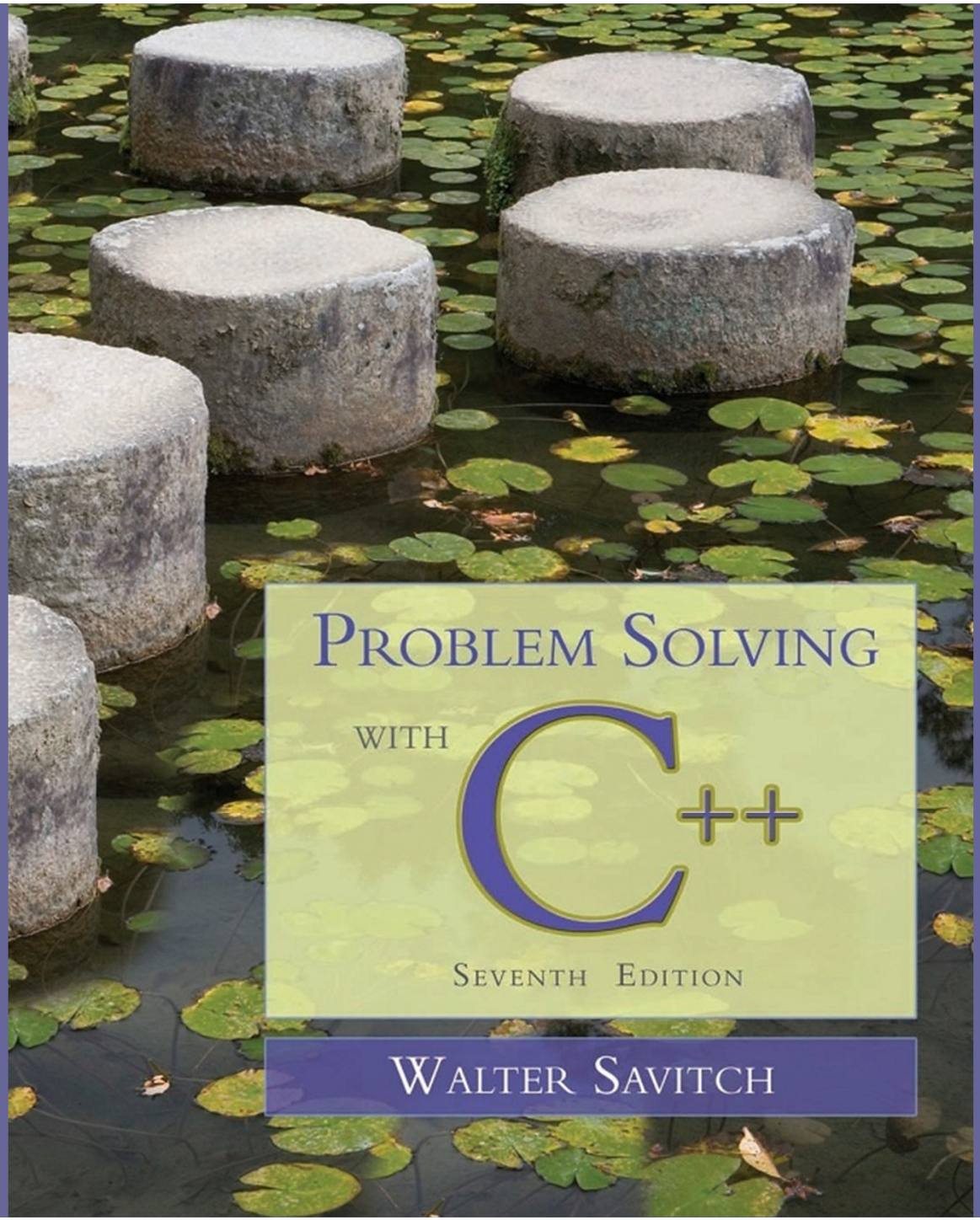
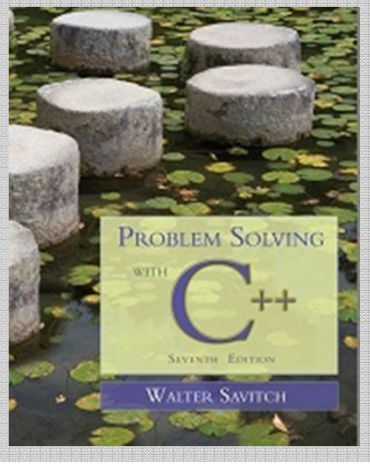

PROBLEM SOLVING
WITH
C++
SEVENTH EDITION
WALTER SAVITCH

Chapter 10

Defining Classes
Klasaskilgreiningar



Overview

10.1 Structures

10.2 Classes

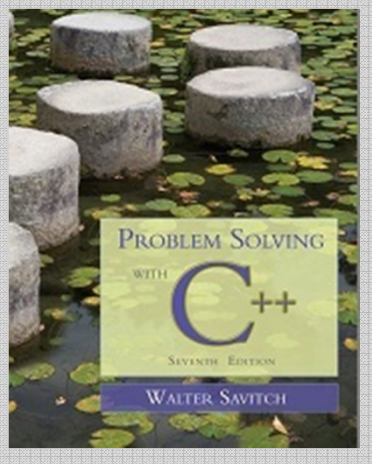
10.3 Abstract Data Types

10.4 Introduction to Inheritance

10.1

Structures

Færslur



What Is a Class?

- A class is a data type whose variables are objects
- Klasi er gagnatag hvers breytur eru hlutir
- Some pre-defined data types you have used are
  - int
  - char
  - ifstream
- You can define your own classes as well

Class Definitions

- A class definition includes
  - A description of the kinds of values the variable can hold - member variables (meðlimabreytur)
  - A description of the member functions (meðlimaföll)
- We will start by defining structures as a first step toward defining classes

Structures (Færslur)

- A structure can be viewed as an object (hlutur)
  - Contains no member functions
    (The structures used here have no member functions)
  - Contains multiple values of possibly different types
    - The multiple values are logically related as a single item
    - Example: A bank Certificate of Deposit (CD)
      has the following values:
      a balance
      an interest rate
      a term (months to maturity)

The CD Definition

- The Certificate of Deposit structure can be defined as

```
struct CDAccount
{
        double balance;
        double interest_rate;
        int term;  //months to maturity
};
```

Remember this semicolon!

