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CIS 17A

2 May 2016

Chapter 13 Hw Problems

1. (13.1) true or False: You must declare all private members of a class before the public members.

Answer: False

1. (13.4) Assume that RetailItem is the name of a class, and the class has a void member function named setPrice , which accepts a double argument. If soap is an instance of the RetailItem class, which of the following statements properly uses the soap object to call the setPrice member function?

A) RetailItem::setPrice(1.49);

B) soap::setPrice(1.49);

C) soap.setPrice(1.49);

D) soap:setPrice(1.49);

Answer: C) soap.setPrice(1.49)

1. (13.5) complete the following code skeleton to declare a class named Date . The class should contain variables and functions to store and retrieve a date in the form 4/2/2014.

class Date {

private:

int month;

int day;

int year;

public:

// Mutators

void setMonth(int m)

{ month = m; }

void setDay(int d)

{ day = d; }

void setYear(int y)

{ year = y; }

// Accessors

int getMonth() const

{ return month; }

int getDay() const

{ return day; }

int getYear() const

{ return year; } };

};

1. (13.6) why would you declare a class’s member variables private?

Answer: To prevent code outside the class from directly accessing the member variable. This protects the variables from being accidentally modiﬁed or used in a way that might adversely affect the state of the object

1. (13.7) When a class’s member variables are declared private , how does code outside the class store values in, or retrieve values from, the member variables?

Answer: Through public member functions.