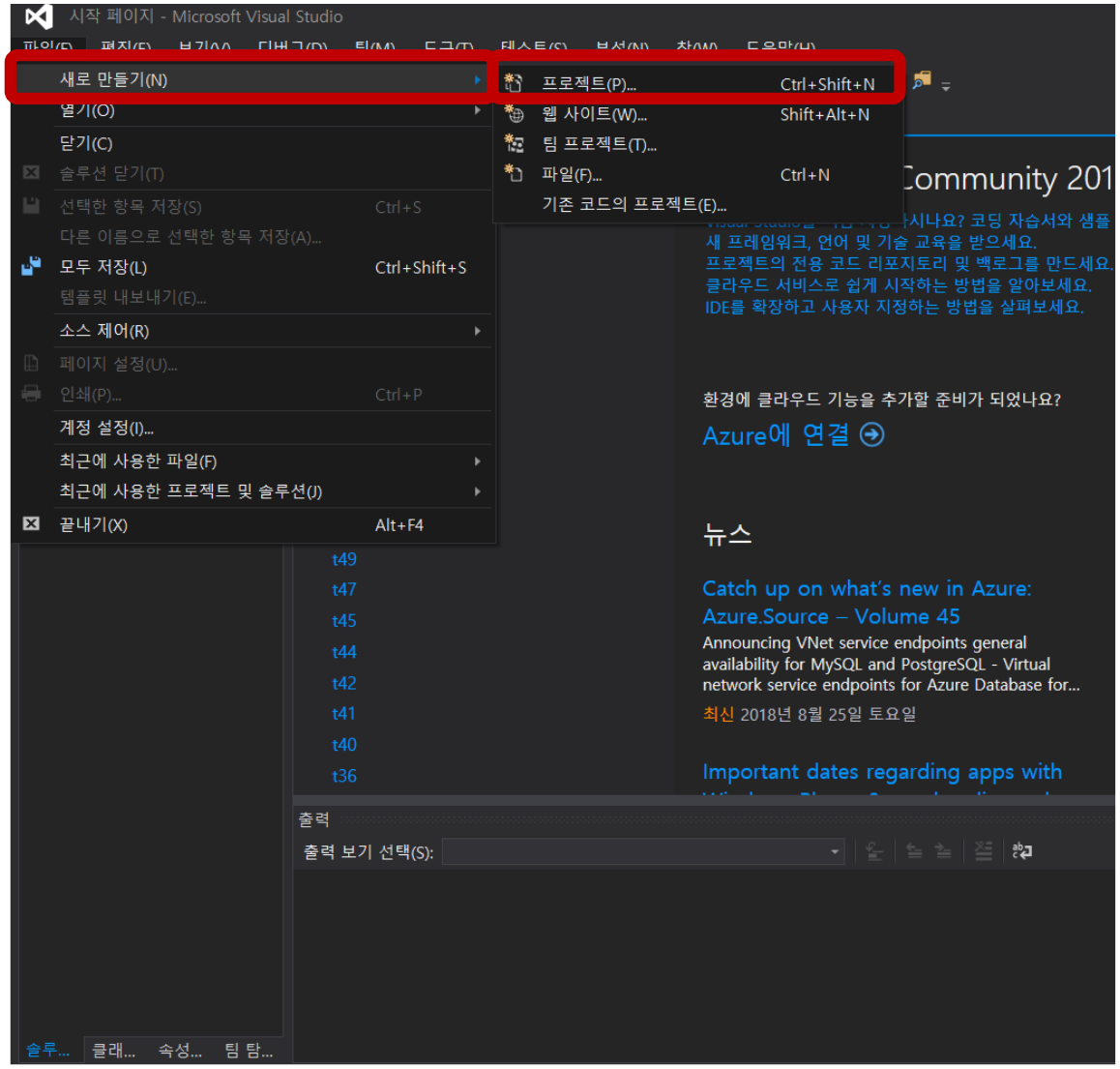
C++ 프로그래밍 실습

Visual Studio 2015
Basic Concepts

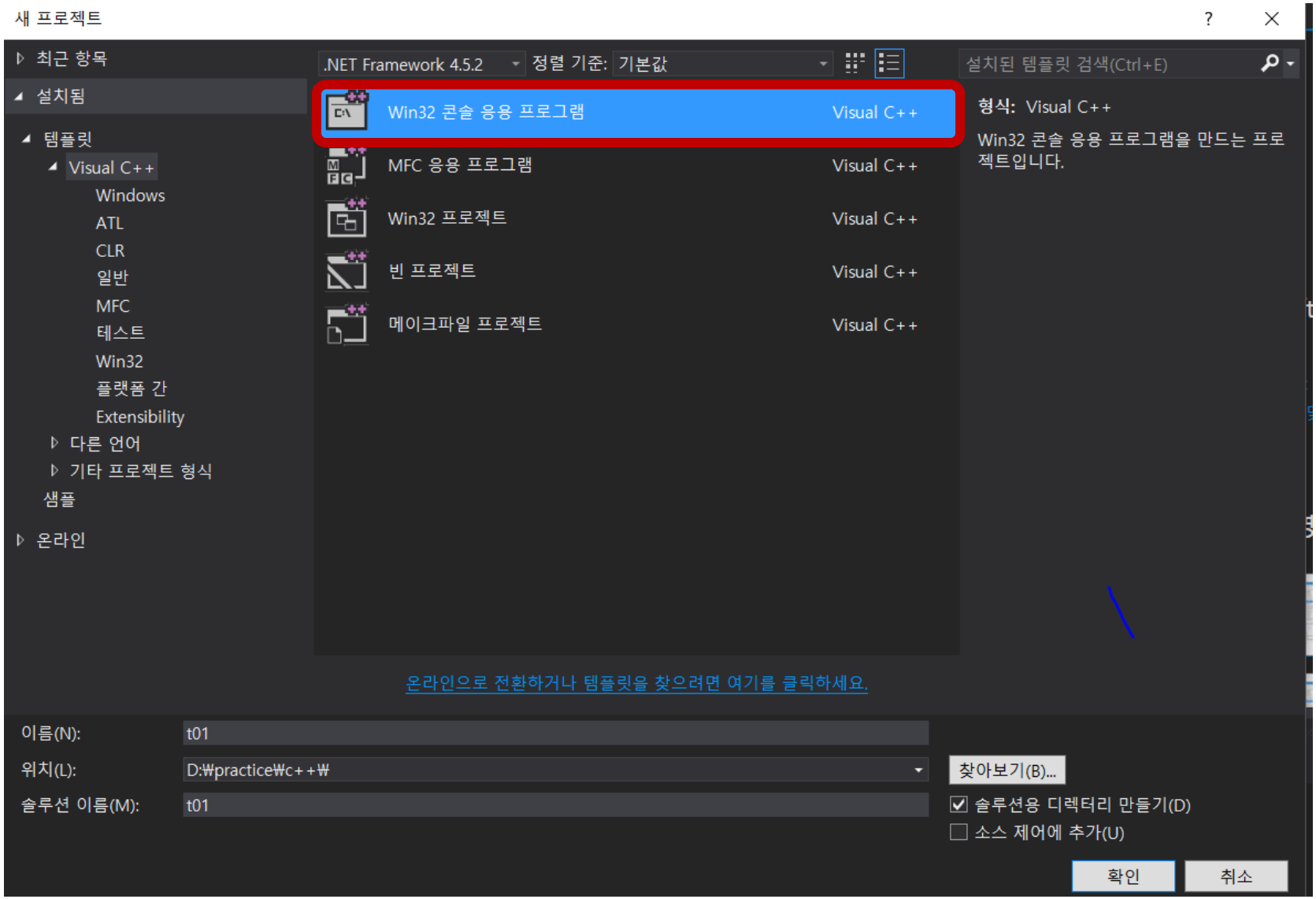
Contents

- Understanding basic concepts of OO(Object-Oriented) programming with simple C++ codes
  - Understanding classes
    - Data members and methods
    - Class objects
  - Understanding inheritance
    - Inherited data members
    - Inherited methods
  - Understanding polymorphism
    - Polymorphic method definition
    - Polymorphic method invocation

