



Objective:

- Resolving Issues related to pointer as data member.
- Focusing on Object's Initialization and resource Allocation/de-allocation issues and issues related to object manipulation.
- And a bit of logic as always to keep your brains working ☺

Challenge: Grocery List

In today's lab, we are going to implement application related to grocery list management, using which, user should be able to store item name, price and count of items. It will help the user to use this list during grocery in a store where user will dynamically check/uncheck items in the grocery list, items, finally selected to be bought will go in purchased list.

Have a look at the following class named GroceryList which will be responsible for maintaining both grocery and purchased list.

Detailed sample run and purpose of each member will help you understand the functionality of overall application.

GroceryList data members:

```
int itemListCapacity;
//It represents the number of items that can be stored in grocery list.

char * * itemList;
//It will point to array of pointers of size itemListCapacity whose each location will point to a
char array that represent the item name.

double * unitPrice;
//It will point to array of double of size itemListCapacity. unitPrice[i] represent the unit price
of item at itemList[i].

int * itemCount;
//It will point to array of int of size itemListCapacity. itemCount[i] represent the count of
items of item at itemList[i].

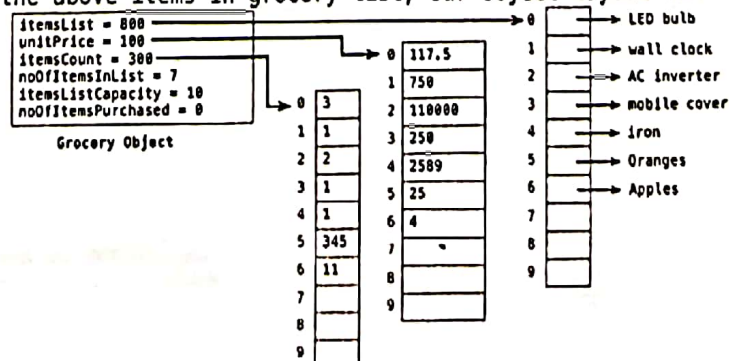
int noOfItemsInList;
//It represents the number of items currently stored in the grocery list.

int noOfItemsPurchased;
//It represents the number of items finally selected to be purchased and put in the shopping cart.
There is no separate array which will maintain the items purchased rather same arrays itemList,
unitPrice, itemCount will be used to store this information. How? read the explanation below:
```

Let's assume that following is our grocery list which we need to add to GroceryList class. So, using a function of GroceryList, we shall add these items in the grocery list.

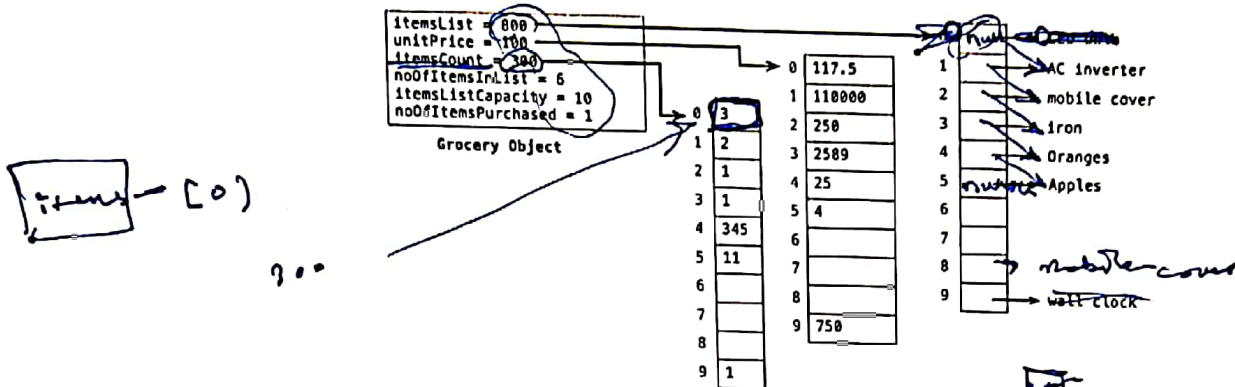
#	Name	Price	Count	Total
1	LED bulb.....	117.5	3	352.5
2	wall clock.....	750	1	750
3	AC inverter.....	110000	2	220000
4	mobile cover.....	250	1	250
5	iron.....	2589	1	2589
6	Oranges.....	25	345	8625
7	Apples.....	4	11	44

