**Lab Exercises**

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**Lab Exercise 1 — Modifying Class Account**

**I Lab Objectives**

In this lab, you will practice:

1. Creating member functions.
2. Invoking functions and receiving return values from functions.
3. Testing a condition using an if statement.
4. Outputting variables with stream insertion and the cout object.

**II Description of the Problem**

Modify class Account to provide a member function called debit that withdraws money from an Account. Ensure that the debit amount does not exceed the Account’s balance. If it does, the balance should be left unchanged and the function should print a message indicating "Debit amount exceeded account balance." Modify class AccountTest to test member function debit.

**III Sample Output**



**IV Your Solution**

*// Lab 1: Account.h*

*// Definition of Account class.*

class Account

{

public:

   Account( int );*// constructor initializes balance*

   void credit( int );*// add an amount to the account balance*

   void debit(int);*// decrease an amount to the account balance*

   int getBalance();*// return the account balance*

private:

   int balance;*// data member that stores the balance*

};*// end class Account*

*// Lab 1: Account.cpp*

*// Member-function definitions for class Account.*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "Account.h" *// include definition of class Account*

*// Account constructor initializes data member balance*

Account::Account( int initialBalance )

{

   balance = 0;*// assume that the balance begins at 0*

*// if initialBalance is greater than 0, set this value as the*

*// balance of the Account; otherwise, balance remains 0*

   if ( initialBalance > 0 )

      balance = initialBalance;

*// if initialBalance is negative, print error message*

   if ( initialBalance < 0 )

      cout << "Error: Initial balance cannot be negative.\n" << endl;

}*// end Account constructor*

*// credit (add) an amount to the account balance*

void Account::credit( int amount )

{

   balance = balance + amount;*// add amount to balance*

}*// end function credit*

void Account::debit(int amount){*//decrease amount to balance*

   if(amount>balance)

      cout<<"Debit amount exceeded account balance"<<endl;

   else balance=balance-amount;

}

*// return the account balance*

int Account::getBalance()

{

   return balance;*// gives the value of balance to the calling function*

}*// end function getBalance*

*// Lab 1: AccountTest.cpp*

*// Create and manipulate Account objects.*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

*// include definition of class Account from Account.h*

#include "Account.cpp"

*// function main begins program execution*

int main()

{

   Account account1( 50 );*// create Account object*

   Account account2( 0 );*// create Account object*

*// display initial balance of each object*

   cout << "account1 balance: $" << account1.getBalance() << endl;

   cout << "account2 balance: $" << account2.getBalance() << endl;

   int withdrawalAmount;*// stores withdrawal amount read from user*

   cout << "\nEnter withdrawal amount for account1: ";*// prompt*

   cin >> withdrawalAmount;*// obtain user input*

   cout << "\nsubtracting " << withdrawalAmount

      << " from account1 balance\n\n";

   account1.debit(withdrawalAmount);

*// display balances*

   cout << "account1 balance: $" << account1.getBalance() << endl;

   cout << "account2 balance: $" << account2.getBalance() << endl;

   cout << "\nEnter withdrawal amount for account2: ";*// prompt*

   cin >> withdrawalAmount;*// obtain user input*

   cout << "\nsubtracting " << withdrawalAmount

      << " from account2 balance\n\n";

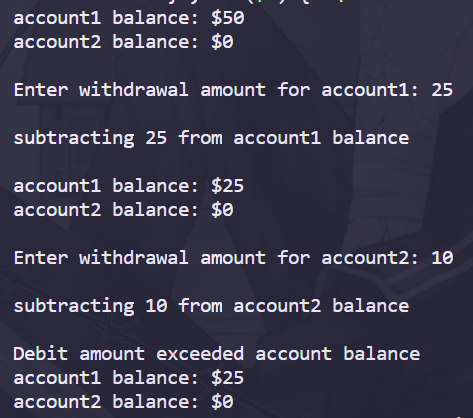
   account2.debit(withdrawalAmount);

*// display balances*

   cout << "account1 balance: $" << account1.getBalance() << endl;

   cout << "account2 balance: $" << account2.getBalance() << endl;

}*// end main*

****

**Lab Exercise 2 — Modifying class GradeBook**

**I Lab Objectives**

In this lab, you will practice:

1. Declaring a data member.
2. Providing *set* and *get* functions to manipulate a data member’s value.
3. Declaring member functions with parameters.

**II Description of the Problem**

Modify class GradeBook. Include a second string data member that represents the name of the course’s instructor. Provide a *set* function to change the instructor’s name and a *get* function to retrieve it. Modify the constructor to specify *two* parameters—one for the course name and one for the instructor’s name. Modify member function displayMessage such that it first outputs the welcome message and course name, then outputs "This course is presented by: " followed by the instructor’s name. Modify the test application to demonstrate the class’s new capabilities.