Create Project



Create Project



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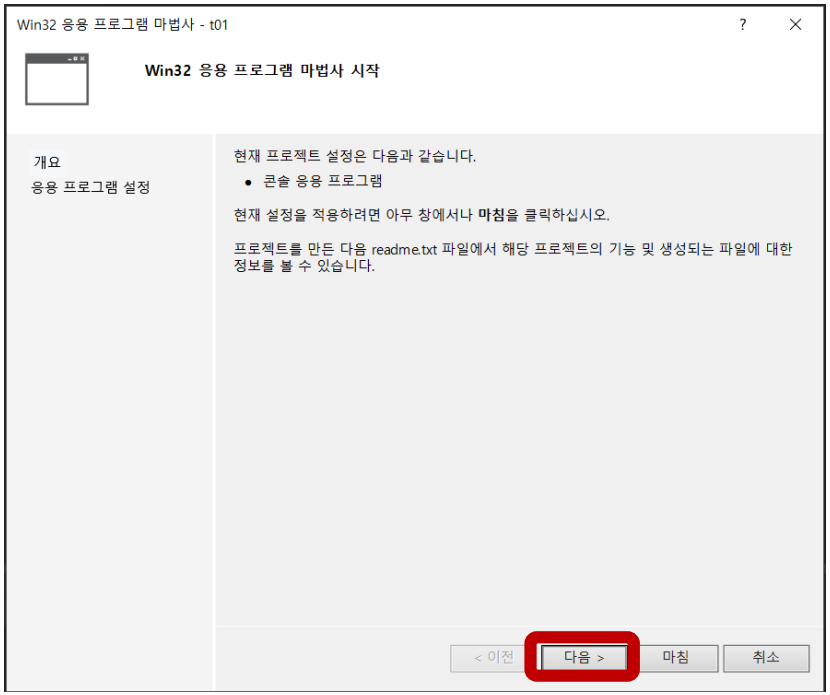

