

1. In the following constructor, which expression(s) are member initializers?

```
X::X(int itsA = 1) : itsB(2) { itsC = 3; }
```

2. Given **const char *p**, write an expression that will produce a compilation error because it violates the **const** specification.
3. Assume that definitions for classes **X**, **Y**, and **Z** already exist. Write enough additional code to make the following code compilable:

```
X a, b;  
Y c;  
c = a + b;
```

4. (Extra credit: 3 points) True or false: If an overloaded operator needs to access private data then it must be implemented as a member function.