Activity No. 2.1		
Hands-on Activity 2.1 Arrays, Pointers and Dynamic Memory Allocation		
Course Code: CPE010	Program: Computer Engineering	
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## 6. Output

```
Screenshot
                                                           12
13 class Student{
14 private:
                                                                      std::string studentName;
int studentAge;
                                                                    public:
                                                                      public:
Student(std::string newName ="John Doe", int newAge=18){
   studentName = move(newName);
   studentAge = newAge;
   std::cout << "Constructor Called." << std::endl;</pre>
                                                                       ~Student(){
std::cout << "Destructor Called." << std::endl;</pre>
                                                                      Student(const Student &copyStudent){
std::cout << "Copy Constructor Called" << std::endl;
studentName = copyStudent.studentName;
studentAge = copyStudent.studentAge;
                                                                    }
//Display Attributes
void printDetails(){
                                                                       std::cout << this->studentName << " " << this->studentAge << std::endl;
                                                          38 };
39 int main() {
40 Student student1("Roman", 28);
41 Student student2(student1);
42 Student student3:
                                                          42 Student student2;
43 student3 = student2;
44 return 0;
45 }
                                                        Copy Constructor Called
                                                        Constructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Observation
                                               The constructor initializes an object with the input. The deconstructor removes the object from
                                               the class. The copy constructor copies the existing object in the class.
```

Table 2-1. Initial Driver Program



Table 2-2. Modified Driver Program with Student Lists

Loop 1

```
13 - class Student{
         private:
              std::string studentName;
              int studentAge;
        public:
        Student(std::string newName ="John Doe", int newAge=18){
         studentName = move(newName);
        studentAge = newAge;
        std::cout << "Constructor Called." << std::endl;</pre>
         };
         ~Student(){
         std::cout << "Destructor Called." << std::endl;</pre>
         //Copy Constructor
         Student(const Student &copyStudent){
         std::cout << "Copy Constructor Called" << std::endl;</pre>
         studentName = copyStudent.studentName;
         studentAge = copyStudent.studentAge;
        void printDetails(){
         std::cout << this->studentName << " " << this->studentAge << std::endl;
         };
39 · int main() {
40 const size_t j = 5;
41 Student studentList[j] = {};
42 std::string namesList[j] = {"Carly", "Freddy", "Sam", "Zack", "Cody"};
43 int ageList[j] = {15, 16, 18, 19, 16};
44 for(int i = 0; i < j; i++){ //Loop A</pre>
45 Student *ptr = new Student(namesList[i], ageList[i]);
46 studentList[i] = *ptr;
```

```
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Constructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
```

Observation

The is supposed to call the object 5 times but the operation occurred 2 times which made the constructor output to be 10. The deconstructor deleted the objects in the class.

Loop 2

```
#include <iostream>
13 - class Student{
         private:
              std::string studentName;
              int studentAge;
        public:
         Student(std::string newName ="John Doe", int newAge=18){
         studentName = move(newName);
         studentAge = newAge;
         std::cout << "Constructor Called." << std::endl;</pre>
         ~Student(){
         std::cout << "Destructor Called." << std::endl;</pre>
         //Copy Constructor
         Student(const Student &copyStudent){
         std::cout << "Copy Constructor Called" << std::endl;</pre>
         studentName = copyStudent.studentName;
         studentAge = copyStudent.studentAge;
         void printDetails(){
         std::cout << this->studentName << " " << this->studentAge << std::endl;</pre>
39 int main() {
40 const size_t j = 5;
41 Student studentList[j] = {};
42 std::string namesList[j] = {"Carly", "Freddy", "Sam", "Zack", "Cody"};
    Student studentList[j] = {};
43 int ageList[j] = {15, 16, 18, 19, 16};

44  /*for(int i = 0; i < j; i++){ //Loop A

45  Student *ptr = new Student(namesList[i], ageList[i]);
48 · for(int i = 0; i < j; i++){ //Loop B
    studentList[i].printDetails();
```

```
Constructor Called.
Constructor Called.
Constructor Called.
Constructor Called.
Constructor Called.
John Doe 18
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
Destructor Called.
```

Observation

The loop 2 has the same as the loop 1 but this has a print function and repeatedly print out John Doe 18.

