output for given date. It also shows how to use copy constructor to copy one Date object to another.

// Listing 8-4: More on overloaded + and ++ operators
#include <iostream>

```
class Date  
{  
    int month, day, year;  
    static int days[];  
  
public:  
    Date (int m=0, int d=0, int y=0)  
        { month = m, day = d, year = y; }  
  
    void display() const  
        { cout << endl << month << '/' << day << '/' << year; }
```

```

// Overloaded + operator.
Date operator+(int n) const
{
    Date x = *this;
    n += x.day;
    while (n > days[x.month-1])
    {
        n -= days[x.month-1];
        if (++x.month == 13)
        {
            x.month = 1;
            x.year++;
        }
    }
    x.day = n;
    return x;
}

// Overloaded prefix ++ operator.
Date operator++()
{
    *this = *this + 1;
    return *this;
}

// Overloaded postfix ++ operator.
Date operator++(int)
{
    Date x = *this;
    *this = *this + 1;
    return x;
}
};

Int Date::days[] = {31, 29, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31},
```

```

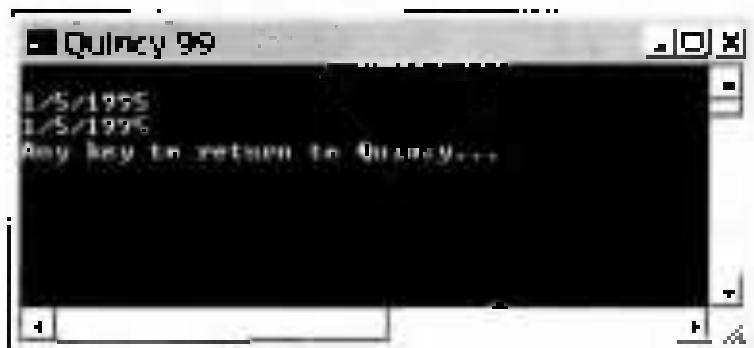
int main( )
{
    Date newDate, oldDate(1,4,1995);

    newDate = oldDate++;
    oldDate display();
    ++newDate;
    newDate display();

    return 0,
}

```

- Ex04.cpp program. A Date object named oldDate is initialized to (1, 4, 1995). The increment operator is used to increase the value of oldDate by one day. The value of oldDate is displayed before and after the increment operation.



5. (a, i)

Overloading Arithmetic + and - Operators

- Ex05.cpp program. Two Length objects named L1 & L2 are defined. Another Length object L3 & L4 are overloaded + / - operators are overloaded to add or subtract two length objects. The program creates two objects, adds them together, and displays the result.

// Listing 8.5: Overloading arithmetic + and - operators
// include <iostream>

```
class Length
{
    int feet;
    float inches;
public
    Length()
        { feet = 0; inches = 0; }

    Length(int f, float i)
        { feet = f; inches = i; }

    void getLength()
    {
        cout << "Enter feet : ";
        cin >> feet;
        cout << "Enter inches : ";
        cin >> inches;
    }

    void showLength()
    {
        cout << feet << "(\" << inches << "\")";
    }

    Length operator +(Length x)
    {
        int f = feet + x.feet;
        float i = inches + x.inches;

        if (f >= 12.0)
            i += 12.0; ++f;
        return Length(f,i);
    }
}
```

```
Length operator-(Length x)
{
    int f = feet - x.feet;
    float i = inches - x.inches;

    if (f < 0)
        f += 12.0, i -= 1.0;
    return Length(f,i);
}
```

```
}
```

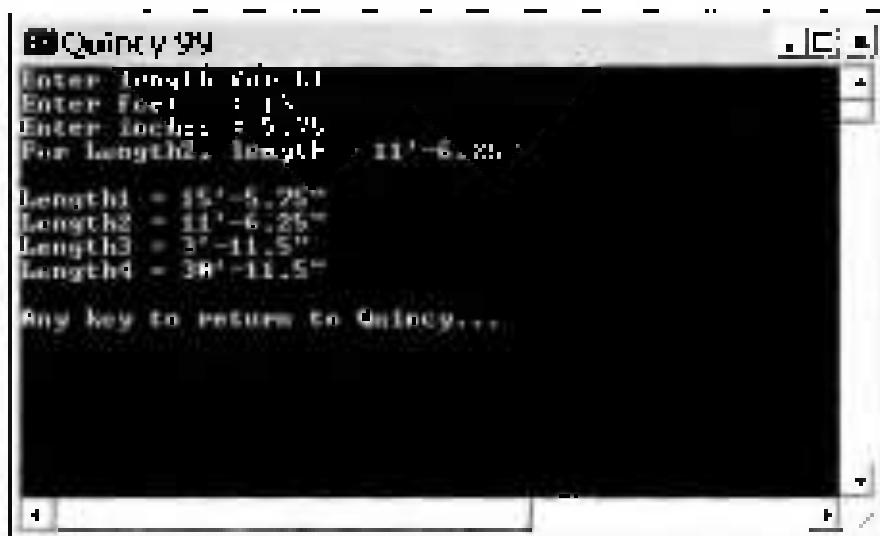
```
int main()
{
    Length L1(1.13,14);

    cout << "Enter length for L1\n";
    L1.getLength();

    Length L2(11.6,25);
    cout << "For Length2, length = ";
    L2.showLength();
    cout << endl;
    L3 = L1 + L2;
    L4 = L1 + L2 + L3;

    cout << "\nLength1 = ";
    L1.showLength();
    cout << "\nLength2 = ";
    L2.showLength();
    cout << "\nLength3 = ";
    L3.showLength();
    cout << "\nLength4 = ";
    L4.showLength();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Ex605.cpp program ကဲ သင့် ပို့စ္စနည်းများ ပါ (x, y) အမြဲတော်းဆွဲမှု



```
Quincy 394
Enter length1 value: 1.1
Enter float: 1.1
Enter float: 5.5
Sum length1+length2+length3 = 11.7-6.25

Length1 = 11'-5.25"
Length2 = 11'-6.25"
Length3 = 3'-11.5"
Length4 = 30'-11.5"

Any key to return to Quincy...
```

(r, z)

Adding Vectors

vector sum နှင့် vector subtract သုတေသနပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အတွက် (vector sum, vector only) 2D ခုစွမ်းရေးတွင် အထူးပေါ်မှုတော်းဆွဲမှု အသုံးပြုနိုင်ပါ။ 2D ခုစွမ်းရေးတွင် အထူးပေါ်မှုတော်းဆွဲမှု နေရာများ အတွက် 2D plane unitary rectangular coordinates (x,y) နှင့် polar coordinates (radius, angle) က အသုံးပြုနိုင်ပါ။ ဒါ၏ အတွက် vector class (vector) က 2D rectangular coordinates ဖြစ်ပါ။ ပြီး ဒါ၏ အတွက် vector class (x=2, y=3) နှင့် vector class (x=5, y=2) ပြုတော်းဆွဲ ပါ။ ဒါ၏ အတွက် vector class (2) ပြုတော်းဆွဲမှု များ

1) Listing 8.6: adding vectors

```
#include <iostream>
class coord
{
    int xx0, yy0,
```

```

public:
    coord();
    coord(int x, int y) : (xco = x, yco = y)
    {
        cout << "Vector created with x = " << x << " and y = " << y << endl;
    }

    void getBkly (int &x, int &y)
    {
        (x = xco, y = yco);
    }

    coord operator + (coord obj)
    {
        return coord (xco+obj.xco, yco+obj.yco);
    }

    coord operator - (coord obj)
    {
        return coord (xco-obj.xco, yco-obj.yco);
    }

};

int main()
{
    coord v1(2, 4), v2(5, 2), vr;
    int x, y;

    cout << "First vector is v1 is(" << v1.xco << ", " << v1.yco << ")\n";
    cout << "Second vector for v2 is(" << v2.xco << ", " << v2.yco << ")\n";
    vr = v1 + v2;

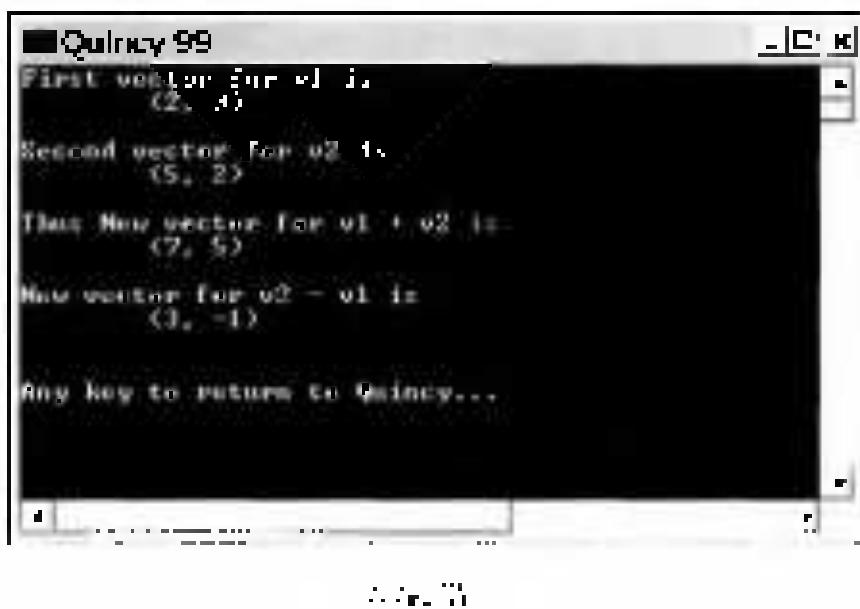
    cout << "getBkly (x, y)\n";
    cout << "This New vector for v1 + v2 is(x, y)" << endl
        << "x(" << x << ", " << y << ")\n\n";

    vr = v2 - v1;
    cout << "getBkly (x, y)\n";
    cout << "New vector for v2 - v1 is(x, y)" << endl
        << "x(" << x << ", " << y << ")\n\n";
    return 0;
}

```

Ex606.cpp program の出力結果を述べよ

- ☞ `main()` function の中で class coord object を `v1`, `v2` & `w` と定義して、
define `operator+` と `operator-` と word constructor `operator+(v1, v2)` (`v1.xco = i =`
`2, v1.yco = j = 3), (v2.xco = -5, v2.yco = j = 2) & (v1.xco = 0, v1.yco
= 0), v1 initialize v2 と w は w = v1 + v2 & w = v1.operator+(v2)
結果として w = v2 : v1 が真, w = v2.operator(v2) が偽となる。`
- ☞ Ex606.cpp program の run の出力結果は (7, 5) と (3, -1) である。



