实验报告

实验一: Employee

int getDay() {

```
代码:
#include<iostream>
#include<iomanip>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
class Date {
public:
    /* 默认构造函数,以 fullyear 的形式给出年月日,默认值为 1990 年 1 月 1 日,同时设
置日期分隔符为"-" */
    Date(int year = 1990, int month = 1, int day = 1) {
        this->year = year;
        this->day = day;
        this->month = month;
    /* get、set 方法 */
    // 设置日期,如果有非法的月或日,将其置为1
    void setDate(int year, int month, int day) {
        this->year = year;
        this->day = day;
        this->month = month;
    }
    void setYear(int year) {
        this->year = year;
    }
    int getYear() {
        return this->year;
    }
    void setMonth(int month) {
        this->month = month;
    }
    int getMonth() {
        return this->month;
    }
    void setDay(int day) {
        this->day = day;
    }
```

```
return this->day;
    }
    void setSeparator(char separator) {
        this->separator = separator;
    }
    /* 输出函数,请使用 setfill('0')和 setw(2),需要包含<iomanip>头文件 */
    void printFullYear() {
        cout << this->year << this->separator << setfill('0') << setw(2) << this->month <<
this->separator << setfill('0') << setw(2) << this->day << endl;
           // 以 YYYY-MM-DD 的形式打印, 2011-01-08
    void printStandardYear() {
        cout << this->year % 100 << this->separator << setfill('0') << setw(2) << this->month <<
this->separator << setfill('0') << setw(2) << this->day << endl;
    }// 以 YY-MM-DD 的形式打印,比如 11-01-08
    /* 计算函数 */
    // 计算当前日期与参数日期之间相差几个整年,仅考虑参数日期比当前日期晚的情况
    int fullYearsTo(Date& date) {
        int wholeYear = date.year - this->year;
        if (this->month < date.month) {
            //cout << wholeYear;
        }
        else
        {
             wholeYear--;
            //cout << wholeYear;
        }
        return wholeYear;
        cout << " 满" << wholeYear << "岁了" << endl;
    /* 计算当前日期与参数日期之间相差多少天(考虑闰年),如果参数日期在当前日期之前,
返回负数。 */
    int daysTo(Date& date) {
        int run = 0;
        int days = 0;
        if (date.year < this->year)
             for (int i = date.year; i <= this->year; i++)
            {
                 if (i % 400 == 0 \mid \mid i \% 4 == 0 \&\& i \% 100 != 0) {
                     run++;
                 }
             days = wholeMonth[month] - date.day;
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for (int i = date.month + 1; i < 13; i++)
          {
               days += wholeMonth[i];
          }
          //cout << days<< endl;
          days += (this->year - date.year - 1) * 365 + run;
          for (int i = 1; i < this->month; i++)
          {
               days += wholeMonth[i];
          }
          days += this->day;
          //cout << "-" << days << endl;
          return -days;
    }
     else
    {
          for (int i = date.year; i >= this->year; i--)
          {
               if (i % 400 == 0 | | i % 4 == 0 && i % 100 != 0) {
                    run++;
              }
          }
          //int wholeMonth[13] = { 0,31,28,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31};
          days = wholeMonth[this->month] - this->day;
          for (int i = this->month + 1; i < 13; i++)
          {
               days += wholeMonth[i];
          }
          days += (date.year - this->year - 1) * 365 + run;
          for (int i = 1; i < date.month; i++)
          {
               days += wholeMonth[i];
          days += date.day;
          //cout << "-" << days << endl;
          return days;
    }
int getDayOfYear() {
     int days = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < this->month; i++)
    {
          days += wholeMonth[i];
```

```
}
        if (month>2)
            if (isLeapyear(this->year))
            {
                days++;
            }
        }
        return days;
    } //计算当前日期是本年的第几天
    int getLeftDaysYear() {
        if (isLeapyear(this->year))
        {
             return 366 - this->getDayOfYear();
        }
        return 365 - this->getDayOfYear();
    }//计算当前日期距本年结束还有几天,不包括当前日期这一天
    bool isLeapyear(int year1) {
        if (year1 % 400 == 0 | | year1 % 4 == 0 && year1 % 100 != 0) {
             return true;
        }
        return false;
    }//断参数年是否是闰年。
private:
    int year;
    int month;
    int day;
    char separator = '-'; // 日期分隔符;
    static int wholeMonth[13];
int Date::wholeMonth[13] = { 0,31,28,31,30,31,30,31,30,31,30,31};
class Employee {
public:
    //构造函数,使用"成员初始化器"初始化数据成员
    Employee(string firstName, string lastName, Date& birthDate, Date& hireDate) {
        this->firstName = firstName;
        this->lastName = lastName;
        this->birthDate = birthDate;
        this->hireDate = hireDate;
   //打印员工的信息。调用 Date 类的 print 函数,打印员工的生日和雇佣日期。
    void print() {
        cout << this->firstName << ' ' << this->lastName << "'s birthDate and HireDate: " <<
endl;
```

```
this->birthDate.printFullYear();
        this->hireDate.printFullYear();
    }
    //计算员工在参数指定的日期时,满多少岁。请使用 Date 类的 fullYearsTo 函数
    int getAge(Date& date) {
        return this->birthDate.fullYearsTo(date);
    }
    //计算该员工在参数指定的日期时,工作满了多少年。
    int getYearsWorked(Date& date) {
        return this->hireDate.fullYearsTo(date);
    }
    //计算该员工在参数指定的日期时,工作了多少天。使用 Date 类的 daysTo 函数。
    int getDaysWorked(Date& date) {
        return this->hireDate.daysTo(date);
    }
    //~Employee();
                    //析构函数
private:
    string firstName;
    string lastName;
    Date birthDate;
                     //内嵌对象,出生日期
                     //内嵌对象,雇用日期
    Date hireDate;
};
void main() {
    Date birth(1969, 8, 11);
    Date hire(1998, 4, 1);
    Date today(2010, 4, 30);
    Employee manager("Bob", "Blue", birth, hire);
    cout << endl;
    manager.print();
    cout << endl;
    cout << manager.getAge(today) << endl;</pre>
    cout << manager.getDaysWorked(today) << endl;</pre>
}
截图:
```

```
■ Microsoft Visual Studio 调成控制台

- □ ×

Bob Blue's birthDate and HireDate:
1969-08-11
1998-04-01

40
4412

D:\大一下\c++\课上实验\实验4\Employee\x64\Debug\Employee.exe (进程 34712)已退出,代码为 0。要在调试停止时自动关闭控制台,请启用"工具"→"递项"→"调试"→"调试停止时自动关闭控制台"。
按任意键关闭此窗口. . .
```

