**National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences, Karachi**

**Computer Science Department**https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/oU-pc0G73TyuxcnhgFaIKCu5BAtLGu4dvnZLj6jV7uQpnGMloG4MWWDdoIuQZPAev0xvaxy7A9cp5kVc8YPTjAFLsQNaGL81IM4-PQf4o9_cW4abCg90U4EVUwDMAfQdlNbTz8tR

**Lab Manual - 03**

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| **Course Code: CL-217** | **Course : Object Oriented Programming Lab** |
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**Lab # 03**

**Outline**

* Classes
* Objects
* Structures VS Classes
* Transformation from Procedural to Object Oriented Programming
* Example Programs
* Exercise

**Classes**

A class is a programmer-defined data type that describes what an object of the class will look like when it is created.

It consists of a set of variables and a set of functions.

We can think of class as a sketch (prototype) of a house. It contains all the details about the floors, doors, windows etc. Based on these descriptions we build the house. House is the object.

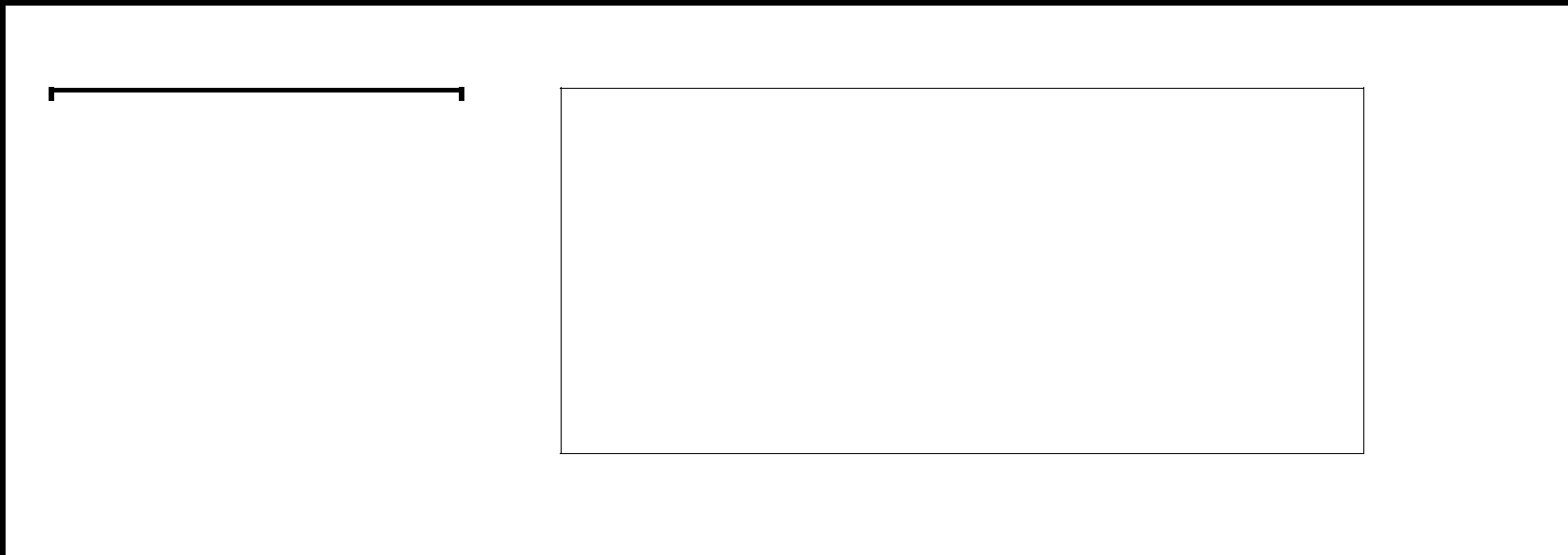
As, many houses can be made from the same description, we can create many objects from a class.

Classes are created using the keyword **class**. A class declaration defines a new type that links code and data. This new type is then used to declare objects of that class.

