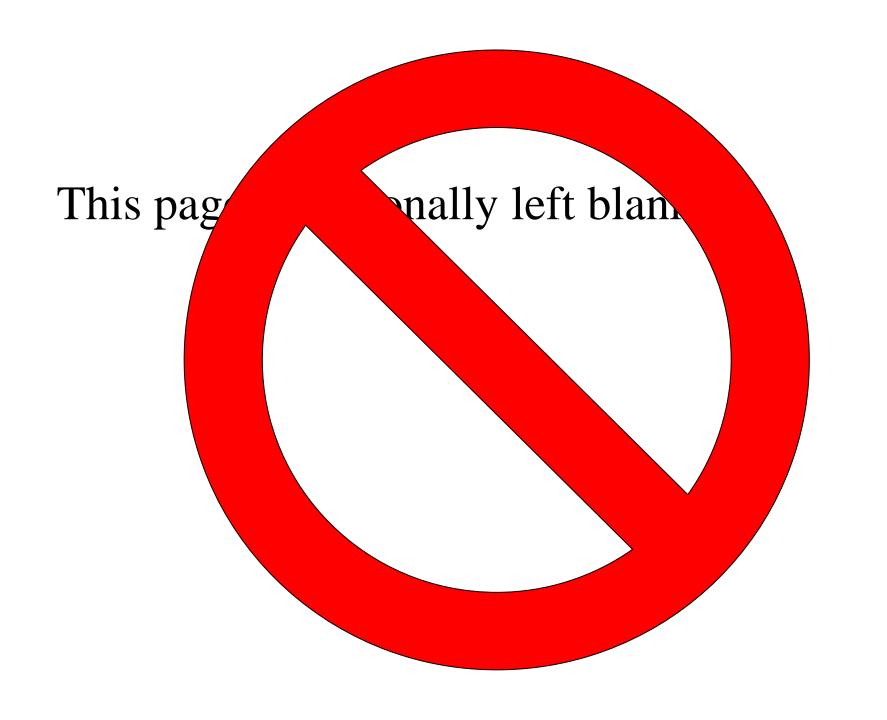
#### Classes: A First Look

```
#include <iostream.h>
#define SIZE 10
// Declare a stack class for characters
class stack {
   char stck[SIZE]; // holds the stack
                    // index of top-of-stack
   int tos;
public:
                       // initialize stack
   void init();
   void push(char ch); // push character on stack
   char pop();
                       // pop character from stack
```

```
// Initialize the stack
void stack::init() { tos = 0; }
// Push a character.
void stack::push(char ch) {
   if (tos==SIZE) { cout << "Stack if full"; return; }
   stck[tos] = ch;
   tos++; }
// Pop a character
char stack::pop() {
   if (tos==0) { cout << "Stack is empty";</pre>
                return 0; // return null on empty stack
   tos--; return stck[tos]; }
```

```
main() {
  stack s1, s2; // create two stacks
  int i;
  // initialize the stacks
  s1.init();
  s2.init();
  s1.push('a);
                       s2.push('x');
  s1.push('b'); s2.push('y');
  s1.push('c');
                 s2.push('z');
  for (i=0; i<3; i++) cout << "Pop s1: " << s1.pop() << "\n";
  for (i=0; i<3; i++) cout << "Pop s2: " << s2.pop() << "\n";
  return 0;
```



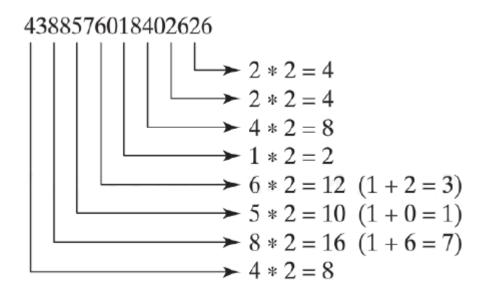
### HW #2 (Credit card number validation)