After adding the above items in grocery list, our object layout will be as follows:

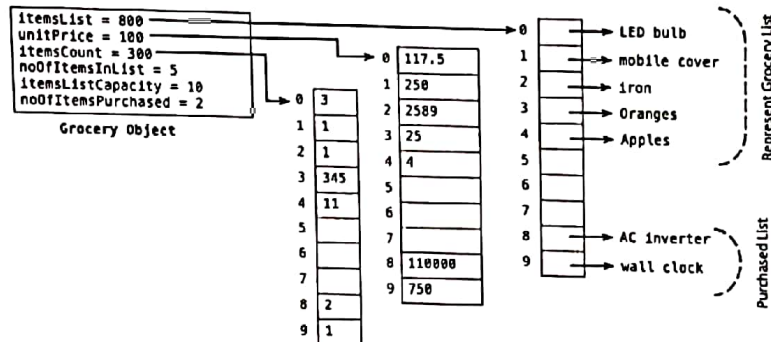




So, when user decides to purchase item number 2 (for user, item number 2 means item at index 1 in the array i.e., wall clock). Related function will be called for the said purpose which will move case, resultant object layout will be as follows:



Let's assume, user again select item number 2 to be purchased, keep in mind that in the resultant/updated list/object-layout, the item number 2 is now AC inverter stored at index 1 in the itemsList. The resultant layout will be:



Do observe the change in noOfItemsInList, and noOfItemsPurchased.

I hope you now understand the concept of purchased list and grocery list and its management in GroceryList class.

Here is the detail of complete GroceryList class.

```
class GroceryList
{
    char ** itemsList;
    double * unitPrice;
    int * itemsCount;

    int noOfItemsInList;
    int itemsListCapacity;

    int noOfItemsPurchased;

    bool isEmpty(); //return true if grocery list is full otherwise false.
    bool isFull(); //return true if grocery list is empty otherwise false.

    void resize(int newSize);
    //resizes the grocery list when gets full. It is recommended to make the new capacity
    double. See the sample run for detail understanding.

public:
    //constructor implementation is already given. No change is allowed in it. The default
    capacity of grocery list is 10 as seen in the code below.
    GroceryList (int cap = 10)
    {
```

memory deallocation
size full in purchase
delegate deallocation



```

if (cap<=0)
    cap = 10;
itemsListCapacity = cap;
noOfItemsInList = 0;
itemsList = new char * [itemsListCapacity];
unitPrice = new double [itemsListCapacity];
itemsCount = new int [itemsListCapacity];

noOfItemsPurchased = 0;
}

```

GroceryList(const GroceryList & ref); //creates deep copy of the received object

void addItem (const char * itemName, int itCount, double untPrice);

//It adds the received item and its details in grocery list.

//In order to avoid further complexity, we assume that the items received are unique on the basis of their name.

void removeItem (int itemNumber);

//It removes the item from grocery list at the given itemNumber. Reminder: for user, item number 1 means item at index 0 in array.

void purchaseItem (int itemNumber);

//It purchase the item according to given itemNumber and moves it to purchased list already elaborated in the diagrams above.

void printGroceryList();

//It prints the items in the grocery list. See sample run for details.