- Keyword struct begins a structure definition
- CDAccount is the structure tag or the structure's type
- Member names are identifiers declared in the braces

Using the Structure

- Structure definition is generally placed outside any function definition
  - This makes the structure type available to all code that follows the structure definition
- To declare two variables of type CDAccount:

```
CDAccount  my_account, your_account;
```

  - My_account and your_account contain distinct member variables balance, interest_rate, and term

The Structure Value

- The Structure Value
  - Consists of the values of the member variables

- The value of an object of type CDAccount
  - Consists of the values of the member variables

balance
interest_rate
term

Specifying Member Variables

- Member variables are specific to the structure variable in which they are declared
  - Syntax to specify a member variable:
    Structure_Variable_Name . Member_Variable_Name
  - Given the declaration:
    CDAccount my_account, your_account;
    - **Use the dot operator to specify a member variable**
      my_account.balance
      my_account.interest_rate
      my_account.term

Using Member Variables

- Member variables can be used just as any other variable of the same type
  - my_account.balance = 1000;
    your_account.balance = 2500;
    - Notice that my_account.balance and your_account.balance are different variables!
  - my_account.balance = my_account.balance + interest;
-

Display 10.1 (1)

Display 10.1 (2)

Display 10.2

Duplicate Names

- Member variable names duplicated between structure types are not a problem.

```
struct FertilizerStock
{
   double quantity;
   double nitrogen_content;
};

FertilizerStock  super_grow;
```

```
struct CropYield
{
   int quantity;
   double size;
};

CropYield  apples;
```

- super_grow.quantity and apples.quantity are different variables stored in different locations

Structures as Arguments

- Structures can be arguments in function calls
  - The formal parameter can be call-by-value
  - The formal parameter can be call-by-reference
- Example:
  void get_data(CDAccount& the_account);
  - Uses the structure type CDAccount we saw earlier as the type for a call-by-reference parameter

Structures as Return Types

- Structures can be the type of a value returned by a function
- Example:

```
CDAccount shrink_wrap(double the_balance,
                      double the_rate,
                      int the_term)
{
    CDAccount temp;
    temp.balance = the_balance;
    temp.interest_rate = the_rate;
    temp.term = the_term;
    return temp;
}
```

Using Function shrink_wrap

- shrink_wrap builds a complete structure value in temp, which is returned by the function
- We can use shrink_wrap to give a variable of type CDAccount a value in this way:

```
CDAccount  new_account;
new_account = shrink_wrap(1000.00, 5.1, 11);
```

Assignment and Structures

- The assignment operator can be used to assign values to structure types
- Using the CDAccount structure again:

```
CDAccount my_account, your_account;
my_account.balance = 1000.00;
my_account.interest_rate = 5.1;
my_account.term = 12;
your_account = my_account;
```

  - Assigns all member variables in your_account the corresponding values in my_account

Hierarchical Structures

- Structures can contain member variables that are also structures

```
struct Date
{
   int month;
   int day;
   int year;
};
```

```
struct PersonInfo
{
    double height;
    int weight;
    Date birthday;
};
```

- struct PersonInfo contains a Date structure

Using PersonInfo

- A variable of type PersonInfo is declared by

  PersonInfo person1;

- To display the birth year of person1, first access the birthday member of person1

  cout << person1.birthday…

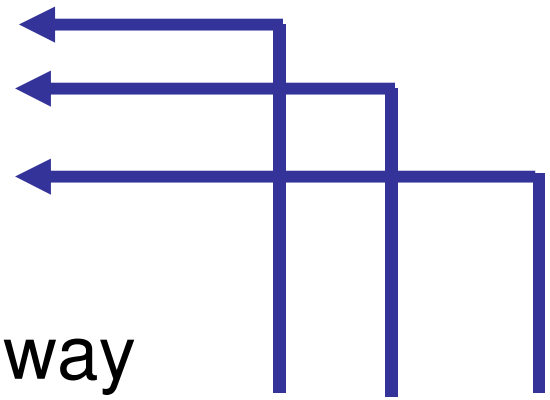
- But we want the year, so we now specify the year member of the birthday member

  cout << person1.birthday.year;

Initializing Structures

- A structure can be initialized when declared
- Example:

```
struct Date
{
        int month;
        int day;
        int year;
};
```



  - Can be initialized in this way

```
Date  due_date = {12, 31, 2004};
```

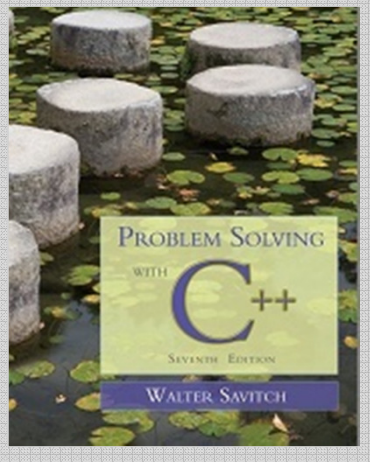
Section 10.1 Conclusion

- Can you
  - Write a definition for a structure type for records consisting of a person's wage rate, accrued vacation (in whole days), and status (hourly or salaried). Represent the status as one of the two character values 'H' and 'S'. Call the type EmployeeRecord.