```
■Quincey 99
First vector for v1 is
(2, 3)
Second vector for v2 is
(-5, 2)
Thus New vector for v1 + v2 is
(7, 5)
New vector for v2 - v1 is
(3, -1)

Any key to return to Quincey...
```

↑ (x, y)

Overloaded + Operators with Polar Coordinates

- ☞ 二種類の rectangular coordinates と polar coordinates の相互変換式
 $x = r \cos(\theta)$ & $y = r \sin(\theta)$
- ☞ $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ & $\theta = \arctan(y/x)$
- ☞ $x = \text{radius} * \cos(\text{angle})$
 $y = \text{radius} * \sin(\text{angle})$; where angle is in radians

radius = $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$
angle = atan(y/x)

// Listing 8.7 Overloaded + operators with polar coordinates

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>

class polar
{
private:
    double radius;
    double angle;
    double gtrx( )
        { return radius*cos(angle); }

    double gtry( )
        { return radius*sin(angle); }

public:
    polar( )
        { radius=0.0, angle=0.0; }

    polar( float r, float a )
        { radius = r;
          angle = a; }

    void display( )
    {
        cout << '(' << radius
            << ',' << (int)(angle*180/3.141593) << ')';
    }
}
```

```

polar operator + (polar p)
{
    double      x = getx() + p.getx();
    double      y = gety() + p.gety();
    double      r = sqrt(x*x+y*y);
    double      a = atan(y/x);
    return polar(r, a);
}

int main()
{
    polar p1(5.0);
    polar p2(5.1, 57.296325);
    polar p3;

    p3 = p1 + p2;
    cout << "The given two polar vectors are:";
    cout << endl;
    p1.display();
    cout << endl;
    p2.display();
    cout << endl;
    cout << "The sum of the two polar vectors is:";
    cout << endl;
    p3.display();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex8D2.cpp program output {Output 2}

- Each main() function outputs polar class type [i.e., object (3) or] define `p1.radius = 5, p1.angle = 0, p2.radius = 5, p2.angle = pi/2, p3.radius = 10, p3.angle = pi/2]`

returning reference value from the constructor. $p3 = p1 + p2$; this statement creates a new object $p3$ which is a copy of $p1$.

$$\begin{aligned}x &= getx() + p2.getx() \\&= p1.getx() - p2.getx() \\&= p1.radius * \cos(p1.angle) + p2.radius * \cos(p2.angle) \\&= 5 * \cos(0) - 5 * \cos(\pi/2) \\&= 5 - 0 = 5\end{aligned}$$

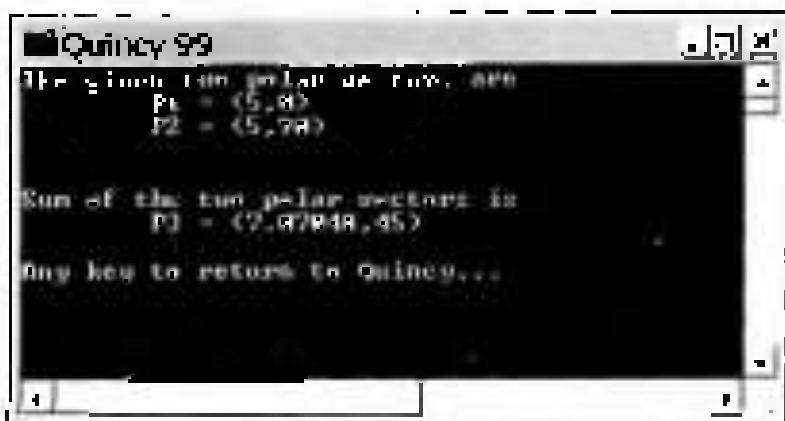
$$\begin{aligned}y &= gety() - p2.gety() \\&= p1.gety() + p2.gety() \\&= p1.radius * \sin(p1.angle) + p2.radius * \sin(p2.angle) \\&= 5 * \sin(0) + 5 * \sin(\pi/2) \\&= 0 + 5 = 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}r &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\&= \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} \\&= \sqrt{50} \\&= 7.07107\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\theta &= atan(y/x) \\&= atan(5/5) \\&= atan(1) \\&= 0.7854\end{aligned}$$

- Right return polar(r,θ); above statement must come out of main(); it is responsible for creating a new object $p3$ with $p3.radius = 7.07107$ & $p3.angle = 0.7854$. It gets the value of r & θ from object $p1$ & set radius & angle & finally display the output. $p1.display()$ function will be overridden by the constructor.

- `p1.radius = 5`
- $$\text{angle (in degrees)} = p1.\text{angle}^{\circ}180/3.141593$$
- $$= 0^{\circ} \cdot 180/3.141593 = 0$$
- Overloading: object p2 contains radius angle (float) objects
- `p2.radius = 5`
- $$\text{angle (in degrees)} = p2.\text{angle}^{\circ}180/3.141593$$
- $$= 1.570796325 \cdot 180/3.141593 = 90$$
- object p3 contains radius angle methods p3.display() function converts polar coordinates to cartesian display output
- `p3.radius = 7.07107`
- $$\text{angle (in degrees)} = p3.\text{angle}^{\circ}180/3.141593$$
- $$= 0.7854 \cdot 180/3.141593 = 45$$
- `test1.cpp` program of sum operation of (r_1, θ_1) + (r_2, θ_2) using class



$\vec{r}(r, \theta)$

Using Overloaded + Operator to Add Time

//Listing 8.8. Using overloaded '+' operator to add times
#include <iostream>

```
class mytime
{
    int    hrs, mins, secs;
public:
    mytime( )
        {hrs = mins = secs = 0; }

    mytime (int h, int m, int s)
        { hrs = h; mins = m; secs = s; }

    void display( )
        { cout << hrs << ":" << mins << ":" << secs; }

    mytime operator +(mytime mt)
    {
        secs += mt.secs;
        if (secs>59)
        {
            secs -= 60;
            mins++;
        }
        mins += mt.mins;
        if (mins>59)
        {
            mins -= 60;
            hrs++;
        }
        hrs += mt.hrs;
        return mytime (hrs,mins,secs),
    }
};
```

```

int main()
{
    mytime t1(16, 55, 15);
    mytime t2(19, 55, 20);

    cout << "\nTime1 = " << t1.display();
    cout << "\nTime2 = " << t2.display();
    mytime total = t1 + t2;
    cout << "\n\nTotal = " << total.display();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex806.cpp program の実行結果を表示する。すると以下のようになります。



↑ {*, *}

8.2 Overloading + with a Nonmember Function

Illustration 8.9: Overloading + with a nonmember function

```
<iostream>
```

```

class Date
{
    int month, day, year;
    static int days[] = {31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31};

public:
    Date (int m=0, int d=0, int y=0)
        { month = m; day = d; year = y; }

    void display () const
        { cout << month << '/' << day << '/' << year; }

    // Overloaded + operator.
    Date operator +(int n) const
};

int Date::days[ ] = {31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31};

// Overloaded + operator: Date + int.
Date Date::operator +(int n) const
{
    Date x = *this;
    n += x.day;
    while (n > days[x.month-1])
    {
        n -= days[x.month-1];
        if (++x.month == 13)
        {
            x.month = 1,
            x.year++;
        }
    }
    x.day = n;

    return x;
}

```

```

Date operator + (int n, Date& x)
{
    return x + n;
}

int main( )
{
    Date oldDate(12,20,1997);
    cout << "Old Date = ";
    oldDate.display();
    cout << endl;

    Date newDate = 15 + oldDate + 13;      // four weeks hence
    cout << "After four weeks" << "New Date = ";
    newDate.display();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex909.cpp program to run & show output : (n. g) vijayalakshmi[6]:~%



{ n. g}

6.6 Overloading the Assignment += Operator

• To overload assignment operator `=` or `<=`, `>=`, `^=` or
even `+=` operator is overloaded. Cf 010.cpp program for details.

```
// Using R.10: Overloading the assignment += operators
#include <iostream>

class Date
{
    int month, day, year,
        static int days( );
public:
    Date (int m=0, int d=0, int y=0)
        { month = m; day = d; year = y; }

    void display( ) const
        { cout << month << '/' << day << '/' << year; }

    // Overloaded + operator.
    Date operator + (int n);
};

// Overloaded += operator.
Date operator += (int n)
{
    *this = *this + n;
    return *this;
}

int Date::days() = (31,28,31,30,31,30,31,30,31);
```

```

// Overloaded + operator definition.
Date Date::operator+(int n) const
{
    Date x = *this;
    n -= x.days;
    while (n > days[x.month-1])
    {
        n -= days[x.month-1];
        if (++x.month == 13)
        {
            x.month = 1;
            x.year++;
        }
    }
    x.day = n;
    return x;
}

```

```

int main()
{
    Date oldDate(1,4,1995);
    cout << "Old Date = ";
    oldDate.display();
    cout << endl;

    oldDate += 365;
    cout << "\nAfter 365 days\n"
        << "New Date = ";
    oldDate.display();
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}

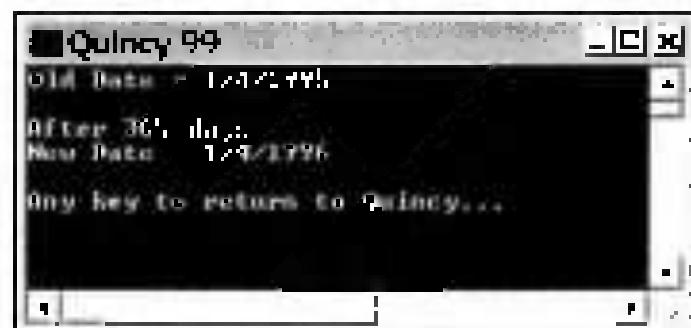
```

Ex010.out program output:


```

$ g++ Ex010.cpp
$ ./Ex010
Old Date =
1995-04-01
New Date =
1996-04-01

```



q (n, ~)

Concatenating Strings with Overloaded += Operators

- Using overloaded operators to build a program for object s1 with string object s2 using concatenation operator + to assign individual character of s1 & s2 & finally assign concatenated s3 to display concatenated s3 (n, ~) without using explicit function.

Using 8.12: Concatenating the strings

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

const int MAX = 80;

class myString
{
    char str[MAX];

public:
    myString()           { strcpy(str, " ");}
    myString(char s[])   { strcpy(str, s);}
    void display()       { cout << str;}
```

```

myString operator +=(myString &rs)
{
    if (strlen(str) + strlen(rs.str) < MAX)
    {
        strcat(str, rs.str);
        return str;
    }
    else cout << "myString overflow!";
}

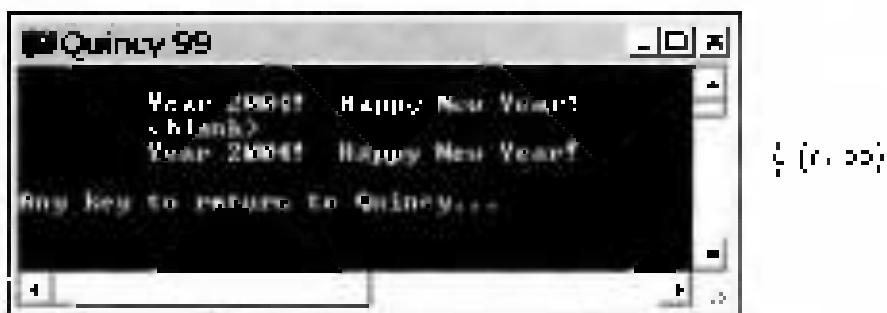
int main()
{
    myString s1 = "(n)Year 2001";
    myString s2 = "Happy New Year!";
    myString s3 = '(n)L<Blank>';

    s1.display();           s2.display();           s3.display();

    s3 = s1 += s2;
    s3.display();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

Ex8011.cpp program n̄ run የሚሸፍበት ሲ (n, >) የሚገኘውን በቻ ይታረምዥ



8.9 Overloaded Relational Operators

Listing 8.12 on soft-linked Ex8012.cpp program uses less than '`<`' operator to overload `<operator` for length class type object to type `double` (2) and includes `#include <iostream.h>` and `#include <cmath.h>`.

// Listing 8.12: Using the overloaded relational < operator

```
#include <iostream.h>

bool TRUE = 1, FALSE = 0;
class Length
{
    int feet,
        inches;
public:
    Length()
        (feet=0, inches=0);

    Length (int ft, float in)
        (feet=ft, inches=in);

    void getLength()
    {
        cout << "Enter feet : "; cin >> feet;
        cout << "Enter inches : "; cin >> inches;
    }

    void showLength()
    {
        cout << feet << "' " << inches << '"';
    }
}
```

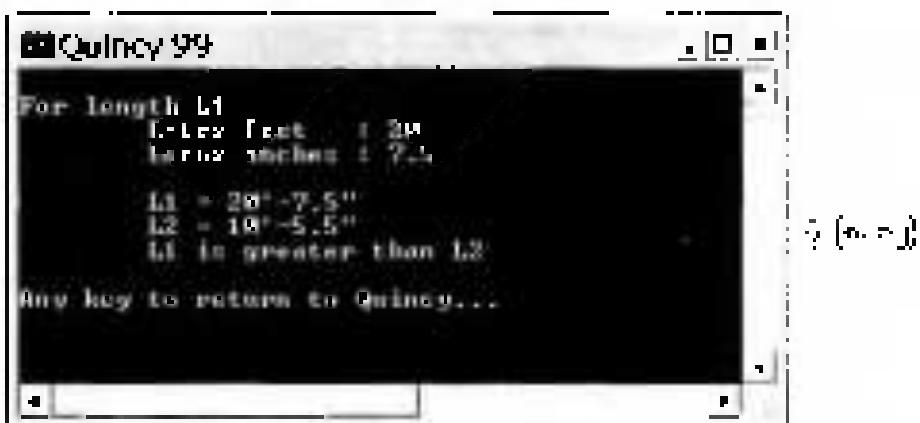
```

bool operator < (length L)
{
    float    f1=feet + inches/12;
    float    f2=L.feet + L.inches/12;
    return  (f1<f2) ? TRUE:FALSE;
}

int main( )
{
    length L1,
    cout << "Enter length L1: "           // L1.getLength();
    cout << endl;
    length L2(10,5.5);
    cout << "L1 = ";
    cout << "L2 = ";
    if (L1 < L2)
        cout << "L1 is less than L2\n";
    else
        cout << "L1 is greater than L2\n";
    return 0;
}

```

Ex60) 2.cpp program의 실행 결과를 살펴보자. 예상결과와 일치하는가?



More on Overloaded Relational Operators

```
// Listing 8.13: More on overloaded relational operators
#include <iostream>

class Date
{
    int month, day, year;

public:
    Date (int m=0, int d=0, int y=0)
        { month = m; day = d; year = y; }
    void display( ) const
        { cout << "(\" " << month << "/" << day
          << "/" << year << endl; }

    // Overloaded operators.
    int operator == (Date& dt) const;
    int operator < (Date& x) const;
};

// Overloaded equality operator definition
int Date::operator == (Date& x) const
{
    return (this->month == x.month &&
            this->day == x.day &&
            this->year == x.year);
}

// Overloaded less-than operator definition.
int Date::operator < (Date& x) const
{
    if (this->year == x.year)
    {
        if (this->month < x.month)
            return this->day < x.day;
    }
}
```

```

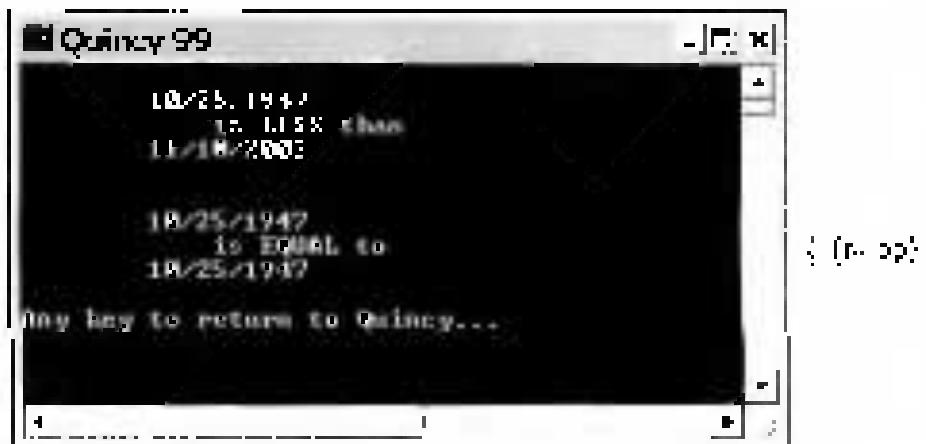
        return this->month < x.month;
    }
    return this->year < x.year;
}

int main( )
{
    Date date1(10,25,1947),
    date2(11,10,2003),
    date3(10,25,1947);
    if (date1 < date2) {
        date1.display();
        cout << "is LESS than ";
        date2.display();
    }
    cout << endl;

    if (date1 == date3) {
        date1.display();
        cout << "is EQUAL to ";
        date3.display();
    }
    return 0;
}

```

Ex8013.cpp program to run & check if > (n, -) & < (n, <) of overloaded operators



8.6 Overloading == Operators

Listing 8.14 သုပေသန၏ Ex8014.cpp ကြော်ငြေချိန်မှာ myString လုပ်ချိန်၏ string(2) ဖုန်းအတွက်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

Listing 8.14: Overloading == operator

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <cstring>

const int MAX = 80;
bool TRUE = 1, FALSE = 0;

class myString
{
    char str[MAX];
public:
    myString( )
        { strcpy(str,""); }

    myString (char s[])
        { strcpy(str,s); }

    void getStr( )
    {
        cout << "W";
        cin.get(str[MAX]);
    }

    bool operator == (myString ms)
    {
        return strcmp(str,ms.str) ? FALSE:TRUE;
    }
};
```

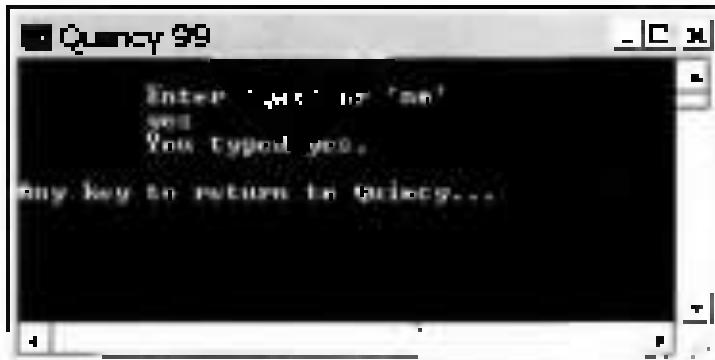
```

int main()
{
    myString s1('yes');
    myString s2;

    cout << "\n\nEnter 'yes' or 'no': " << endl;
    s2.getStr();
    if (s2 == s1)
        cout << "\nYou typed yes.\n";
    else
        cout << "\nYou typed no.\n";
    return 0;
}

```

Ex8014.cpp program を run の結果を表示する。



; (n, 25)

Overloading - Operators

Listing 3.15 は Ex8015.cpp program が myminus - operator を
overloaded して object (2) の計算結果が float で返すように実装している。

