

# National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences



## Lab Manual Object Oriented Programming

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Section	BSCS 2B
Semester	Spring 2022

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### Objectives

- ✓ Virtual functions and destructors
- ✓ See polymorphism in action

### Exercise 1:

- Create a class called `Account`.
- It has data member:
  - Account Number.
  - Account Balance.
- And suitable setter/getter for data.
- And `Print()`, `Debit(float)`, `Credit(float)` as member functions (virtual).
  - override `Debit` and `Credit` functions according to derived classes.

### Exercise 2:

- Create a class called `CurrentAccount` i-e: `CurrentAccount(is-a) Account`
- It has data member:
  - Service Charges (To be charged during credit if account balance is less than min balance )
  - Minimum Balance
- Override `print()` as created in above class which displays:
  - Account Number, Account Balance, Minimum Balance, Service Charges
- Modify the definition of the `print()` so that it displays a suitable message containing above info.
- Similarly override `credit(float)`, `debit(float)` functions such that `credit(float)` simply add amount to the Account Balance and `debit(float)` checks if the amount to be debited is within the range of Account Balance, and further if the amount is account balance is less than min balance standard charges would also be deducted.
- Create a class called `SavingAccount` i-e: `CurrentAccount(is-a) Account`
- It has data member:
  - Interest Rate.
- Override `print()` as created in parent class which displays:
  - Account Number, Account Balance, Interest Rate
- Modify the definition of the `print()` so that it displays a suitable message containing above info.
- Similarly override `credit(float)`, `debit(float)` functions such that `credit(float)` simply add amount to the Account Balance and `debit(float)` checks if the amount to be debited is within the range of Account Balance.
- Write a suitable main function of your program, in which you have to Call the functions (`print`, `debit`, `credit`) of `CurrentAccount` class according to the type of object. To accomplish this, we handle the keyword `virtual` to the declaration of the `print()` method in the Base class. Make sure that `print` function of the calling object is called.

Specifying a function as virtual makes sure that whenever we use a base class pointer pointing to an object of a derived class to call a function, the definition of the method declared in the derived class is used.