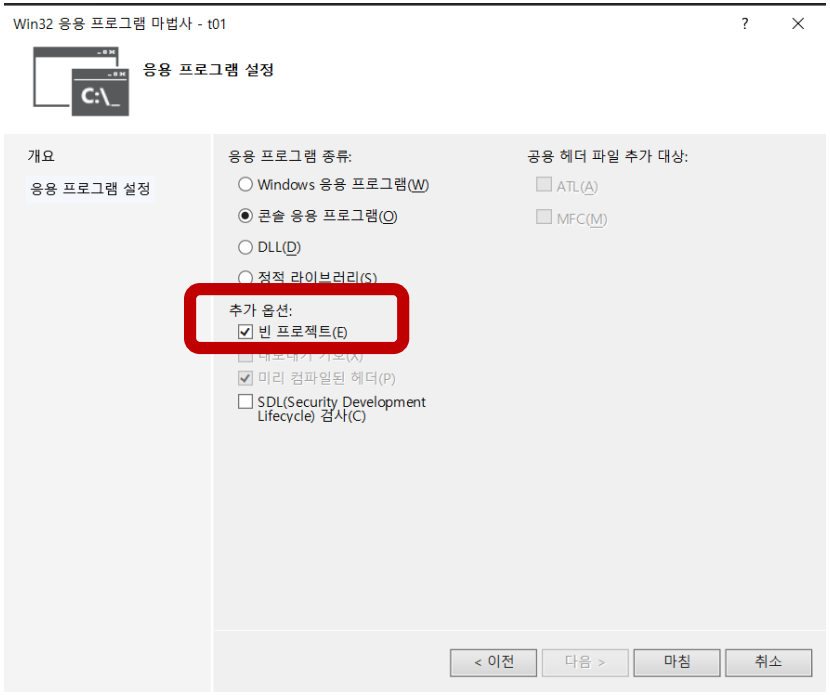

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