10.2

Classes

Klasar



Classes

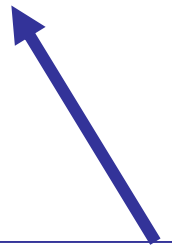
- A class is a data type whose variables are objects
  - The definition of a class includes
    - Description of the kinds of values of the member variables (meðlimabreytur)
    - Description of the member functions (meðlimaföll)
  - A class description is somewhat like a structure definition plus the member variables

A Class Example

- To create a new type named DayOfYear as a class definition
  - Decide on the values to represent
  - This example's values are dates such as July 4 using an integer for the number of the month
    - Member variable month is an int (Jan = 1, Feb = 2, etc.)
    - Member variable day is an int
  - Decide on the member functions needed
  - We use just one member function named output

Class DayOfYear Definition

```
class DayOfYear
{
        public:
            void output( );
            int month;
            int day;
};
```



Member Function **Declaration**

Defining a Member Function

- Member functions are declared (lýst yfir) in the class declaration
- Member function definitions (skilgreiningar) identify the class
  in which the function is a member
  - ```
    void DayOfYear::output()
    {
        cout << "month = " << month
             <<  ",  day = " << day
             << endl;
    }
    ```
    ```

Member Function Definition

- Member function definition syntax:

```
Returned_Type
Class_Name::Function_Name(Parameter_List)
{
        Function Body Statements
}
```

  - Example:

```
void DayOfYear::output( )
{
    cout << "month = " << month
         << ", day = " << day << endl;
}
```

The '::' Operator

- '::' is the **scope resolution** operator
  - Tells the class a member function is a member of
  - void DayOfYear::output( ) indicates that function output is a member of the DayOfYear class
  - The class name that precedes '::' is a type qualifier

‘::’ and ‘.’

- ‘::’ used with classes to identify a member

```
void DayOfYear::output( )
{
    // function body
}
```

- ‘.’used with variables to identify a member

```
DayOfYear birthday;
birthday.output( );
```

Calling Member Functions

- Calling the DayOfYear member function output is done in this way:

```
DayOfYear today, birthday;
today.output( );
birthday.output( );
```

  - Note that today and birthday have their own versions of the month and day variables for use by the output function

Display 10.3 (1)

Display 10.3 (2)

Encapsulation (Hjúpun)

- Encapsulation is
  - Combining a number of items, such as variables and functions, into a single package such as an object of a class

Problems With DayOfYear

- Changing how the month is stored in the class DayOfYear requires changes to the program
- If we decide to store the month as three characters (JAN, FEB, etc.) instead of an int
  - cin >> today.month will no longer work because we now have three character variables to read
  - if(today.month == birthday.month) will no longer work to compare months
  - The member function “output” no longer works

Ideal Class Definitions

- Changing the implementation of DayOfYear requires changes to the program that uses DayOfYear
- An ideal class definition of DayOfYear could be changed without requiring changes to the program that uses DayOfYear

Fixing DayOfYear

- To fix DayOfYear
  - We need to add member functions to use when changing or accessing the member variables
    - If the program never directly references the member variables, changing how the variables are stored will not require changing the program
  - **We need to be sure that the program does not ever directly reference the member variables**

Public Or Private?

- C++ helps us restrict the program from directly referencing member variables
  - **private members** of a class can only be referenced within the definitions of member functions
    - If the program tries to access a private member, the compiler gives an error message
  - Private members can be variables or functions

Private Variables

- Private variables cannot be accessed directly by the program
  - Changing their values requires the use of public member functions of the class
  - To set the private month and day variables in a new DayOfYear class use a member function such as

```
void DayOfYear::set(int new_month, int new_day)
{
  month = new_month;
  day = new_day;
}
```

Public or Private Members

- The keyword private identifies the members of a class that can be accessed only by member functions of the class
  - Members that follow the keyword private are private members of the class
- The keyword public identifies the members of a class that can be accessed from outside the class
  - Members that follow the keyword public are public members of the class

A New DayOfYear

- The new DayOfYear class demonstrated in Display 10.4…
  - Uses all private member variables
  - Uses member functions to do all manipulation of the private member variables
    - Member variables and member function definitions can be changed without changes to the program that uses DayOfYear

Display 10.4 (1)

Display 10.4 (2)

Using Private Variables

- It is normal to make all member variables **private**
- Private variables require member functions to perform all changing and retrieving of values
  - **Accessor** functions allow you to obtain the values of member variables
    - Example: get_day in class DayOfYear
  - **Mutator** functions allow you to change the values of member variables
    - Example: set in class DayOfYear

General Class Definitions

- The syntax for a class definition is
  - class Class_Name
    {
      public:
            Member_Specification_1
            Member_Specification_2
            …
            Member_Specification_3
      private:
            Member_Specification_n+1
            Member_Specification_n+2
            …
    };

Declaring an Object

- Once a class is defined, an object of the class is declared just as variables of any other type
  - Example: To create two objects of type Bicycle:
  - ```
    class Bicycle
    {
        // class definition lines
    };

    Bicycle my_bike,  your_bike;
    ```
    ```

The Assignment Operator

- Objects and structures can be assigned values with the assignment operator (=)
  - Example:

```
DayOfYear  due_date, tomorrow;

tomorrow.set(11, 19);

due_date = tomorrow;
```

Program Example: BankAccount Class

- This bank account class allows
  - Withdrawal of money at any time
  - All operations normally expected of a bank account (implemented with member functions)
  - Storing an account balance
  - Storing the account's interest rate

Display 10.5 (1)
Display 10.5 (2)

Display 10.5 (3)
Display 10.5 (4)

Calling Public Members

- Recall that if calling a member function from the main function of a program, you must include the the object name:

```
account1.update( );
```

Calling Private Members

- When a member function calls a private member function, an object name is not used
  - fraction (double percent);
    is a private member of the BankAccount class
  - fraction is called by member function update

```
void BankAccount::update( )
 {
      balance = balance +
                    fraction(interest_rate)* balance;
 }
```

Constructors (smiðir)

- A constructor can be used to initialize member variables when an object is declared
  - A constructor is a member function that is usually public
  - A constructor is automatically called when an object of the class is declared
  - A constructor's name must be the name of the class
  - A constructor cannot return a value
    - No return type, not even void, is used in declaring or defining a constructor

Constructor Declaration

- A constructor for the BankAccount class could be declared as:

```
class BankAccount
{
    public:
        BankAccount(int dollars, int cents, double rate);
         //initializes the balance to $dollars.cents
         //initializes the interest rate to rate percent

        …//The rest of the BankAccount definition
};
```