// Listing 6.15: Overloading unary minus - operator

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>

class amount
{
    int x;
    char ch[25];

public:
    amount (int i, char *d)
        { x = i; strcpy(ch, d); }

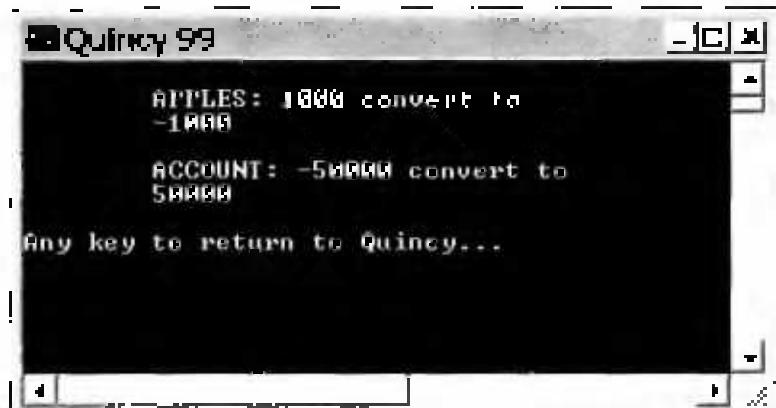
    void display() const
    {
        cout << "(int)" << ch << " : " << x
            << " converted to ";
    }

    int operator + () const
        { return -x; }
};

int main()
{
    amount obj1(1000,"APPLFS");
    amount obj2(-50000,"ACCOUNT");

    obj1.display();
    cout << endl << obj2 << endl;

    obj2.display();
    cout << endl << obj2 << endl;
    return 0;
}
```



```

void display( )
    { cout << sp << endl; }
// Overloaded [] operator
char& operator[ ] (int n)
    { return *(sp + n); }

const char& operator[ ] (int n) const
    { return *(sp + n); }

};

// The String class constructor.
myStr::myStr (char* s)
{
    if (s)
    {
        sp = new char[strlen(s)+1];
        strcpy(sp, s);
    }
    else sp = 0;
}

int main( )
{
    myStr str1("Complete C++");
    str1.display();

    // Change some string characters.
    str1[4] = 'P';
    str1[5] = 'L';
    str1[6] = 'T';
    str1[7] = 'E';
    str1.display();

    // Change a substring.
    strcpy(&str1[0], "COMPLETE", 8);
    str1.display();
}

```

```

cout << str2("INCOMPLETE C++");

for (int i= 0; i<10 ; i++)
    <out << str2(i);
// const string, cannot be modified.
// strcpy(Rstr2(0), "COMPLETE", 8);
// str2 display();
cout << endl;

return 0;
}

```

Exhibit 6.16 Cpp program to run ./Incomplete & [Enter] will display



↑ (n. 16)

6.6 Overloading -> Operators

Listing 6.17 illustrates a C++ program using pointer-to-member -> operator to overload assignment operator. DatePn class object via pointer creates; using date value assign operator. assignment operator overloads date pointer & data assign

ပုံမှန်အသေးစိတ်၏ DatePtr constructor function မှာ `dp` data ဖော်လိုက်ခြင်းများ နေပါ DatePtr object ဖြစ်ပါ။ `dp` သည် zero value ဖို့ point ပြီးနေပါ။ `dp ->display()`; သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ သော `Date*` operator `->()` function ထဲတဲ့ အားလုံး၏ if (`dp == 0`) မှာ ထွက်ပေါ်မှုများ null Date object & address (&nulldate) ဖို့ return ပေးပို့မှုများ ရှိလို့ `nulldate(0,0,0)` သူ့ parameter ကိုဘို့ Date (`int m=0, int d=0, int y=0`) constructor function မှာ `month = 0`, `day = 0` နဲ့ `year = 0` ဖို့ initialize ရေးဆိုလိုက် ရှိလို့မှုများ month, day နဲ့ year တို့တို့နှင့် `display()` function သူ့ display ပို့ပြန်ခြင်း၏ date object သူ့ parameter ဆိုး assign ခြင်း အားဖြစ်ပါ။ အားလုံး၏ အားလုံး၏ trace လုပ်ကြဖို့စေခိုင်ပါ။

// Listing 8.17: Overloaded pointer-to-member `->` operator

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
class Date
{
    int month, day, year;
public:
    Date (int m=0, int d=0, int y=0) { month = m; day = d; year = y; }

    void display()
    { cout << endl << month << '/' << day << '/' << year; }
};

class DatePtr
{
    Date* dp;
public:
    DatePtr (Date* d = 0) { dp = d; }

    Date* operator ->()
    {
        static Date nulldate(0,0,0);
        if (dp == 0) return &nulldate;
        return dp;
    }
};
```

```

int main()
{
    // Date pointer with address in it.
    DatePtr dp;

    // Use it to call display function.
    dp->display();

    Date dt(3,15,2003);

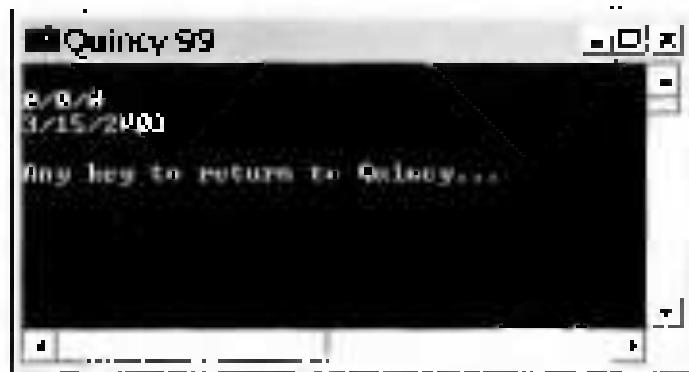
    // Put address of date in pointer.
    dp = &dt;

    // Display date through the pointer.
    dp->display();
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}

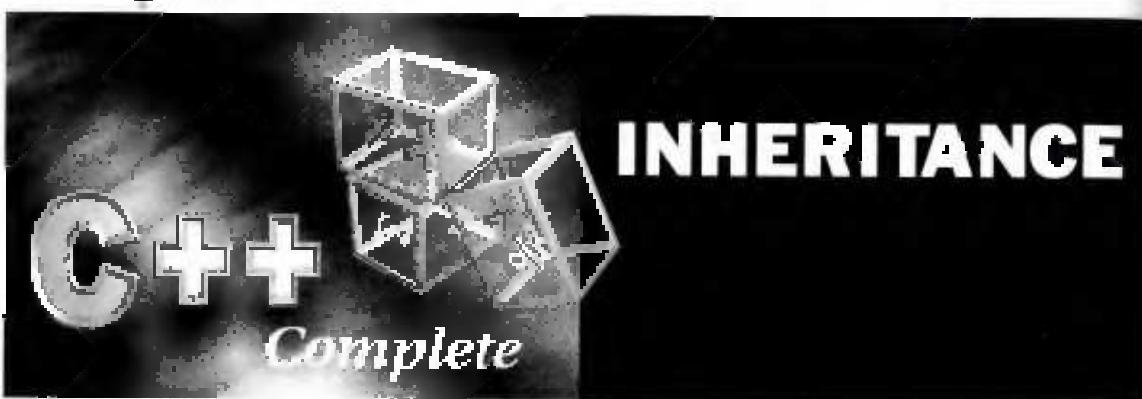
```

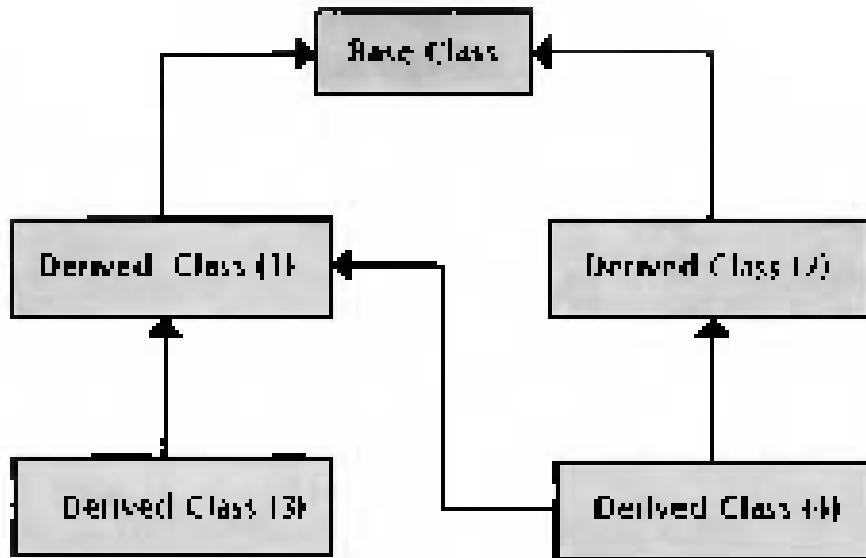
Ex032app program → run → Quincy 99 → 3/15/2003



↳ (x - y)

Chapter 9





၃၂ (၁။ ၃)

- derived class (1) နဲ့ (2) ဆုံး base class သော derived ပါတယ်။ ဒါဟုမျှ ပေါ်လိုက်တဲ့ အတိအသဲများ အတွက် အမြတ်မြတ် မရှိဘူး။ ဒါဟုမျှ ပေါ်လိုက်တဲ့ အတိအသဲများ အတွက် အမြတ်မြတ် မရှိဘူး။
- derived class (2) သော်လည်း ပေါ်လိုက်တဲ့ အတိအသဲများ အတွက် အမြတ်မြတ် မရှိဘူး။ ဒါဟုမျှ ပေါ်လိုက်တဲ့ အတိအသဲများ အတွက် အမြတ်မြတ် မရှိဘူး။
- derived class (3) သော်လည်း ပေါ်လိုက်တဲ့ အတိအသဲများ အတွက် အမြတ်မြတ် မရှိဘူး။ ဒါဟုမျှ ပေါ်လိုက်တဲ့ အတိအသဲများ အတွက် အမြတ်မြတ် မရှိဘူး။

