Ride Sharing System: OOP in Smalltalk and C++

Introduction

This report examines a Ride Sharing System implemented in Smalltalk and C++, showcasing encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism. The system includes Ride, StandardRide, PremiumRide, Driver, and Rider classes to manage rides, fares, and user data. Code is available at https://github.com/mohitmurali/632_AdvancedProgramming/tree/main/Assignment-5 .

Encapsulation

Encapsulation protects data by restricting access to defined methods, ensuring security (Stroustrup, 2013). In C++, Ride marks fare as protected, accessible to subclasses (StandardRide, PremiumRide) via getFare() and setFare(). Driver and Rider keep assignedTrips and bookedTrips private, using addRide() and requestRide() for access, preventing external changes.

In Smalltalk, instance variables like fare in Ride are private by default, accessed through fare and setFare:. Driver's assignedTrips and Rider's bookedTrips are modified only via addRide: and requestRide:. Both languages enforce encapsulation, with Smalltalk's dynamic typing simplifying control compared to C++'s explicit specifiers.

Inheritance

Inheritance enables code reuse by extending a base class (Gamma et al., 1994). In C++, StandardRide and PremiumRide inherit from Ride publicly, reusing rideCode and distance while overriding calculateFare() to set fares at $1.5 and $3.0 per mile, respectively.

In Smalltalk, StandardRide and PremiumRide subclass Ride, inheriting showRideDetails and overriding calculateFare with the same pricing. Both implementations leverage inheritance to share Ride's functionality, allowing specialized fare logic.

Polymorphism

Polymorphism lets objects of different types respond uniquely to the same interface (Meyer, 1997). In C++, a std::vector<Ride*> holds StandardRide and PremiumRide objects. Iterating in main() calls calculateFare() and showRideDetails() virtually, executing subclass-specific methods.

In Smalltalk, an OrderedCollection stores rides. The test script iterates with do:, sending calculateFare and showRideDetails, resolved at runtime by object type. C++ uses virtual functions, while Smalltalk's dynamic typing ensures flexible polymorphism.

Conclusion

The Ride Sharing System demonstrates encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism effectively in Smalltalk and C++, meeting OOP requirements through protected data, reused code, and dynamic behavior.

References

Gamma, E., Helm, R., Johnson, R., & Vlissides, J. (1994). *Design patterns*. Addison-Wesley.

Meyer, B. (1997). *Object-oriented software construction* (2nd ed.). Prentice Hall.

Stroustrup, B. (2013). *The C++ programming language* (4th ed.). Addison-Wesley.

Screenshots of outputs