Constructor Definition

- The constructor for the BankAccount class could be defined as

```
BankAccount::BankAccount(int dollars, int cents, double rate)
 {
    if ((dollars < 0) || (cents < 0) || ( rate < 0 ))
     {
         cout << “Illegal values for money or rate\n”;
          exit(1);
      }
    balance = dollars + 0.01 * cents;
    interest_rate = rate;
}
```

  - Note that the class name and function name are the same

Calling A Constructor (1)

- A constructor is not called like a normal member function:

```
BankAccount  account1;

account1.BankAccount(10, 50, 2.0);
```

Calling A Constructor (2)

- A constructor is called in the object declaration

```
BankAccount account1(10, 50, 2.0);
```

  - Creates a BankAccount object and calls the constructor to initialize the member variables

Overloading Constructors (fjölbinding smiða)

- Constructors can be overloaded by defining constructors with different parameter lists
  - Other possible constructors for the BankAccount class might be

```
BankAccount (double balance, double interest_rate);
BankAccount (double balance);
BankAccount (double interest_rate);
BankAccount ( );
```

The Default Constructor (sjálfgefinn smiður)

- A default constructor uses no parameters
- A default constructor for the BankAccount class could be declared in this way

```
class BankAccount
{
 public:
        BankAccount( );
        // initializes balance  to $0.00
        // initializes rate to 0.0%
 … // The rest of the class definition
};
```

Default Constructor Definition

- The default constructor for the BankAccount class could be defined as

```
BankAccount::BankAccount( )
{
        balance = 0;
        rate = 0.0;
}
```

- It is a good idea to always include a default constructor even if you do not want to initialize variables

Calling the Default Constructor

- The default constructor is called during declaration of an object
  - An argument list is not used

```
BankAccount  account1;
// uses the default BankAccount constructor

BankAccount account1( );
// Is not legal
```

Display 10.6 (1)

Display 10.6 (2)

Display 10.6 (3)

Initialization Section (frumstillingarhluti)

- An initialization section in a function definition provides an alternative way to initialize member variables
  - BankAccount::BankAccount( ): balance(0),
    interest_rate(0.0)

    {
      // No code needed in this example
    }
  - The values in parenthesis are the initial values for the member variables listed

Parameters and Initialization

- Member functions with parameters can use initialization sections

```
BankAccount::BankAccount(int dollars, int cents, double rate)
                                        : balance (dollars + 0.01 * cents),
                                          interest_rate(rate)
{
        if (( dollars < 0) || (cents < 0) || (rate < 0))
        {
           cout << “Illegal values for money or rate\n”;
           exit(1);
        }
}
```

  - Notice that the parameters can be arguments in the initialization

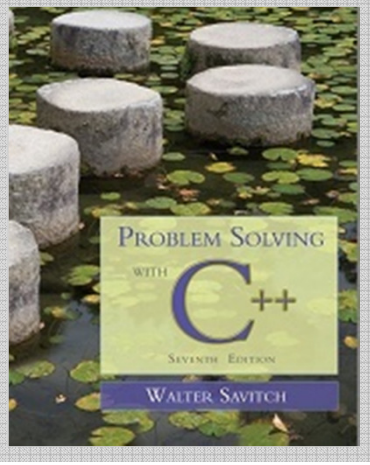
Section 10.2 Conclusion

- Can you
  - Describe the difference between a class and a structure?
  - Explain why member variables are usually private?
  - Describe the purpose of a constructor?
  - Use an initialization section in a function definition?

10.3

Abstract Data Types

Hugræn gagnatög



Abstract Data Types

- A data type consists of a collection of values together with a set of basic operations defined on the values
- A data type is an Abstract Data Type (ADT) if programmers using the type do not have access to the details of how the values and operations are implemented

Classes To Produce ADTs

- To define a class so it is an ADT
  - Separate the specification of how the type is used by a programmer from the details of how the type is implemented
  - Make all member variables private members
  - Basic operations a programmer needs should be public member functions
  - Fully specify how to use each public function
  - Helper functions should be private members

ADT Interface (skil)

- The ADT interface tells how to use the ADT in a program
  - The interface consists of
    - The public member functions
    - The comments that explain how to use the functions
  - **The interface should be all that is needed to know how to use the ADT in a program**

ADT Implementation

- The ADT implementation tells how the interface is realized in C++
  - The implementation consists of
    - The private members of the class
    - The definitions of public and private member functions
  - The implementation is needed to run a program
  - The implementation is not needed to write the main part of a program or any non-member functions

ADT Benefits

- Changing an ADT implementation does not require changing a program that uses the ADT
- ADT's make it easier to divide work among different programmers
  - One or more can write the ADT
  - One or more can write code that uses the ADT
- Writing and using ADTs breaks the larger programming task into smaller tasks

Program Example
The BankAccount ADT

- In this version of the BankAccount ADT
  - Data is stored as three member variables
    - The dollars part of the account balance
    - The cents part of the account balance
    - The interest rate
  - This version stores the interest rate as a fraction
  - The public portion of the class definition remains unchanged from the version of Display 10.6

Display 10.7 (1)

Display 10.7 (2)

Display 10.7 (3)

Interface Preservation

- To preserve the interface of an ADT so that programs using it do not need to be changed
  - Public member **declarations** cannot be changed
  - Public member **definitions** can be changed
  - Private member functions can be added, deleted, or changed

Information Hiding (upplýsingahuld)

- Information hiding was refered to earlier as writing functions so they can be used like black boxes
- ADT's implement information hiding because
  - The interface is all that is needed to use the ADT
  - Implementation details of the ADT are not needed to know how to use the ADT
  - Implementation details of the data values are not needed to know how to use the ADT

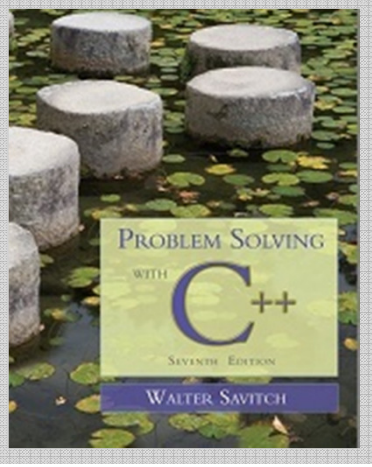
Section 10.3 Conclusion

- Can you
  - Describe an ADT?
  - Describe how to implement an ADT in C++?
  - Define the interface of an ADT?
  - Define the implementation of an ADT?