实验二: CD

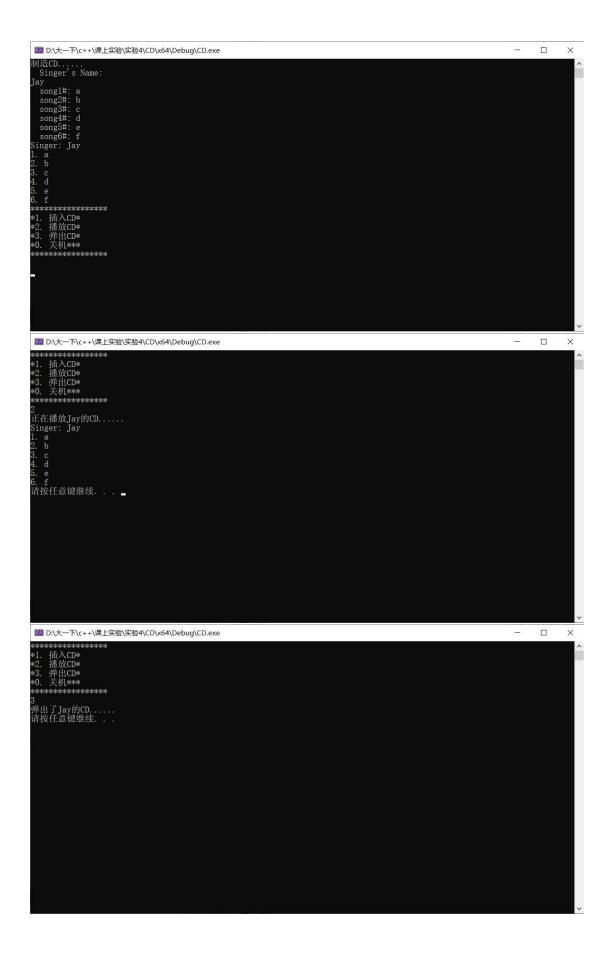
```
代码:
#include<iostream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
class CD {
public:
    CD(string name, string songs[]) {
         this->singer = name;
         for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++)
              this->songs[i] = songs[i];
         }
    }
    string getSinger() {
         return this->singer;
              // 获得歌手的名称
    }
    string getSong(int index) {
         return this->songs[index];
    }// 获得某首歌的歌名
    void listSongs() {
         cout << "Singer: " << this->singer << endl;</pre>
         for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++)
              cout << i + 1 << ". " << this->songs[i] << endl;
         }
                 // 列出 CD 的内容
    }
private:
                       // 歌手的名字。
    string singer;
    string songs[6];
                            // 每张专辑 6 首歌的名字。
```

```
};
class CDPlayer {
public:
   //CDPlayer();
   /*提供给用户一个菜单,通过这个菜单,用户可以选择:
   1. 插入 CD
   2. 播放 CD
   3. 弹出 CD
   0. 关机 */
   void showMenu() {
          cout << "*********** << endl;
          cout << "*1. " << "插入 CD*" << endl;
          cout << "*2. " << "播放 CD*" << endl;
          cout << "*3. " << "弹出 CD*" << endl;
          cout << "*0. " << "关机***" << endl;
          cout << "*********** << endl;
   }
   /*插入 CD. void insertCD(CD* cd), 形参是指向 CD 对象的指针。如果 CDPlayer 中已经有
CD, 提示先取出 CD; 如果 CDPlayer 中没有 CD, 显示插入了哪位歌星的 CD。*/
   void insertCD(CD* cd) {
       if (this->cdIn)
       {
          cout << "请先取出 CD! " << endl;
       }
       else
       {
          this->cd = cd;
          this->cdIn = true;
       }
   }
   /*弹出 CD. CD *ejectCD(), 返回值是指向该 CD 对象的指针。如果 CDPlayer 中已经有 CD,
显示弹出了哪位歌星的 CD,返回该 CD 的指针;如果 CDPlayer 中没有 CD,提示 CDPlayer 中
没有 CD,返回 NULL。*/
   void ejectCD() {
       if (this->cdIn=false)
          cout << "CDPlayer 中没有 CD!" << endl;
          //return 0;
       }
       else
```

```
cout << "弹出了" << this->cd->getSinger() << "的 CD......" << endl;
           this->cd = NULL;
           this->cdIn = false;
           //return 0;
       }
   /*播放 CD。如果 CDPlayer 中已经有 CD,显示正在播放哪位歌星的 CD,并打印 CD 中歌
曲的清单;如果 CDPlayer 中没有 CD,显示 CDPlayer 中没有 CD,并提示用户插入 CD。*/
   void play() {
       if (this->cdIn==true)
       {
           cout << "正在播放" << this->cd->getSinger() << "的 CD...... " << endl;
           cd->listSongs();
       }
       else
           cout << "请先插入 CD! " << endl;
       }
   }
   void exitCD() {
       cout << "欢迎下次使用" << endl;
       system("pause");
       exit(0);
    }
private:
   /* 插入 CDPlayer 中的 CD, 它是指向 CD 对象的指针。没有 CD 时, 为 null。使用指针,
很好地模拟 了 CD 对象不是播放器的一部分,播放器只是读取放入其中的 CD 的内容。*/
    CD* cd = NULL;
    bool cdIn = false; // CDPlayer 中是否已经插入 CD
};
void main() {
   string name;
    string songs[6];
   cout << "制造 CD....." << endl;
   // 输入歌手名字
   cout << " Singer's Name: " << endl;
    cin >> name; // 输入: 周杰伦
   // 输入该歌手的六首歌名(青花瓷、菊花台、双节棍等)
   for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
       cout << " song" << (i + 1) << "#: ";
       cin >> songs[i];
```

