实验报告（第三次上机）

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实验一:

代码：

#include<iostream>

#include<cmath>

//#include<string>

using namespace std;

class coordinate {

private:

int times;

float a[100][2];

public:

coordinate();

coordinate(int times1);

~coordinate();

void input();

void show();

};

coordinate::coordinate()

{

times = 2;

cout << "Coordinate construction1 called! " << endl;

}

coordinate::coordinate(int times1)

{

if (times1 > 100)

times1 = 100;

times = times1;

cout << "Coordinate construction2 called! " << endl;

}

coordinate::~coordinate()

{

cout << "Coordinate disconstruction called! " << endl;

}

void coordinate::input()

{

int i;

for ( i = 0; i < times; i++)

{

cout << "Please input x: " << endl;

cin >> a[i][1];

cout << "Please input y: " << endl;

cin >> a[i][2];

}

}

void coordinate::show()

{

int n;

float avgx=0,avgy=0;

for (n = 0; n < times; n++)

{

avgx = avgx + a[n][1];

avgy = avgy + a[n][2];

}

avgx = avgx / times;

avgy = avgy / times;

cout << "Yuor numbers are: " << endl;

for (n=0;n<times;n++)

{

cout << a[n][1] << " " << a[n][2] << endl;

}

cout << "The averages are: " << endl;

cout << "X is : " << avgx << " " << "Y is : " << avgy << endl;

}

int main()

{

int t;

cout << "How many groups will you input? " << endl;

cin >> t;

coordinate coord(t);

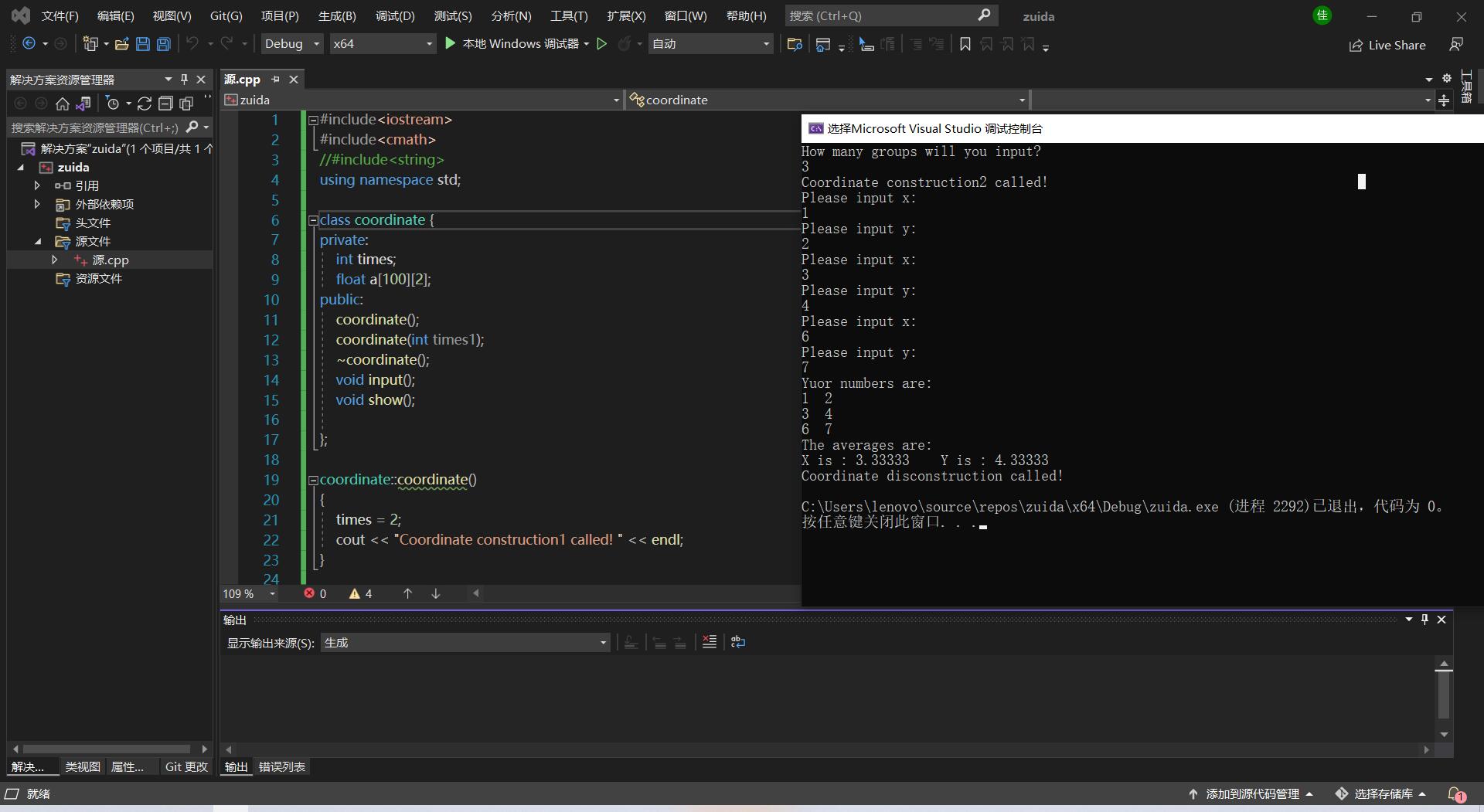
coord.input();