10.4

Introduction to Inheritance

Kynning á erfðum



Inheritance

- Inheritance refers to derived classes (afleiddir klasar)
  - Derived classes are obtained from another class by adding features (eiginleikar)
  - The class of input-file streams is derived from the class of all input streams by adding member functions such as open and close
  - cin belongs to the class of all input streams, but not the class of input-file streams

Inheritance and Streams

- cin and an input-file stream are input streams
  - Input-file streams are members of the class ifstream
    - Can be connected to a file
  - cin is a member of the class istream (no 'f ')
    - Cannot be connected to a file
  - The ifstream class is a derived class of the istream class

Stream Parameters Review

- Example:

```
void two_sum(ifstream& source_file)
{
        int n1, n2;
        source_file >> n1 >> n2;
        cout << n1 " + " << n2
                << " = " << (n1 + n2) << endl;
}
```

- This code could be called using

```
ifstream fin;
fin.open("input.dat");
two_sum (fin);
```

two_sum is not versatile (alhliða)

- Suppose you wished to use function two_sum with cin
  - Since cin and input-file streams are both input streams, this call to two_sum seems to make sense:

```
two_sum(cin);
```

but it will not work!

Fixing two_sum

- This version of two_sum works with cin:

```
void better_two_sum(istream& source_file)
    {
        int n1, n2;
        source_file >> n1 >> n2;
        cout << n1 " + " << n2
             << " = " << (n1 + n2) << endl;
    }
```

  - better_two_sum can be called with:

```
better_two_sum(cin);
```

Derived Classes and Parameters

- better_two_sum can also be called with:

```
ifstream fin;
fin.open("input.dat");
better_two_sum(fin);
```

- fin is of two types
  - fin is an input-file stream (type ifstream)
  - fin is also of type istream
  - fin has all the features of the input stream class, plus added capabilities
- A formal parameter of type istream can be replaced by an argument of type ifstream

Derived Class Arguments

- A restriction exists when using derived classes as arguments to functions
  - A formal parameter of type istream, can only use member functions of the istream class
  - Using an argument of type ifstream with a formal parameter of type istream does not allow using the open and close methods of the ifstream class!
    - Open files before calling the function
    - Close files after calling the function

Inheritance Relationships

- If class B is derived from class A
  - Class B is a derived class of class A
  - Class B is a child of class A
  - Class A is the parent of class B
  - Class B inherits the member functions of class A

Inheritance and Output

- ostream is the class of all output streams
  - cout is of type ostream
- ofstream is the class of output-file streams
  - The ofstream class is a child class of ostream
  - This function can be called with ostream or ofstream arguments

```
void say_hello(ostream& any_out_stream)
{
        any_out_stream << "Hello";
}
```

Program Example: Another new_line Function

- The new_line function from Display 6.7 only works with cin
- This version works for any input stream

```
void new_line(istream& in_stream)
{
        char symbol;
        do
        {
            in_stream.get(symbol);
        } while (symbol != '\n');
}
```

Program Example: Calling new_line

- The new version of new_line can be called with cin as the argument

  new_line(cin);

  - If the original version of new_line is kept in the program, this call produces the same result

    new_line( );

- New_line can also be called with an input-file stream as an argument

  new_line(fin);

Default Arguments (sjálfgefin viðföng)

- It is not necessary to have two versions of the new_line function
  - A default value can be specified in the parameter list
  - The default value is selected if no argument is available for the parameter
- The new_line header can be written as

  new_line (istream & in_stream = cin)
  - If new_line is called without an argument, cin is used

Multiple Default Arguments

- When some formal parameters have default values and others do not
  - All formal parameters with default values must be at the end of the parameter list
  - Arguments are applied to the all formal parameters in order just as we have seen before
  - The function call must provide at least as many arguments as there are parameters without default values

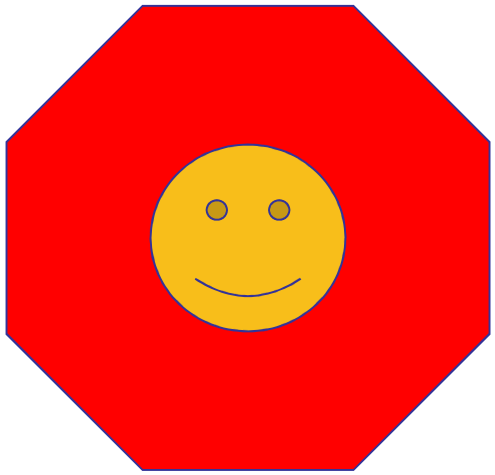
Default Argument Example

- void default_args(int arg1, int arg2 = -3)
  {
  cout << arg1 << ' ' << arg2 << endl;
  }
- default_args can be called with one or two parameters
  - default_args(5); //output is 5 -3
  - default_args(5, 6); //output is 5 6

Section 10.4 Conclusion

- Can you
  - Identify the types of cin and cout?
  - Describe how to connect a stream to a file?
  - Define object?
  - Define class?
  - Describe the relationship between parent and child classes?
  - List functions that format output?
  - List functions that assist character input and output?