- Design a modular C++ (or Java or Python if you prefer) program to solve the following problem.
- Credit card numbers follow certain patterns. A credit card number must have between 13 and 16 digits. The number must start with the following:
- 4 for Visa cards
- 5 for MasterCard cards
- 37 for American Express cards
- 6 for Discover cards

# HW #2 (2)

- In 1954, Hans Luhn of IBM proposed an algorithm for validating credit card numbers. The algorithm is useful to determine whether a card number is entered correctly or is scanned correctly by a scanner. Almost all credit card numbers are generated following this validity check, commonly known as the *Luhn check* or the *Mod 10 check*. It can be described as follows. (For illustration, consider the card number 4388576018402626.)
- 1. Double every second digit from right to left. If doubling of a digit results in a two-digit number, add the two digits to get a single digit number.

### HW #2 (3)



2. Now add all single-digit numbers from Step 1.

$$4 + 4 + 8 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 7 + 8 = 37$$

3. Add all digits in the odd places from right to left in the card number.

$$6 + 6 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 7 + 8 + 3 = 38$$

# HW #2 (4)

4. Sum the results from Step 2 and Step 3.

$$37 + 38 = 75$$

- 5. If the result from Step 4 is divisible by 10, the card number is valid; otherwise, it is invalid. For example, the number 4388576018402626 is invalid, but the number 4388576018410707 is valid. Likewise, 4226610081169571 and 5490123456789128 are valid numbers as well.
- Write a program that reads a file containing a list of newline-delimited strings, each representing a credit card number. Display whether the number is valid.

# HW #2 (5)

- Also, the file may or may not have a newline character before EOF.
- Moreover, we define in advance four particular strings, "004", "005", "0037", and "006", for other purpose, which is explained in page 7.

#### Design your program to use the following functions:

// Return true if the card number is valid bool isvalid (const string& cardNumber)

#### HW #2 (6)

```
// Get the result from Step 2 int sumofDoubleEvenPlace (const string& cardNumber)
```

```
// Return this number if it is a single digit, otherwise,
// return the sum of the two digits
int getDigit (int number)
```

// Return sum of odd-place digits in the card number int sumOfOddPlace (const string& cardNumber)

### HW #2 (7)

```
// Return true if substr is the prefix for cardNumber bool startsWith (const string& cardNumber, const string& substr)
```

```
// Return a valid credit card number for the given brand:
// "004" for Visa cards
// "005" for MasterCard cards
// "0037" for American Express cards
// "006" for Discover cards
string& fakeOne (const string& brand)
```

### HW #2 (8)

```
// One easier way for doing this is you keep generating new // number combination using a random number generator // until a valid card number of given brand is found. There // may be other better ways....
```

```
// You should time your code, for example, calling // gettimeofday(), and report timing information in // microseconds.
```

# HW #2 (9)

#### Here are the main criteria for this problem

- Read the name of the data file from the command line in argv[1].
- Open the file, read the data and save individual credit card number in an array.
- Compute and check whether that credit card number is valid.
- Display the final answer with an annotation.

# HW #2 (10)

#### **Program requirements**

- Use good program style. This includes (but is not limited to) the following.
- 1. Short main function with top-level function calls.
- 2. Separate interface and implementation files for your globals.
- 3. Indentation and whitespace.
- 4. Descriptive names for your functions/constants/variables.
- 5. Symbolic constants where appropriate.

# HW #2 (11)

- A namespace around your globals.
- A namespace alias in main to preface your functions invocations.
- Error checking should trap any potential error, such as too few command line args, then print an appropriate message and quit.

# HW #2 (12)

#### Sample Input

4388576018402626 5490123456789128 004

004

#### Sample Output

4388576018402626: an invalid Visa card #

5490123456789128: a valid MasterCard card #

Generated a valid Visa card #: 4388576018410707; Timing: 123 microseconds

Generated a valid Visa card #: 4226610081169571; Timing: 168 microseconds

# Fake credit card numbers for all major brands

#### Visa:

#### MasterCard:

#### American Express (AMEX):

#### • Discover: