

## Lab Manual – Classes

Student will learn how to build

- Overloaded constructor
- Copy constructor
- This pointer
- Destructor

### Task 1

Implement a class called BiggerInt. The BiggerInt class will have two data members:

- `int* big_int_;` // Pointer to the int array that holds the big integer i
- `int int_length_;` // Variable to store the length of the big integer

(While an integer is of 4 bytes in size with a range of -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647. A big integer can store long integer numbers with no size limitation.)

You have to implement the following:

1. Write a default constructor and initialize `big_int_` to `nullptr`.
  - `BiggerInt();`
2. Write an overloaded constructor and perform copy.
  - `BiggerInt (const int * obj, int size);`
3. Write a member function to make a deep copy of the `big_int_` of the passed BiggerInt obj into the `big_int_` of the object which called this function.
  - `void assign(const BiggerInt & obj);`
4. Write a member function which will overload the above assign function and perform the same operations but the argument passed to this function is a pointer integer array.
  - `void assign(const int * big_int, int size);`
5. Write a member function to append the `big_int_` of the passed BiggerInt obj to the end of `big_int_` of the object which called this function.
  - `void append(const BiggerInt & obj);`
6. Write a member function which will overload the above append function and perform the same operations but the argument passed to this function is a pointer integer array.
  - `void append(const int* big_int, int size);`
7. Write a member function to compare the `big_int_` of BiggerInt obj with the `big_int_` of the object which called this function. Return 0 for equal, 1 for less than and 2 for greater than.
  - `int compareTo(const BiggerInt & obj);`
8. Write a member function which overloads the above compareTo function and performs the same operations but the argument passed to this function is a pointer integer array.
  - `int compareTo(const int* big_int, int size);`
9. `void display();`

10. Write a destructor to deallocate any dynamically allocated memory.
  - `~BiggerInt();`
11. Write a suitable `main()` function to test all the functions of the `BiggerInt` class.
12. Write a member function to display the `big_int_` on screen. If `big_int_` is empty, print “No Value Assigned”.

**Note:**

- Deallocate all dynamically allocated memory.
- Make separate `my_big_int.h`, `my_big_int.cpp`.
- Do not use any string class built-in functions except for `strlen()`, if required.
- Follow all the code indentation, naming conventions and code commenting guidelines.

## Task 2

Implement a class “Car” that have three data members

- `Char *model`
- `Char *company`
- `Int year`

It has the following member functions.

- Default constructor that initialize null to `char*` data members and assign “0” to year data members.
  - `Car()`
- Copy Constructor
- Parameterized Constructor
- Add a new car in inventory.
  - `AddCar(const Car & c)`
- Update detail of existing car in inventory
  - `UpdateCar(const Car &c)`

In main the system should provide the following options to the user:

- a. Add a new car to the inventory.
- b. Update the details of an existing car.
- c. Delete a car from the inventory.
- d. View the list of available cars.
- e. Exit the system.

When the user selects the option to add a new car:

- a. The system prompts the user to enter the make, model, year, and other details of the car.
- b. The system creates a `Car` object with the provided details and adds it to the car inventory.

When the user selects the option to update an existing car:

- a. The system displays the list of available cars
- b. The user selects a car from the list to update.
- c. The system prompts the user to enter the updated details of the car.
- d. The system updates the car's details in the inventory.

When the user selects the option to view the list of available cars:

- a. The system displays the list of cars in the inventory, including their make, model, and year.

When the user selects the option to exit the system:

- a. The program terminates, and the car management system closes.