

Object Oriented Programming (IGS2130)

Lab 10

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Exercise #1: OOP Project-Step 03



- Upgrade our bank application version 0.2 (lab 7) to 0.3
 - Improve Account class
 - Create a copy constructor to support deep copy
 - ← `char* m_cusName`
 - Convert all possible member functions into const member functions
 - Use the `strcpy_s()` function instead of `strcpy()`, to get rid of the error message in Visual Studio

Account class



```
class Account {
private:
    int m_accID;
    int m_balance;
    char* m_cusName;

public:
    Account(int ID, int balance, char* cname)
        : m_accID{ ID }, m_balance{ balance }
    {
        int len = strlen(cname) + 1;
        m_cusName = new char[len];
        strcpy_s(m_cusName, len, cname);
    }
    ~Account() {
        delete[] m_cusName;
    }
    int GetAccID(void) {
        return m_accID;
    }
    void Deposit(int money) {
        if (money > 0)
            m_balance += money;
    }
};
```

```
int Withdraw(int money) {
    if ((money < 0) || (money > m_balance))
        return -1;
    m_balance -= money;
    return money;
}

void ShowAccInfo(void) {
    cout << "Account ID: " << m_accID
    << endl;
    cout << "Name: " << m_cusName << endl;
    cout << "Balance: " << m_balance
    << endl << endl;
}
};
```

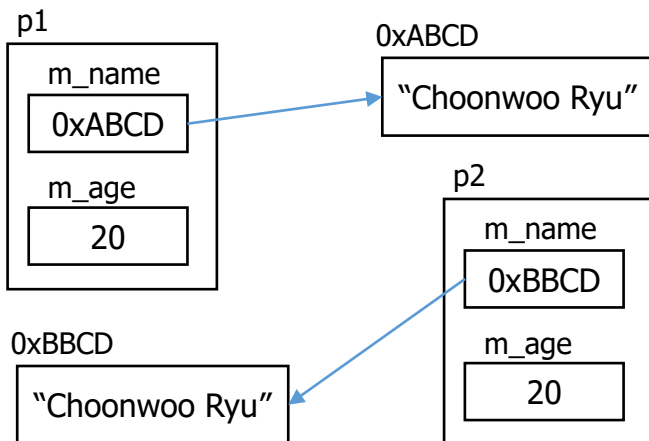
Example of copy constructor



Deep copy

```
int main(){
    Person p1("Choonwoo Ryu", 20);
    Person p2{ p1 };
    cout << "p1: "; p1.showInfo();
    cout << "p2: "; p2.showInfo();
    return 0;
}
```

p1: Name: Choonwoo Ryu, Age: 20
p2: Name: Choonwoo Ryu, Age: 20
before delete[]m_name;
after delete[]m_name;
before delete[]m_name;
after delete[]m_name;



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Person {
private:
    char* m_name;
    int m_age;
public:
    Person(const char *name, int age):
        m_age{age}
    {
        m_name = new char[strlen(name) + 1];
        strcpy(m_name, name);
    }
    Person(const Person& cp) :
        m_age{ cp.m_age }
    {
        m_name = new char[strlen(cp.m_name) + 1];
        strcpy(m_name, cp.m_name);
    }
    ~Person() {
        cout << "before delete[]m_name;\n";
        delete[]m_name;
        cout << "after delete[]m_name;\n";
    }
    void showInfo(void) {
        cout << "Name: " << m_name;
        cout << ", Age: " << m_age << endl;
    }
};
```

Example of const member function



■ Const member functions

- Will not modify the object or call any non-const member functions
- const class objects can only explicitly call const member functions

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Something {
public:
    int m_value;
    Something() : m_value{ 0 } { }
    void setValue(int value) { m_value = value; }
    // const member function
    int getValue() const { return m_value; }
};

int main() {
    // calls default constructor
    const Something something{};
    cout << something.getValue() << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

add **const** keyword after parameter list,
but before function body

0

strcpy_s()