{

```
}
    int chose = 0;
                          //制造 CD
    CD cd(name, songs);
    cd.listSongs();
                         //显示 CD 的内容
                          //制造 CDplayer
    CDPlayer player;
    while (true)
    {
         player.showMenu();
         //生成播放机的按钮
         cin >> chose;
         switch (chose)
         {
         case 1:
              player.insertCD(&cd);
              system("pause");
              system("cls");
             break;
         case 2:
              player.play();
              system("pause");
              system("cls");
              break;
         case 3:
              player.ejectCD();
              system("pause");
              system("cls");
              break;
         case 0:
              player.exitCD();
              system("cls");
              break;
         default:
             system("cls");
              break;
         }
    }
}
截图:
```



实验三: Cart

```
代码:
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
#include<string>
class Cart;
class Commodity {
    friend class Cart;// 商品类
public:
    Commodity() {
    }
    Commodity(string name, int price, int num) {
        this->name = name;
        this->price = price;
        this->num = num;
    }
    void printInfo() {
        cout << " 商品的名称是: " << this->name << ' ' << "价格是: " << this->price << ' ' <<
"数量是: " << this->num << endl;
    } // 输出该商品的信息: 名称、标牌价格、购买数量
private:
    string name;
    int price;
    int num;
};
                                             // 购物车类
class Cart {
public:
    Cart() {
    }
    void addItem(Commodity& item) {
        this->iterms[step] = item;
        step++;
        this->SumPrice += item.num * item.price;
                             // 添加一定数量的商品到购物车
    }
    void checkout() {
        /*cout << "您需要支付" << this->SumPrice << "元。" << endl;*/
        //return SumPrice;
        cout << endl;
```

```
}// 对购物车中的商品进行结算
    void printInvoice(){
        cout << "您需要支付" << this->SumPrice << "元。" << endl;
        for (int i = 0; i < this->step; i++)
        {
            cout << this->iterms[i].name << ' ' << this->iterms[i].price << ' ' <<
this->iterms[i].num << endl;
       }
                   // 将商品信息输出到显示器
    }
private:
    Commodity iterms[20];
    int SumPrice = 0;
    int step = 0;
};
int main() {
    Commodity tShirt("Tshirt", 79, 2);// 创建服装对象,名称、价格、数量
    Commodity suit("suit", 1099, 1); // 套装
    Commodity hat("hat", 129, 3); // 帽子
    Commodity tv("tv set", 4899, 1); // 创建家电对象,名称、价格、数量
    Commodity ac("air condition", 5280, 1);// 空调
    Cart myCart;
    //将商品添加到购物车
    myCart.addItem(tShirt);
    myCart.addItem(suit);
    myCart.addItem(hat);
    myCart.addItem(tv);
    myCart.addItem(ac);
                      // 购物车商品结算,显示顾客需要支付的总金额
    myCart.checkout();
    myCart.printInvoice(); // 将购物清单输出到显示器上
    return 0;
}
截图:
```

