**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**

**int debit( int );//take an amount to the 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**

**// return the account balance**

**int Account::debit(int moneyget)//take amount to blance**

**{**

**if(balance<moneyget)**

**{**

**cout << "Debit amount exceeds account balance.\n" << endl;**

**//return balance;**

**}**

**if(balance>=moneyget)**

**{**

**balance=balance-moneyget;**

**//return 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.h"**

**// 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 " << account1.debit(withdrawalAmount)**

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

**//cout << account1.debit(withdrawalAmount) << endl;**

**// 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";**

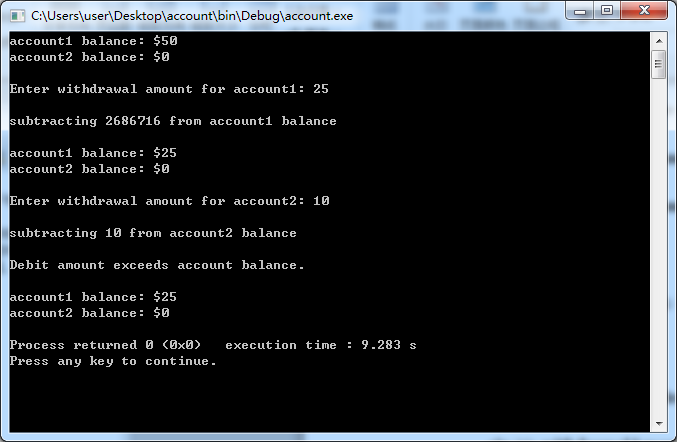
**account2.debit(withdrawalAmount) ;**

**// 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**

**void setInstructorName( string );// function to set the instructor name**

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

**string getInstructorName();//function to retrieve the instructor name**

**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**

**void GradeBook::setInstructorName( string instructor )//function to set the instructor name**

**{**

**instructorName = instructor;**

**}**

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

**{**

**return courseName;**

**} // end function getCourseName**

**string GradeBook::getInstructorName()// function to retrieve the instructor name**

**{**

**return instructorName;**

**}**

**// 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.h"**

**// 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**

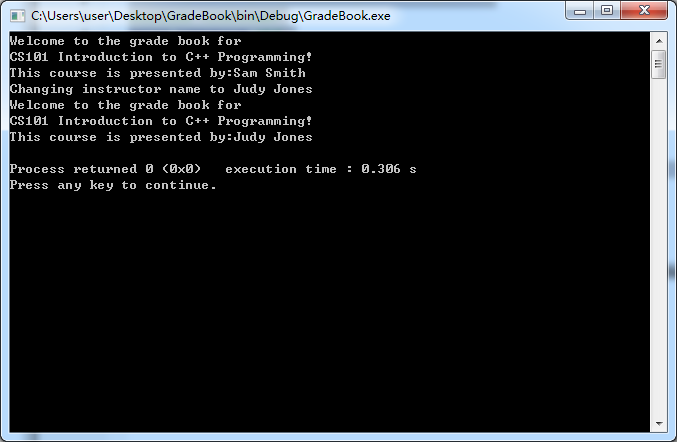
**gradeBook.displayMessage();**

**gradeBook.setInstructorName("Judy Jones");**

**cout << "Changing instructor name to " <<gradeBook.getInstructorName() << endl;**

**gradeBook.displayMessage();**

**} // 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:**

**Employee(string,string,int);/\* Declare a constructor that has one parameter for each data member \*/**

**void setemployeename( string );/\* Declare a set method for the employee's first name \*/**

**string getemployeename();/\* Declare a get method for the employee's first name \*/**

**void setemoloyeesurname( string );/\* Declare a set method for the employee's last name \*/**

**string getemployeesurname();/\* Declare a get method for the employee's last name \*/**

**void setemployeesalary( int );/\* Declare a set method for the employee's monthly salary \*/**

**int getemployeesalary();/\* Declare a get method for the employee's monthly salary \*/**

**private:**

**string employeename;/\* Declare a string data member for the employee's first name \*/**

**string employeesurname;/\* Declare a string data member for the employee's last name \*/**

**int employeesalary;/\* Declare an int data member for the employee's monthly salary \*/**

**}; // end class Employee**

**// Lab 3: Employee.cpp**

**// Employee class member-function definitions.**

**#include <iostream>**

**using namespace std;**

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

