객체지향프로그래밍 11

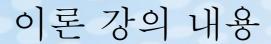
Exercise for chapter 3 (week 2)

Chapter 3: Introduction to Classes and Objects

Exercise for:

- 1. Constructors
- 2. Separating Interface from Implementation
- 3. Validating Data with **set** Functions







- ✓ Initializing Objects with Constructors
- ✓ Separating .h and .cpp Files
- Separating Interface from Implementation
- ✓ Validating Data with set Functions



- 객체가 만들어질 때 객체의 데이터를 초기화 하기 위해 사용되는 함수
 - ✓ 객체가 생성될 때 암묵적으로 (implicitly) 호출
 - ✓ 반드시 클래스와 같은 이름으로 정의 되어야 한다.
 - ✓ 값을 반환하지 않음
 - → 반환형 없음 (void 형도 아님)

- 기본 생성자 (default constructor)는 매개변수를 가지지 않는다.
 - ✓ 클래스가 생성자를 프로그래머가 선언하지 않았다면, 컴파일러가 자동으로 기본 생성자를 제공
 - ➡ 오직 객체 클래스의 데이터 멤버의 생성자만 호출하는 역할

Ex3-7: Constructor

27

```
1 // Fig. 3.7: fig03_07.cpp
2 // Instantiating multiple objects of the GradeBook class and using
  // the GradeBook constructor to specify the course name
  // when each GradeBook object is created.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
7 using std::endl;
9 #include <string> // program uses C++ standard string class
10 using std::string;
                                                   Constructor has same name as
11
                                                   class and no return type
12 // GradeBook class definition
13 class GradeBook
14 {
15 public:
     // constructor initializes coursekame with string supplied as argument
     GradeBook( string name ) 4
17
18
         setCourseName( name ); // call set function to initialize courseName
19
     } // end GradeBook constructor
20
21
22
     // function to set the course name
      void setCourseName( string name )
                                                            Initialize data member
24
25
         courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
26
      } // end function setCourseName
```

Ex3-7: Constructor (cont.)

```
28
      // function to get the course name
      string getCourseName()
30
31
         return courseName; // return object's courseName
32
      } // end function getCourseName
33
34
      // display a welcome message to the GradeBook user
35
      void displayMessage()
36
         // call getCourseName to get the courseName
37
         cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName()</pre>
39
            << "!" << endl;
      } // end function displayMessage
41 private:
      string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook
43 }; // end class GradeBook
44
```

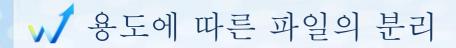
GradeBook

```
courseName : String
«constructor» + GradeBook( name : String )
+ setCourseName( name : String )
+ getCourseName( ) : String
+ displayMessage( )
```

Ex3-7: Constructor (cont.)

gradeBook2 created for course: CS102 Data Structures in C++

```
45 // function main begins program execution
46 int main()
47 {
      // create two GradeBook objects
48
      GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming" );
49
      GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 Data Structures in C++" );
50
51
      // display initial value of courseName for each GradeBook
52
      cout << "gradeBook1 created for course: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName()</pre>
53
         << "\ngradeBook2 created for course: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName()</pre>
54
         << end1;
                                                       Creating objects implicitly calls the constructor
      return 0; // indicate successful termination
57 } // end main
gradeBook1 created for course: CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming
```



- .cpp 는 소스 코드 파일로 알려져 있다.
- 헤더 파일 (header files)
 - ✓ 클래스 선언부가 위치하며, 소스 파일과 보통 분리됨
 - 클래스가 어디에서 사용되더라도 컴파일러가 클래스를 인식할 수 있도록 해준다.
 - ✓ 일반적으로 .h 확장자를 가진다.
- 드라이버 파일 (driver files)
 - ✓ 작성한 클래스나 함수를 운용하기 위해 사용되는 프로그램
 - ✓ 실행 될 수 있게 하기 위해 하나의 main 함수를 포함

Ex3-8: 헤더파일이 소스파일을 포함한 (바람직하지 않은) 예제

```
1 // Fig. 3.9: GradeBook.h
  // GradeBook class definition in a separate file from main.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
                            Class definition is in a header file
  using std::endl;
  #include <string> // class GradeBook uses C++ standard string class
  using std::string;
10 // GradeBook class definition
11 class GradeBook
12 {
13 public:
      // constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as argument
     GradeBook( string name )
15
16
         setCourseName( name ); // call set function to initialize courseName
17
      } // end GradeBook constructor
18
19
     // function to set the course name
20
21
     void setCourseName( string name )
22
         courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
23
24
      } // end function setCourseName
25
```

