

# LAB 2

D005441 OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING | TRIMESTER OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2024

STUDENT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

STUDENT ID: \_\_\_\_\_

QUESTION	TASK	TIME ALLOCATION	REMARKS
1	Function call by value, by reference using pointers, by reference using reference arguments	40 minutes	
2	More on functions	40 minutes	
3	Structure	40 minutes	

**Question 1**

- a) In physics, an object that is in motion is said to have kinetic energy. The following formula can be used to determine the kinetic energy that a moving object has:

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

The variables in the formula are as follows:

KE – kinetic energy in joules

m – object's mass in kilograms

v – object's velocity in meters per second.

Write a function named `kineticEnergy` that accepts an object's mass (in kilograms) and velocity (in meters per second) as arguments. The function should return the amount of kinetic energy that the object has.

In `main()`, demonstrate the function by calling it (by value) in a program that asks the user to enter values for mass and velocity. Display the output.

**Sample Output Screen**

```
Enter an object's mass and velocity as required....
```

```
Mass in kilograms: 45.67
```

```
Velocity in meters per second: 12.2
```

```
The kinetic energy of this object is 3398.76 joules.
```

- b) Refer to question a), the function is called by value. **Modify the solution** so that the function to be called by reference using pointers. The new function prototype is given as:

```
void kineticEnergy(double*, double*, double*);
```

The function will be passed 3 variables by reference which are kinetic energy, object's mass (in kilograms) and velocity (in meters per second).

- c) Refer to question b). **Modify the solution** so that the function to be called by reference using reference arguments. The new function prototype is given as:

```
void kineticEnergy(double&, double&, double&);
```

The function will be passed 3 variables by reference which are kinetic energy, object's mass (in kilograms) and velocity (in meters per second).

## Question 2

- a) The following function will use a, b, and c as the coefficients of a quadratic equation to compute  $b^2 - 4ac$  (also known as discriminant). This function calls on another function called `get_a_b_c` to get the values for a, b, and c from user input. [Note: function call by reference using reference arguments since the variables in the function to holds the value is needed by the other function]

Write the complete program, compile and run it.

```
double bb_4ac( )  
{  
    double a, b, c; // Coefficients of a quadratic equation  
    get_a_b_c(a, b, c);  
  
    return b*b - 4*a*c;  
}
```

### Sample Output Screen

```
Enter a, b and c: 1 3 1  
The discriminant is 5
```

*Note: The inputs are separated by a space, eg: 1[space]3[space]1[space][enter]*

- b) You are required to write a program that calculates the grade of students. Each student will have **5** subjects. You are required to get the student's *name* and *marks* from the user. The marks must be kept in a one dimensional array in the `main()` function. This array must then be passed to **Average(...)** function in order to calculate the average marks for students. The average mark that has been calculated must then be returned to the `main()` function.

AVERAGE MARKS	GRADE
average_marks above= 80	A
average_marks above =60	B
average_marks above =50	C
average_marks below 50	F

Next, from the `main()` function, the average is passed to the **Greds(...)** function to calculate the grade for students. Grade that has been calculated must be returned to the `main()` function. In the `main()` function, display the student's name, average mark and grade. Output should be as follows.

Sample Output Screen	
Enter Name :	Dory
Enter Marks :	78
Enter Marks :	55
Enter Marks :	50
Enter Marks :	91
Enter Marks :	55
Name	: Dory
Average	: 65.8
Grade	: B

**Question 3**

a) Based on 2(b), modify the answer to include a struct called Student as given below:

```
struct Student
{
    char name[30], grade; float marks[5], avg;
};
```

Therefore, in main(), all the variables declared (except the counter variable), will be grouped under the struct. Declare a variable *S1* of struct Student type and modify the other statements in your main(). Note that the functions you've included in your answer at 2(b) will not have any changes.

b) Write a complete program based on the following requirements:

- Use the following structure.

```
struct Warehouse
{
    int code;
    char product_name[20];
    float price;
};
```

- Declare and define function *calculate(..)*:
  - Parameter : array WH of struct Warehouse [size 3]
  - Function prototype given : *float calculate(struct Warehouse WH[]);*
  - Get input *number* and *quantity* from user.
  - Use for loop:
    - If code is equal with number given by user then calculate the *total price*. **[Note: refer to sample output screen]**
  - Return the total amount due.

In *main()*,

- Declare an array WH of struct Warehouse. Array size is 3. You may use the code below that has hardcoded values for it.

```
struct Warehouse WH[3] = {{1, "Bed Frame", 1300.70},{2, "Dining Set", 3800},{3,"Sofa
3+2+1", 5500}};
```

- Use for loop:
  - Display the information of product *code*, product *name* and product *price*.
- Call function *calculate(...)*:
  - Parameter : array *WH* of struct *WareHouse*.
  - The function will return the *total price*.
- Display the *total price*.

#### Sample Output Screen

```
-----  
-           Welcome to XYZ Warehouse           -  
-----  
Code   Product Name   Product Price  
1.Bed Frame      1300.70  
2.Dining Set     3800.00  
3.Sofa 3+2+1     5500.00  
Select the product code [1 | 2 | 3] :3  
Enter the quantity : 2  
  
Total price for product : RM 11000.00
```

\*Students need to attempt this question on his/her own and submit the **.cpp** file  
<lab2Q3\_studentid\_studentname.cpp>

~End~