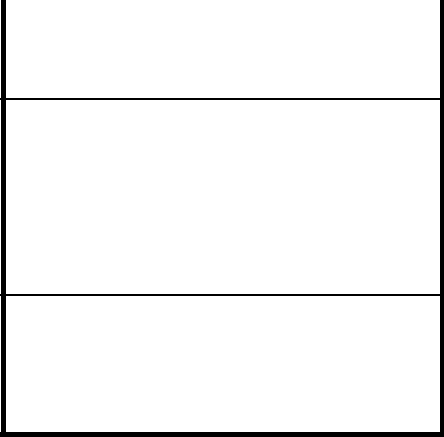
* A Class is a user defined data-type which has data members and member functions.
* Data members are the data variables and member functions are the functions used to manipulate these variables and together these data members and member functions defines the properties and behavior of the objects in a Class.

A class member can be defined as public, private or protected. By default members would be assumed as private.

In the UML, a class icon can be subdivided into compartments. The top compartment is for the name of the class, the second is for the variables of the class, and the third is for the methods of the class.



**CLASS NAME**



**Data Members**

**Or Variables**

**Member Functions**

**class *class-name***

***{***

***access-specifier:***

***data***

***access-specifier: functions***

***};***

CLASS NAME

By convention, the name of a user-defined class begins with a capital letter and, for readability, each subsequent word in the class name begins with a capital letter.

DATA MEMBERS

Consider the attributes of some real world objects:

**RADIO** –station setting, volume setting.

**CAR** –speedometer readings, amount of gas in its tank and what gear it is in.

These attributes form the data in our program. The values that these attributes take (the blue color of the petals, for example) form the state of the object.

MEMBER FUNCTIONS

Consider the operations of some real world objects:

**RADIO** – setting its station and volume (invoked by the person adjusting the radio’s controls)

**CAR** –accelerating (invoked by the driver), decelerating, turning and shifting gears. These operations form the functions in program. Member functions define the class’s behaviors.

**Objects**

In C++, when we define a variable of a class, we call it **instantiating** the class. The variable itself is called an **instance** of the class. A variable of a class type is also called an **object**. Instantiating a variable allocatesmemory for the object.

**Syntax to Define Object in C++**

className objectVariableName;

**RADIO** r;

**CAR** c;

## **Accessing Public Data Members**

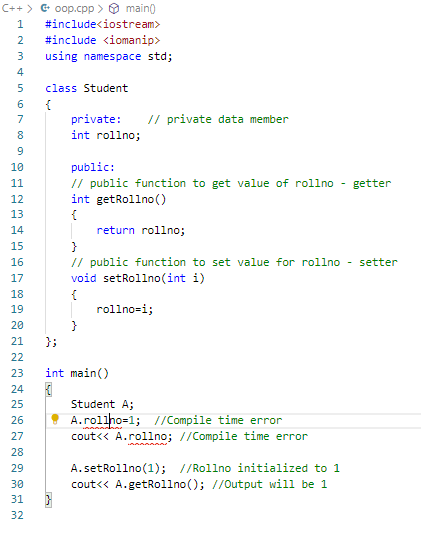
The public data members of objects of a class can be accessed using the direct member access operator (.).

However the private data members are not allowed to be accessed directly by the object. Accessing a data member depends solely on the access control of that data member.

## **Accessing Private Data Members**

To access, use and initialize the private data member you need to create getter and setter functions, to get and set the value of the data member.

The setter function will set the value passed as argument to the private data member, and the getter function will return the value of the private data member to be used. Both getter and setter function must be defined public.