**III Sample Output**



**IV Your Solution**

*// Lab 2: GradeBook.h*

*// Definition of GradeBook class that stores an instructor's name.*

#include <string> *// program uses C++ standard string class*

using namespace std;

*// GradeBook class definition*

class GradeBook

{

public:

*// constructor initializes course name and instructor name*

   GradeBook( string, string );

   void setCourseName( string );*// function to set the course name*

   string getCourseName();*// function to retrieve the course name*

   void setInstructorName(string);

   string getInstructorName();

   void displayMessage();*// display welcome message and instructor name*

private:

   string courseName;*// course name for this GradeBook*

   string instructorName;*// instructor name for this GradeBook*

};*// end class GradeBook*

*// Lab 2: GradeBook.cpp*

*// Member-function definitions for class GradeBook.*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

*// include definition of class GradeBook from GradeBook.h*

#include "GradeBook.h"

*// constructor initializes courseName and instructorName*

*// with strings supplied as arguments*

GradeBook::GradeBook( string course, string instructor )

{

   setCourseName( course );*// initializes courseName*

   setInstructorName( instructor );*// initialiZes instructorName*

}*// end GradeBook constructor*

*// function to set the course name*

void GradeBook::setCourseName( string name )

{

   courseName = name;*// store the course name*

}*// end function setCourseName*

*// function to retrieve the course name*

string GradeBook::getCourseName()

{

   return courseName;

}*// end function getCourseName*

*// function to set the Instructor name*

void GradeBook::setInstructorName(string name)

{

   instructorName=name;*// store the Instuctor name*

}*// end function setInstructorName*

*// function to retrieve the Instuctor name*

string GradeBook::getInstructorName()

{

   return instructorName;

}*// end function getInstructorName*

*// display a welcome message and the instructor's name*

void GradeBook::displayMessage()

{

*// display a welcome message containing the course name*

   cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName() << "!" << endl;

   cout<<"This course is presented by: "<<getInstructorName()<<endl;

}*// end function displayMessage*

*// Lab 2: GradeBookTest.cpp*

*// Test program for modified GradeBook class.*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

*// include definition of class GradeBook from GradeBook.h*

#include "GradeBook.cpp"

*// function main begins program execution*

int main()

{

*// create a GradeBook object; pass a course name and instructor name*

   GradeBook gradeBook("CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming","Sam Smith");

*// display welcome message and instructor's name*

   gradeBook.displayMessage();

   cout<<endl;

*/\*change instructor's name to Judy Jones\*/*

   cout<<"Changing instructor name to Judy Jones"<<endl;

   cout<<endl;

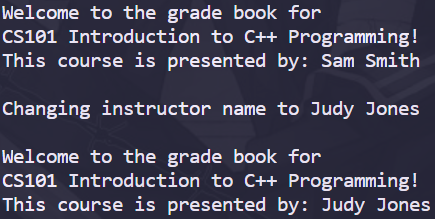
   gradeBook.setInstructorName("Judy Jones");

*/\*output changes \*/*

   gradeBook.displayMessage();

   return 0;

}*// end main*

****

**Lab Exercise 3 — Creating an Employee Class**

**I Lab Objectives**

In this lab, you will practice:

1. Creating a class definition.
2. Declaring data members.
3. Defining a constructor.
4. Defining set and get functions.
5. Writing a test application to demonstrate the capabilities of another class.

**II Description of the Problem**

Create a class called Employee that includes three pieces of information as data members—a first name (type string), a last name (type string) and a monthly salary (type int). Your class should have a constructor that initializes the three data members. Provide a *set* and a *get* function for each data member. If the monthly salary is not positive, set it to 0. Write a test program that demonstrates class Employee’s capabilities. Create two Employee objects and display each object’s yearly salary. Then give each Employee a 10 percent raise and display each Employee’s yearly salary again.

**III Sample Output**



**IV Your Solution**

*// Lab 3: Employee.h*

*// Employee class definition.*

#include <string> *// program uses C++ standard string class*

using namespace std;

*// Employee class definition*

class Employee

{

public:

*/\* Declare a constructor that has one parameter for each data member \*/*

   Employee(string,string,int);

*/\* Declare a set method for the employee's first name \*/*

   void setEmployee1(string);

*/\* Declare a get method for the employee's first name \*/*

   string getEmployee1();

*/\* Declare a set method for the employee's last name \*/*

   void setEmployee2(string);

*/\* Declare a get method for the employee's last name \*/*

   string getEmployee2();

*/\* Declare a set method for the employee's monthly salary \*/*

   void setSalary(int);

*/\* Declare a get method for the employee's monthly salary \*/*

   int getSalary();

private:

*/\*the employee's first name\*/*

   string employee1;

*/\*the employee's last name \*/*

   string employee2;

*/\*the employee's monthly salary \*/*

      int salary;

};*// end class Employee*

*// Lab 3: Employee.cpp*

*// Employee class member-function definitions.*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "Employee.h" *// Employee class definition*

*/\* Define the constructor. Assign each parameter value to the appropriate data*

*member. Write code that validates the value of salary to ensure that it is*

*not negative. \*/*

Employee::Employee(string name1,string name2,int initialsalary){

    setEmployee1(name1);

    setEmployee2(name2);

    setSalary(initialsalary);

}

*/\* Define a set function for the first name data member. \*/*

void Employee::setEmployee1(string name1){

    employee1=name1;

}

*/\* Define a get function for the first name data member. \*/*

string Employee::getEmployee1(){

    return employee1;

}

*/\* Define a set function for the last name data member. \*/*

void Employee::setEmployee2(string name2){

    employee2=name2;

}

*/\* Define a get function for the last name data member. \*/*

string Employee::getEmployee2(){

    return employee2;

}

*/\* Define a set function for the monthly salary data member. Write code*

*that validates the salary to ensure that it is not negative. \*/*

void Employee::setSalary(int initialsalary){

    if(initialsalary<0)

        salary=0;

    else

        salary=initialsalary;