Ex3-8: 헤더파일이 소스파일을 포함한 (바람직하지 않은) 예제(cont.)

```
26
      // function to get the course name
      string getCourseName()
27
28
         return courseName; // return object's courseName
29
      } // end function getCourseName
30
31
     // display a welcome message to the GradeBook user
32
     void displayMessage()
33
34
        // call getCourseName to get the courseName
35
         cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName()
36
            << "!" << endl;
37
      } // end function displayMessage
38
39 private:
      string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook
41 }; // end class GradeBook
```

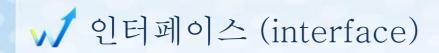
헤더 파일과 소스 파일을 분리하는 것이 바람직함

Ex3-8: 헤더파일이 소스파일을 포함한 (바람직하지 않은) 예제(cont.)

```
1 // Fig. 3.10: fig03_10.cpp
  // Including class GradeBook from file GradeBook.h for use in main.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
  #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
  // function main begins program execution
10 int main()
                                              Including the header file causes the
11 {
                                              class definition to be copied into the file
     // create two GradeBook objects
12
     GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming" );
13
     GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 Data Structures in C++" );
14
15
     // display initial value of courseName for each GradeBook
16
     cout << "gradeBook1 created for course: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName()</pre>
17
         << "\ngradeBook2 created for course: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName()</pre>
18
19
         << end1:
      return 0; // indicate successful termination
21 } // end main
gradeBook1 created for course: CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming
gradeBook2 created for course: CS102 Data Structures in C++
```

₩ #include 전처리기 지시자

- ቃ 헤더 파일을 포함(include)하기 위해 사용됨
 - ✓ C++ 전처리기는 이 지시자를 헤더파일로 바꿔치기함
- ☞ 사용자가 생성한 헤더파일을 포함할 때는 " "를 이용
 - ✓ পা: #include "myclass.h"
- C++ 표준 라이브러리를 포함할 때는 < >를 이용
 - ✓ পা: #inc <iostream>



- 사용자가 어떤 (which) 서비스를 사용할 수 있으며, 어떻게 (how) 그 서비스를 요청하는지 정의된 약속
 - ✓ 그러나 클래스가 어떻게 (how) 서비스를 수행하는지에 관한 정보는 없음
 - ✓ 멤버 함수 이름, 반환형과 매개 변수형 만으로 정의됨
 - ➡ 함수 원형 (function prototype)
- 클래스의 인터페이스는 클래스의 멤버 함수로 정의된다.



₩ 구현(implementation)과 인터페이스의 분리

- 별도의 소스코드 파일에서 클래스 멤버함수를 구현한다.
 - ✓ 클래스의 소스코드 파일
 - Binary scope resolution operator (::)를 이용하여 클래스 이름과 멤버 함수의 정의를 연결
 - 예: void GradeBook::displayMessage()
 - ✓ 구체적인 구현 내용은 숨겨진다.
 - 클라이언트 코드는 구현 정보를 필요로 하지 않고, 입출력만 필요로 함
- 클래스의 헤더 파일
 - ✓ 멤버 함수의 원형은 클래스의
 인터페이스를 기술함

Ex3-9: 헤더와 소스 파일의 분리 예제 - 헤더 파일 (클래스 선언)

```
1 // Fig. 3.11: GradeBook.h
  // GradeBook class definition. This file presents GradeBook's public
  // interface without revealing the implementations of GradeBook's member
  // functions, which are defined in GradeBook.cpp.
  #include <string> // class GradeBook uses C++ standard string class
  using std::string;
  // GradeBook class definition
                                                  Interface contains data members
  class GradeBook
                                                  and member function prototypes
10 {
11 public:
     GradeBook( string ); // constructor that initializes courseName
12
13
     void setCourseName( string ); // function that sets the course name
     string getCourseName(); // function that gets the course name
14
     void displayMessage(); // function that displays a welcome message
15
16 private:
     string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook
18 }; // end class GradeBook
```