```
strcpy_s( char *dest, rsize_t dest_size, const char *src );
```

dest: the destination string buffer

dest_size: Size of the destination string buffer in char units

src: Null-terminated source string buffer

Exercise #2: OOP Project-Step 04



■ Upgrade our bank application version 0.3 to 0.4

➤ Create Account handler class named **AccountHandler**

- Manage the **Account** class objects
- Include Account pointer array as a member variable

```
Account* accArr[MAX_ACC_NUM]; // Account array
int accNum = 0;                // # of accounts
```

- Include all non-member function as member functions

```
void ShowMenu(void);
void MakeAccount(void);
void DepositMoney(void);
void WithdrawMoney(void);
void ShowAllAccInfo(void);
int GetAccIdx(int);
```

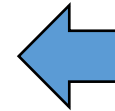
➤ Modify main() function so it can run with the **AccountHandler** object

Definition of AccountHandler class

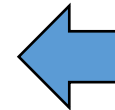


AccountHandler class

```
class AccountHandler {  
private:  
    Account* m_accArr[MAX_ACC_NUM];  
    int m_accNum;  
  
    int GetAccIdx(int id) const;  
public:  
    AccountHandler();  
    ~AccountHandler();  
    void ShowMenu(void) const;  
    void MakeAccount(void);  
    void DepositMoney(void);  
    void WithdrawMoney(void);  
    void ShowAllAccInfo(void) const;  
};
```



```
Account* accArr[MAX_ACC_NUM];  
int accNum = 0;
```



```
void ShowMenu(void);  
void MakeAccount(void);  
void DepositMoney(void);  
void WithdrawMoney(void);  
void ShowAllAccInfo(void);  
int GetAccIdx(int);
```

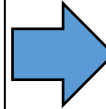

main() function



```
int main(void) {
    int choice, i;

    while (1) {
        ShowMenu();
        cout << "Select menu: ";
        cin >> choice;
        cout << endl;