၃၃ Create a Derived Class

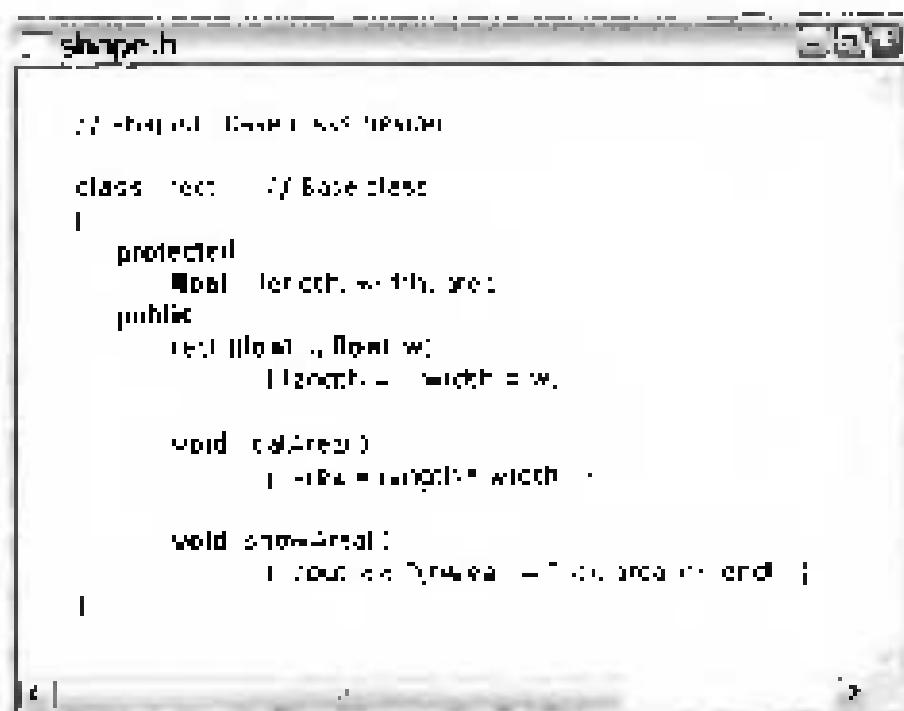
၁၁ ခုံးဆုံး စွမ်းဆေးတဲ့ derived class ရဲ့ အသေးစိတ် အတွက် အမြတ်မြတ် မရှိဘူး။ ဒါဟုမျှ ပေါ်လိုက်တဲ့ အတိအသဲများ အတွက် အမြတ်မြတ် မရှိဘူး။

{ 06 } (1) : Programm: Ex06L.cpp program .& Project. A program which calculate surface area of rectangle. This program will run after Enter length & Enter width & prompt for calculate W < 20. If condition is true { Area = 200 } else { S = 0 } & program will return Surface area value real. C++ 3 class & base class programming - part 1

```
File: Ex06L.cpp
1 // 06 L (1) Create Base Class
2 // Function & return value
3
4 class rec {
5     float length, width, area;
6 public:
7     rec (float l, float w) { length = l; width = w; }
8     void calculate() { cout << "length = " << length << endl; }
9     void showarea() { cout << "Area = " << area << endl; }
10
11     ~rec();
12 };
13
14 int main()
15 {
16     rec r(5, 10);
17
18     cout << "Enter length : " << endl;
19     cin >> r.length;
20     cout << "Enter width : " << endl;
21
22     cout << "length = " << r.length;
23     r.calculate();
24     r.showarea();
25     cout << endl;
26     return 0;
27 }
```

Output:

- y Class declaration or private, protected & public class rect & shape.h
 protected header file have public, private and protected of information
 base class & data member of derived class inherit base class & data member
 base class derived class (overriding, overriding, shape header file contains
 listing of (x, y) coordinate)



```

// shape.h - Shape Class Header File

class rect { // Base class
public:
protected:
    float length, width;
public:
    rect (float l, float w);
    float getLength();
    float getWidth();
    void calculateArea();
    void calculateVolume();
};


```

{ Q. 2 }

- y Class declaration inherit object & rect base class & calculate volume & derived
 class with & create object for base class & shape.h header have public, private
 base class by length & width & & derived class by depth data calculate
 overriding volume using function & call calculateVolume (x, y) & main() Ex102.cpp &
 derived class (over main() function & inheritance overriding)

```

// Listing 9.2: Using shape.h header
#include <iostream>
#include "shape.h"

class cube: public rect // Derived class
{
    float depth, vol;
public:
    cube (float l, float w, float d): rect (l, w)
    { depth = d; }

    void calVol()
    { vol = length * width * depth; }

    void showVol()
    { cout << "\nVolume = " << vol << endl; }
};

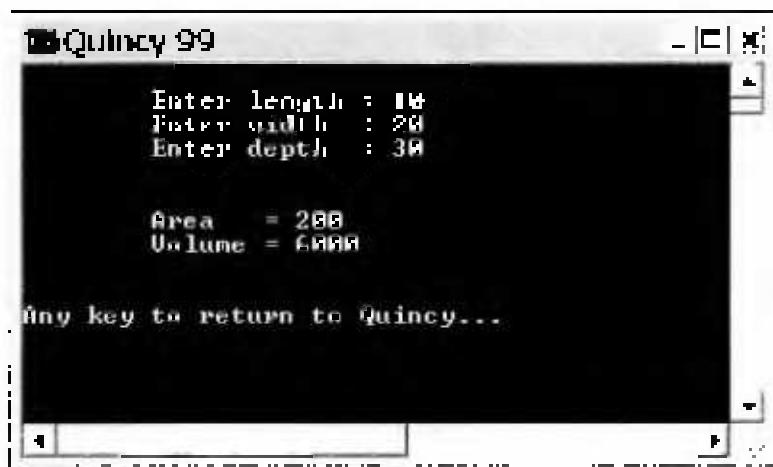
int main()
{
    float x,y,z;
    cout << "\nEnter length : "; cin >> x;
    cout << "\nEnter width : "; cin >> y;
    cout << "\nEnter depth : "; cin >> z;
    cout << endl << endl;

    rect rectan(x,y);
    rectan.calArea();
    rectan.showArea();

    cube box(x,y,z);
    box.calVol();
    box.showVol();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

၃၁ Ex902.cpp program ၏ run ပုံမှန်သိရှိ၍ ဖြစ်၏ အကြောင်းအပြင်ဖြစ်၏ ဖော်။



၃၂ (၄-၅)

၃၃ Ex902.cpp program ခိုးလောက်ဖွဲ့စည်သိတ္တ

- အဆုံးမှုံးလောက်တဲ့ #include "shape.h" ဖူးမီးဗိုလ်ယာဆိုရင် Ex902.cpp program ၏ compile အပေါ်အခါး shape.h ခိုးလောက်ထဲ ငါးလောက်ဖွဲ့စည်သိတ္တ၊ compile လိုအပ်ခိုးလောက်အတွက် x = 10 & y = 20 & z = 30 ဆိုတဲ့ အနိုင်ဆုံးလောက်ဖွဲ့စည်သိတ္တ ဝါယံ။ derived class cube ပါးကို object box ဘဲ construct လုပ်၍ parameter (3) လုပ် ပေး လျှော့လောက်လောက်။
- box အတွက် rect class နဲ့ derived class cube ပါးကို x = 10 & y = 20 & depth = z = 30 ဘဲ အနေဖြင့်လောက်လောက်။ ပြောပေါ် rect (x,y) constructor အကြောင်း base shape.h ဒိုင်ဆောင် length = l = x = 10 & width = w = y = 20 ဘဲ assign လုပ်၍ အပေါ်အခါး။
- box CalcVol() ဘဲ call အတွက် l * w * z volume = length * height * depth = 10 * 20 * 30 = 6000 အိုးလောက်လောက်။ အာမြှုပ်နည်းသိပ္ပါယ်၊ derived class rect base class တဲ့ protected data member ဆိုပါတယ် length & width အိုးလောက်လောက်၏ အဖွဲ့အစည်းပါး။ private လိုအပ်ခိုးလောက်လောက် အာမြှုပ်နည်းသိပ္ပါယ်။

- And then box.ShowVol(); will call rect's Volume = 600.0 & display cylinder's volume as well.
- program will first create base class rect & then derived class cube & it derived class will again inherit from base class.

Create a Derived Class 'triangle'

- Listing 9.3 you have already program for base class rect & now we will derive triangle from rect.

```

// Listing 9.3 Creating a derived class 'triangle'
#include <iostream>
#include "shape.h"

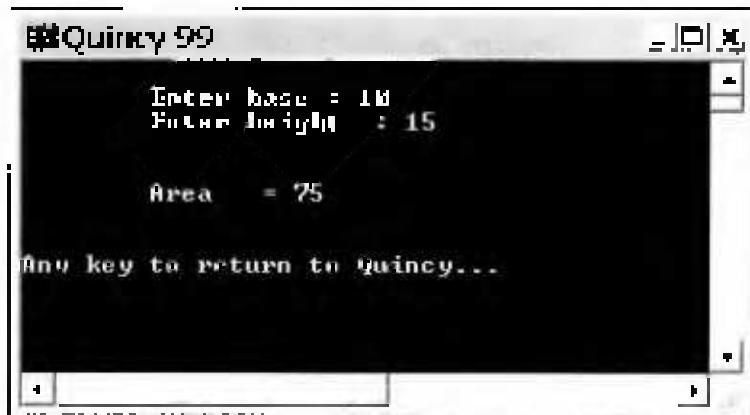
class triangle: public rect
{
public:
    triangle (float x=0, float y=0) : rect (x, y) { }

    void calcArea()
    {
        area = 0.5 * length * width; }
};

int main()
{
    float x,y;

    cout << "Enter base : ", cin >> x,
    cout << "Enter height : ", cin >> y,
    cout << endl << endl;
    triangle t(x, y); t.calcArea(), t.showArea();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```



↳ (P-3)

Inheritance with counter class

```
// Listing 9.4: Inheritance with counter class
#include <iostream>

class counter      // Base class
{
protected:
    unsigned int count;

public:
    counter( )           {count = 100; }

    counter(int c)       {count = c; }

    int getCount( )
        {return count; }
```

```

counter operator +(int)
{
    count++;
    return counter(count);
}

};

class countDemo : public counter // Derived class
{
public:
    counter operator -(int)
    {
        count--;
        return counter(count);
    }

    counter operator []()
    {
        --count;
        return counter(count);
    }
};

int main()
{
    countDemo myClass;           // myClass = 100
    cout << "Value of myClass = "
        << myClass.getCount();

    myClass++;                   // myClass = 101
    myClass++;                   // myClass = 102
    myClass++;                   // myClass = 103
    cout << "Value of myClass = "
        << myClass.getCount() << endl;

    myClass--;
    myClass--;                   // myClass = 102
    myClass--;                   // myClass = 101
}

```

```

cout << "\n\myClass = " << myClass.getCount( );

--myClass;                                // myClass = 100

cout << "\n\myClass = "
    << myClass.getCount( );

cout << endl;
return 0;
}

```

`Ex904.cpp` programi `./Ex904`-ga saab mängida.