Chapter 10 -- End



A Structure Definition (*part 1 of 2*)

```
//Program to demonstrate the CDAccount structure type.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

//Structure for a bank certificate of deposit:
struct CDAccount
{
    double balance;
    double interest_rate;
    int term;//months until maturity
};

void get_data(CDAccount& the_account);
//Postcondition: the_account.balance and the_account.interest_rate
//have been given values that the user entered at the keyboard.


int main( )
{
    CDAccount account;
    get_data(account);

    double rate_fraction, interest;
    rate_fraction = account.interest_rate/100.0;
    interest = account.balance*rate_fraction*(account.term/12.0);
    account.balance = account.balance + interest;

    cout.setf(ios::fixed);
    cout.setf(ios::showpoint);
    cout.precision(2);
    cout << "When your CD matures in "
         << account.term << " months,\n"
         << "it will have a balance of $"
         << account.balance << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Display 10.1 (1/2)

Back Next

Display 10.1 (2/2)

A Structure Definition (*part 2 of 2*)

```
//Uses iostream:
void get_data(CDAccount& the_account)
{
    cout << "Enter account balance: $";
    cin >> the_account.balance;
    cout << "Enter account interest rate: ";
    cin >> the_account.interest_rate;
    cout << "Enter the number of months until maturity\n"
         << "(must be 12 or fewer months): ";
    cin >> the_account.term;
}
```

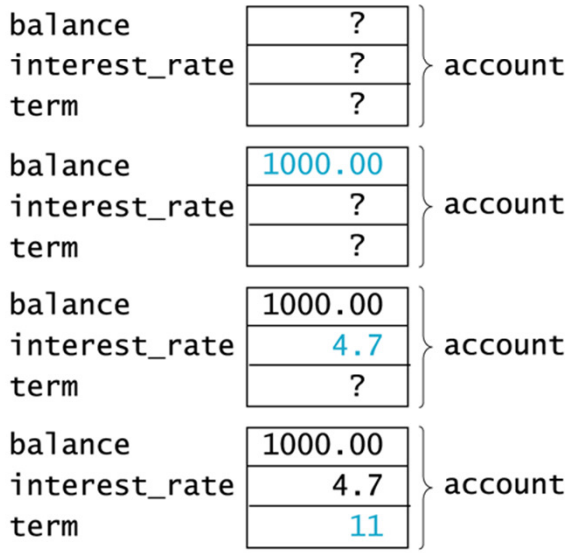
Sample Dialogue

```
Enter account balance: $100.00
Enter account interest rate: 10.0
Enter the number of months until maturity
(must be 12 or fewer months): 6
When your CD matures in 6 months,
it will have a balance of $105.00
```

Display 10.2

Member Values

```
struct CDAccount
{
    double balance;
    double interest_rate;
    int term;//months until maturity
};
int main( )
{
   CDAccount account;
      ...
   account.balance = 1000.00;
   account.interest_rate = 4.7;
   account.term = 11;
```



Display 10.3 (1/2)

DISPLAY 10.3 Class with a Member Function *(part 1 of 2)*

```
1  //Program to demonstrate a very simple example of a class.
2  //A better version of the class DayOfYear will be given in Display 10.4.
3  #include <iostream>
4  using namespace std;
5  class DayOfYear
6  {
7  public:
8      void output( );          <-- Member function declaration
9      int month;
10     int day;
11 };
12 int main( )
13 {
14     DayOfYear today, birthday;
15     cout << "Enter today's date:\n";
16     cout << "Enter month as a number: ";
17     cin >> today.month;
18     cout << "Enter the day of the month: ";
19     cin >> today.day;
20     cout << "Enter your birthday:\n";
21     cout << "Enter month as a number: ";
22     cin >> birthday.month;
23     cout << "Enter the day of the month: ";
24     cin >> birthday.day;
25     cout << "Today's date is ";
26     today.output( );         <-- Calls to the member function output
27     cout << "Your birthday is ";
28     birthday.output( );      <--
29     if (today.month == birthday.month
30         && today.day == birthday.day)
31         cout << "Happy Birthday!\n";
32     else
33         cout << "Happy Unbirthday!\n";
34     return 0;
35 }
36 //Uses iostream:
37 void DayOfYear::output( )
38 {
39     cout << "month = " << month
40          << ", day = " << day << endl;
41 }
```

Member function definition

(continued)

Display 10.3 (2/2)

DISPLAY 10.3 Class with a Member Function *(part 2 of 2)*

Sample Dialogue

```
Enter today's date:
Enter month as a number: 10
Enter the day of the month: 15
Enter your birthday:
Enter month as a number: 2
Enter the day of the month: 21
Today's date is month = 10, day = 15
Your birthday is month = 2, day = 21
Happy Unbirthday!
```

Display 10.4 (1/2)

DISPLAY 10.4 Class with Private Members *(part 1 of 2)*

```
1  //Program to demonstrate the class DayOfYear.
2  #include <iostream>                    This is an improved version
3  using namespace std;                   of the class DayOfYear that
                                          we gave in Display 10.3.
4  class DayOfYear
5  {
6  public:
7      void input( );
8      void output( );
9      void set(int new_month, int new_day);
10     //Precondition: new_month and new_day form a possible date.
11     //Postcondition: The date is reset according to the arguments.
12     int get_month( );
13     //Returns the month, 1 for January, 2 for February, etc.
14     int get_day( );
15     //Returns the day of the month.
16 private:
17     void check_date( );   <-- Private member function
18     int month;            <-- Private member variables
19     int day;              <--
20 };
21 int main( )
22 {
23     DayOfYear today, bach_birthday;
24     cout << "Enter today's date:\n";
25     today.input( );
26     cout << "Today's date is ";
27     today.output( );
28     bach_birthday.set(3, 21);
29     cout << "J. S. Bach's birthday is ";
30     bach_birthday.output( );
31     if ( today.get_month( ) == bach_birthday.get_month( ) &&
32               today.get_day( ) == bach_birthday.get_day( ) )
33         cout << "Happy Birthday Johann Sebastian!\n";
34     else
35         cout << "Happy Unbirthday Johann Sebastian!\n";
36     return 0;
37 }
38 //Uses iostream:
39 void DayOfYear::input( )
40 {
41     cout << "Enter the month as a number: ";
```

(continued)

Display 10.4 (2/2)

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DISPLAY 10.4 Class with Private Members *(part 2 of 2)*