}

*/\* Define a get function for the monthly salary data member. \*/*

int Employee::getSalary(){

    return salary;

}

*// Lab 3: EmployeeTest.cpp*

*// Create and manipulate two Employee objects.*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "Employee.cpp" *// include definition of class Employee*

*// function main begins program execution*

int main()

{

*/\* Create two Employee objects and assign them to Employee variables. \*/*

    Employee people1("Bob","Jones",34500);

    Employee people2("Susan","Baker",37800);

*/\* Output the first name, last name and salary for each Employee. \*/*

    cout<<"Employee 1: "<<people1.getEmployee1()<<" "<<people1.getEmployee2()<<";";

    cout<<"Yearly Salary: "<<people1.getSalary()<<endl;

    cout<<"Employee 2: "<<people2.getEmployee1()<<" "<<people2.getEmployee2()<<";";

    cout<<"Yearly Salary: "<<people2.getSalary()<<endl;

    cout<<endl;

*/\* Give each Employee a 10% raise. \*/*

    cout<<"Increasing employee salaries by 10%"<<endl;

    int num1=people1.getSalary();

    int num2=people2.getSalary();

    num1=(int)(num1\*1.1),num2=(int)(num2\*1.1);

    people1.setSalary(num1);

    people2.setSalary(num2);

*/\* Output the first name, last name and salary of each Employee again. \*/*

    cout<<"Employee 1: "<<people1.getEmployee1()<<" "<<people1.getEmployee2()<<";";

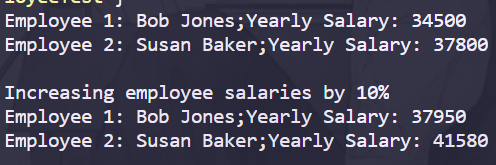
    cout<<"Yearly Salary: "<<people1.getSalary()<<endl;

    cout<<"Employee 2: "<<people2.getEmployee1()<<" "<<people2.getEmployee2()<<";";

    cout<<"Yearly Salary: "<<people2.getSalary()<<endl;

    cout<<endl;

}*// end main*

****

**Lab Exercise 4 — Complex Numbers**

**I Lab Objectives**

In this lab, you will practice:

1. Creating new data types by writing class definitions.
2. Defining member functions of programmer-defined classes.
3. Instantiating objects from programmer-defined classes.
4. Calling member functions of programmer-defined classes.

The follow-up questions and activities will also give you practice:

1. Initializing programmer-defined class data members with class constructors.

**II Description of the Problem**

Create a class called Complex for performing arithmetic with complex numbers. Write a program to test your class.

Complex numbers have the form：

realPart + imaginaryPart \* *i*

where *i* is

Use double variables to represent the private data of the class. Provide a constructor that enables an object of this class to be initialized when it is declared. The constructor should contain default values in case no initializers are provided. Provide public member functions that perform the following tasks:

1) Adding two Complex numbers: The real parts are added together and the imaginary parts are added together.

2) Subtracting two Complex numbers: The real part of the right operand is subtracted from the real part of the left operand and the imaginary part of the right operand is subtracted from the imaginary part of the left operand.

3) Printing Complex numbers in the form (a, b) where a is the real part and b is the imaginary part.

**III Sample Output**



**IV Your Solution**

*// Lab 4: Complex.h*

#ifndef COMPLEX\_H

#define COMPLEX\_H

class Complex{

    private :

        double realPart;

        double imaginaryPart;

    public :

        Complex(double=0,double=0);

        Complex add(const Complex);

        Complex subtract(const Complex);

        void printComplex();

        void setComplexNumber(double,double);

};

#endif

*// Lab 4: Complex.cpp*

*// Member-function definitions for class Complex.*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "Complex.h"

Complex::Complex(double real,double imaginary)

{

   setComplexNumber(real,imaginary);

}*// end Complex constructor*

Complex Complex::add( const Complex right )

{

*/\* Write a statement to return a Complex object. Add*

*the realPart of right to the realPart of this Complex*

*object and add the imaginaryPart of right to the*

*imaginaryPart of this Complex object \*/*

   realPart+=right.realPart;

   imaginaryPart+=right.imaginaryPart;

   return Complex(realPart,imaginaryPart);

}*// end function add*

Complex Complex::subtract( const Complex right )

{

*/\* Write a statement to return a Complex object. Subtract*

*the realPart of right from the realPart of this Complex*

*object and subtract the imaginaryPart of right from*

*the imaginaryPart of this Complex object \*/*

   realPart-=right.realPart;

   imaginaryPart-=right.imaginaryPart;

   return Complex(realPart,imaginaryPart);

}*// end function subtract*

void Complex::printComplex()

{

   cout << '(' << realPart << ", " << imaginaryPart << ')';

}*// end function printComplex*

void Complex::setComplexNumber( double rp, double ip )

{

   realPart = rp;

   imaginaryPart = ip;

}*// end function setComplexNumber*

*// Lab 4: ComplexTest.cpp*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "Complex.cpp"

int main()