- Ex903.cpp: countDeriv class object အနေဖြင့် myClass ရဲ့ define ပုံစံများ
ကောင်း Base class classDeriv တဲ့ counter() constructor သဲ့ အောင်လုပ်နိုင်ပါ။
နောက် myClass.count = 100 ဆုံး in finalize ပုံစံများတဲ့ myClass.count အဲ
display ပုံစံများတွေဘူး၏ myClass.getCount() function နဲ့ call မှတ်ဆောင် 3
function များ base class တဲ့ function member ဖြစ်ပါ။ count သဲ့ protected
လုပ်မှုများတွေကဲ့တဲ့ အောင်လုပ်နိုင်ပါ။
myClass++; statement ထဲပါး base class ခြောက်နိုင်ဖူး counter operator
+ + () function အဲဒါ myClass.count နဲ့ 1 ပိုးမှုပါ။ ဒါဟုတ်မယ်။ (1) အောင်လုပ်မှုများတွေကဲ့တဲ့ နောက်မှာ myClass.count ၁၀၃ ပြုခဲ့ဖြစ်ပါ။ myClass ၏
decrement အောင်လုပ်မှုတွေကဲ့တဲ့ အောင်လုပ်မှုများတွေကဲ့တဲ့
 - Ex904.cpp ဓာတ်ပုံ၊ ၈၇ ပုံ၊ နိုင်ငံတော် ၂၂ (၁, ၃) အောင်လုပ်မှုတွေကဲ့တဲ့



3.J A Complex Inheritance

/* Listing 9.5: A complex example of inheritance

```
<include <iostream>
```

```
class Length
{
protected:
    int feet; float inches;
public:
    Length()
        { feet= 0, inches= 0, }

    Length(int f, float in)
        { feet= f; inches= in, }

    void getLength()
    {
        cout << "\nEnter feet : "; cin >> feet;
        cout << "\nEnter inches : "; cin >> inches;
    }

    void showLength()
    {
        cout << feet << ":" << inches << endl;
    }
};

enum sign {pos, neg};

class LengthSign : public Length
{
    char sign;
public:
    LengthSign() : Length() { sign = pos; }
```

```

LengthSign (int t, float m)
    { feed = t; inches = m; sign = pos; }

LengthSign (int t, float m, char pos) : Length (t, m)
    { sign = pos; }

void getLength( )
{
    Length::getdata( );
    char ch;
    cout << "\n\nEnter sign (+ or -) : ";
    cin >> ch;
    sign = (ch == '+') ? pos : neg;
}

void showLength( )
{
    cout << ((sign == pos) ? "(+)" : "(-)");
    Length::showLength();
}

int main( )
{
    LengthSign alpha;
    alpha.getLength();
    cout << "\n\nP-10 = ";
    alpha.showLength();

    LengthSign beta(11,6,25);
    cout << "\n\nDETA = ";
    beta.showLength();

    LengthSign gamma(LCO,5.5,neg);
    cout << "\n\nAMMA = ";
    gamma.showLength();
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

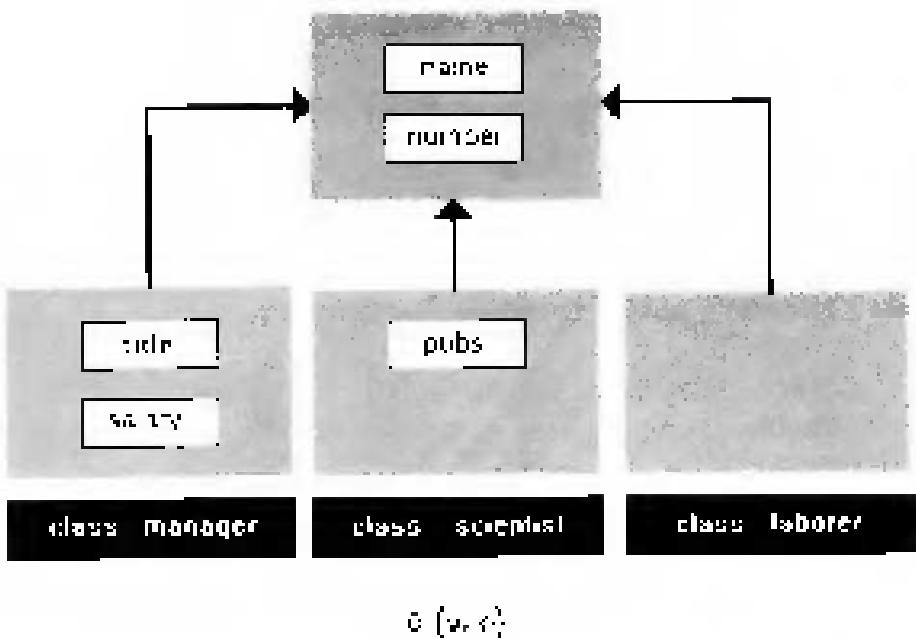
- Ex905.cpp program ආ රුන ඇත්තෙකියේ : (q, q) පිළිබඳව නැංවායි



→ (p. 7)

4.2 Class Hierarchies

- derived class සඳහා base class එක්ස්ප්‍රෝස්‍යුම් යුතු කළ මූල්‍ය නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ. base class එක්ස්ප්‍රෝස්‍යුම් යුතු කළ මූල්‍ය නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ. (p. 6) පිළිගෙයා employee data නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ. (3) තුළු ප්‍රාග්ධන යුතු class නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ; name : identification number නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ; employee & derived class තුළු; manager : salary ; total : salary නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ. මෙම manager category නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ. student category නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ. publications category නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ. teacher category නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ. program & Ex906 නිශ්චිත කිරීමෙන් නො අවශ්‍ය වේ.



Employee Database Model Using Inheritance

```

// Listing 9.6: Employee database model using inheritance
#include <iostream>

const int LEN = 80;

class employee // Base class
{
    char name[LEN];
    int num;
public:
    void getData( )
    {
        cout << "\nEnter name : ";      cin >> name;
        cout << "\nEnter number : ";    cin >> num;
    }
};

class manager : public employee
{
    float salary;
public:
    void getData( );
    void display();
};

class scientist : public employee
{
    float pubs;
public:
    void getData( );
    void display();
};

class laborer : public employee
{
    string dept;
public:
    void getData( );
    void display();
};

```

```

void putData( )
{
    cout << "Enter Name : " << name;
    cout << "Enter Number : " << num;
}
};

class manager : public employee // Derived class
{
    char title[LEN];
    double salary;
public:
    void getData( )
    {
        employee::getData();
        cout << "\nEnter title : ", cin >> title;
        cout << "\nEnter salary : ", cin >> salary;
    }

    void putData( )
    {
        employee::putData();
        cout << "Title : " << title;
        cout << "Salary : " << salary;
    }
};

class scientist : public employee // Derived class
{
    int pubs;
public:
    void getData( )
    {
        employee::getData();
        cout << "Enter number of publications : ", cin >> pubs;
    }
};

```

```

void putData( )
{
    employee.putData( );
    cout << "Type Number of publications : " << puts;
}
};

class labourer public employee // Derived class
{
};

int main()
{
    Manager m1;
    scientist s1;
    labourer l1;

    cout << "Enter data for manager1";
    m1.getData();
    cout << "Enter data for scientist1";
    s1.getData();
    cout << "Enter data for labourer1";
    l1.getData();

    cout << "PrintData on manager1";
    m1.putData();
    cout << "PrintData on scientist1";
    s1.putData();
    cout << "PrintData on labourer1";
    l1.putData();
    cout << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

- Ex506 cpp program නියමිත සූක්‍රීත්‍යා තුළු : class employee නියමිත සූක්‍රීත්‍යා වන් base class නියමිත සූක්‍රීත්‍යා වන් manager, scientist & laboer නියමිත derived class object නියමිත සූක්‍රීත්‍යා වන් සූක්‍රීත්‍යා employee & laboer නියමිත සූක්‍රීත්‍යා class hierarchy වේ: derived class inherit base class සූක්‍රීත්‍යා වන් සූක්‍රීත්‍යා වන් Ex506 c++ program නියමිත සූක්‍රීත්‍යා වන් (i, j) ප්‍රාග්‍රැම් මෙහෙයුවේ

```
Quincy 99 - □ x
Enter data for manager
Enter name : Arkar
Enter number : 12345
Enter title : President
Enter salary : 25555555

Enter data for scientist
Enter name : Zarhi
Enter number : 34567
Enter number of publications : 799

Enter data for laboer
Enter name : PoZar
Enter number : 45678

Data on manager
Name : Arkar
Number : 12345
Title : President
Salary : 2.5e+06

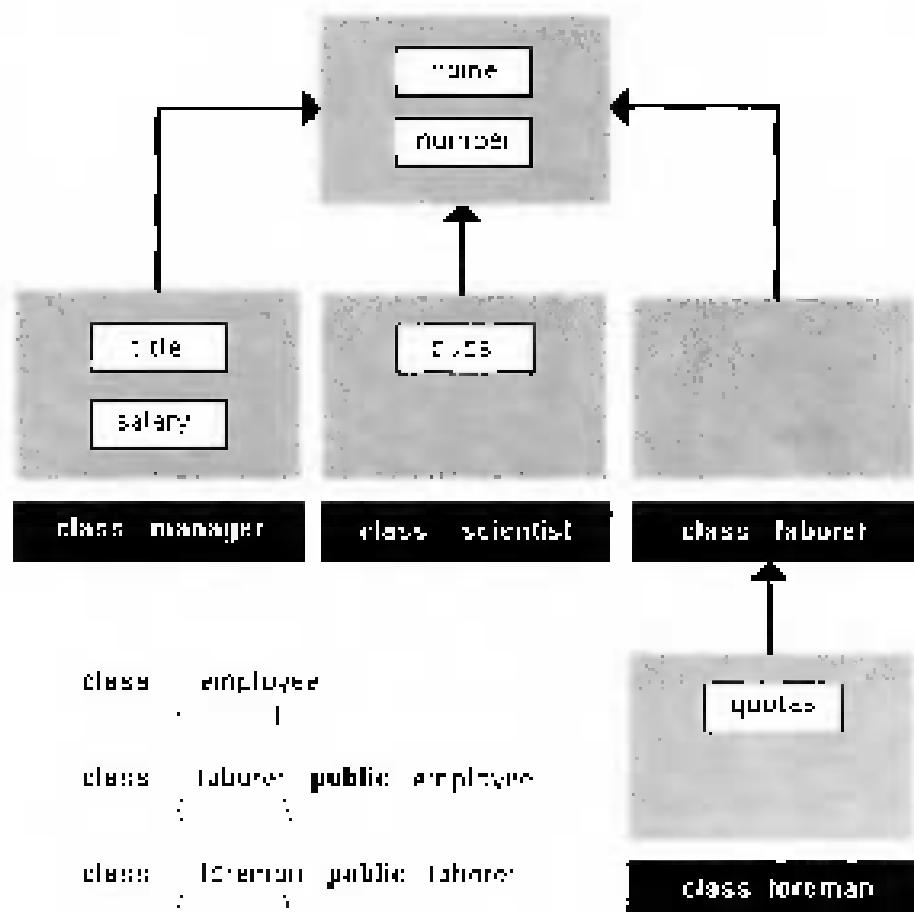
Data on scientist
Name : Zarhi
Number : 34567
Number of publications : 799

Data on laboer
Name : PoZar
Number : 45678

Any key to return to Quincy...  

? (x,.)
```

