

# CPSC 131

## Data Structures

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# Let's write some code

Write a C++ program to compute course total from eight homework scores and four project scores

Without classes

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int hw[8];
    cout << "Enter homework scores: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        cin >> hw[i];
    }
    int hwTotal = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        hwTotal += hw[i];
    cout << "Total of hw assignments: " << hwTotal << endl;
    int project[4];
    cout << "Enter project scores: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        cin >> project[i];
    }
    int projectTotal = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        projectTotal += project[i];
    cout << "Total of projects: " << projectTotal << endl;
    int courseTotal = hwTotal + projectTotal;
    cout << "Course total: " << courseTotal << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

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

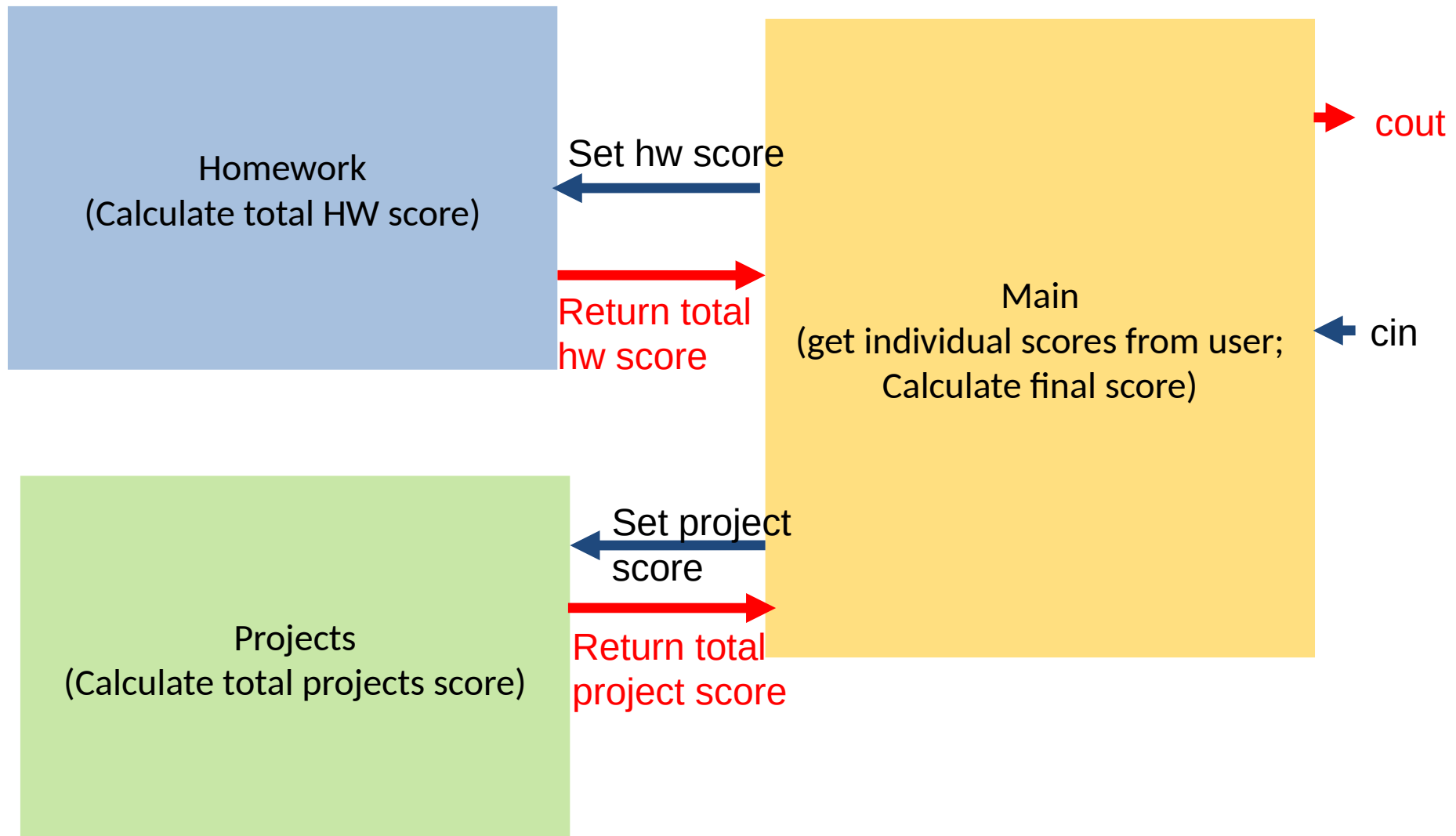
```
int main() {
```

```
    int hw[8];
    cout << "Enter homework scores: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        cin >> hw[i];
    }
    int hwTotal = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        hwTotal += hw[i];
    cout << "Total of hw assignments: " << hwTotal << endl;
```

```
    int project[4];
    cout << "Enter project scores: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) ++i {
        cin >> project[i];
    }
    int projectTotal = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
        projectTotal += project[i];
    cout << "Total of projects: " << projectTotal << endl;
```

```
    int courseTotal = hwTotal + projectTotal;
    cout << "Course total: " << courseTotal << endl;
    return 0;
```

```
}
```