coord.show();

return 0;

}

图片：



实验二：

代码：

//Tips:You are allowed to input 100 students at most !

#include<iostream>

#include<cmath>

#include<string>

using namespace std;

class coordinate {

private:

int times;

float a[100][3];

string b[100];

public:

coordinate(int times1);

void input();

void show();

};

coordinate::coordinate(int times1)

{

if (times1 < 2)

times1 = 2;

times = times1;

//cout << "Coordinate construction2 called! " << endl;

}

void coordinate::input()

{

int i;

for ( i = 0; i < times; i++)

{

cout << "Please input student's name: " << endl;

cin >> b[i];

cout << "Please input score of courseA: " << endl;

cin >> a[i][1];

cout << "Please input score of courseB: " << endl;

cin >> a[i][2];

cout << "Please input score of courseC: " << endl;

cin >> a[i][3];

}

}

void coordinate::show()

{

int n,m;

float avgA=0,avgB=0,avgC=0,avgD;

for (n = 0; n < times; n++)

{

avgD = 0;

cout << "Name: " << b[n] << endl;

cout << "courseA: " << a[n][1] << " " << "courseB: " << a[n][2] << " " << "courseC: " << a[n][3] << endl;

avgD = (a[n][1] + a[n][2] + a[n][3]) / 3;

cout << "The average score of this student is: " << avgD << endl;

}

for (n = 0; n < times; n++)

{

avgA = avgA + a[n][1];

avgB = avgB + a[n][2];

avgC = avgC + a[n][3];

avgA = avgA / times;

avgB = avgB / times;

avgC = avgC / times;

}

cout << "The average score of courseA is: " << avgA << endl;

cout << "The average score of courseB is: " << avgB << endl;

cout << "The average score of courseC is: " << avgC << endl;

}

int main()

{

int t;

cout << "How many students will you input? " << endl;

cin >> t;

coordinate coord(t);