3.5 Multiple Levels of Inheritance



ψ (y, v)

Q (p. 22) የ(ጊዢ) ስራት, class laborer ነው class employee እና derived class manager
አ&ል foreman class ነው laborer class መሆን ሰነድ አገልግሎት ይመለከታል. laborer class ማሆን data
ቅርቡ በ “foreman class መሆን quota” data ይሰጣል. employee, laborer & foreman class
አንድ በ “Employee” ይጠናል. C++ program የመስጠት ይመለከታል

```

// Listing 9.7 Multiple levels of inheritance
#include <iostream>
const int LEN = 90;

class employee // Base class
{
    char name[LEN];
    int num;
public:
    void getData() {
        cout << "\nEnter name : "; cin >> name;
        cout << "\nEnter number : "; cin >> num;
    }

    void putData() {
        cout << "Name : " << name;
        cout << "\nNumber : " << num;
    }
};

class manager : public employee // Derived class
{
    char title[LEN];
    double salary;
public:
    void getData() {
        employee::getData();
        cout << "\nEnter title : "; cin >> title;
        cout << "\nEnter salary : "; cin >> salary;
    }

    void putData() {
        employee::putData();
        cout << "\nTitle : " << title;
        cout << "\nSalary : " << salary;
    }
};

```

```

class scientist public employee // Derived class
{
    int pubbs;
public:
    void getData( )
    {
        employee::getData( );
        cout << "\nEnter number of publications : ", cin >> pubbs;
    }

    void putData( )
    {
        employee::putData( );
        cout << "InputNumber of publications : " << pubbs;
    }
};

class laborer public employee // Derived class
{
    int quotas;
public:
    void getData( )
    {
        employee::getData( );
        cout << "\nEnter quotas : ", cin >> quotas;
    }

    void putData( )
    {
        employee::putData( );
        cout << "InputQuotas : " << quotas;
    }
};

int main( )
{
    laborer l;
    scientist s;
}

```

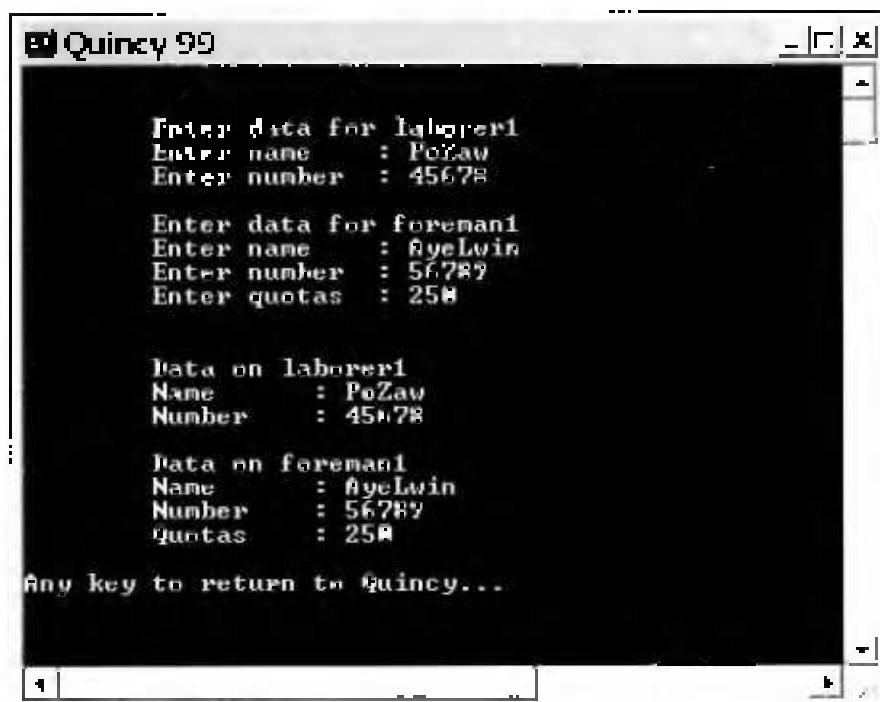
```

cout << "\n\n\nEnter data for laborer1";
l1.getData( );
cout << "\n\n\nEnter data for foreman";
f1.getData( );

cout << "\n\n\nData on laborer1";
l1.putData( );
cout << "\n\n\nData on foreman";
f1.putData( );
cout << endl;
return 0;
}

```

- Ex007.cpp program i⁵ run o³nh³nh³nh³ q⁵ (E, 22) n³k³m³n³nh³nh³



q (E, 22)

Chapter 10



Standard C function အဲသော Standard C++ library လုပ်ဆင်ရေးမှု အဖြစ်အကျဉ်းမှု၊ program အဲသော standard C function တစ်ဦး၏အသုတေသနများ အဲသော standard Standard C++ မှပါဒ်၏ library function အကျဉ်းမှုတစ်ဦး၏အသုတေသနများ အတိအကျခဲ့သော library function အဲသော standard C++ မှပါဒ်၏အသုတေသနများ အတိအကျခဲ့သော standard C++ program အဲသော debugging code ထိုးမှုတွေအဲသော <cassert> header မှူးယူလုပ်ခြင်း၏ assert() function ထိုးမှုတွေအဲသော main() function အဲသော pass လုပ်ခြင်း၏ data နဲ့ assert() function မှုဆောင်ရွက်တဲ့ false ဗို့၏ ၁၃ argument နဲ့ display ပုံပြီး program အောင်အွေးဆုံးနေတဲ့ program မှုဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၏ NDEBUG macro အဲသော အသုတေသနများ အတိအကျခဲ့သော assert() function အဲသော assert macro ၏ disable ပြုခြောက်မြော်း ၄ (၁၁, ၁) အကျဉ်းမှုတွေအဲသော Ex1001.cpp program ၏ <cassert> header မှူးယူလုပ်ခြင်း၏ အကျဉ်းမှုတွေပါ

```
Ex1001.cpp

// Listing 10.1 Using <assert> library function

#include <iostream>
#include <assert.h>

void showMsg (char);

int main()
{
    char msg = 'a';
    showMsg (msg);

    return 0;
}

void showMsg (char msg)
{
    assert (msg != 'a');
    cout << msg << endl;
}
```

◊ (20-2)

Ex1001.cpp program ඇසුරාමුදුවෙත් main() සේ showMsg() function වෙත පෙන්වනු ලබයි character 'a' තිබූත්තා ස 'a' හි assert() function වෙත (msg != 'a') වෙත අඟැකීම්පිත්තාවෙනු තුළු නොවේ. message prompt නොවූවා false හිටේ assert() function නියමයෙන් පෙන්වනු ලබයි. program stop දීමෙනු ලැබේ. Ex1001.cpp program හි run නිර්මාණය කිරීමෙහි (run) පාහිතාවෙන් මෙයින් පෙන්වනු ලබයි.

```
Assertion failed: msg != 'a',
file c:\mingw\mingw49\program\include\assert.h, line 19
abnormal program termination
any key to return to QWinCyg...
```

◊ (20-3)

00.3 <cmath>

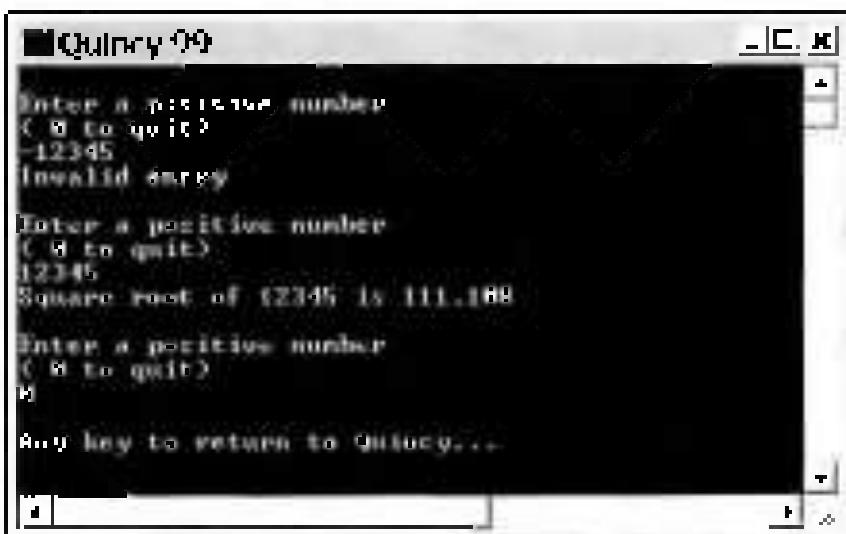
- Cmath header contains program w/ error messages w/ error variable & define constants pi, e, etc. Common values from floating point system. Also math lib. to assign π & e. You'll learn Ex002.cpp program w/ sum & product of first n terms of e

```
Ex002.cpp
```

```
/* Using iostream Using <cmath> - pi & e */
#include <iostream.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <cmath>

int main()
{
    double pi, e;
    do {
        cout << "Enter a positive number: ";
        cin >> pi;
        if (pi <= 0)
        {
            cout << "Input must be positive";
        }
        else
        {
            double x = exp(pi);
            if (x == 0)
                cout << "Input is too small or too large";
            else
                cout << "The value is " << x;
        }
    } while (pi > 0);
    return 0;
}
```

Q [ctrl + p]



100.9

`<cmath>`

- Ex1602.cpp program uses <cmath> header file to implement the sqrt() function of <math.h> library. $.h$ math header contains $\sqrt{x}>$ function.