**Employee::Employee(string employee1,string employee2,int money)**

**{**

**setemployeename(employee1);**

**setemoloyeesurname(employee2);**

**setemployeesalary(money);**

**}**

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

**member.**

**void Employee::setemployeename(string name)**

**{**

**employeename=name;**

**}**

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

**string Employee::getemployeename()**

**{**

**return employeename;**

**}**

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

**void Employee::setemoloyeesurname(string surname)**

**{**

**employeesurname=surname;**

**}**

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

**string Employee::getemployeesurname()**

**{**

**return employeesurname;**

**}**

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

**void Employee::setemployeesalary(int salary)**

**{**

**if(salary<=0)**

**{**

**salary==0;**

**employeesalary=salary;**

**}**

**if(salary>0)**

**{**

**employeesalary=salary;**

**}**

**}**

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

**int Employee::getemployeesalary()**

**{**

**return employeesalary;**

**}**

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

**// Lab 3: EmployeeTest.cpp**

**// Create and manipulate two Employee objects.**

**#include <iostream>**

**using namespace std;**

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

**// function main begins program execution**

**int main()**

**{**

**Employee Employee1("a","b", 0),Employee2("c","d", 0);**

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

**Employee1.setemployeename("Bob");**

**Employee1.setemoloyeesurname(" Jones;");**

**Employee1.setemployeesalary( 34500);**

**Employee2.setemployeename("Susan");**

**Employee2.setemoloyeesurname(" Baker;");**

**Employee2.setemployeesalary( 37800);**

**cout << "Employee 1:" << Employee1.getemployeename() << Employee1.getemployeesurname() << "Yearly Salary:" << Employee1.getemployeesalary()<<endl;**

**cout << "Employee 2:" << Employee2.getemployeename() << Employee2.getemployeesurname() << "Yearly Salary:" << Employee2.getemployeesalary()<<endl;**

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

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

**Employee1.setemployeesalary( 34500+34500\*0.1);**

**Employee2.setemployeesalary( 37800+37800\*0.1);**

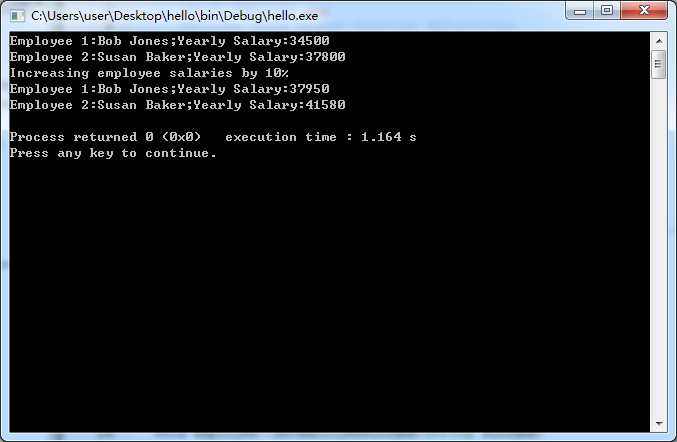
**/\* Give each Employee a 10% raise. \*/**

**cout << "Employee 1:" << Employee1.getemployeename() << Employee1.getemployeesurname() << "Yearly Salary:" << Employee1.getemployeesalary()<<endl;**

**cout << "Employee 2:" << Employee2.getemployeename() << Employee2.getemployeesurname() << "Yearly Salary:" << Employee2.getemployeesalary()<<endl;**