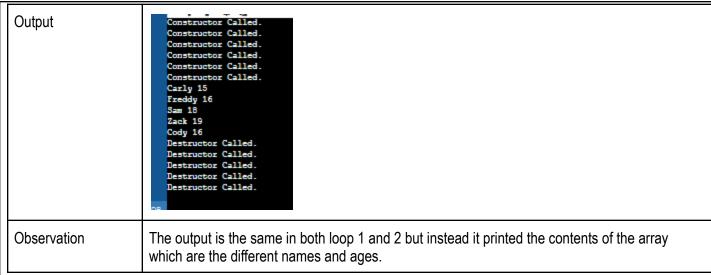


Table 2-3. Final Driver Program

## 7. Supplementary Activity

ILO C: Solve programming problems using dynamic memory allocation, arrays and pointers

Jenna's Grocery List		
Apple	PHP 10	x7
Banana	PHP 10	x8
Broccoli	PHP 60	x12
Lettuce	PHP 50	x10

Jenna wants to buy the following fruits and vegetables for her daily consumption. However, she needs to distinguish between fruit and vegetable, as well as calculate the sum of prices that she has to pay in total.

Problem 1: Create a class for the fruit and the vegetable classes. Each class must have a constructor, deconstructor, copy constructor and copy assignment operator. They must also have all relevant attributes (such as name, price and quantity) and functions (such as calculate sum) as presented in the problem description above.

Problem 2: Create an array GroceryList in the driver code that will contain all items in Jenna's Grocery List. You must then access each saved instance and display all details about the items.

Problem 3: Create a function TotalSum that will calculate the sum of all objects listed in Jenna's Grocery List.

Problem 4: Delete the Lettuce from Jenna's GroceryList list and de-allocate the memory assigned.

#include <iostream> #include <string>

using namespace std;

class Item { public:

```
Item(const string& name, double price, int quantity):
        name(name), price(price), quantity(quantity) {}
 double calculateSum() const {
        return price * quantity;
 }
 void display() const {
        cout << name << " | PHP " << price << " | x" << quantity << endl;
 }
private:
 string name;
 double price;
 int quantity;
};
int main() {
 Item* apple = new Item("Apple", 10, 7);
 Item* banana = new Item("Banana", 10, 8);
 Item* broccoli = new Item("Broccoli", 60, 12);
 Item* lettuce = new Item("Lettuce", 50, 10);
 Item* groceryList[4] = { apple, banana, broccoli, lettuce };
 cout << "Jenna's Grocery List:" << endl;
 for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        groceryList[i]->display();
 }
 double totalSum = 0;
 for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        totalSum += groceryList[i]->calculateSum();
 cout<<endl;
 cout << "Total Sum: PHP " << totalSum << endl;</pre>
 delete lettuce;
 groceryList[3] = nullptr;
cout<<endl;
 cout << "Jenna's Grocery List (After Removing Lettuce):" << endl;
 for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        if (groceryList[i] != nullptr) {
        groceryList[i]->display();
 }
 delete apple;
 delete banana;
 delete broccoli;
```

```
Jenna's Grocery List:
Apple | PHP 10 | x7
Banana | PHP 10 | x8
Broccoli | PHP 60 | x12
Lettuce | PHP 50 | x10

Total Sum: PHP 1370

Jenna's Grocery List (After Rem oving Lettuce):
Apple | PHP 10 | x7
Banana | PHP 10 | x8
Broccoli | PHP 60 | x12
```

## 8. Conclusion

In this hands-on practice, we learned how constructors initialize each object in an array, guaranteeing that they begin with defined values. When objects leave scope, destructors immediately clean up resources, preventing resource leaks from occurring. This understanding is essential for proper memory management and helps to write strong and efficient C++ code.

## 9. Assessment Rubric