

Cairo university

Faculty of computers and information



# CS213

## Object-oriented-programming

### Assignment#2

### 2023

Ahmed Hossam

Mohamed Shebl

Mostafa Tarek

Dr Mohammed El-Ramly

[m.elramly@fci-edu.eg](mailto:m.elramly@fci-edu.eg)

# Work break down table

Mostafa Tarek	Ahmed Hossam	Mohamed Shebl
<pre>bool operator&lt;(BigReal anotherReal) bool operator&gt;(BigReal anotherReal); bool operator=(BigReal anotherReal); friend ostream&amp; operator&lt;&lt;(ostream&amp; out, BigReal num);</pre>	<pre>BigReal operator+ (BigReal&amp; other) BigReal operator- (BigReal&amp; other)</pre>	<pre>isValidReal() BigReal (double realNumber=0.0) BigReal (string realNumber) BigReal(const BigReal&amp; other) void setNum (string realNumber) int size() int sign()</pre>

## Algorithms for BigReal class

### isValidReal () algorithm:

- Start by checking the sign character **k**:
  - If **k** is not equal to '+' and not equal to '-', return **false** because it's an invalid sign.
- Next, loop through each character in the **Number** string:
  - For each character at position **i**:
    - If the character is not a digit (0-9) and not a decimal point '.', return **false** because it's an invalid character in the number.
- Check for the presence of more than one decimal point in the string:
  - If the count of decimal points in the string is greater than 1, return **false** because it's not a valid number (more than one decimal point is not allowed).
- Verify that the string does not end with a decimal point:
  - If the last character of the **Number** string is a decimal point, return **false** because it's not a valid number (a decimal point at the end is not allowed).
- If none of the above conditions are met, you start checking the real part of the number:
  - Create an empty string **realPart** to store the real part of the number.
  - Loop through the characters in the **Number** string until you find the decimal point (if present) or the end of the string.
  - Check the following conditions:

- If the real part has more than one character and there is no decimal point in the number, and the first character of the real part is '0', return **false** because it's an invalid number (leading zero in a non-floating-point number is not allowed).
  - If the real part has more than one character, there is one decimal point in the number, and the first character of the real part is '0', return **false** because it's an invalid number (leading zero in a floating-point number is not allowed).
6. If none of the above conditions are met, return **true** because the input is a valid BigReal number.

## The Algorithm of “+” operator :

- 1) Copy the real and decimal parts of the current and other BigReal numbers into separate strings: ``real1``, ``real2``, ``decimal1``, and ``decimal2``.
- 2) Call a custom function ``fun`` to prepare the real and decimal parts, potentially modifying them and setting values for ``n`` and ``y``.
- 3) Calculate the total number of digits required for addition, including one extra digit for a possible carry, and initialize a remainder variable ``rem`` to 0.
- 4) Declare and initialize three strings: ``num1``, ``num2``, and ``add``.
- 5) Check if both numbers have the same sign:
  - a) If they have the same sign:
    - Combine the real and decimal parts into two strings with a decimal point, ``num1`` and ``num2``.
    - Perform addition from the rightmost digit to the left, handling carry if necessary.
    - Handle any remaining carry and format the result.
    - Determine the sign of the result and return a new BigReal object with the calculated value.
  - b) If they have different signs:
    - Determine which number has a greater magnitude.

- Set `num1` and `num2` based on the order of magnitude.
- Perform subtraction from the rightmost digit to the left, handling borrowing if necessary.
- Handle any leading zeros, remove the trailing decimal point, and format the result.
- Determine the sign of the result and return a new BigReal object with the calculated value.

## The algorithm for “-” operator :

- 1) Copy the real and decimal parts of the current and other BigReal numbers into separate strings: `real1`, `real2`, `decimal1`, `decimal2`, and calculate values for `n` and `y`.
- 2) Call a custom function `fun` to prepare the real and decimal parts, potentially modifying them and setting values for `n` and `y`.
- 3) Calculate the total number of digits required for subtraction, including one extra digit for a possible borrow, and initialize a string `subtract`.
- 4) Check the sign of both numbers:
  - a) If both numbers have the same positive sign:
    - Determine the relative magnitude of the two numbers and set `num1` and `num2` accordingly.
    - Perform subtraction from the rightmost digit to the left, handling borrowing if necessary.
    - Reverse and format the result, considering leading zeros and trailing decimal points.
    - Determine the sign of the result and return a new BigReal object with the calculated value.
  - b) If both numbers have the same negative sign:
    - Determine the relative magnitude of the two numbers and set `num1` and `num2` accordingly.
    - Perform subtraction from the rightmost digit to the left, handling borrowing if necessary.
    - Reverse and format the result, considering leading zeros and trailing decimal points.
    - Determine the sign of the result and return a new BigReal object with the calculated value.
  - c) If the first number is positive and the second number is negative:

- Add the absolute values of the two numbers to handle subtraction.
- Perform addition from the rightmost digit to the left, handling carry if necessary.
- Reverse and format the result, considering leading zeros and trailing decimal points.
- Return a new BigReal object with a positive sign, as the first number is larger.

d) If the first number is negative and the second number is positive:

- Add the absolute values of the two numbers to handle subtraction.
- Perform addition from the rightmost digit to the left, handling carry if necessary.
- Reverse and format the result, considering leading zeros and trailing decimal points.
- Return a new BigReal object with a negative sign, as the second number is larger.

## Github Screenshot