## *Not object-oriented*

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {

    int hw[8];
    cout << "Enter homework scores: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        cin >> hw[i];
    }

    int hwTotal = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        hwTotal += hw[i];

    cout << "Total of hw assignments: " <<
    hwTotal << endl;

    // ...
```

## *Object-oriented*

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Homework.h"

using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n;
    Homework homework;
    cout << "Enter homework scores: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        cin >> n;
        homework.setScore(i,n);
    }

    int hwTotal = homework.getTotal();

    cout << "Total of hw assignments: " << hwTotal <<
    endl;

    // ...
```

Homework  
(Calculate total HW score)

Projects  
(Calculate total projects score)

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Homework.h"
#include "Projects.h"

using namespace std;
int main() {
    int n;
    Homework homework;
    cout << "Enter homework scores: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        cin >> n;
        homework.setScore(i,n);
    }
    int hwTotal = homework.getTotal();
    cout << "Total of hw assignments: " << hwTotal << endl;

    Projects projects;
    cout << "Enter project scores: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        cin >> n;
        projects.setScore(i,n);
    }
    int projectTotal = projects.getTotal();
    cout << "Total of projects: " << projectTotal << endl;

    double courseTotal = hwTotal + projectTotal;
    cout << "Course total: " << courseTotal << endl;
    system("pause");
}
```

## Main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Homework.h"
#include "Projects.h"

using namespace std;
int main() {
    int n;
    Homework homework;
    cout << "Enter homework scores ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        cin >> n;
        homework.setScore(i,n);
    }
    int hwTotal = homework.getTotal();
    cout << "Total of hw assignments: " << hwTotal << endl;

    Projects projects;
    cout << "Enter project scores: ";
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        cin >> n;
        projects.setScore(i,n);
    }
    int projectTotal = projects.getTotal();
    cout << "Total of projects: " << projectTotal << endl;

    double courseTotal = hwTotal + projectTotal;
    cout << "Course total: " << courseTotal << endl;
    system("pause");
}
```

## Homework.h

```
#pragma once
class Homework
{
public:
    Homework();
    ~Homework();
    void setScore(int i, int n);
    int getTotal();
private:
    int project[10];
};
```

## Homework.cpp

```
#include "Homework.h"

Homework::Homework() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        hw[i] = 0;
}

void Homework::setScore(int i, int n) {
    hw[i] = n;
}

int Homework::getTotal() {
    int total = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        total += hw[i];
    return total;
}

Homework::~Homework() {}
```

Source (.cpp) files “include” header files (.h)

Typically:

- Header files contain **declarations**
  - Introduces a variable or function
  - A “contract”
- Source files contain **definitions**
  - Implements *previously declared* functions
  - Fulfills the contract

```
int getTotal();
private:
int project[10];
};
```

```
Projects::Projects() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        project[i] = 0;
}

// ...
```

## Projects.cpp



## Homework.h

```
#pragma once
class Homework
{
public:
    Homework();
    ~Homework();
    void setScore(int i,int n);
    int getTotal();

private:
    int hw[10];
};
```

Member  
functions/methods

Member variables/  
data members

Constructor

Private

(only accessible from within the class definition)

