


EECS 402 Discussion 5

Project 2, More on classes (ctors/dtors)

Announcements

- P1 regrades are open (close Thursday at 7pm)
- P2 is out!! (due Oct 12)



Project 2 Overview

ColorClass

- Stores red, green, blue values as attributes
- Member functions/methods: setToRed, setToBlack, setToGreen, setToBlue, setToWhite, setTo, addColor, subtractColor, adjustBrightness, printComponentValues

RowColumnClass

- Stores rowInd and colInd as attributes
- Member functions/methods: setRowCol, setRow, setCol, getRow, getCol, addRowColTo, printRowCol

ColorImageClass

- Stores matrix of ColorClass objects (10 by 18)
- Member functions/methods: initializeTo, addImgTo, addImages, setColorAtLocation, getColorAtLocation,

Tips

- Think about adding helper functions
 - What things are you doing over and over that can be written in a function?
 - This avoids duplicate code
- Start early!
- Read the spec carefully (especially addImages in colorImageClass)



Back to classes

Scope Resolution

Used to define functions outside of the class

They must first be declared in the class

```
5  class Cup {  
6      private:  
7          int ounces;  
8          string color;  
9  
10     public:  
11         void fill(int& addedOunces){  
12             ounces += addedOunces;  
13             addedOunces = 0;  
14         }  
15  
16         bool isEmpty();  
17  
18     };  
19  
20     bool Cup::isEmpty(){  
21         return ounces == 0;  
22     }
```

Scope Resolution

```
5  class Cup {  
6      private:  
7          int ounces;  
8          string color;  
9  
10     public:  
11         void fill(int& addedOunces){  
12             ounces += addedOunces;  
13             addedOunces = 0;  
14         }  
15  
16         bool isEmpty(){  
17             return ounces == 0;  
18         }  
19  
20 };  
21
```

==

```
5  class Cup {  
6      private:  
7          int ounces;  
8          string color;  
9  
10     public:  
11         void fill(int& addedOunces){  
12             ounces += addedOunces;  
13             addedOunces = 0;  
14         }  
15  
16         bool isEmpty();  
17  
18 };  
19  
20 bool Cup::isEmpty(){  
21     return ounces == 0;  
22 }
```



Ctors/Dtors

Constructors

- Always called when a new instance is created, but cannot be directly called
- Name is the same as the class
- Cannot return a value
- Can be overloaded (happens in P2)
- Has a default constructor (until overloaded)

```
4  class Cup {  
5      private:  
6          int ounces;  
7  
8      public:  
9          Cup(){  
10             ounces = 16;  
11         }  
12  
13         Cup(int ouncesIn){  
14             ounces = ouncesIn;  
15         }  
16  
17     };  
18
```

Constructors

- Always called when a new instance is created
- Can be overloaded (happens in P2)

```
20 int main(){
21     Cup soloCup(); // initializes cup of 16 ounces
22
23     Cup mug(10); // initializaes cup of 10 ounces
24 }
```

```
4 class Cup {
5     private:
6         int ounces;
7
8     public:
9         Cup(){
10             ounces = 16;
11         }
12
13         Cup(int ouncesIn){
14             ounces = ouncesIn;
15         }
16
17     };
18 }
```

Initializer Lists

These do (almost) the exact same thing!

- The second version is needed for:
 - **const** member variables
 - Invoking specific constructors of member objects
- Think: why might this be?

```
Cup(int ouncesIn) {  
    ounces = ouncesIn;  
}
```

```
Cup(int ouncesIn):ounces(ouncesIn)  
{ ; }
```

Copy Constructors

- Always called when a copy of a class is made
- Can be overloaded- more on this later...

```
Cup(const Cup &myCup) {  
    ounces = myCup.ounces;  
    cout << "copy ctor!!" << endl;  
}
```

Destructors

- Always called when an object is destroyed
- Name is the same as the class with a '~'
- Cannot return a value
- More on this when we get to dynamic memory

```
5 // this is a class!
6 class BankAccount {
7     private:
8         double bill = 100; //represents credit card bill
9         double balance = 0; // represents your balance
10
11
12     public:
13
14         ~BankAccount() {
15             cout << "This is a dtor" << endl;
16         }
17 }
```


Example

CPP file:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jLrtwu8ZjOfFKK8oBi986aMzazXaSVdh/view?usp=sharing>

Git:

\$ git clone <https://github.com/emolson/16/oop-example.git>

```
5 // this is a class!
6 class BankAccount {
7     private:
8         double bill; //represents credit card bill
9         double balance; // represents your balance
10
11     public:
12
13         // initializes bank account to 0
14         BankAccount() {
15             bill = 0;
16             balance = 0;
17         }
18
19         // TODO: initializes bill to 0 and balance to initialAmount
20         BankAccount(int initialAmount) {}
21
22         //TODO: deposit the given amount into your balance
23         void deposit(double amount) {}
24
25         void charge(double amount) {
26             bill += amount;
27         }
28
29         //TODO if you have enough money, withdraw the given amount and return true
30         // if you don't have enough money, just return false
31         bool withdraw(double amount) {}
32
33         //TODO: Pay your credit card bill (you can go into debt here)
34         // try to do this one using scope resolution!
35         void payBill() {}
36
37         // Challenge problem- don't worry if you can't get it yet
38         // TODO pay your friend the given amount to their account
39         // You cannot go into debt here (return false if you don't have enough money)
40         bool payFriend(BankAccount& friendAccount, double amount) {}
41
42         // prints current balance
43         void printBalance(){
44             cout << "Current balance is: $" << balance << endl;
45         }
46
47         ~BankAccount() {
48             cout << "dtor!!" << endl;
49         }
50
51     };
52 }
```

Example Solution

```
5 // this is a class!
6 class BankAccount {
7     private:
8         double bill; //represents credit card bill
9         double balance; // represents your balance
10
11     public:
12
13         // initializes bank account to 0
14         BankAccount() {
15             bill = 0;
16             balance = 0;
17         }
18
19         // TODO: initializes bill to 0 and balance to initialAmount
20         BankAccount(int initialAmount) {
21             bill = 0;
22             balance = initialAmount;
23         }
24
25         //TODO: deposit the given amount into your balance
26         void deposit(double amount) {
27             balance += amount;
28         }
29
30         void charge(double amount) {
31             bill += amount;
32         }
33
34         //TODO if you have enough money, withdraw the given amount and return true
35         // if you don't have enough money, just return false
36         bool withdraw(double amount) {
37
38             if(balance >= amount) {
39                 balance -= amount;
40                 return true;
41             }
42
43             return false;
44         }
45 }
```

```
46 //TODO: Pay your credit card bill (you can go into debt here)
47 void payBill();
48
49 // Challenge problem- don't worry if you can't get it yet
50 // TODO pay your friend the given amount to their account
51 // You cannot go into debt here (return false if you don't have enough money)
52 bool payFriend(BankAccount& friendAccount, double amount) {
53
54     if(balance >= amount) {
55         balance -= amount;
56         friendAccount.deposit(amount);
57     }
58
59     return false;
60 }
61
62 // prints current balance
63 void printBalance(){
64     cout << "Current balance is: $" << balance << endl;
65 }
66
67 ~BankAccount() {
68     cout << "dtor!!" << endl;
69 }
70
71 };
```

```
97 void BankAccount::payBill() {
98     balance -= bill;
99     bill = 0;
100 }
101
```