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

**} // 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**

**{**

**public:**

**Complex(double = 0,double = 0);//定义一个类，并初始化为0**

**void setComplexNumber(double,double);//定义一个set函数来设置数据成员的值**

**void printComplex();//打印**

**Complex add(const Complex &);//加法（按引用传递）**

**Complex subtract(const Complex &);//减法（按引用传递）**

**private:**

**double realPart;//实部**

**double imaginaryPart;//虚部**

**};**

**#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 );//初始化数据成员**

**} // end Complex constructor**

**Complex Complex::add( const Complex &right )**

**{**

**realPart+=right.realPart;//实部相加**

**imaginaryPart+=right.imaginaryPart;//虚部相加**

**return \*this;//返回对Complex对象的引用，返回类型是Complex &**

**} // end function add**

**Complex Complex::subtract( const Complex &right )**

**{**

**realPart-=right.realPart;//实部相减**

**imaginaryPart-=right.imaginaryPart;//虚部相减**

**return \*this;//返回对Complex对象的引用，返回类型是Complex &**

**} // end function subtract**

**void Complex::printComplex()**

**{**

**cout << '(' << realPart << ", " << imaginaryPart << ')';//打印结果**

**} // end function printComplex**

**void Complex::setComplexNumber( double rp, double ip )//修改数据成员的值**

**{**

**realPart = rp;**

**imaginaryPart = ip;**

**} // end function setComplexNumber**

**// Lab 4: ComplexTest.cpp**

**#include <iostream>**

**using namespace std;**

**#include "Complex.h"**

**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**

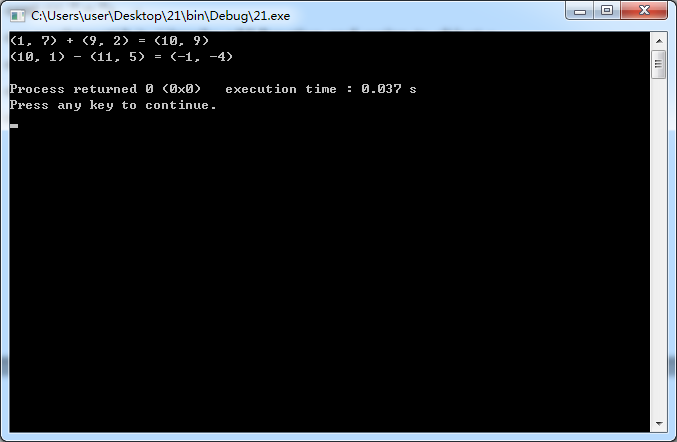
**cout << " = ";**

**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?
2. 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.
3. Declare a Complex number, as follows, without passing any arguments to the constructor. What happens?Does the default constructor get called?

Complex a;

* 1. the specified object is immutable

**2）it can be passed by value. If it is passed by value, it will increase the cost of the class.**

**unsigned int add(int);**

**unsigned int subtract(int);**

**3）if no parameters are passed to the constructor, the complex number is initialized to (0,0). The default constructor is called.**

**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**

**// Lab 5: Date.h**

**#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**

**Date Nextday();//日期增加一天**

**~Date();//析构函数**

**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**

**Date Date::Nextday()**

**{**

**++day;**

**if(day>monthDays())//如果天数超过界限，月份加一**

**{**

**day=1;**

**month++;**

**}**

**if(month>12)//如果月份大于12，年加一**

**{**

**month=1;**

**year++;**

**}**

**return \*this;**

**}**

**Date::~Date()**

**{**

**cout << "Date object destructor for date" ;**

**cout << endl;**

**}//析构函数**

**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.h" // 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 )**

**{**

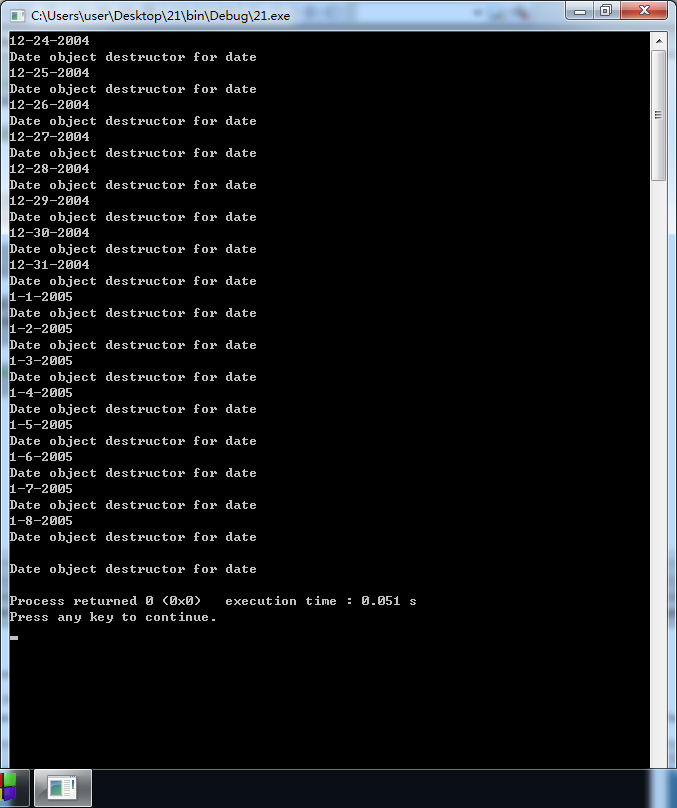
**d.print(); // invokes function print**

**d.Nextday();//日期增加加一**

**} // 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?
2. What happens when a member function that takes no arguments is called without the parentheses (i.e.,dateObject.nextDay)?
3. Write a destructor for the Date class. The destructor should print text indicating that the destructor for the Date class was called successfully.
4. 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?
5. constructors can be overloaded, so there can be multiple.
6. nothing will happen because the member function itself has no parameters
7. Date::~Date( )

{

cout<< “Date class called successfully”<<endl;

}

4 ) The program will report an error because the data member cannot be modified directly. This value cannot be changed.