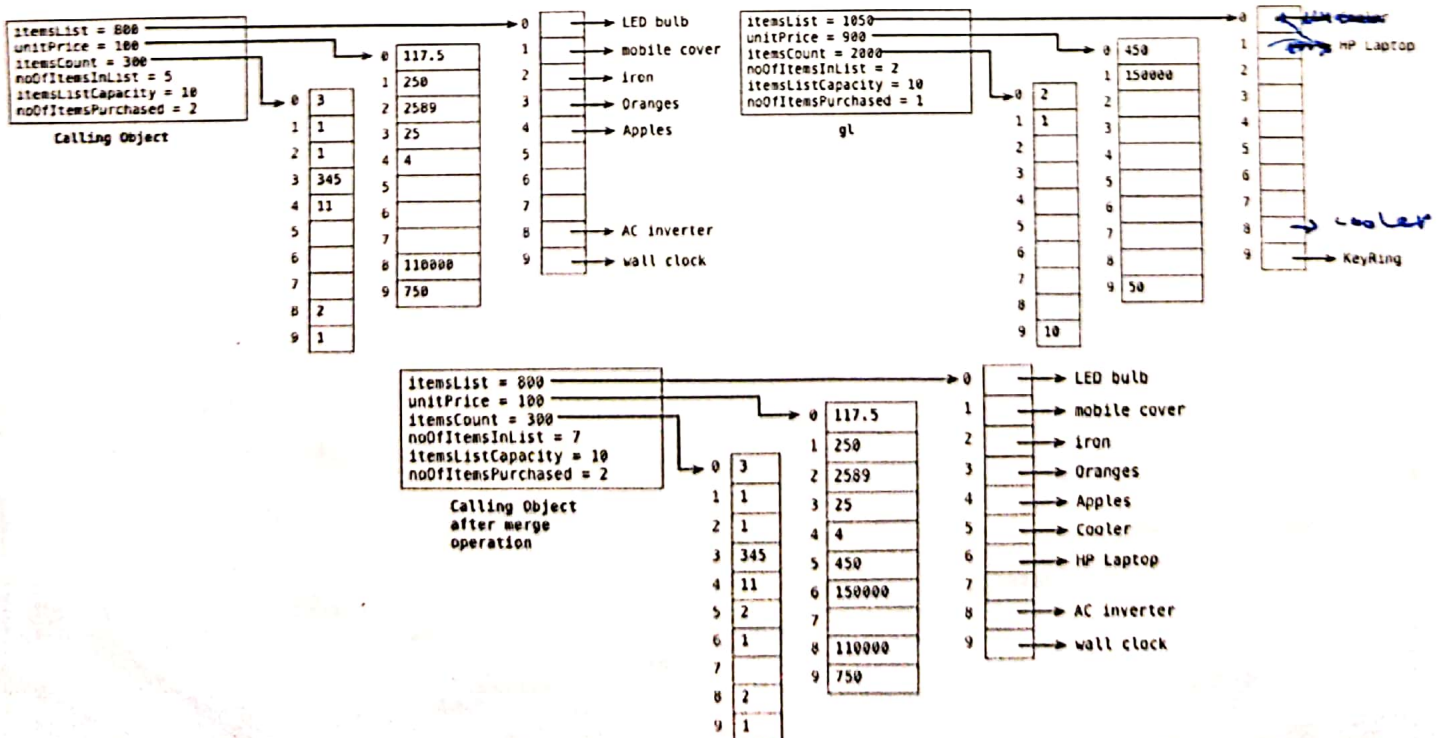
void printPurchasedList();

//It prints the items in the purchased list. See sample run for details.

void mergeLists (GroceryList gl);

//It adds/merge the grocery list items of received object in the calling object grocery list. Make sure that an item in gl, which is already present in *this object must not be added in it.

See the diagram below, which brief that gl object grocery list items are merged into calling object. Note: there shouldn't be any change in gl object after this operation. In the example given below, resizing was not needed because calling object has enough space to accommodate the grocery list items of received object. In case, if resizing needed then you need to handle that case too while merging.

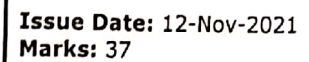


~GroceryList();
//You know what to do.



Issue Date: 12-Nov-2021
Marks: 37

[illegible][illegible]



	<pre># Name Price Count Total</pre> <pre>=====</pre> <pre>Total Amount 0.00</pre>
<pre>gList.addItem("eleventh", 1, 300); //will be resized //initial capacity of itemList was 10 as written in constructor but in addItem, it was checked that no room for further addition of item in the list so it is resized by creating new arrays of double size and copied the old data into the new arrays alongwith the new item.</pre>	
<pre>gList.printGroceryList();</pre>	<pre><<<<<<<<<<< Grocery List >>>>>>>>>>>></pre> <pre># Name Price Count Total</pre> <pre>=====</pre> <pre>1..first.....117.5 3 352.5</pre> <pre>2..second.....750 1 750</pre> <pre>3..third.....110000 2 220000</pre> <pre>4..fourth.....250 1 250</pre> <pre>5..fifth.....2589 1 2589</pre> <pre>6..sixth.....5 14 70</pre> <pre>7..seventh.....7 1 7</pre> <pre>8..eighth.....67 3 201</pre> <pre>9..ninth.....5 2 10</pre> <pre>10.tenth.....25 11 275</pre> <pre>11.eleventh.....300 1 300</pre> <pre>Total Amount 224804.50</pre>
<pre>return 0; }</pre>	

[illegible]

