



GLOBAL
EDITION

Chapter 6

Structures and Classes

Absolute C++

SIXTH EDITION
Walter Savitch

ALWAYS LEARNING

PEARSON

Copyright © 2017 Pearson Education, Ltd.
All rights reserved.

Learning Objectives

- Structures
 - Structure types
 - Structures as function arguments
 - Initializing structures
- Classes
 - Defining, member functions
 - Public and private members
 - Accessor and mutator functions
 - Structures vs. classes

Structures

- 2nd aggregate data type: struct
- Recall: aggregate meaning "grouping"
 - Recall array: collection of values of same type
 - Structure: collection of values of different types
- Treated as a single item, like arrays
- Major difference: Must first "define" struct
 - Prior to declaring any variables

Structure Types

- Define struct globally (typically)
- No memory is allocated
 - Just a "placeholder" for what our struct will "look like"
- Definition:

```
struct CDAccountV1  ← Name of new struct "type"
{
    double balance;    ← member names
    double interestRate;
    int term;
};
```

Declare Structure Variable

- With structure type defined, now declare variables of this new type:
CDAccountV1 account;
 - Just like declaring simple types
 - Variable *account* now of type CDAccountV1
 - It contains "member values"
 - Each of the struct "parts"

Accessing Structure Members

- Dot Operator to access members
 - `account.balance`
 - `account.interestRate`
 - `account.term`
- Called "member variables"
 - The "parts" of the structure variable
 - Different structs can have same name member variables
 - No conflicts

Structure Example:

Display 6.1 A Structure Definition (1 of 3)

Display 6.1 A Structure Definition

```
1  //Program to demonstrate the CDAccountV1 structure type.
2  #include <iostream>
3  using namespace std;

4  //Structure for a bank certificate of deposit:
5  struct CDAccountV1
6  {
7      double balance;
8      double interestRate;
9      int term;//months until maturity
10 };

11 void getData(CDAccountV1& theAccount);
12 //Postcondition: theAccount.balance, theAccount.interestRate, and
13 //theAccount.term have been given values that the user entered at the keyboar
```

An improved version of this structure will be given later in this chapter.

Structure Example:

Display 6.1 A Structure Definition (2 of 3)

```
14  int main()
15  {
16      CDAccountV1 account;
17      getData(account);

18      double rateFraction, interest;
19      rateFraction = account.interestRate/100.0;
20      interest = account.balance*(rateFraction*(account.term/12.0));
21      account.balance = account.balance + interest;

22      cout.setf(ios::fixed);
23      cout.setf(ios::showpoint);
24      cout.precision(2);
25      cout << "When your CD matures in "
26           << account.term << " months,\n"
27           << "it will have a balance of $"
28           << account.balance << endl;

29      return 0;
30  }
```

(continued)

Structure Example:

Display 6.1 A Structure Definition (3 of 3)

Display 6.1 A Structure Definition

```
31 //Uses iostream:
32 void getData(CDAccountV1& theAccount)
33 {
34     cout << "Enter account balance: $";
35     cin >> theAccount.balance;
36     cout << "Enter account interest rate: ";
37     cin >> theAccount.interestRate;
38     cout << "Enter the number of months until maturity: ";
39     cin >> theAccount.term;
40 }
```

SAMPLE DIALOGUE

Enter account balance: **\$100.00**
Enter account interest rate: **10.0**
Enter the number of months until maturity: **6**
When your CD matures in 6 months,
it will have a balance of \$105.00

Structure Pitfall

- Semicolon after structure definition
 - ; MUST exist:
struct WeatherData
{
 double temperature;
 double windVelocity;
}; ← REQUIRED semicolon!
 - Required since you "can" declare structure variables in this location

Structure Assignments

- Given structure named CropYield
- Declare two structure variables:
CropYield apples, oranges;
 - Both are variables of "struct type CropYield"
 - Simple assignments are legal:
apples = oranges;
 - Simply copies each member variable from apples into member variables from oranges

Structures as Function Arguments

- Passed like any simple data type
 - Pass-by-value
 - Pass-by-reference
 - Or combination
- Can also be returned by function
 - Return-type is structure type
 - Return statement in function definition sends structure variable back to caller