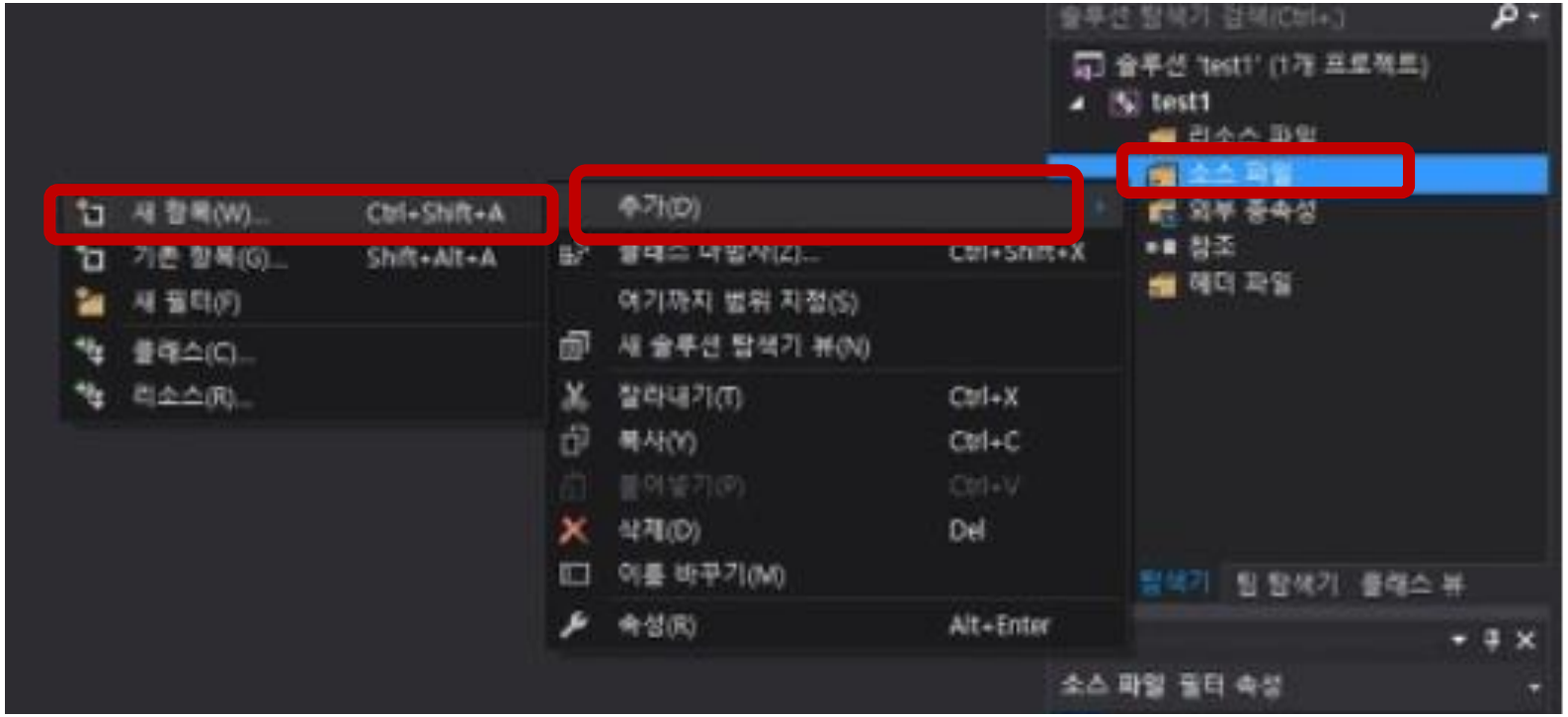
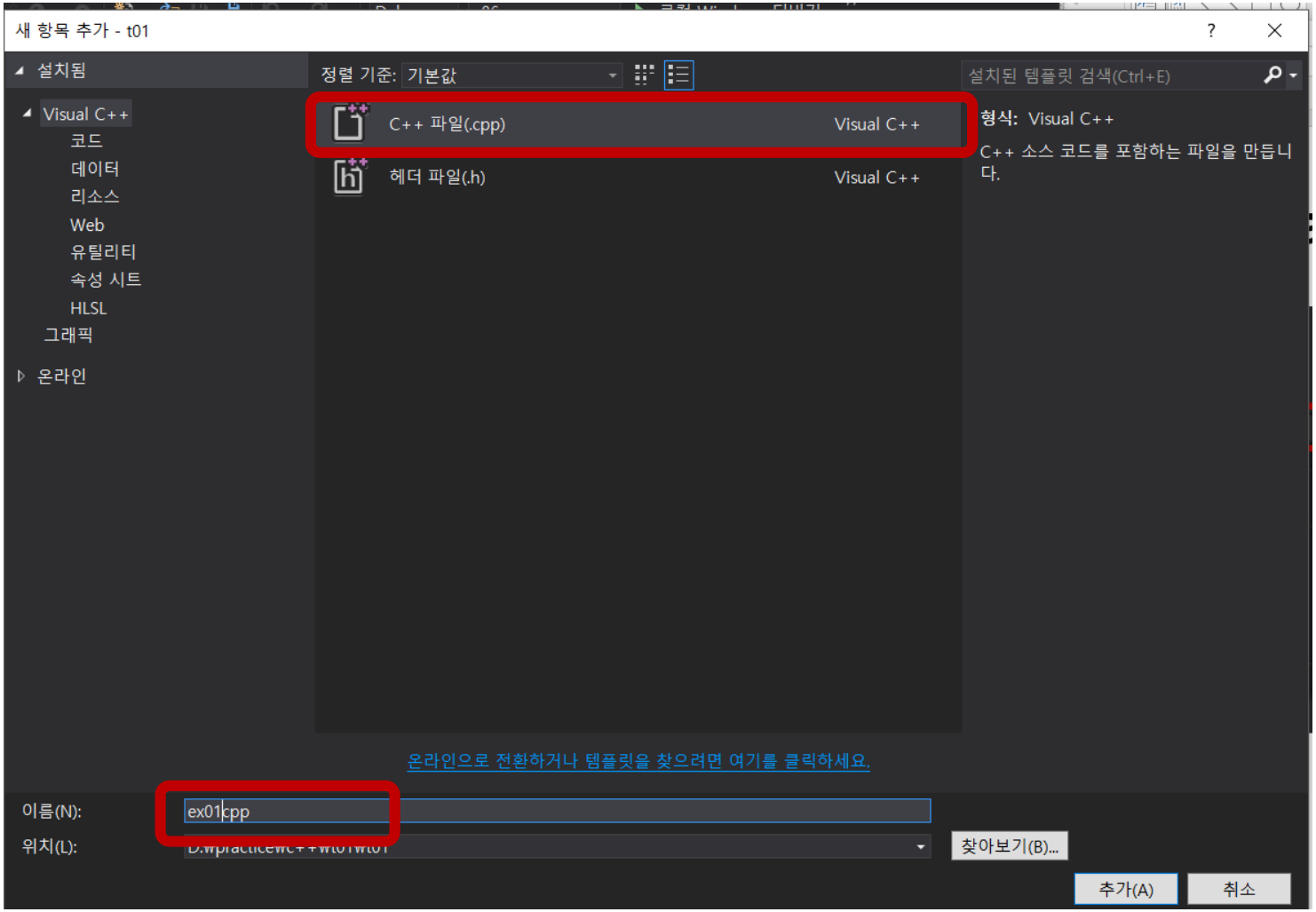
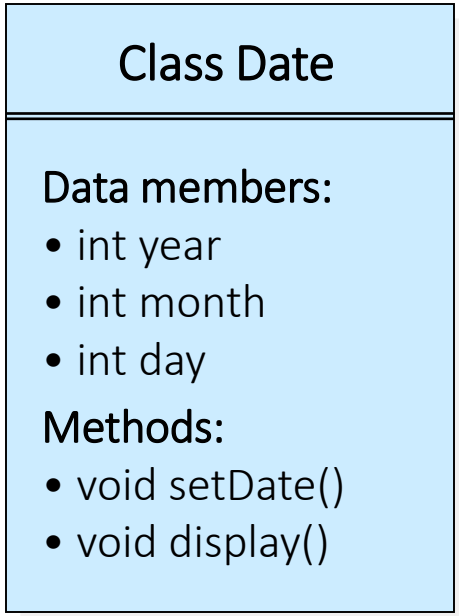