**Member Functions in Classes**

There are 2 ways to define a member function:

* Inside class definition
* Outside class definition

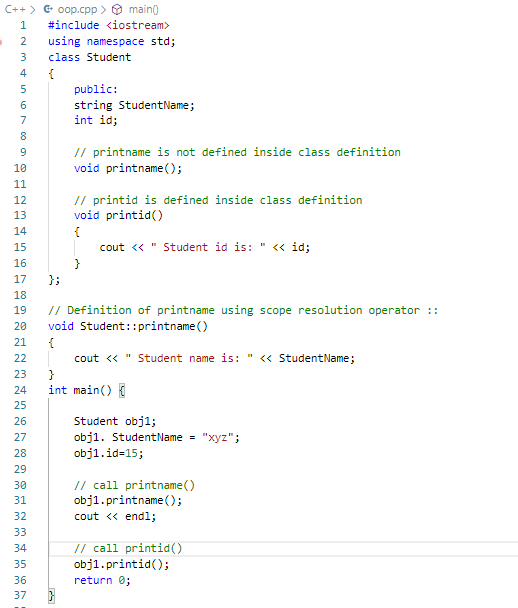
1. Inside class definition

With an inline function, the compiler tries to expand the code in the body of the function in place of a call to the function.

Note that all the member functions defined inside the class definition are by default **inline**, but you can also make any non-class function inline by using keyword inline with them. Inline functions are actual functions, which are copied everywhere during compilation, like pre-processor macro, so the overhead of function calling is reduced.

1. Outside class definition

To define a member function outside the class definition we have to use the scope resolution :: operator along with class name and function name.

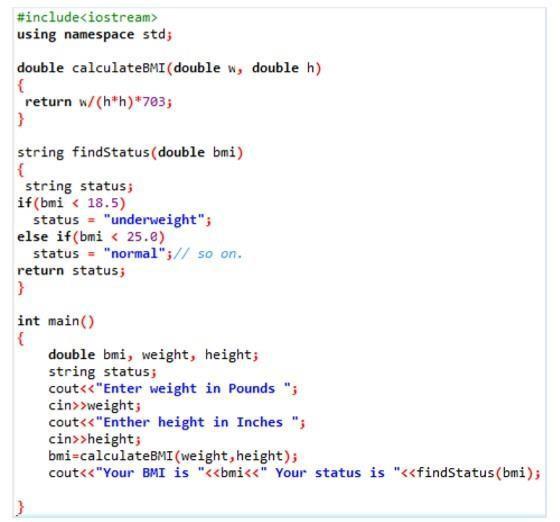




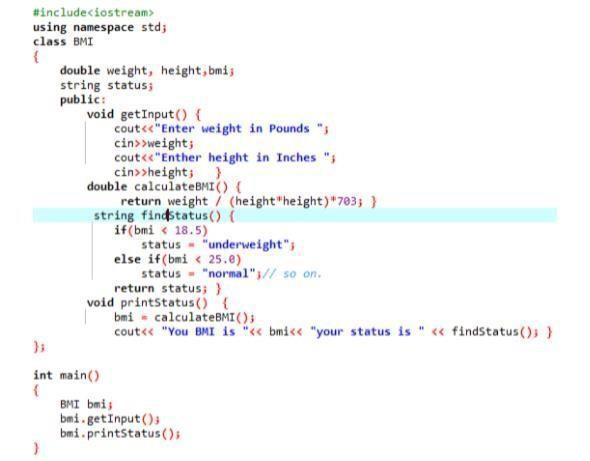
**Structures VS Classes**

By default, all structure fields are public, or available to functions (like the main() function) that are outside the structure. Conversely, all class fields are private. That means they are not available for use outside the class. When you create a class, you can declare some fields to be private and some to be public. For example, in the real world, you might want your name to be public knowledge but your Social Security number, salary, or age to be private.