```
42      cin >> month;
43      cout << "Enter the day of the month: ";
44      cin >> day;
45      check_date( );
46  }
47
48  void DayOfYear::output( )
     <The rest of the definition of DayOfYear::output is given in Display 10.3.>
49
50  void DayOfYear::set(int new_month, int new_day)
51  {
52      month = new_month;
53      day = new_day;
54      check_date();
55  }
56
57  void DayOfYear::check_date( )
58  {
59      if ((month < 1) || (month > 12) || (day < 1) || (day > 31))
60      {
61          cout << "Illegal date. Aborting program.\n";
62          exit(1);
63      }
64  }
65
66  int DayOfYear::get_month( )
67  {
68      return month;
69  }
70
71  int DayOfYear::get_day( )
72  {
73      return day;
74  }
```

Private members may be used in member function definitions (but not elsewhere).

A better definition of the member function `input` *would ask the user to reenter the date if the user enters an incorrect date.*

The member function `check_date` *does not check for all illegal dates, but it would be easy to make the check complete by making it longer. See Self-Test Exercise 14.*

The function `exit` *is discussed in Chapter 6. It ends the program.*

Sample Dialogue

```
Enter today's date:
Enter the month as a number: 3
Enter the day of the month: 21
Today's date is month = 3, day = 21
J. S. Bach's birthday is month = 3, day = 21
Happy Birthday Johann Sebastian!
```

Display 10.5 (1/4)

The BankAccount Class (*part 1 of 4*)

```
//Program to demonstrate the class BankAccount.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

//Class for a bank account:
class BankAccount
{
public:
    void set(int dollars, int cents, double rate);
    //Postcondition: The account balance has been set to $dollars.cents;
    //The interest rate has been set to rate percent.

    void set(int dollars, double rate);
    //Postcondition: The account balance has been set to $dollars.00.
    //The interest rate has been set to rate percent.

    void update();
    //Postcondition: One year of simple interest has been
    //added to the account balance.

    double get_balance();
    //Returns the current account balance.

    double get_rate();
    //Returns the current account interest rate as a percentage.

    void output(ostream& outs);
    //Precondition: If outs is a file output stream, then
    //outs has already been connected to a file.
    //Postcondition: Account balance and interest rate have been written to the
    //stream outs.
private:
    double balance;
    double interest_rate;

    double fraction(double percent);
   //Converts a percentage to a fraction. For example, fraction(50.3) returns 0.503.
};

int main()
{
    BankAccount account1, account2;
    cout << "Start of Test:\n";
```

The member function set *is overloaded.*

The BankAccount Class (*part 2 of 4*)

```
    account1.set(123, 99, 3.0);
    cout << "account1 initial statement:\n";
    account1.output(cout);

    account1.set(100, 5.0);
    cout << "account1 with new setup:\n";
    account1.output(cout);

    account1.update( );
    cout << "account1 after update:\n";
    account1.output(cout);

    account2 = account1;
    cout << "account2:\n";
    account2.output(cout);
    return 0;
}

void BankAccount::set(int dollars, int cents, double rate)
{
    if ((dollars < 0) || (cents < 0) || (rate < 0))
    {
        cout << "Illegal values for money or interest rate.\n";
        exit(1);
    }

    balance = dollars + 0.01*cents;
    interest_rate = rate;
}

void BankAccount::set(int dollars, double rate)
{
    if ((dollars < 0) || (rate < 0))
    {
        cout << "Illegal values for money or interest rate.\n";
        exit(1);
    }

    balance = dollars;
    interest_rate = rate;
}
```

Calls to the overloaded member function set

Definitions of overloaded member function set

Display 10.5 (2/4)

Back Next

Display 10.5 (3/4)

The BankAccount Class (*part 3 of 4*)

```
void BankAccount::update( )
{
    balance = balance + fraction(interest_rate)*balance;
}

double BankAccount::fraction(double percent_value)
{
    return (percent_value/100.0);
}

double BankAccount::get_balance( )
{
    return balance;
}

double BankAccount::get_rate( )
{
    return interest_rate;
}

//Uses iostream:
void BankAccount::output(ostream& outs)
{
    outs.setf(ios::fixed);
    outs.setf(ios::showpoint);
    outs.precision(2);
    outs << "Account balance $" << balance << endl;
    outs << "Interest rate " << interest_rate << "%" << endl;
}
```

In the definition of a member function, you call another member function like this.

Stream parameter that can be replaced with either cout *or with a file output stream*

Display 10.5 (4/4)

The BankAccount Class (*part 4 of 4*)

Sample Dialogue

```
Start of Test:
account1 initial statement:
Account balance $123.99
Interest rate 3.00%
account1 with new setup:
Account balance $100.00
Interest rate 5.00%
account1 after update:
Account balance $105.00
Interest rate 5.00%
account2:
Account balance $105.00
Interest rate 5.00%
```

Display 10.6 (1/3)

DISPLAY 10.6 Class with Constructors *(part 1 of 3)*

```
1  //Program to demonstrate the class BankAccount.
2  #include <iostream>
3  using namespace std;
4  //Class for a bank account:
5  class BankAccount
6  {
7  public:
8      BankAccount(int dollars, int cents, double rate);
9      //Initializes the account balance to $dollars.cents and
10     //initializes the interest rate to rate percent.
11     BankAccount(int dollars, double rate);
12     //Initializes the account balance to $dollars.00 and
13     //initializes the interest rate to rate percent.
14     BankAccount( );
15     //Initializes the account balance to $0.00 and the interest rate to 0.0%.
```

This definition of BankAccount *is an improved version of the class* BankAccount *given in Display 10.5.*

Default constructor

(continued)

Display 10.6 (2/3)

DISPLAY 10.6 Class with Constructors *(part 2 of 3)*

```
16       void update( );
17      //Postcondition: One year of simple interest has been added to the account
18      //balance.
19      double get_balance( );
20      //Returns the current account balance.
21      double get_rate( );
22      //Returns the current account interest rate as a percentage.
23      void output(ostream& outs);
24      //Precondition: If outs is a file output stream, then
25      //outs has already been connected to a file.
26      //Postcondition: Account balance and interest rate have been written to the
27      //stream outs.
28  private:
29      double balance;
30      double interest_rate;
31      double fraction(double percent);
32      //Converts a percentage to a fraction. For example, fraction(50.3)
33      //returns 0.503.
34  };
35
36  int main( )
37  {
38      BankAccount account1(100, 2.3), account2;
39      cout << "account1 initialized as follows:\n";
40      account1.output(cout);
41      cout << "account2 initialized as follows:\n";
42      account2.output(cout);
43      account1 = BankAccount(999, 99, 5.5);
44      cout << "account1 reset to the following:\n";
45      account1.output(cout);
46      return 0;
47  }
48
49  BankAccount::BankAccount(int dollars, int cents, double rate)
50  {
51      if ((dollars < 0) || (cents < 0) || (rate < 0))
52      {
53          cout << "Illegal values for money or interest rate.\n";
54          exit(1);
55      }
```

This declaration causes a call to the default constructor. Notice that there are no parentheses.

An explicit call to the constructor `BankAccount::BankAccount`

(continued)

Display 10.6 (3/3)

DISPLAY 10.6 Class with Constructors *(part 3 of 3)*