{

   Complex a(1,7),b(9,2),c;*// create three Complex objects*

   a.printComplex();*// output object a*

   cout << " + ";

   b.printComplex();*// output object b*

   cout << " = ";

   c = a.add( b );*// invoke add function and assign to object c*

   c.printComplex();*// output object c*

   cout << '\n';

   a.setComplexNumber( 10, 1 );*// reset realPart and*

   b.setComplexNumber( 11, 5 );*// and imaginaryPart*

   a.printComplex();*// output object a*

   cout << " - ";

   b.printComplex();*// output object b*

   cout << " = ";

   c = a.subtract( b );*// invoke add function and assign to object c*

   c.printComplex();*// output object c*

   cout << endl;

}*// end main*

****

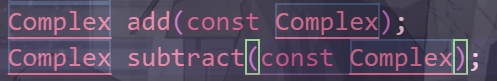
**V Follow-Up Questions and Activities**

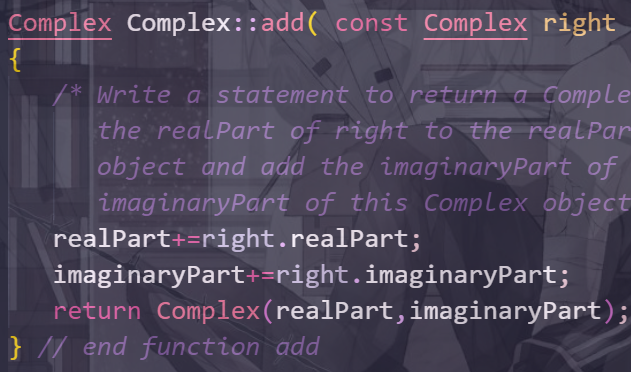
1. Why do you think const was used in the parameter list of add and subtract?

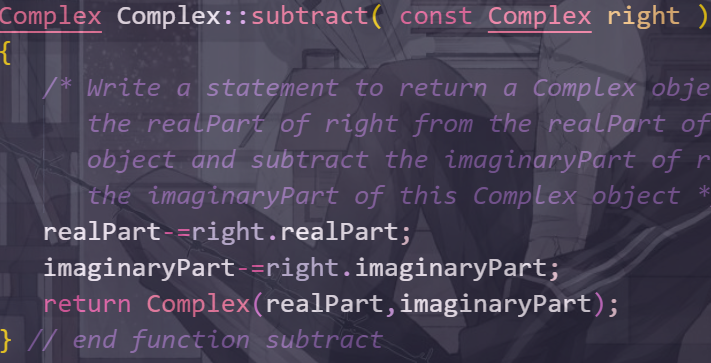
因为在add和subtract的成员函数中没有改变传入对象的数据成员的值

1. Can add and subtract’s parameters be passed by value instead of by reference? How might this affect the design of class Complex? Write a new class definition that illustrates how the parameters would be passed by value.

可以，结果并不会改变。因为这里不论是按引用传递还是按值传递都可以，我们只是返回了一个由两个对象相加或者相减的结果，没有改变他们的值。









1. Declare a Complex number, as follows, without passing any arguments to the constructor. What happens?Does the default constructor get called?

Complex a;

实例化出了一个Complex类的a对象，不过初始化时没有传任何的实参值，因此会调用默认实参函数，把a对象的数据成员默认初始化为0.

**Lab Exercise 5 — Dates**

**I Lab Objectives**

In this lab, you will practice:

1. Using access functions and utility functions so that it is not necessary for non-member functions to be able to access a class’ data members.

The follow-up questions and activities also will give you practice:

1. Overloading constructors and using default arguments with constructors.
2. Defining a destructor.

**II Description of the Problem**

Modify the Date class to provide a member function nextDay to increment the day by one. The Date object should always remain in a consistent state. Write a program that tests function nextDay in a loop that prints the date during each iteration to illustrate that the nextDay function works correctly. Be sure to test the following cases:

1. Incrementing into the next month.
2. Incrementing into the next year.

**III Sample Output**



**IV Your Solution**

#ifndef DATE\_H

#define DATE\_H

class Date

{

public:

   Date( int = 1, int = 1, int = 2000 );*// default constructor*

   void print();*// print function*

   void setDate( int, int, int );*// set month, day, year*

   void setMonth( int );*// set month*

   void setDay( int );*// set day*

   void setYear( int );*// set year*

   int getMonth();*// get month*

   int getDay();*// get day*

   int getYear();*// get year*

   void nextDay();*// the next day*

   ~Date(){

      cout<<"the destructor for the Date class was called successfully"<<endl;

   }

*/\* Write a member function prototype for nextDay,*

*which will increment the Date by one day \*/*

private:

   int month;*// 1-12*

   int day;*// 1-31 (except February(leap year), April, June, Sept, Nov)*

   int year;*// 1900+*

   bool leapYear();*// leap year*

   int monthDays();*// days in month*

};*// end class Date*

#endif

*// Lab 5: Date.cpp*

*// Member-function definitions for class Date.*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "Date.h" *// include definition of class Date*

Date::Date( int m, int d, int y )

{

   setDate( m, d, y );*// sets date*

}*// end Date constructor*

void Date::setDate( int mo, int dy, int yr )

{

   setMonth( mo );*// invokes function setMonth*

   setDay( dy );*// invokes function setDay*

   setYear( yr );*// invokes function setYear*

}*// end function setDate*

void Date::setDay( int d )

{

   if ( month == 2 && leapYear() )

      day = ( d <= 29 && d >= 1 ) ? d : 1;

   else

      day = ( d <= monthDays() && d >= 1 ) ? d : 1;