Initializing Structures

- Can initialize at declaration
 - Example:

```
struct Date
{
    int month;
    int day;
    int year;
};
Date dueDate = {12, 31, 2003};
```
 - Declaration provides initial data to all three member variables

Classes

- Similar to structures
 - Adds member FUNCTIONS
 - Not just member data
- Integral to object-oriented programming
 - Focus on objects
 - Object: Contains data and operations
 - In C++, variables of class type are objects

Class Definitions

- Defined similar to structures

- Example:

```
class DayOfYear ← name of new class type
{
    public:
        void output(); ← member function!
        int month;
        int day;
};
```

- Notice only member function's prototype
 - Function's implementation is elsewhere

Declaring Objects

- Declared same as all variables
 - Predefined types, structure types
- Example:
 DayOfYear today, birthday;
 - Declares two objects of class type DayOfYear
- Objects include:
 - Data
 - Members month, day
 - Operations (member functions)
 - output()

Class Member Access

- Members accessed same as structures
- Example:
 - today.month
 - today.day
 - And to access member function:
today.output(); ← Invokes member function

Class Member Functions

- Must define or "implement" class member functions
- Like other function definitions
 - Can be after main() definition
 - Must specify class:
void DayOfYear::output()
{...}
 - :: is scope resolution operator
 - Instructs compiler "what class" member is from
 - Item before :: called type qualifier

Class Member Functions Definition

- Notice output() member function's definition (in next example)
- Refers to member data of class
 - No qualifiers
- Function used for all objects of the class
 - Will refer to "that object's" data when invoked
 - Example:
today.output();
 - Displays "today" object's data

Complete Class Example:

Display 6.3 Class With a Member Function (1 of 4)

Display 6.3 Class with a Member Function

```
1  //Program to demonstrate a very simple example of a class.
2  //A better version of the class DayOfYear will be given in Display 6.4.
3  #include <iostream>
4  using namespace std;

5  class DayOfYear
6  {
7  public:
8      void output( );
9      int month;
10     int day;
11 };

12 int main( )
13 {
14     DayOfYear today, birthday;
15     cout << "Enter today's date:\n";
16     cout << "Enter month as a number: ";
17     cin >> today.month;
18     cout << "Enter the day of the month: ";
19     cin >> today.day;
20     cout << "Enter your birthday:\n";
21     cout << "Enter month as a number: ";
22     cin >> birthday.month;
23     cout << "Enter the day of the month: ";
24     cin >> birthday.day;
```

*Normally, member variables are **private** and not **public**, as in this example. This is discussed a bit later in this chapter.*

Member function declaration

(continued)

Complete Class Example:

Display 6.3 Class With a Member Function (2 of 4)

Display 6.3 Class with a Member Function

```
25     cout << "Today's date is ";
26     today.output( );
27     cout << endl;
28     cout << "Your birthday is ";
29     birthday.output( );
30     cout << endl;

31     if (today.month == birthday.month && today.day == birthday.day)
32         cout << "Happy Birthday!\n";
33     else
34         cout << "Happy Unbirthday!\n";
35     return 0;
36 }
37 //Uses iostream:
38 void DayOfYear::output( )
39 {
40     switch (month)
41     {
42     case 1:
43         cout << "January "; break;
44     case 2:
45         cout << "February "; break;
46     case 3:
47         cout << "March "; break;
48     case 4:
49         cout << "April "; break;
```

Calls to the member function output

Member function definition

Complete Class Example:

Display 6.3 Class With a Member Function (3 of 4)

```
50         case 5:
51             cout << "May "; break;
52         case 6:
53             cout << "June "; break;
54         case 7:
55             cout << "July "; break;
56         case 8:
57             cout << "August "; break;
58         case 9:
59             cout << "September "; break;
60         case 10:
61             cout << "October "; break;
62         case 11:
63             cout << "November "; break;
64         case 12:
65             cout << "December "; break;
66         default:
67             cout << "Error in DayOfYear::output. Contact software vendor.";
68     }
69
70     cout << day;
71 }
```

Complete Class Example:

Display 6.3 Class With a Member Function (4 of 4)

Display 6.3 Class with a Member Function

SAMPLE DIALOGUE

Enter today's date:
Enter month as a number: 10
Enter the day of the month: 15
Enter your birthday:
Enter month as a number: 2
Enter the day of the month: 21
Today's date is October 15
Your birthday is February 21
Happy Unbirthday!

