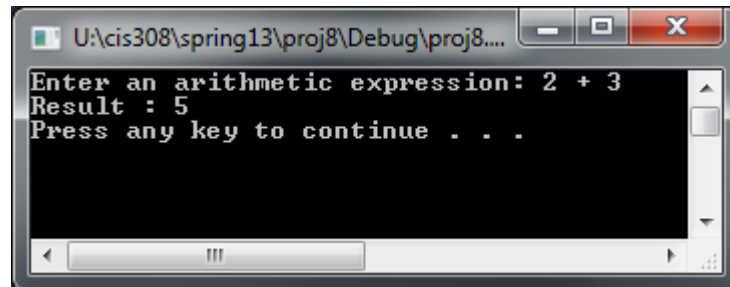


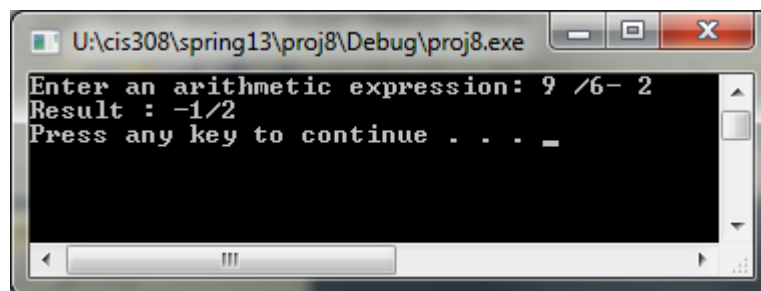
Programming Project 8 (50 points)
Due: Thursday, May 9 by midnight

Assignment Description:

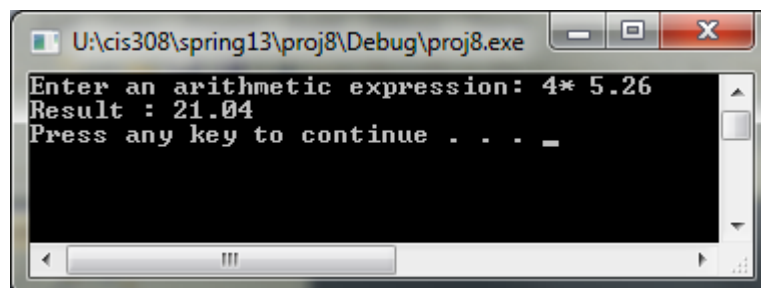
You are to write a program in C++ that will evaluate simple arithmetic expressions involving integers, decimals, and fractions. When your program runs, the user will input some kind of number, an operation (+, -, or *), and another number. You will output the result of the operation. Below is a sample of FOUR different runs of the program:



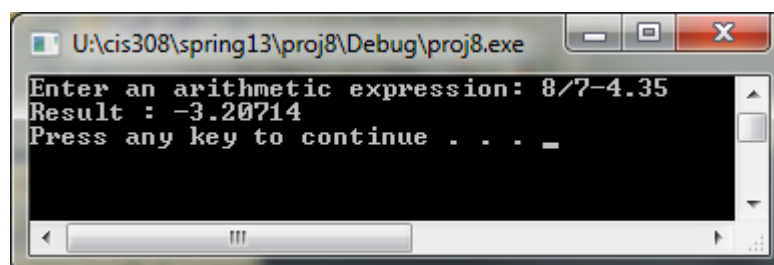
```
U:\cis308\spring13\proj8\Debug\proj8.exe
Enter an arithmetic expression: 2 + 3
Result : 5
Press any key to continue . . .
```



```
U:\cis308\spring13\proj8\Debug\proj8.exe
Enter an arithmetic expression: 9 / 6 - 2
Result : -1/2
Press any key to continue . . .
```



```
U:\cis308\spring13\proj8\Debug\proj8.exe
Enter an arithmetic expression: 4 * 5.26
Result : 21.04
Press any key to continue . . .
```



```
U:\cis308\spring13\proj8\Debug\proj8.exe
Enter an arithmetic expression: 8 / 7 - 4.35
Result : -3.20714
Press any key to continue . . .
```

The input will meet the following specifications:

- It will be of the form Number OP Number, where each Number is either an integer, improper fraction, or decimal value. OP is one of +, -, or *.
- There may be some or no whitespace between input values
- You are NOT required to handle input that does not match these specifications, but you are certainly welcome to add error-handling

Your output must meet the following specifications:

- If two integers are given as input, the result must be an integer
- If two rational numbers are given as input, the result must be a reduced rational number (a reduced improper fraction)
- If two decimal numbers are given as input, the result must be a decimal number
- If an integer and a rational are given as input, the result must be a reduced rational
- If an integer and a decimal number are given as input, the result must be a decimal number
- If a rational and a decimal number are given as input, the result must be a decimal number

Implementation Requirements:

Your program must include the following files:

- `number.h`
- `real.h` and `real.cpp`
- `rational.h` and `rational.cpp`
- `integer.h` and `integer.cpp`
- `proj8.cpp`

number.h defines an abstract class that represents a number. It should include the following pure virtual functions:

```
double value()  
Number* plus(Number *n)  
Number* minus(Number *n)  
Number* times(Number *n)  
void print(void)
```

The `value` function should return the value of this `Number`, and the `print` function should display this `Number`'s value. The `plus`, `minus`, and `times` functions should apply the operation between this `Number` and the argument (`n`), and return a pointer to a `Number` that represents the result.

real.h and **real.cpp** define the class `Real` that represents real numbers (with decimal values). `Real` should extend `Number`, and should thus implement all its pure virtual functions. You may define any other variables or functions that you wish.

rational.h and **rational.cpp** define the class `Rational` that represents rational numbers (improper fractions that are not necessarily reduced). `Rational` should extend `Real`, and should also implement all `Number`'s pure virtual functions. You may define any other variables or functions that you wish. Notice that your `print` function in `Rational` should display the number as a reduced improper fraction.

integer.h and **integer.cpp** define the class `Integer` that represents integer numbers. `Integer` should extend `Rational`, and should also implement all `Number`'s pure virtual functions. You may define any other variables or functions that you wish.

Each class must also include a **constructor** to initialize the instance variables.

proj8.cpp must contain the `main` function for your program. It should ask the user to enter an arithmetic expression, and should create two `Number` pointer variables – one for each number in the expression. If the number entered was an integer, you should create an instance of `Integer`; if it was a fraction, you should create an instance of `Rational`; if it was a decimal number, you should create an instance of `Real`. Then, call the appropriate operation function to apply the operation to the two `Numbers`, and display the result.

I recommend using `cin.getline` to read the entire input line. Then, use `strtok` to tokenize the string. You might also want to use `strcspn` to get the index of an element within the input string.

Documentation:

Your program must include a comment block at the top of every file, as well as at the top of each function. The function comments should include a brief description of what the function does, and explain any function arguments and return values. You may use the comment block below as a template:

```
/******  
* Name: (YOUR NAME) *  
* Date: (THE DUE DATE) *  
* Assignment: Project 8: Representing Numbers *  
*****  
* (WRITE A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM) *  
*****/
```

Submission:

Your project must be submitted as a zip file using the Project Submission Link on K-State Online.

Grading:

Programs that do not build in Visual Studio will receive a grade of 0. A grading breakdown for programs that do compile appears below:

Correctly reads input	10
Correctly makes instance of Integer, Rational, or Real	3
Number class	5
Real class	6
Rational class	6
Integer class	6
Correct output (same number type)	5
Correct output (mixed number types)	5
Constructors	2
Documentation	2
Total	50