## Homework.cpp

```
#include "Homework.h"

Homework::Homework() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        hw[i] = 0;
}

void Homework::setScore(int i,int n) {
    hw[i] = n;
}

int Homework::getTotal() {
    int total = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        total += hw[i];
    return total;
}

Homework::~~Homework() {}
```

# Three types of constructors

- Default constructor
  - No inputs to constructor
- Constructor with inputs for initialization
- Copy constructor

# Default constructor

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

class construct {
public:
    int a, b;
    // Default Constructor
    construct()
    {
        a = 15;
        b = 20;
    }
};

int main()
{
    // Default constructor called automatically when the object is created
    construct c;
    cout << "a: " << c.a << endl
         << "b: " << c.b;
    return 1;
}
```

# Constructor with inputs for initialization

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

class Point {
private:
    int x, y;

public:
    // Constructor
    Point(int x1, int y1)
    {
        x = x1;
        y = y1;
    }

    int getX()
    {
        return x;
    }
    int getY()
    {
        return y;
    }
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Point p1(10, 15);

    cout << "p1.x = " <<
p1.getX() << ", p1.y = " <<
p1.getY();

    return 0;
}
```

# Copy Constructor

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

class Point
{
private:
    int x, y;
public:
    Point(int x1, int y1) { x = x1; y = y1; }

    // Copy constructor
    Point(const Point& p) {x = p.x; y =
p.y; }

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Point p1(10, 15); // Normal
    constructor is called here
    Point p2 = p1; // Copy
    constructor is called here

    // Let us access values
    assigned by constructors
    cout << "p1.x = " << p1.getX()
    << ", p1.y = " << p1.getY();

    cout << "\n p2.x = " <<
    p2.getX() << ", p2.y = " <<
    p2.getY();

    return 0;
}
```

# Assignment Operator

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

class Point
{
private:
    int x, y;
public:
    Point(int x1, int y1) { x = x1; y = y1; }

    // Assignment Operator
    Point& operator = (const Point& p) {
        if (this != &p) { x = p.x; y = p.y;}
        return *this;}

    int getX() { return x; }
    int getY() { return y; }
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Point p1(10, 15), p2(56,87); //
    Normal constructor is called
    here

    // Let us access values
    assigned by constructors
    cout << "p1.x = " << p1.getX()
    << ", p1.y = " << p1.getY();

    cout << "\n p2.x = " <<
    p2.getX() << ", p2.y = " <<
    p2.getY();

    p2 = p1; // Assignment
    operator is called here

    cout << "\n p2.x = " <<
    p2.getX() << ", p2.y = " <<
    p2.getY();
    return 0;
}
```

# Copy Constructor vs Assignment operator

- Copy constructor is called when a new object is created from an existing object, as a copy of the existing object
- Assignment operator is called when an already initialized object is assigned a new value from another existing object

## Homework.h

```
#pragma once
class Homework
{
public:
    Homework();
    Homework(const string &nm);
    ~Homework();
    void setScore(int i,int n);
    void setName(const string &nm)
    int getTotal();

private:
    int hw[10];
    string name;
};
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Homework.h"

using namespace std;
int main() {
    int n;
    Homework john_hw;
    john_hw.setName("John");

    // ...

    Homework jane_hw("Jane");
    // ...
    Homework section01_hw[28];
    section01_hw[0].setName("Pamela");

}
```

Main.cpp

## Homework.cpp

```
#include "Homework.h"

Homework::Homework() {
    name = "fnu";
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        hw[i] = 0;
}

Homework::Homework (const string &nm) {
    name = nm;
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        hw[i] = 0;
}

void Homework::setName (const string &nm) {
    name = nm;
}

void Homework::setScore(int i,int n) {
    hw[i] = n;
}

int Homework::getTotal() {
    int total = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        total += hw[i];
}

Homework::~Homework() {}
```



# Changing the code to solve slightly different problems

- Which of these files
  1. Main.cpp
  2. Homework.h
  3. Homework.cpp
  4. Projects.h
  5. Projects.cpp
- Should be changed to
  - Increase number of homework assignments
  - Change totalScore to discard lowest score
  - Use a GUI instead of keyboard/terminal input
  - Use dynamic arrays

# References

- CSUF CPSC 131 Slides: Object Oriented Design, Dr. Anand Panangadan