Create Project



Practice 1 : Class

- Introduce how to create and use classes
  - Creating class "Date"
    - Defining data members (private)
      - Integer variables year, month, and day
    - Defining methods (public)
      - "setDate": sets values of the data members
      - "display": displays values of the data members
  - Using class "Date" in the main() function
    - Creating an object "birthday" of Class "Date"
    - Invoking "setDate" and "display" methods of the object "birthday"



Execution Result:

```
1999.11.12
```

```
#include<iostream>

class Date {
private:
    int year;
    int month;
    int day;

public:
    void setDate(int yy, int mm, int dd) {
        year = yy;
        month = mm;
        day = dd;
    }

    void display() {
        std::cout << year << "." << month << "." << day << std::endl;
    }
};

void main(void) {
    Date birthday;

    birthday.setDate(1999, 11, 22);
    birthday.display();
}
```

Member variables

Methods

Class definition

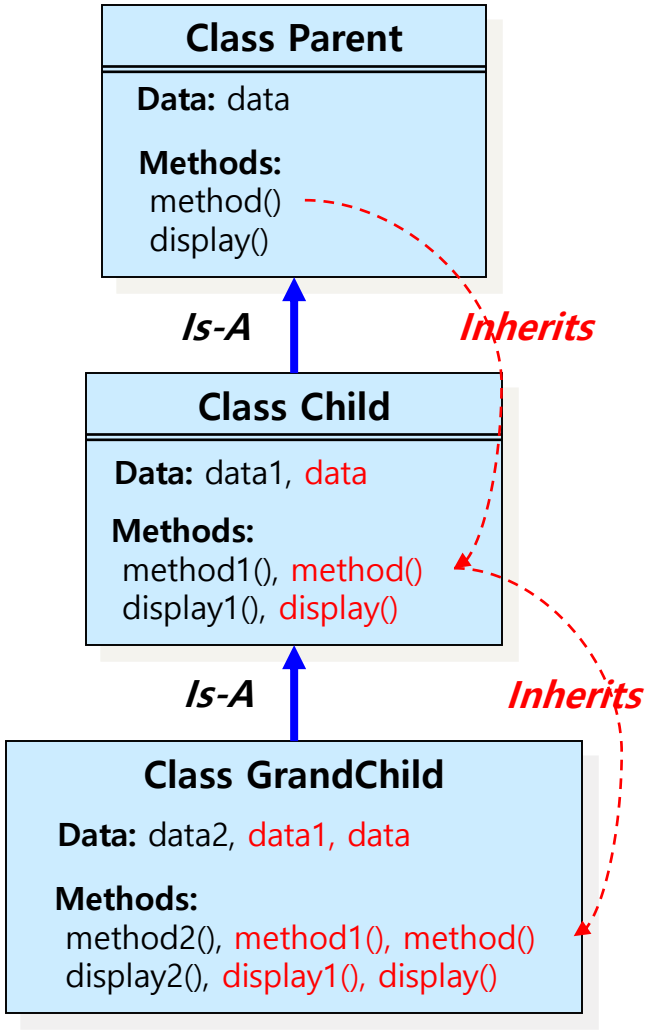
Creating Date object

Main function

Method invocations

Practice 2 : Inheritance(Single)

- Introduce how to inherit from classes
  - Creating three classes
    - Class “Parent,” “Child,” and “GrandChild”
  - Subclasses Inherit from super classes
    - Class “Child” inherits from “Parent”
    - Class “GrandChild” inherits from “Child” and “Parent”
      - Protected data members
      - Public methods
  - Using Class “GrandChild”
    - Public methods are used in the main function
    - Each inherited public method can be used as if it is a member method of the Class “GrandChild”