}*// end function setDay*

void Date::setMonth( int m )

{

   month = m <= 12 && m >= 1 ? m : 1;*// sets month*

}*// end function setMonth*

void Date::setYear( int y )

{

   year = y >= 1900 ? y : 1900;*// sets year*

}*// end function setYear*

int Date::getDay()

{

   return day;

}*// end function getDay*

int Date::getMonth()

{

   return month;

}*// end function getMonth*

int Date::getYear()

{

   return year;

}*// end function getYear*

void Date::print()

{

   cout << month << '-' << day << '-' << year << '\n';*// outputs date*

}*// end function print*

void Date::nextDay()

{

   int curDay=getDay();

   int totalDays=monthDays();

   curDay++;

   if(curDay<=totalDays)

      setDay(curDay);

   else{

      int curMonth=getMonth();

      setDay(1);

      if(curMonth==12){

         setMonth(1);

         setYear(getYear()+1);

      }

      else

         setMonth(curMonth+1);

   }

}

bool Date::leapYear()

{

   if ( getYear() % 400 == 0 || ( getYear() % 4 == 0 && getYear() % 100 != 0 ) )

         return true;*// is a leap year*

      else

         return false;*// is not a leap year*

}*// end function leapYear*

int Date::monthDays()

{

   const int days[ 12 ] =

     { 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31 };

   return getMonth() == 2 && leapYear() ? 29 : days[ getMonth() - 1 ];

}*// end function monthDays*

*// Lab 5: DateTest.cpp*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "Date.cpp" *// include definitions of class Date*

int main()

{

   const int MAXDAYS = 16;

   Date d(12,24,2004);*// instantiate object d of class Date*

*// output Date object d's value*

   for ( int loop = 1; loop <= MAXDAYS; ++loop )

   {

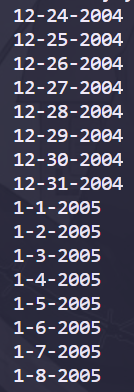
      d.print();*// invokes function print*

      d.nextDay;*/\* Write call to nextDay \*/*

   }*// end for*

   cout << endl;

}*// end main*

****

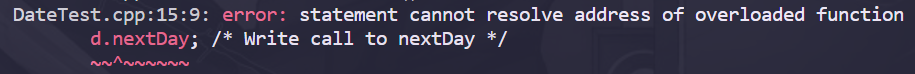
**V Follow-Up Questions and Activities**

1. The Date class has only one constructor. Is it possible to have more than one constructor?

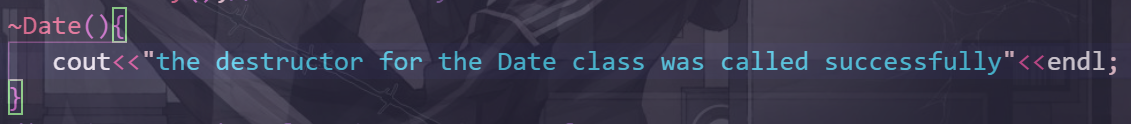
可能，构造函数可以有多个，根据传入参数的类型和数目来确定。

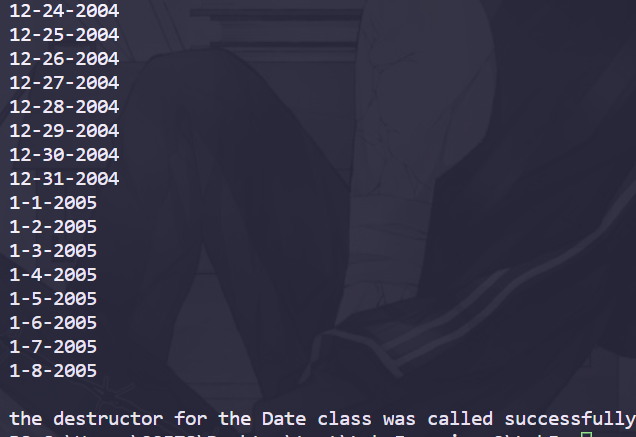
1. What happens when a member function that takes no arguments is called without the parentheses (i.e.,dateObject.nextDay)?

会报错.



1. Write a destructor for the Date class. The destructor should print text indicating that the destructor for the Date class was called successfully.





1. In main, try to change d’s year to 2003 using an assignment statement. Do not call function setYear. What happens? Are you able to change the value?

会报错。

****

**因为year是私有成员，不能直接通过d.year的形式访问。**

**如果想要修改，可以把year声明为public或者friend类型。**

**Lab Exercise 6 — Simple Calculator**

**I Lab Objectives**

In this lab, you will practice:

1. Using classes to create a data type Simple Calculator capable of performing arithmetic operations.
2. Creating const member functions to enforce the principle of least privilege.

The follow-up questions and activities also will give you practice:

1. Using constructors to specify initial values for data members of a programmer-defined class.

**II Description of the Problem**

Write a SimpleCalculator class that has public methods for adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing two doubles. A sample call is as follows:

double answer = sc.add( a, b );

Object sc is of type SimpleCalculator. Member function add returns the result of adding its two arguments.