Ex3-9: 헤더와 소스 파일의 분리 예제 - 소스 파일 (멤버함수 구현)

```
1 // Fig. 3.12: GradeBook.cpp
  // GradeBook member-function definitions. This file contains
   // implementations of the member functions prototyped in GradeBook.h.
  #include <iostream>
                                                      GradeBook implementation is
  using std::cout;
                                                      placed in a separate source-code file
  using std::endl;
  #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
                                                                     Include the header file to access
10 // constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as arg
                                                                     the class name GradeBook
11 GradeBook::GradeBook( string name )
12 {
      setCourseName( name ); // call set function to initialize courseName
14 } // end GradeBook constructor
                                                           Binary scope resolution operator
15
                                                           ties a function to its class
16 // function to set the course name
17 void GradeBook::setCourseName( string name )
18 {
      courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
20 } // end function setCourseName
21
```

Ex3-9: 헤더와 소스 파일의 분리 예제 - 소스 파일 (멤버함수 구현)

```
22 // function to get the course name
23 string GradeBook::getCourseName()
24 {
25
      return courseName; // return object's courseName
26 } // end function getCourseName
27
28 // display a welcome message to the GradeBook user
29 void GradeBook::displayMessage()
30 {
     // call getCourseName to get the courseName
31
     cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName()</pre>
33
         << "!" << endl;
34 } // end function displayMessage
```

Ex3-9: 헤더와 소스 파일의 분리 예제 - 드라이버 파일

```
1 // Fig. 3.13: fig03_13.cpp
  // GradeBook class demonstration after separating
  // its interface from its implementation.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
  #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
10 // function main begins program execution
11 int main()
12 {
      // create two GradeBook objects
13
14
      GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming" );
      GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 Data Structures in C++" );
15
16
      // display initial value of courseName for each GradeBook
17
      cout << "gradeBook1 created for course: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName()</pre>
18
         << "\ngradeBook2 created for course: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName()</pre>
19
         << end1;
20
      return 0; // indicate successful termination
22 } // end main
gradeBook1 created for course: CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming
gradeBook2 created for course: CS102 Data Structures in C++
```



₩ private 멤버에 대한 set 함수의 용도

- set 함수는 데이터를 검증(validation) 할 수 있다.
 - ✓ 유효성 검사(validity checking)로 알려져 있다.
 - ✓ 객체를 안정적인 상태로 유지
 - 데이터 멤버는 유효한 값만을 가짐
 - ✓ 유효하지 않은 값으로 설정할 경우, 오류에 해당되는 코드를 리턴할 수 있음