Class Parent

```
#include<iostream>

class Parent {
protected:
    int data;

public:
    void method(int param) {
        data = param;
    }

    void display() {
        std::cout << data << std::endl;
    }
};
```

Class Child

```
class Child : public Parent {
protected:
    int data1;

public:
    void method1(int param1) {
        data1 = param1;
    }

    void display1() {
        std::cout << data << "," << data1 << std::endl;
    }
};
```

Inherits from Class "Parent"

Inherited data member

Class GrandChild

```
class GrandChild : public Child {
private:
   int data2;

public:
   void method2(int param2) {
      data2 = param2;
   }

void display2() {
   std::cout << data << "," << data1 << "," << data2 << std::endl;
   }
};
```

Inherits from Class "Child"

Inherited data member

Main function

```
void main() {
   GrandChild obj;

   obj.method(10);
   obj.display();

   obj.method1(20);
   obj.display1();

   obj.method2(30);
   obj.display2();
}
```

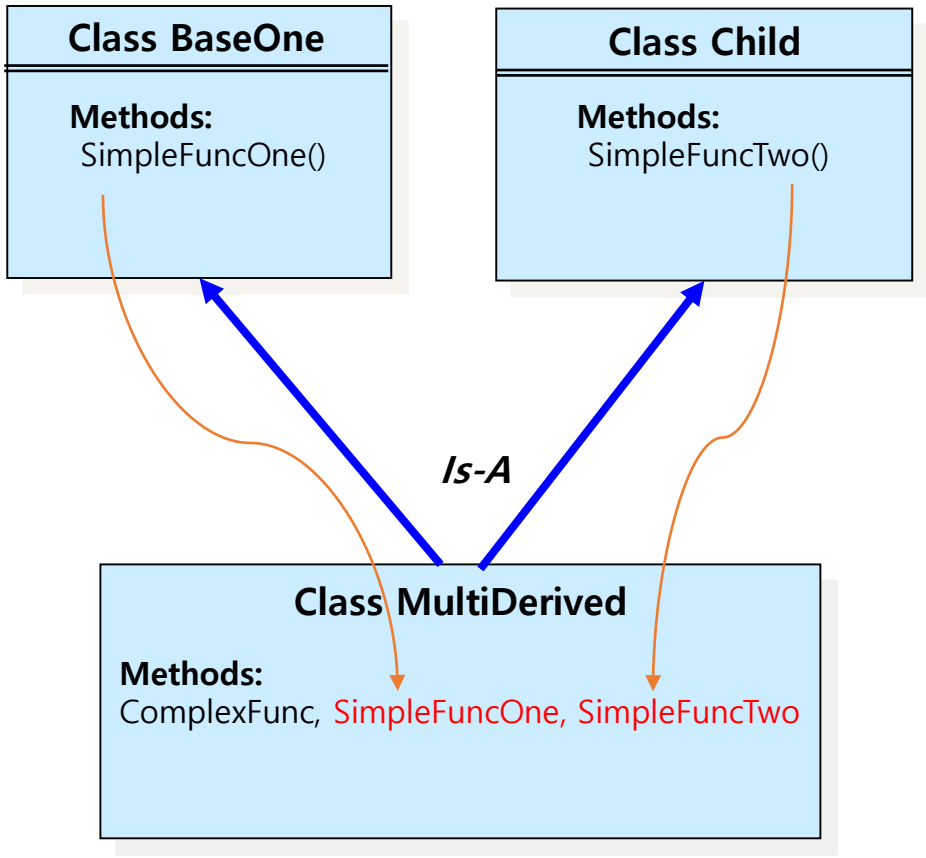
Inherited method invocations

Execution Result:

```
10
10,20
10,20,30
```

Practice 3 : Inheritance(Multiple)

- Introduce how to inherit from classes
  - Creating three classes
    - Class “BaseOne,” “BaseTwo,” and “MultiDerived”
  - Using Class “MultiDerived”
    - Public methods are used in the main function
    - Each inherited public method can be used as if it is a member method of the Class “BaseOne”, “Basetwo”