```
56      balance = dollars + 0.01*cents;
57      interest_rate = rate;
58  }
59
60  BankAccount::BankAccount(int dollars, double rate)
61  {
62      if ((dollars < 0) || (rate < 0))
63      {
64          cout << "Illegal values for money or interest rate.\n";
65          exit(1);
66      }
67      balance = dollars;
68      interest_rate = rate;
69  }
70
71  BankAccount::BankAccount( ) : balance(0), interest_rate(0.0)
72  {
73     //Body intentionally empty
74  }
```

<Definitions of the other member functions are the same as in Display 10.5.>

Screen Output

```
account1 initialized as follows:
Account balance $100.00
Interest rate 2.30%
account2 initialized as follows:
Account balance $0.00
Interest rate 0.00%
account1 reset to the following:
Account balance $999.99
Interest rate 5.50%
```

Display 10.7 (1/3)

DISPLAY 10.7 Alternative BankAccount Class Implementation *(part 1 of 3)*

```
1  //Demonstrates an alternative implementation of the class BankAccount.
2  #include <iostream>
3  #include <cmath>
4  using namespace std;
5  //Class for a bank account:
6  class BankAccount
7  {
8  public:
9      BankAccount(int dollars, int cents, double rate);
10     //Initializes the account balance to $dollars.cents and
11     //initializes the interest rate to rate percent.
12     BankAccount(int dollars, double rate);
13     //Initializes the account balance to $dollars.00 and
14     //initializes the interest rate to rate percent.
15     BankAccount( );
16     //Initializes the account balance to $0.00 and the interest rate to 0.0%.
17     void update( );
18     //Postcondition: One year of simple interest has been added to the account
19     //balance.
20     double get_balance( );
21     //Returns the current account balance.
22     double get_rate( );
23     //Returns the current account interest rate as a percentage.
24     void output(ostream& outs);
25     //Precondition: If outs is a file output stream, then
26     //outs has already been connected to a file.
27     //Postcondition: Account balance and interest rate
28     //have been written to the stream outs.
29 private:
30     int dollars_part;
31     int cents_part;
32     double interest_rate;//expressed as a fraction, for example, 0.057 for 5.7.
33     double fraction(double percent);
34     //Converts a percentage to a fraction. For example, fraction(50.3)
35     //returns 0.503.
36     double percent(double fraction_value);
37     //Converts a fraction to a percentage. For example, percent(0.503)
38     //returns 50.3.
39 };
```

Notice that the public members of BankAccount look and behave exactly the same as in Display 10.6.

New

(continued)

Display 10.7 (2/3)

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DISPLAY 10.7 Alternative BankAccount Class Implementation *(part 2 of 3)*

```
40  int main( )
41  {
42      BankAccount account1(100, 2.3), account2;
43
44      cout << "account1 initialized as follows:\n";
45      account1.output(cout);
46      cout << "account2 initialized as follows:\n";
47      account2.output(cout);
48
49      account1 = BankAccount(999, 99, 5.5);
50      cout << "account1 reset to the following:\n";
51      account1.output(cout);
52      return 0;
53  }
54
55  BankAccount::BankAccount(int dollars, int cents, double rate)
56  {
57      if ((dollars < 0) || (cents < 0) || (rate < 0))
58      {
59          cout << "Illegal values for money or interest rate.\n";
60          exit(1);
61      }
62      dollars_part = dollars;
63      cents_part = cents;
64      interest_rate = fraction(rate);
65  }
66
67  BankAccount::BankAccount(int dollars, double rate)
68  {
69      if ((dollars < 0) || (rate < 0))
70      {
71          cout << "Illegal values for money or interest rate.\n";
72          exit(1);
73      }
74      dollars_part = dollars;
75      cents_part = 0;
76      interest_rate = fraction(rate);
77  }
78
79  BankAccount::BankAccount( ) : dollars_part(0), cents_part(0), interest_rate(0.0)
80  {
81      //Body intentionally empty.
82  }
83
```

Since the body of `main` *is identical to that in Display 10.6, the screen output is also identical to that in Display 10.6.*

In the old implementation of this ADT, the private member function `fraction` *was used in the definition of* `update`*. In this implementation,* `fraction` *is instead used in the definition of constructors.*

(continued)

Display 10.7 (3/3)

DISPLAY 10.7 Alternative BankAccount Class Implementation *(part 3 of 3)*

```
84  double BankAccount::fraction(double percent_value)
85  {
86      return (percent_value/100.0);
87  }
88
89  //Uses cmath:
90  void BankAccount::update( )
91  {
92      double balance = get_balance( );
93      balance = balance + interest_rate*balance;
94      dollars_part = floor(balance);
95      cents_part = floor((balance − dollars_part)*100);
96  }
97
98  double BankAccount::get_balance( )
99  {
100     return (dollars_part + 0.01*cents_part);
101 }
102
103 double BankAccount::percent(double fraction_value)
104 {
105     return (fraction_value*100);
106 }
107
108 double BankAccount::get_rate( )
109 {
110     return percent(interest_rate);
111 }
112
113 //Uses iostream:
114 void BankAccount::output(ostream& outs)
115 {
116     outs.setf(ios::fixed);
117     outs.setf(ios::showpoint);
118     outs.precision(2);
119     outs << "Account balance $" << get_balance( ) << endl;
120     outs << "Interest rate " << get_rate( ) << "%" << endl;
121 }
```

The new definitions of `get_balance` *and* `get_rate` *ensure that the output will still be in the correct units.*