**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;//两数相加**

**double subtract( double, double ) const;//两数相减**

**double multiply( double, double ) const;//两数相乘**

**double divide( double, double ) const;//两数相除**

**}; // end class SimpleCalculator**

**// Lab Exercise 6: SimpleCalculator.cpp**

**#include "SimpleCalculator.h"**

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

**{**

**return a + b;//两数相加**

**}**

**// function subtract definition**

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

**{**

**return a - b;//两数相减**

**} // end function subtract**

**// function multiply definition**

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

**{**

**return a \* b;//两数相乘**

**} // end function multiply**

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

**{**

**return a \* 1.0 / b;//两数相除**

**}**

**// Lab Exercise 6: CalcTest.cpp**

**#include <iostream>**

**using namespace std;**

**#include "SimpleCalculator.h"**

**int main()**

**{**

**SimpleCalculator sc;//定义一个类的对象**

**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";**

**double addition = sc.add( a, b);//调用加法**

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

**double subtraction = sc.subtract( a, b );//调用减法**

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

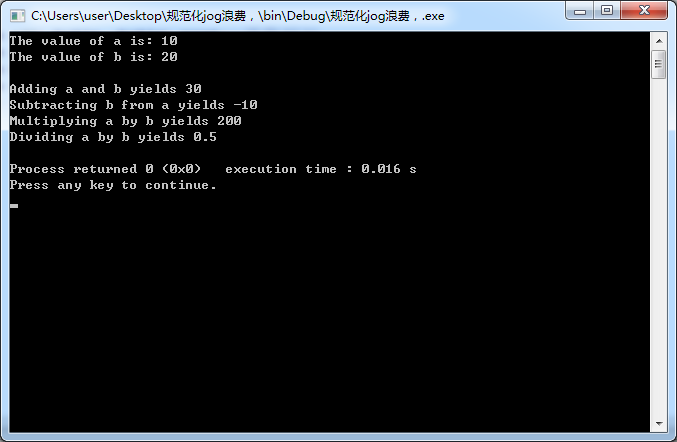
**double multiplication = sc.multiply( a, b );//调用乘法**

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

**double division = sc.divide( a, b);//调用除法**

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

**}**



**V Follow-Up Questions and Activities**

1. Why doesn’t the SimpleCalculator class have a constructor?
2. Why are no private data members needed for class SimpleCalculator?
3. 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.
4. 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:



1. **Because it has a default constructor, the compiler adds it automatically.**
2. **Because the function of this class is to perform operations, it's better to define two parameters directly when defining member functions. No private data members are needed.**
3. **class SimpleCalculator**

**{**

**public:**

**SimpleCalcutor(double=0);**

**double add( double, double) const;//两数相加**

**double subtract( double, double ) const;//两数相减**

**double multiply( double, double ) const;//两数相乘**

**double divide( double, double ) const;//两数相除**

**double getAnswer( );**

**private:**

**double answer;**

**}; // end class SimpleCalculator**

**#include "SimpleCalculator.h"**

**SimpleCalcutor:: SimpleCalcutor (double ans)**

**{**

**answer=ans;**

**}**

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

**{**

**answer= a + b;**

**return answer;//两数相加**

**}// function subtract definition**

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

**{**

**answer=a-b;**

**return answer;//两数相减**

**} // end function subtract**

**// function multiply definition**

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

**{**

**answer=a\*b;**

**return answer;//两数相乘**

**} // end function multiply**

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

**{**

**answer= a \* 1.0 / b**

**return answer;//两数相除**

**}**

**double SimpleCalcutor::getAnswer( )**

**{**

**return answer;**

**}**

1. **class SimpleCalculator**

**{**

**public:**

**SimpleCalcutor();**

**SimpleCalcutor(double,double);**

**void input(double,double);**

**void printValues( );**

**double add() const;//两数相加**

**double subtract() const;//两数相减**

**double multiply() const;//两数相乘**

**double divide() const;//两数相除**

**private:**

**double a;**

**double b;**

**}**

**#include "SimpleCalculator.h"**

**SimpleCalcutor:: SimpleCalcutor (double q, double p)**

**{**

**input(p,q);**

**}**

**SimpleCalcutor:: SimpleCalcutor ()**

**{**

**a=0;**

**b=0;**

**}**

**void SimpleCalculator::input(double x, double y)**

**{**

**a=x;**

**b=y;**

**}**

**void SimpleCalculator::printValues( )**

**{**

**cout<<a<<b<<endl;**

**}**

**double SimpleCalculator::add() const**

**{**

**return a+b;//两数相加**

**}// function subtract definition**

**double SimpleCalculator::subtract() const**

**{**

**return a-b;//两数相减**

**} // end function subtract**

**// function multiply definition**

**double SimpleCalculator::multiply() const**

**{**

**return a\*b;//两数相乘**

**} // end function multiply**

**double SimpleCalculator::divide() const**

**{**

**return a \* 1.0 / b;//两数相除**

**}**

**\*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**

**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?