Writing classes b

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Implement cString class

```
class cString
                 int length;
                 char *ptr;
         public:
                 cString(); //default
                 cString(char*);
};
int main()
        cString s1;
        cString s2("Hello");
```

Default constructor for cString

```
cString::cString()
{
    length=0;
    ptr=new char[length+1]
    *ptr='\0';
}
```

Parameterized Constructor

```
cString::cString(char* p)
{
    length=strlen(p);
    ptr=new char[length+1];
    strcpy(ptr,p);
}
```

Need of Destructor

- When object goes out of scope at that implicitly destructor is called. And explicitly when we use delete operator.
- If we are using pointer data member as class member then we need to explicitly write destructor otherwise it will create problem of memory leakage.

Destructor

How to write destructor

Syntax:

```
~ cString()
{
          delete []ptr;
          ptr=NULL;
}
```

Rules for creating destructor:

- 1. Use tield(~) operator.
- 2. Same name as class name.
- 3. No return type.

Need of Copy constructor

```
cString s1("Hello");
cString s2(s1);
```

- 1. Here compiler copy constructor is called. It will make member wise copy that is called shallow copy.
- 2. It will create problem of dangling pointer.
- 3. To avoid dangling pointer problem we need to write explicit copy constructor.

copy constructor

```
cString::cString( cString& s1)
{
    this -> length = s1 . length;
    this -> ptr = new char [ length + 1 ];
    strcpy ( this -> ptr , s1 . ptr );
}
```

Passing object to function

- 1. We can pass object to function and return object from function.
- 2. Faculty need to show demo to them how to pass object and return object from function.
- 3. How to pass object to function by reference mechanism.

Lab Assignments

- Create a cString class with following
 - 1. data members: length and pointer variable.
 - 2. constructors
 - 3. Destructor.
 - 4. Copy constructor.
- Write a program to make addition of two objects data.