\Rightarrow $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y})$ \rightarrow Functions

Function	Returns
<code>double arg (routine x);</code>	Arg cosine of x

double asin (double x);	Arc sin of x
double atan (double x);	Arc tangent of x
double atan2 (double y, double x);	Arc tangent of y/x
double ceil (double x);	Smallest integer not < x
double cos (double x);	Cosine of x
double sinh (double x);	Hyperbolic cosine of x
double exp (double x);	Exponential value of x
double fabs (double x);	Absolute value of x
double floor (double x);	Largest integer not > x
double log (double x);	Natural logarithm of x
double log10 (double x);	Base-10 logarithm of x
double pow (double x, double y);	x raised to the power of y
double sin (double x);	Sin of x
double sinh (double x);	Hyperbolic sine of x
double sqrt (double x);	Square root of x
double tan (double x);	Tangent of x
double tanh (double x);	Hyperbolic tangent of x

00.2 <cstdarg>

C++ program «`#include <variadic.h>`; variable argument list macro's function :-
 base <`variadic.h`> header <`variadic.h>#include <va.h> #include <math.h>` C:\1000\app
 program :-
 Books(); } function. A call to it has three argument [book n = 5 &
 variable argument list]. Variable list is called function arg. print va_start(va_start); program is
 starting variable list type(va_list m) starting variable argument macro (va_start(ap),
 n); variable argument list & variable argument va_end(va_end(ap, char*) & va_end(ap,
 int) & variable argument data & ap, & ap); starting variable argument macro (va_end(ap)) & va_end(ap);
 anonymous block.

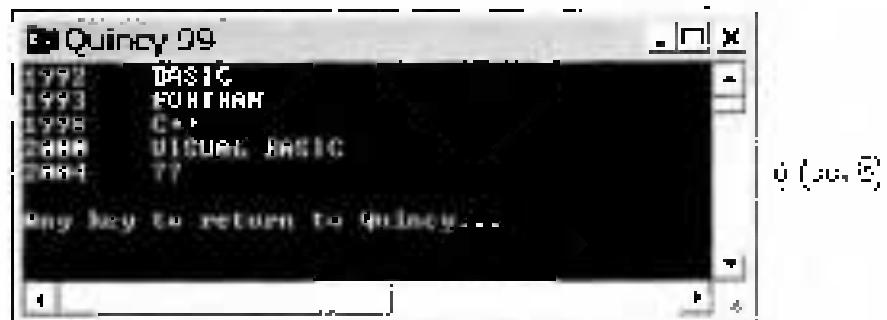
```
// Listing 10.3 <stdargs.h> library function
#include <cmath>
#include <stdargs.h>

void Back(int n, ...)
{
    va_list ap;
    va_start(ap, n);

    while (n--)
    {
        int year = va_arg(ap, int);
        char nm = va_arg(ap, char');
        cout << year << ' ' << nm << endl';
    }
    va_end(ap);
}

int main()
{
    Back(5, 1992, "BASIC", 1993, "FORTRAN",
         1998, "C++", 2000, "VISUAL BASIC",
         2004, "VB");
    return 0;
}
```

Ex1003.cpp program මේ පිටපත් යොමු කළයා ඇති සැකස්වයි.



00.ç <cstdlib>

<cstdlib> header → Standard library function organization C++11 standard type
(4) → **numerical** (); Numerical functions (j) Memory allocation functions (g) system functions (f) random number generation function seq [f(x)] → **new** (m, n) ← **create** Numerical functions (new) (x, y) → <cstdlib> Memory Allocation Functions seq [f(y)] ← **free** (y)

new (m, n) <cstdlib> Numerical Functions

Function	Returns
int abs (int i);	The absolute value of i
int atoi (const char *s);	The integer value of the string
long atol (const char *s);	The long integer value of the string
float atof (const char *s);	The float value of the string

new (m, n) <cstdlib> Memory Allocation Functions

Function	Returns
void * calloc (int sz, int n);	Address of buffer or 0
void * malloc (int sz);	Address of buffer or 0
void free (void *buf);	Nothing

// Listing 10.4 : Random number generation functions

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <ctime>
```

```

int main()
{
    srand (time(0));
    char ans;
    int num;
    do {
        int asNum = rand() % 32; // Choose a secret number
        do {
            cout << "Guess my secret number (0 - 32) ";
            cin >> num;

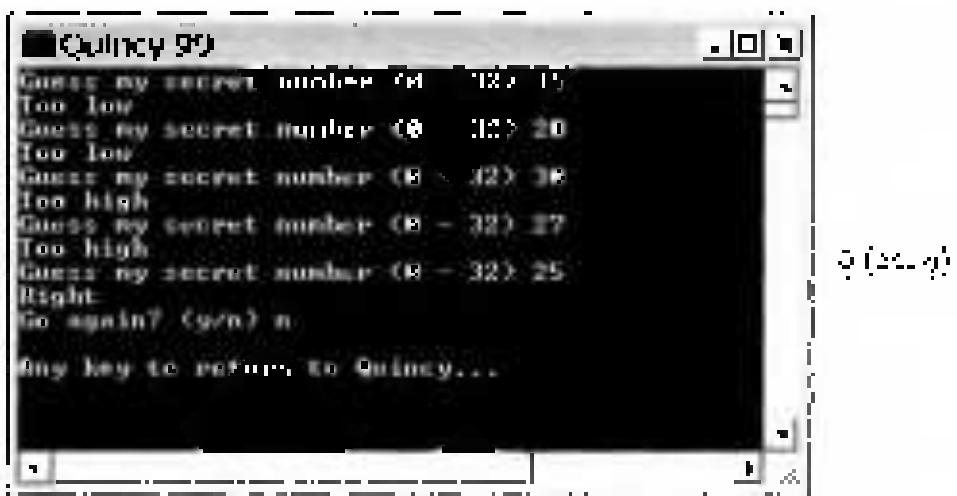
            // Report the status of the guess.
            cout << (num < asNum ? "Too low" :
            num > asNum ? "Too high" : "Right") << endl;
        } while (num != asNum);

        cout << "Go again? (y/n) ";
        cin >> ans;
    } while (ans == 'y');

    return 0;
}

```

Ex (IXA9.cpp program # 9) (see 2) & run from Quincey & may see this



20.4 <cstring>

<cstring> header contains multi-terminated character array functions (§1.7.1); function `strcmp()`, `strcpy()` (§1.7.2) comparison functions (§1.7.3) copy functions (§1.7.4) concatenation functions (§1.7.5) `strlen()` function & (§1.7.6) `memset()` function (§1.7.7). See §1.7 for function prototype segments.

```
int      strcmp (const char *s1, const char *s2);
int      strncmp (const char *s1, const char *s2, int n),
char    *strcpy (char *s1, const char *s2);
char    *strncpy (char *s1, const char *s2, int n);
int      strlen (const char *s);
char    *strcat (char *s1, const char *s2);
char    *strncat (char *s1, const char *s2, int n),
char    *memset (void *s, int c, int n)
```

// Listing 20.5 Using <cstring>

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>

int main( )
{
    int len,
        char msg[] = "Wrong.",
        char pwd[40];

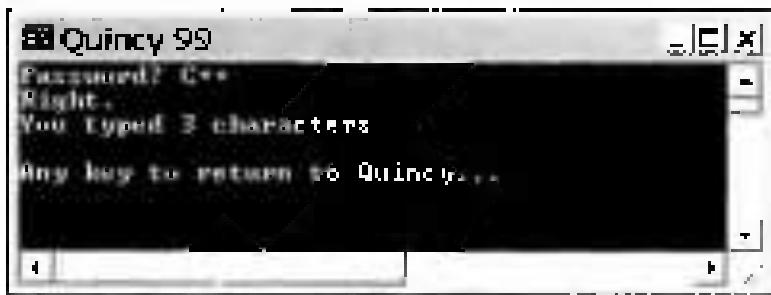
    cout << 'Password? ';
    cin >> pwd;
    len = strlen(pwd);
```

```

if (strcmp(pwd, "C++") == 0)
    strcpy(msg, "Right.");
cout << msg << "\nYou typed "
    << len << " characters\n";
return 0;
}

```

Ex1005.cpp program の実行結果を表示する。



↓ (Enter)

00.6 <ctime>

<ctime> ヘッダーファイル time & date 機能を定義する構造体 + データ型
および関数を宣言する。declare ctype&clock::structure の定義が含まれる。

```

struct tm
{
    int      tm_sec;        // seconds (0-61)
    int      tm_min;        // minutes (0-59)
    int      tm_hour;        // hours (0-23)
    int      tm_mday;       // day of the month (1-31)

```

```
    int     tm_mon;           // months since January (0-11)
    int     tm_year;          // years since 1900
    int     tm_wday;          // days since Sunday (0-6)
    int     tm_yday;          // days since January 1 (0-365)
    int     tm_isdst;         // Daylight Saving Time flag
};

//
```

strftime function prototype & function prototypes - Listing 10.5 (continued)

```
char    strftime (const struct tm *tm);
char    ctime (const time_t *t);
double  difftime (time_t t1, time_t t2);
struct   tm *gmtime (const time_t *t);
struct   tm *localtime (const time_t *t);
time_t   mktime (struct tm *tm),
time_t   time (time_t *t);
```

Ex1006.cpo

```
/* Listing 10.6 Using strftime */
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/time.h>

int main()
{
    time_t t = time(0);
    char str[20];
    struct tm *tm;

    tm = localtime(&t);
    strftime(str, 20, "%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S", tm);
    printf("%s\n", str);
}
```

Ex1006.cpp program የ run የሚከተሉትን ቁጥር ነው፡፡

```
Quincy 99
Sun Mar 19 19:43:35 2003
Mon Mar 20 03:43:35 2003
Sun Mar 27 19:43:35 2003
Any key to return to Quincy...:
```

q (press esc)