**III Sample Output**



**IV Your Solution**

*// Lab Exercise 6: SimpleCalculator.h*

*// class SimpleCalculator definition*

class SimpleCalculator

{

public:

   double add(double,double) const;

   double subtract( double, double ) const;

   double multiply( double, double ) const;

   double divide(double,double) const;

};*// end class SimpleCalculator*

*// Lab Exercise 6: SimpleCalculator.cpp*

#include "SimpleCalculator.h"

*// function add definition*

double SimpleCalculator::add( double a, double b ) const

{

   return a + b;

}*// end function add*

*// function subtract definition*

double SimpleCalculator::subtract( double a, double b ) const

{

   return a - b;

}*// end function subtract*

*// function multiply definition*

double SimpleCalculator::multiply( double a, double b ) const

{

   return a \* b;

}*// end function multiply*

*// function divide definition*

double SimpleCalculator::divide( double a, double b ) const

{

   return a / b;

}*// end function divide*

*// Lab Exercise 6: CalcTest.cpp*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "SimpleCalculator.cpp"

int main()

{

   double a = 10.0;

   double b = 20.0;

*/\* Instantiate an object of type Simplecalculator \*/*

   cout << "The value of a is: " << a << "\n";

   cout << "The value of b is: " << b << "\n\n";

*/\* Write a line that adds a and b through your SimpleCalculator*

*object; assign the result to a variable named addition \*/*

   SimpleCalculator sc;

   double addition=sc.add(a,b);

   cout << "Adding a and b yields " << addition << "\n";

   double subtraction = sc.subtract( a, b );

   cout << "Subtracting b from a yields " << subtraction << "\n";

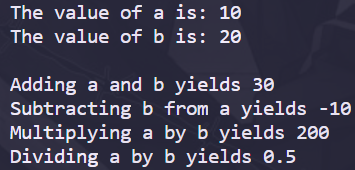
   double multiplication = sc.multiply( a, b );

   cout << "Multiplying a by b yields " << multiplication << "\n";

   double division=sc.divide(a,b);

   cout << "Dividing a by b yields " << division << endl;

}

****

**V Follow-Up Questions and Activities**

1. Why doesn’t the SimpleCalculator class have a constructor?

不需要。没有成员变量，不需要构造函数来初始化一些东西。

1. Why are no private data members needed for class SimpleCalculator?

因为这个类的作用只是返回运算后的结果，并不需要存储数据成员。

1. Modify your class so that SimpleCalculator has a private data member called answer. After performing an operation, assign the result to answer. Add a member function named getAnswer to retrieve the result of the last arithmetic operation performed by the object. Also, add a constructor for class SimpleCalculator that initializes the value of answer to 0.

*// Lab Exercise 6: SimpleCalculator.h*

*// class SimpleCalculator definition*

class SimpleCalculator

{

public:

   SimpleCalculator(double=0);

   double add(double,double);

   double subtract( double, double ) ;

   double multiply( double, double );

   double divide(double,double);

   double getAnswer();

private:

   double answer;

};*// end class SimpleCalculator*

*// Lab Exercise 6: SimpleCalculator.cpp*

#include "SimpleCalculator.h"

SimpleCalculator::SimpleCalculator(double x)

{

   answer=x;

}

*// function add definition*

double SimpleCalculator::add( double a, double b )

{

   answer=a+b;

   return a + b;

}*// end function add*

*// function subtract definition*

double SimpleCalculator::subtract( double a, double b )

{

   answer=a-b;

   return a - b;

}*// end function subtract*

*// function multiply definition*

double SimpleCalculator::multiply( double a, double b )

{

   answer=a\*b;

   return a \* b;

}*// end function multiply*

*// function divide definition*

double SimpleCalculator::divide( double a, double b )

{

   answer=a/b;

   return a / b;

}*// end function divide*

double SimpleCalculator::getAnswer()

{

   return answer;

}

*// Lab Exercise 6: CalcTest.cpp*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "SimpleCalculator.cpp"

int main()

{

   double a = 10.0;

   double b = 20.0;

*/\* Instantiate an object of type Simplecalculator \*/*

   cout << "The value of a is: " << a << "\n";

   cout << "The value of b is: " << b << "\n\n";

*/\* Write a line that adds a and b through your SimpleCalculator*

*object; assign the result to a variable named addition \*/*

   SimpleCalculator sc;

   double addition=sc.add(a,b);

   cout << "Adding a and b yields " << addition << "\n";

   double subtraction = sc.subtract( a, b );

   cout << "Subtracting b from a yields " << subtraction << "\n";

   double multiplication = sc.multiply( a, b );

   cout << "Multiplying a by b yields " << multiplication << "\n";

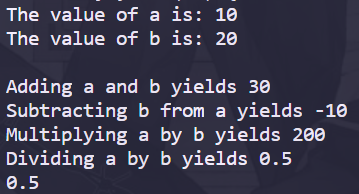
   double division=sc.divide(a,b);

   cout << "Dividing a by b yields " << division << endl;

   cout<<sc.getAnswer()<<endl;;

}

执行结果如下

****

1. Modify the program so that the SimpleCalculator class has an input member function that allows the user to input two doubles. The function should then store the values that were input in private data members. Use these two values for each of the arithmetic calculations. Create two constructors for this class, one that takes no arguments and initializes a and b to 0 and another that takes two doubles and initializes a and b to those values. Finally, create a member function printValues that displays the values of a and b. A segment of the driver program might now look like this:



*// Lab Exercise 6: SimpleCalculator.h*

*// class SimpleCalculator definition*

class SimpleCalculator

{

public:

   SimpleCalculator();

   SimpleCalculator(double,double);

   double add();

   double subtract();

   double multiply();

   double divide();

   void input();

   void printValues();

private:

   double a,b;

};*// end class SimpleCalculator*

*// Lab Exercise 6: SimpleCalculator.cpp*

#include "SimpleCalculator.h"

SimpleCalculator::SimpleCalculator()

{

   a=0;

   b=0;

}

SimpleCalculator::SimpleCalculator(double aa,double bb):a(aa),b(bb){}

*// function add definition*

double SimpleCalculator::add()

{

   return a + b;

}*// end function add*

*// function subtract definition*

double SimpleCalculator::subtract()

{

   return a - b;

}*// end function subtract*

*// function multiply definition*

double SimpleCalculator::multiply()

{

   return a \* b;

}*// end function multiply*

*// function divide definition*

double SimpleCalculator::divide()

{

   return a / b;

}*// end function divide*

void SimpleCalculator::input()

{

      double x,y;

      cin>>x>>y;

      a=x;

      b=y;

}

void SimpleCalculator::printValues()

{

   cout<<a<<" "<<b<<endl;

}

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "SimpleCalculator.cpp"

int main()

{

   SimpleCalculator sc;

   sc.input();

   sc.printValues();

   cout<<"Adding a and b yields "<<sc.add()<<endl;

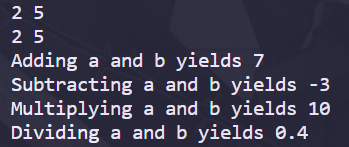
   cout<<"Subtracting a and b yields "<<sc.subtract()<<endl;

   cout<<"Multiplying a and b yields "<<sc.multiply()<<endl;

   cout<<"Dividing a and b yields "<<sc.divide()<<endl;

   return 0;

}

****

**\*Lab Exercise 7 — Integer Set**

**I Lab Objectives**

In this lab, you will practice:

1. Using classes to create a data type, IntegerSet, capable of storing a set of integers
2. Using dynamic memory allocation with the new and delete operators

The follow-up questions and activities also will give you practice:

1. Using destructors to deallocate memory that was dynamically allocated.

**II Description of the Problem**

Create class IntegerSet for which each object can hold integers in the range 0 through 100. A set is represented internally as an array of ones and zeros. Array element a[ i ] is 1 if integer *i* is in the set. Array element a[ j ] is 0 if integer *j* is not in the set. The default constructor initializes a set to the so-called “empty-set,” i.e., a set whose array representation contains all zeros.

Provide member functions for the common set operations. For example, aunionOfSets member function (already provided) creates a third set that is the set-theoretic union of two existing sets (i.e., an element of the third array’s is set to 1 if that element is 1 in either or both of the existing sets, and an element of the third set’s array is set to 0 if that element is 0 in each of the existing sets).

Provide an intersectionOfSetsmember function which creates a third set which is the set-theoretic intersection of two existing sets (i.e., an element of the third set’s array is set to 0 if that element is 0 in either or both of the existing sets, and an element of the third set’s array is set to 1 if that element is 1 in each of the existing sets).

An insertElement member function (already provided) inserts a new integer k into a set (by setting a[ k ] to 1 ). Provide a deleteElement member function that deletes integer m (by setting a[ m ] to 0 ).

A printSet member function (already provided) prints a set as a list of numbers separated by spaces. Print only those elements which are present in the set (i.e., their position in the array has a value of 1 ). Print --- for an empty set.

Provide anisEqualTo member function that determines whether two sets are equal.

Provide an additional constructor that receives an array of integers and the size of that array and uses the array to initialize a set object.

Now write a driver program to test your IntegerSet class. Instantiate several IntegerSet objects. Test that all your member functions work properly.

**III Sample Output**



**IV Your Solution**

*// Lab 7: IntegerSet.h*

*// Header file for class IntegerSet*

#include<cstring>

#ifndef INTEGER\_SET\_H

#define INTEGER\_SET\_H

class IntegerSet

{

public:

*// default constructor*

   IntegerSet()

   {

      memset(set,0,sizeof set);

   }*// end IntegerSet constructor*

   IntegerSet( int [], int );*// constructor that takes an initial set*

   IntegerSet unionOfSets( const IntegerSet& );

   IntegerSet intersectionOfSets( const IntegerSet& );

   void emptySet();*// set all elements of set to 0*

   void inputSet();*// read values from user*

   void insertElement( int );

   void deleteElement(int );

   void printSet() const;

   bool isEqualTo(const IntegerSet &) const;

private:

   int set[ 101 ];*// range of 0 - 100*

*// determines a valid entry to the set*

   int validEntry( int x ) const

   {

      return ( x >= 0 && x <= 100 );

   }*// end function validEntry*

};*// end class IntegerSet*

#endif

*// Lab 7: IntegerSet.cpp*

*// Member-function definitions for class IntegerSet.*

#include <iostream>

#include <iomanip>

#include<algorithm>

#include"IntegerSet.h"

using namespace std;

*// constructor creates a set from array of integers*

IntegerSet::IntegerSet( int array[], int size)

{

   emptySet();

   for ( int i = 0; i < size; i++ )

      insertElement( array[ i ] );

}*// end IntegerSet constructor*

void IntegerSet::emptySet()

{

   fill(set,set+100,0);