참고- string 멤버 함수

- ✓ length 는 string 내부의 문자 개수를 반환한다.
- ✓ substr 는 주어진 string 에서 일부를 반환한다.

```
1 // Fig. 3.15: GradeBook.h
  // GradeBook class definition presents the public interface of
  // the class. Member-function definitions appear in GradeBook.cpp.
  #include <string> // program uses C++ standard string class
  using std::string;
  // GradeBook class definition
  class GradeBook
10 public:
     GradeBook( string ); // constructor that initializes a GradeBook object
     void setCourseName( string ); // function that sets the course name
12
     string getCourseName(); // function that gets the course name
13
14
     void displayMessage(); // function that displays a welcome message
15 private:
      string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook
17 }; // end class GradeBook
```

```
1 // Fig. 3.16: GradeBook.cpp
  // Implementations of the GradeBook member-function definitions.
  // The setCourseName function performs validation.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
  #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
10 // constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as argument
11 GradeBook::GradeBook( string name )
                                                                  Constructor calls set function
12 {
                                                                  to perform validity checking
      setCourseName( name ); // validate and store courseName
13
14 } // end GradeBook constructor
15
16 // function that sets the course name;
                                                                  set functions perform validity
17 // ensures that the course name has at most 25 characters
                                                                  checking to keep courseName
18 void GradeBook::setCourseName( string name
                                                                  in a consistent state
19 {
      if ( name.length() <= 25 ) // if name has 25 or fewer characters
20
         courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
21
22
```

```
if ( name.length() > 25 ) // if name has more than 25 characters
23
24
         // set courseName to first 25 characters of parameter name
25
         courseName = name.substr(0, 25); // start at 0, length of 25
26
27
         cout << "Name \"" << name << "\" exceeds maximum length (25).\n"</pre>
28
            << "Limiting courseName to first 25 characters.\n" << endl;</pre>
      } // end if
30
31 } // end function setCourseName
32
33 // function to get the course name
34 string GradeBook::getCourseName()
35 {
      return courseName; // return object's courseName
37 } // end function getCourseName
38
39 // display a welcome message to the GradeBook user
40 void GradeBook::displayMessage()
41 {
     // call getCourseName to get the courseName
42
      cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName()
43
         << "!" << endl;
44
45 } // end function displayMessage
```

```
1 // Fig. 3.17: fig03_17.cpp
  // Create and manipulate a GradeBook object; illustrate validation.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
  #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
                                                            Constructor will call set function
  // function main begins program execution
                                                            to perform validity checking
10 int main()
11 {
     // create two GradeBook objects;
12
     // initial course name of gradeBook1 is too long
13
      GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to Programming in C++" );
14
15
      GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 C++ Data Structures" );
16
```

```
// display each GradeBook's courseName
17
      cout << "gradeBook1's initial course name is: "</pre>
18
         << gradeBook1.getCourseName()
19
         << "\ngradeBook2's initial course name is: "</pre>
20
         << gradeBook2.getCourseName() << end1;</pre>
21
22
      // modify myGradeBook's courseName (with a valid-length string)
23
      gradeBook1.setCourseName( "CS101 C++ Programming" );
24
25
      // display each GradeBook's courseName
26
      cout << "\ngradeBook1's course name is: "</pre>
27
28
         << gradeBook1.getCourseName()</pre>
                                                     Call set function to perform validity checking
         << "\ngradeBook2's course name is: "</pre>
30
         << gradeBook2.getCourseName() << endl;
31
      return 0; // indicate successful termination
32 } // end main
Name "CS101 Introduction to Programming in C++" exceeds maximum length (25).
Limiting courseName to first 25 characters.
gradeBook1's initial course name is: CS101 Introduction to Pro
gradeBook2's initial course name is: CS102 C++ Data Structures
gradeBook1's course name is: CS101 C++ Programming
gradeBook2's course name is: CS102 C++ Data Structures
```

Ex3-11: Employee class

3.14 (*Employee Class*) Create a class called Employee that includes three pieces of infor mation as data members - a first name (type string), a last name (type string) and a mont hly salary (type int). Your class should have a constructor that initializes the three data me mbers. Provide a *set* and a *get* function for each member. If the monthly salary is not positiv e, set it to 0. Write a test program that demonstrates Employee's capabilities. Create two E mployee objects and display each object's *yearly* salary. give each Employee a **10 percent** raise and display each Employee's yearly salary again.

Employee

firstName : stringlastName : string

- monthlySalary: int

<<constructor>>+ Employee(f:string, l:string, s:int)

+ setFirstName(f : string)

+ getFirstName () f : string

+ setLastName(1 : string)

+ getLastName () 1 : string

+ setMonthlySalary(s : int)

+ getMonthlySalary () s : int

Employees' yearly salaries:

Lisa Roberts: \$54000 Mark Stein: \$48000

Employees' yearly salaries after 10% raise:

Lisa Roberts: \$59400 Mark Stein: \$52800

Separating Interface

Ex3-12: date class

3.15 (*Date Class*) Create a class called Date that includes three pieces of information as d ata members - a month (type int), a day (type int) and a year (type int). Your class should have a **constructor** with three parameters that uses the parameters to initialize the three dat a members. For the purpose of this exercise, assume that the values provided for the year and day are correct, but ensure that the month value is in the range 1–12; if it is not, set the m onth to 1. Provide a *set* and a *get* function for each data member. Provide a member function **displayDate** that displays the month, day and year separated by forward slashes (/). Writ e a test program that demonstrates class Date 's capabilities.

- month: int - day: int - year: int </constructor>> + Date(m:int, d:int, y:int) + setMonth(m: int) + getMonth() m: int + setDay(d: int) + getDay() d: int + setYear(y: int) + getYeat() y: int + displayDate() m: int, d:int, y:int

Month: 5
Day: 6
Year: 1981
Original date: 5/6/1981
New date: 1/1/2005

HW #2 : Classes and Objects (2)

• 예제 3-11과 3-12를 인터페이스 분리하여 완성하시오.

• Deadline: 2021-03-24(Wed) 23:59