

Loan Processing System

Building a robust loan management system using advanced OOP concepts in C++

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System Overview

Core Components



Customer Class

Base class managing customer details, identification, and credit information



Loan Class

Derived class handling loan amount, interest rates, tenure, and EMI processing



Operator Overloading

Custom operators for EMI calculations and loan comparisons



Exception Handling

Robust validation for input data and calculation errors

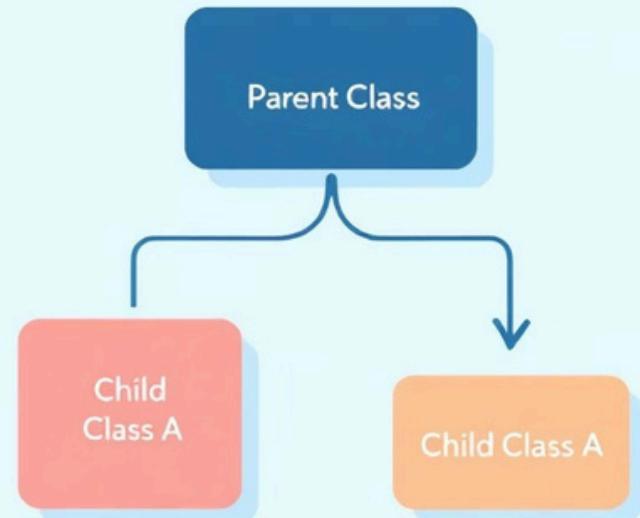
Class Hierarchy Design

Customer Base Class

- Stores customerID, name, and credit score
- Validates customer eligibility
- Provides base data for loan processing

Loan Derived Class

- Inherits customer properties
- Adds loan-specific attributes
- Implements EMI calculation logic



Customer Class Implementation

```
class Customer{
protected:
string customerId;
string name;
int creditScore;

public:
Customer(string id, string n, int score)
: customerId(id), name(n), creditScore(score) {
if (score < 300 || score > 900)
throw invalid_argument("Invalid credit score");
}

bool isEligible() const {
return creditScore >= 650;
}

void displayInfo() const {
cout << "Customer: " << name
<< " (ID: " << customerId << ")\n"
<< "Credit Score: " << creditScore << endl;
} };
```

Loan Class with Inheritance

```
class Loan:publicCustomer{
private:
    double principal;
    double interestRate;
    int tenure; // in months

public:
    Loan(string id, string n, int score,
        double p, double rate, int t)
        : Customer(id, n, score),
        principal(p), interestRate(rate), tenure(t) {
        if (p <= 0 || rate < 0 || t <= 0)
            throw invalid_argument("Invalid loan parameters");
        if (!isEligible())
            throw runtime_error("Customer not eligible");
    }

    // EMI calculation method
    double calculateEMI() const {
        double monthlyRate = interestRate / (12 * 100);
        return (principal * monthlyRate *
            pow(1 + monthlyRate, tenure)) /
            (pow(1 + monthlyRate, tenure) - 1);
    }
};
```



Operator Overloading Magic

1

Addition Operator (+)

Combines two loans to calculate total EMI burden for a customer

2

Comparison Operator (>)

Compares loan amounts to determine which is larger or more expensive

3

Output Operator (<<)

Formats loan details for clean console output and reporting

Operator Overloading Code

```
class Loan:public Customer{  
    // ... previous code ...  
  
    // Overload + to add EMIs  
    double operator+(const Loan& other) const {  
        return this->calculateEMI() + other.calculateEMI();  
    }  
  
    // Overload > to compare loan amounts  
    bool operator>(const Loan& other) const {  
        return this->principal > other.principal;  
    }  
  
    // Overload << for output  
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os,  
        const Loan& loan) {  
        loan.displayInfo();  
        os << "Loan Amount: " << loan.principal << "\n"  
        << "Interest Rate: " << loan.interestRate << "%\n"  
        << "Tenure: " << loan.tenure << " months\n"  
        << "Monthly EMI: " << fixed  
        << setprecision(2) << loan.calculateEMI();  
        return os;  
    }  
};
```

Exception Handling Framework



Input Validation

Checks for negative amounts, invalid credit scores, or zero tenure values at object creation



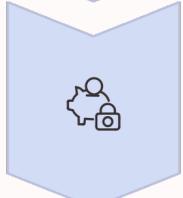
Eligibility Verification

Ensures customer meets minimum credit score requirements before loan approval



Runtime Error Handling

Catches calculation errors, division by zero, and mathematical exceptions during processing



Graceful Recovery

Provides meaningful error messages and prevents system crashes from invalid operations

Complete Program & Output

```
int main() {
    try {
        Loan loan1("C001", "Rajesh Kumar",
                  720, 500000, 8.5, 60);
        Loan loan2("C001", "Rajesh Kumar",
                  720, 200000, 9.0, 36);

        cout << loan1 << "\n\n";
        cout << loan2 << "\n\n";
        if (loan1 > loan2)

            cout << "Loan 1 is larger\n\n";

        double totalEMI = loan1 + loan2;
        cout << "Total EMI: "
            << fixed << setprecision(2)
            << totalEMI << endl;

    } catch (const exception& e) {
        cerr << "Error: "
            << e.what() << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Sample Output

```
Customer: Rajesh Kumar (ID: C001)
Credit Score: 720
Loan Amount: 1500000
Interest Rate: 8.5%
Tenure: 60 months
Monthly EMI: 10253.63

Customer: Rajesh Kumar (ID: C001)
Credit Score: 720
Loan Amount: 1200000
Interest Rate: 9.0%
Tenure: 36 months
Monthly EMI: 16362.82
Loan 1 is larger

Total EMI: 16616.45
```

Key Takeaways



Inheritance simplifies code

Customer properties are reused in Loan class, reducing redundancy and improving maintainability



Operator overloading adds elegance

Mathematical operations on loan objects become intuitive and readable, enhancing code quality



Exception handling ensures robustness

System gracefully manages errors, providing clear feedback and preventing unexpected crashes