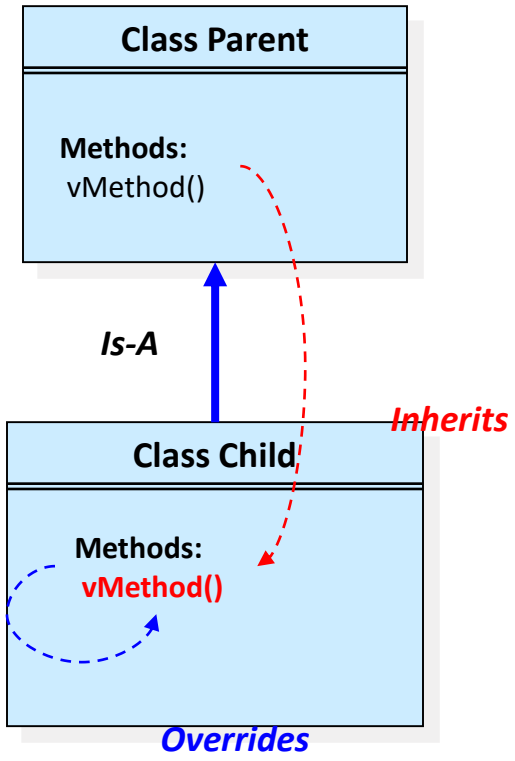
```
#include<iostream>

class BaseOne {
public:
   void SimpleFuncOne() {
      std::cout << "BaseOne" << std::endl;;
   }
};

class BaseTwo {
public:
   void SimpleFuncTwo() {
      std::cout << "BaseTwo" << std::endl;
   }
};

class MultiDerived : public BaseOne, public BaseTwo {
public:
   void ComplexFunc() {
      SimpleFuncOne();
      SimpleFuncTwo();
   }
};

int main(void) {
   MultiDerived mdr;
   mdr.ComplexFunc();
   return 0;
}
```

Execution Result:

```
BaseOne
BaseTwo
```

Practice 4 : Polymorphism

- Introduce how to use polymorphic methods
  - Creating two classes
    - Class “Parent” and “Child”
    - Each class has a method named “vMethod”
    - Class “Child” inherits from Class “Parent”
  - Overriding polymorphic method
    - Method “vMethod” is a polymorphic method
    - “vMethod” of “Child” is inherited from the “Parent” and overridden
    - In the main function, each “vMethod” is invoked once and displays different outputs



Class Parent

```
#include<iostream>

class Parent {
public:
    virtual void vMethod() {
        std::cout << "This is a method of the parent class." << std::endl;
    }
};
```

Class Child

```
class Child : public Parent {
public:
    void vMethod() {
        std::cout << "This is a method of the child class." << std::endl;
    }
};
```

Polymorphic method definitions

Main function

```
void main() {
    Parent *pp, p;
    Child c;

    pp = &p;
    pp->vMethod();

    pp = &c;
    pp->vMethod();
}
```

Parent's vMethod called

Child's vMethod called

Execution Result:

```
This is a method of parent class.
This is a method of child class.
```

Course Homepage

- How to access
  - URL: sclab.konkuk.ac.kr
- Downloading class material
  - Students can download syllabus and lecture notes in PDF format
- Class announcement
  - About homework and project
  - Exam schedule and result
  - And so on

Exercise

- 자신만의 개성 있는 Class를 설계하시오
  - 최소 4개의 변수와 3개의 Method를 포함한다.
  - Inheritance를 사용하시오.
  - polymorphism은 가능하다면 사용하시오.

- 주석은 필수

Submit

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- Ex) [2018][Practice01]_201700000_장성수

- 제출일: 매주 화요일 23:59분 까지

- Create zip file. (C++ project folder)

- 주의 : 메일 양식이 잘못될 경우 채점이 되지 않을 수 있음.

- 질문 메일 : pik1100@naver.com : 장성수

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