**TRANSFORMATION FROM PROCEDURAL TO OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING**



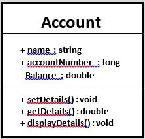
**Procedural Approach**



**Object Oriented Approach**

**EXAMPLE PROGRAM**

**#include<iostream>**



**using namespace std;**

**class Account**

**{**

**private:**

**double balance; // Account balance public: //Public interface:**

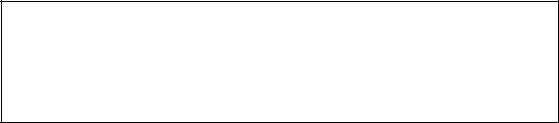
**string name; // Account holder long accountNumber;**

* **Account number void setDetails(double bal)**

**{**



**balance = bal;**



**}**

**Set and get functions to manipulate**

**double getDetails()**

**private data member**

**{**

**return balance;**

**}**

**void displayDetails()**

**{**

**cout<<"Details are: "<<endl;**

**cout<<"Account Holder:**

**"<<name<<endl;**

**cout<<"Account Number:**

**"<<**

**accountNumber <<endl; cout<<"Account**

**Balance: "<<getDetails()<<endl;**

**}**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **};** |  |  |
| **int main(){ double accBal; Account** |  |  |
| **currentAccount;** |  |  |
| **currentAccount.getDetails();** |  |  |
| **cout<<"Please enter the details"<<endl;** |  |  |
| **Publically available data:** |  |
| **cout<<"Enter Name:"<<endl; getline(cin,** |  |
| **Assigning values from** |  |
| **currentAccount.name); cout<<"Enter** |  |
|  |  |
| **Account Number:"<<endl;** |  |  |
|  |  |
| **cin>>currentAccount.accountNumber;** |  |  |



|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **cout<<"Enter Account** |  |  |  |  |
| **Balance:"<<endl; cin>>accBal;** |  |  |  |  |
| **currentAccount.setDetails(accBal);** |  | **Private data:** |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **cout<<endl;** |  |  |  |
|  | **Accessing private data using member function** |  |  |
| **currentAccount.displayDetails();** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **return 0;** |  |  |  |  |
| **}** |  |  |  |  |



***Exercise Lab 03***

***Question # 01:*** Define a class to represent a bank account. Include the following members

**Data Members**

Name of the depositor

Account number

Balance amount in the account

**Member Function**

Write setter and getter property to initialize the value of amount

To deposit an amount

To withdraw an amount after checking the balance

To display name and balance

***Question # 02:*** Create a class called Employee that includes three pieces of information as data members—a first name (type char\*), a last name (type string) and a monthly salary (type int). Your class should have a setter function that initializes the three data members. Provide a getter function for each data member. If the monthly salary is not positive, set it to 0. Write a test program that demonstrates class Employee’s capabilities. Create two Employee objects and display each object’s yearly salary. Then give each Employee a 10 percent raise and display each Employee’s yearly salary again. Identify and add any other related functions to achieve the said goal.

***Question # 03:*** Create a class name student having data members: student name, roll no and four subject marks

***Write a member function to:***

Input student name, roll no and marks of subjects

Calculate percentage

Display all information

***Write a main function to test the program***

STEP1: start the program

STEP2: define class student and define data member function and member variable.

STEP3: use cin and cout to take value by user and put text on screen respectively

STEP 4: stop

***Question # 04:*** Define a class for a type called **CounterType**. An object of this type is used to count things, so it records a count that is a nonnegative whole number. Include a mutator function that sets the counter to a count given as an argument. Include member functions to increase the count by one and to decrease the count by one. Also, include a member function that returns the current count value and one that outputs the count. Embed your class definition in a test program.

***Question # 05***: You are a programmer for the **Standard Charted Bank** assigned to develop a class that models the basic workings of a bank **account**. The class should perform the following tasks:

* Save the account balance.
* Save the number of transactions performed on the account.
* Allow deposits to be made to the account.
* Allow with drawls to be taken from the account.
* Calculate interest for the period.
* Report the current account balance at any time.
* Report the current number of transactions at any time.

**Menu**

1. Display the account balance
2. Display the number of transactions
3. Display interest earned for this period
4. Make a deposit
5. Make a withdrawal
6. Add interest for this period
7. Exit the program