        switch (bank(choice)) {
            case bank::MAKE:
                MakeAccount();
                break;
            case bank::DEPOSIT:
                DepositMoney();
                break;
            case bank::WITHDRAW:
                WithdrawMoney();
                break;
            case bank::INQUIRE:
                ShowAllAccInfo();
                break;
            case bank::EXIT:
                for (i = 0; i < accNum; i++)
                    delete accArr[i];
                return 0;
            default:
                cout << "Illegal selection.." << endl;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```



```
int main(void) {
    AccountHandler manager;
    int choice;
    bool run = true;

    while (run) {
        manager.ShowMenu();
        cout << "Select menu: ";
        cin >> choice;
        cout << endl;

        switch (bank(choice)) {
            case bank::MAKE:
                manager.MakeAccount();
                break;
            .....
            default:
                cout << "Illegal selection.." << endl;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Exercise #3: OOP Project-Step 05



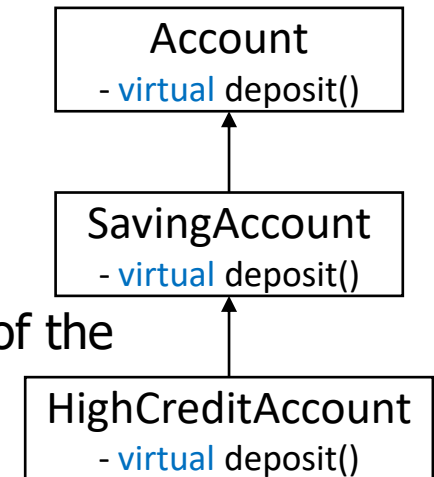
■ Create two classes to our bank application

➤ Class name: **SavingAccount**

- Inherit from **Account** class
- Contains *interest rate* member
 - The *interest rate*(%) is determined by the argument of the class constructor

➤ Class name: **HighCreditAccount**

- Inherit from **SavingAccount** class
- Has two interest rate: *interest rate* (defined in **SavingAccount** class) and *special interest rate*
 - *special interest rate*(%): depending on the given *credit rating* (A, B, and C), additional interest will be set at 7%, 4% and 2%, respectively.
- To make the program simple, the interest will be paid when you make a deposit.
- Make the **deposit()** member function **virtual**, so **AccountHandler** class can call the most derived **deposit()** member function



Exercise #3: OOP Project-Step 05



■ Modify `AccountHandler` class

- Change the program menu to reflect the account type
 - Modify `MakeAccount()` function to select account type. According to the selected account type, this function will call `MakeSavingAccount()` or `MakeHighCreditAccount()`.
 - Create a `MakeSavingAccount()` function that creates a saving account
 - Create a `MakeHighCreditAccount()` function that creates a high credit account

Exercise #3: OOP Project-Step 05



■ The program should work like the example below:

-----Menu-----
1. Make Account
2. Deposit
3. Withdrawal
4. Display all
5. Exit program
Select menu: 1

[Select Account Type]
1. Saving Account
2. High Credit Account
Select: 1
[Make Saving Account]
Account ID: 1
Customer Name: Kim
Deposit amount: 10000
Interest Rate: 4

-----Menu-----
1. Make Account
2. Deposit
3. Withdrawal
4. Display all
5. Exit program
Select menu: 1

[Select Account Type]
1. Saving Account
2. High Credit Account
Select: 2
[Make High Credit Account]
Account ID: 2
Customer Name: Lee
Deposit amount: 10000
Interest Rate: 4
Credit Rating(A:1, B:2, C:3): 1

-----Menu-----
1. Make Account
2. Deposit
3. Withdrawal
4. Display all
5. Exit program
Select menu: 4

Account ID: 1
Name: Kim
Balance: 10400

Account ID: 2
Name: Lee
Balance: 11100

Exercise #3: OOP Project-Step 05

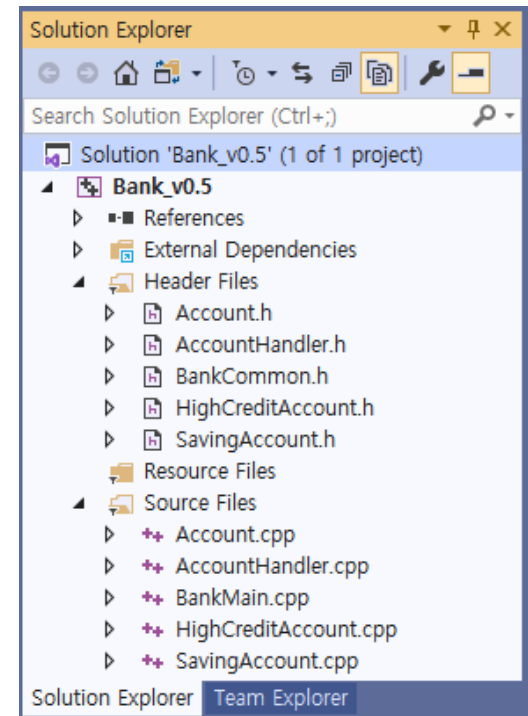


■ Dividing the source code into several files

➤ Usually, for each class, the class definition is saved in a .h file and the implementation is saved in another .cpp file.

➤ Organize the source code by dividing it into a total of 10 files.

- BankCommon.h
- Account.h
- Account.cpp
- SavingAccount.h
- SavingAccount.cpp
- HighCreditAccount.h
- HighCreditAccount.cpp
- AccountHandler.h
- AccountHandler.cpp
- BankMain.cpp



➤ Include all the files in your project and make the project compilable.

Definition of SavingAccount class and HighCreditAccount class



```
class SavingAccount : public Account {
private:
    int m_InterestRate; // %
public:
    SavingAccount(int ID, int balance, char* cname, int rate);
    virtual void Deposit(int money);
};
```

```
class HighCreditAccount : public SavingAccount {
private:
    int m_SpecialRate;
public:
    HighCreditAccount(int ID, int balance, char* cname, int rate, int special);
    virtual void Deposit(int money);
};
```