Dot and Scope Resolution Operator

- Used to specify "of what thing" they are members
- Dot operator:
 - Specifies member of particular object
- Scope resolution operator:
 - Specifies what class the function definition comes from

A Class's Place

- Class is full-fledged type!
 - Just like data types int, double, etc.
- Can have variables of a class type
 - We simply call them "objects"
- Can have parameters of a class type
 - Pass-by-value
 - Pass-by-reference
- Can use class type like any other type!

Encapsulation

- Any data type includes
 - Data (range of data)
 - Operations (that can be performed on data)
- Example:
 - int* data type has:
 - Data: -2147483648 to 2147483647 (for 32 bit int)
 - Operations: +,-,*,/,%,logical,etc.
- Same with classes
 - But WE specify data, and the operations to be allowed on our data!

Abstract Data Types

- "Abstract"
 - Programmers don't know details
- Abbreviated "ADT"
 - Collection of data values together with set of basic operations defined for the values
- ADT's often "language-independent"
 - We implement ADT's in C++ with classes
 - C++ class "defines" the ADT
 - Other languages implement ADT's as well

More Encapsulation

- Encapsulation
 - Means "bringing together as one"
- Declare a class → get an object
- Object is "encapsulation" of
 - Data values
 - Operations on the data (member functions)

Principles of OOP

- Information Hiding
 - Details of how operations work not known to "user" of class
- Data Abstraction
 - Details of how data is manipulated within ADT/class not known to user
- Encapsulation
 - Bring together data and operations, but keep "details" hidden

Public and Private Members

- Data in class almost always designated private in definition!
 - Upholds principles of OOP
 - Hide data from user
 - Allow manipulation only via operations
 - Which are member functions
- Public items (usually member functions) are "user-accessible"

Public and Private Example

- Modify previous example:

```
class DayOfYear
{
public:
    void input();
    void output();
private:
    int month;
    int day;
};
```

- Data now private
- Objects have no direct access

Public and Private Example 2

- Given previous example
- Declare object:
DayOfYear today;
- Object *today* can ONLY access public members
 - `cin >> today.month; // NOT ALLOWED!`
 - `cout << today.day; // NOT ALLOWED!`
 - Must instead call public operations:
 - `today.input();`
 - `today.output();`

Public and Private Style

- Can mix & match public & private
- More typically place public first
 - Allows easy viewing of portions that can be USED by programmers using the class
 - Private data is "hidden", so irrelevant to users
- Outside of class definition, cannot change (or even access) private data

Accessor and Mutator Functions

- Object needs to "do something" with its data
- Call accessor member functions
 - Allow object to read data
 - Also called "get member functions"
 - Simple retrieval of member data
- Mutator member functions
 - Allow object to change data
 - Manipulated based on application

Separate Interface and Implementation

- User of class need not see details of how class is implemented
 - Principle of OOP → encapsulation
- User only needs "rules"
 - Called "interface" for the class
 - In C++ → public member functions and associated comments
- Implementation of class hidden
 - Member function definitions elsewhere
 - User need not see them

Structures versus Classes

- Structures
 - Typically all members public
 - No member functions
- Classes
 - Typically all data members private
 - Interface member functions public
- Technically, same
 - Perceptionally, very different mechanisms

Thinking Objects

- Focus for programming changes
 - Before → algorithms center stage
 - OOP → data is focus
- Algorithms still exist
 - They simply focus on their data
 - Are "made" to "fit" the data
- Designing software solution
 - Define variety of objects and how they interact

Summary 1

- Structure is collection of different types
- Class used to combine data and functions into single unit -> object
- Member variables and member functions
 - Can be public → accessed outside class
 - Can be private → accessed only in a member function's definition
- Class and structure types can be formal parameters to functions

Summary 2

- C++ class definition
 - Should separate two key parts
 - Interface: what user needs
 - Implementation: details of how class works