Week 8

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Midterm Student Feedback

Some of your suggestions:

- Less review, more practice problems
- More challenging material
- Poll class on what to go over
- "Be up-to-date with topics..."
- More collaboration... the problems are going to be tough, so you'll have to work together!

Classes: Review

- A class is a container that can hold different types of objects (objects with different data types)
- Another type of container we've learned, where all objects must be the same data type: array

Classes: Review

- A class is a container that can hold different types of objects (objects with different data types)
- A class is a user-defined data type
 - Just like int and double and string are data types, so is the class you define
- A class is a way to group together related information

Header files vs. source files

- Header files have the .h extension
- Source files have the .cpp extension
- Header files are where class definitions and function declarations go
- Source files are where function implementations go → remember :: (source resolution operator)
 - Ex: with Person class, in .cpp file with int getter –

int Person::get_num()

Public vs. Private

- A private member variable or member function means that only members of the class can access it
- Member variables are usually private, and we use setters and getters to access them
- A public member variable or function means that any part of the code can access that function or variable. Setters and getters are always public.

Passing Classes into Functions

 You almost always want to pass classes by reference into functions

- Mhh5
 - Think of arrays: arrays are **automatically** passed by reference because they are large containers (take up a lot of space in memory)
 - Classes are also containers that usually hold a lot of information → who wants to use pass by value and copy all of that??

const with functions

- Const after the statement means the member function is not allowed to modify the class's member variables (read-only)
- o i.e.
 - string Card::printCard() const{}
- Important to understand which functions should be const, and which shouldn't
- You cannot call non-const functions from const functions

const parameters

- ie bool goodCard(const Card& card1, const Card& card2){}
- The const means the cards passed in as parameters cannot be modified by the functions

Classes: Practice Question

- Which of the following statements is FALSE?
 - a. The entities which follow line 7 cannot be used outside of the class
 - The private declaration is in effect until it is changed
 - Only the entity on line 8 is private; line 9 is not private
 - d. There is no syntax error on line 4
 - e. You can access x and text inside member functions of MyClass

```
1  class MyClass
2  {
3  public:
4    MyClass( int, string );
5    void display();
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7  private:
8    int x;
9    string text;
10  };
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Today: write our own class

- Our own version of Stay in the Blue App ©
 - Using the charts on: http://www.brad21.org/bac_charts.html
 **slightly modified....
- We will have:
 - Header Files
 - cpp files with implementations
 - Main.cpp to use our classes

• TOPICS COVERED IN EXERCISE:

- Primarily Classes
- Also: 2D arrays, 1D arrays

In the Header files (.h)

- Some member functions
- Public and private members
- Default constructors
- Non-default constructors
- Getters
- Setters

.cpp files

- Have all the implementations of the declarations in the header files
- Be careful with syntax here!!!

In main.cpp we want to...

- Make 2 instances of the Person class, 3 instances of the Drink class
- Use a default constructor at least once to practice (not in Assignment 4)
- Access elements and change them, using getters and setters

Final Product

- Our final product will be uploaded to discussion resources along with these slides
- Think about ways you could improve our code!

Plan of Attack:

- Implement functions in Drink.cpp first
- Then functions in Person.cpp
 - Some of these require Drink objects, so Drink.cpp needs to be completed!
- Then main!