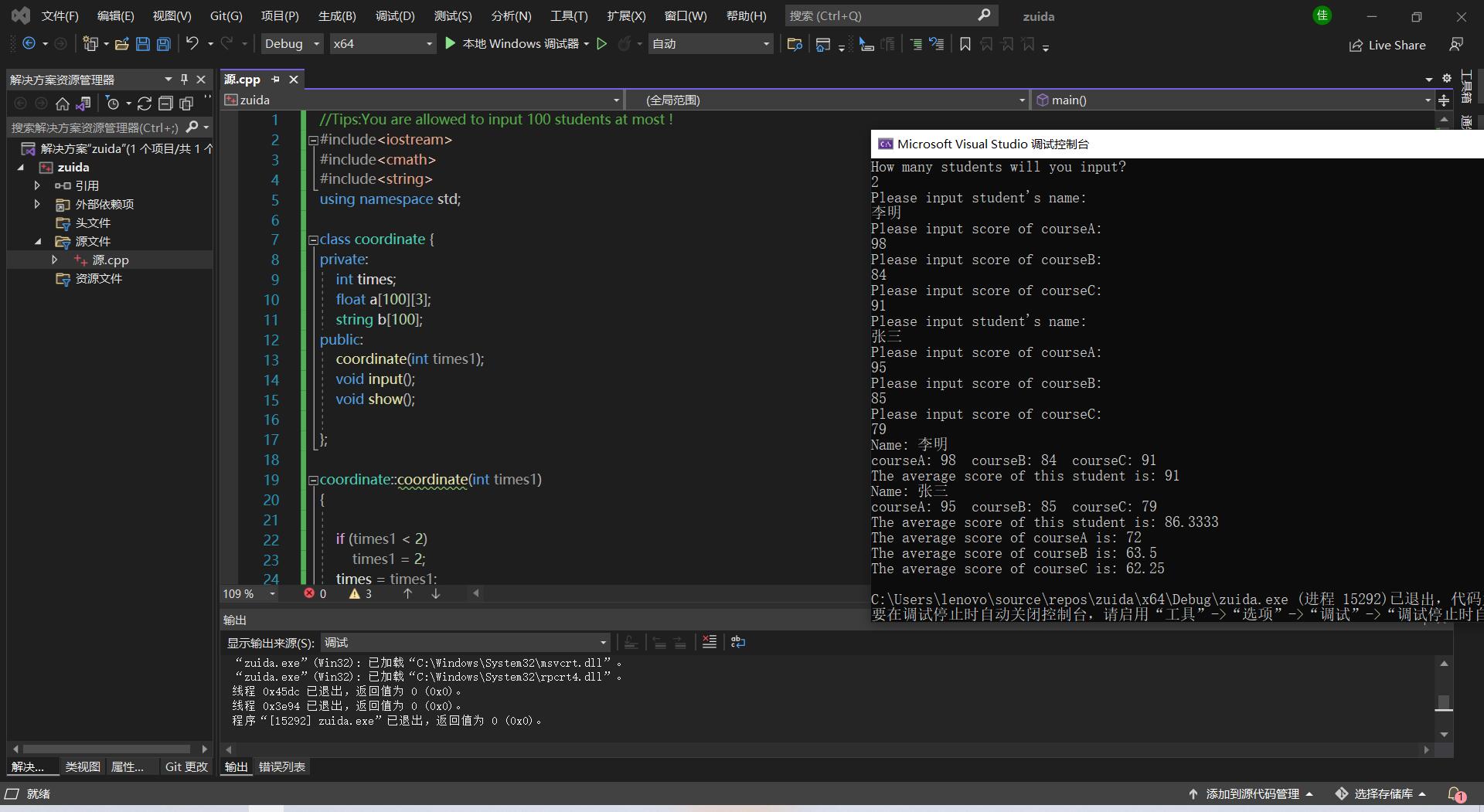
coord.input();

coord.show();

return 0;

}

图片：



总结：

本次实验我学会了如何构建一个类来实现储存与计算数据的功能，并且在编程过程中，我发现实验一的类经过稍微的修改便能运用到实验二的程序中（事实上实验二的代码是我直接在实验一的代码上修改而来），真正实现了类的随用随取，我认为第一个实验的类能够作为一种模板（作用是储存并计算组数数目较大数据），正是由于实验一的类的基础，实验二的工作量才能大大减少！