}

*// input a set from the user*

void IntegerSet::inputSet()

{

   int number;

   do

   {

      cout << "Enter an element (-1 to end): ";

      cin >> number;

      if ( validEntry( number ) )

         set[ number ] = 1;

      else if ( number != -1 )

         cerr << "Invalid Element\n";

   } while ( number != -1 );*// end do...while*

   cout << "Entry complete\n";

}*// end function inputSet*

*// prints the set to the output stream*

void IntegerSet::printSet() const

{

   int x = 1;

   bool empty = true;*// assume set is empty*

   cout << '{';

   for (int u = 0; u < 101; u++ )

   {

      if ( set[ u ] )

      {

         cout << setw( 4 ) << u << ( x % 10 == 0 ? "\n" : "" );

         empty = false;*// set is not empty*

         x++;

      }*// end if*

   }*// end for*

   if ( empty )

      cout << setw( 4 ) << "---";*// display an empty set*

   cout << setw( 4 ) << "}" << '\n';

}*// end function printSet*

*// returns the union of two sets*

IntegerSet IntegerSet::unionOfSets( const IntegerSet &r )

{

   IntegerSet temp;

*// if element is in either set, add to temporary set*

   for ( int n = 0; n < 101; n++ )

      if ( set[ n ] == 1 || r.set[ n ] == 1 )

         temp.set[ n ] = 1;

   return temp;

}*// end function unionOfSets*

IntegerSet IntegerSet::intersectionOfSets( const IntegerSet &r)

{

   IntegerSet temp;

*// if element is in both set, add to temporary set*

   for ( int n = 0; n < 101; n++ )

      if ( set[ n ] == 1 && r.set[ n ] == 1 )

         temp.set[ n ] = 1;

   return temp;

}

*// insert a new integer into this set*

void IntegerSet::insertElement( int k )

{

   if ( validEntry( k ) )

      set[ k ] = 1;

   else

      cerr << "Invalid insert attempted!\n";

}*// end function insertElement*

void IntegerSet::deleteElement(int k)

{

   if(validEntry(k))

      set[k]=0;

   else

      cerr << "Invalid delete attempted!\n";

}*// end function deleteElement*

*// determines if two sets are equal*

bool IntegerSet::isEqualTo( const IntegerSet &r ) const

{

   for ( int v = 0; v < 101; v++ )

      if ( set[ v ] != r.set[ v ] )

         return false;*// sets are not-equal*

   return true;*// sets are equal*

}*// end function isEqualTo*

*// Lab 7: SetTest.cpp*

*// Driver program for class IntegerSet.*

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

#include "IntegerSet.cpp" *// IntegerSet class definition*

int main()

{

   IntegerSet a;

   IntegerSet b;

   IntegerSet c;

   IntegerSet d;

   cout << "Enter set A:\n";

   a.inputSet();

   cout << "\nEnter set B:\n";

   b.inputSet();

   c=a.unionOfSets(b);

   d=a.intersectionOfSets(b);

   cout << "\nUnion of A and B is:\n";

   c.printSet();

   cout << "Intersection of A and B is:\n";

   d.printSet();

   if ( a.isEqualTo( b ) )

      cout << "Set A is equal to set B\n";

   else

      cout << "Set A is not equal to set B\n";

   cout << "\nInserting 77 into set A...\n";

   a.insertElement( 77 );

   cout << "Set A is now:\n";

   a.printSet();

   cout << "\nDeleting 77 from set A...\n";

   a.deleteElement( 77 );

   cout << "Set A is now:\n";

   a.printSet();

   const int arraySize = 10;

   int intArray[ arraySize ] = { 25, 67, 2, 9, 99, 105, 45, -5, 100, 1 };

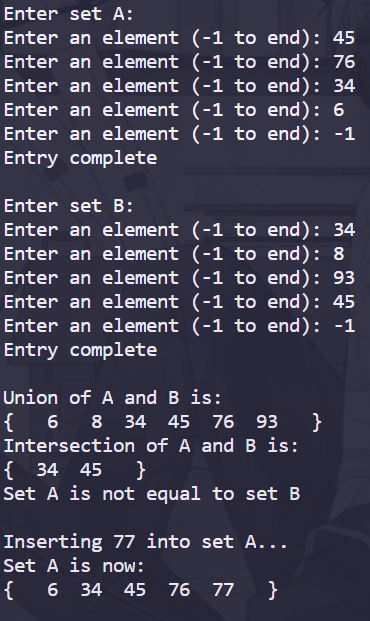
   IntegerSet e( intArray, arraySize );

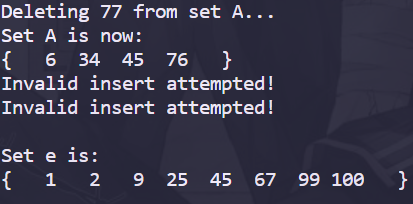
   cout << "\nSet e is:\n";

   e.printSet();

   cout << endl;

}*// end main*

****

****

**V Follow-Up Questions and Activities**

1. Why might it be advantageous for the set array to be allocated dynamically using new [], if the IntegerSet class were to be used for more general sets?

如果我们直接用静态数组定义的话会浪费很大的空间，因为有一部分空间我们是不需要用的，而如果我们当用的时候再new的会节省很大的空间，毕竟是动态分配的，根据所需要的进行分配，空间利用率高。