

### Headers

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

### Structure Example

#### Declare Structure

```
struct Order {
    int modelNumber;
    string phone;
    float cost;
};
```

#### Main Function, define the structure variable

```
int main() {
    Order item1;
```

#### Give values to structure variables

```
    item1.modelNumber = 10;
    item1.phone = "Samsung Galaxy S";
    item1.cost = 1099.99;
```

#### Display/Output structure members

```
    cout << "Order, " << item1.phone << item1.modelNumber;
    cout << "This item costs: $" << item1.cost << endl;
}
```

#### Output:

```
Order, Samsung Galaxy S10
This item costs: $1099.99
```

Whenever finished with output or line,  
place 'end line' indicator: endl

### Class Example: point.h

#### Declare class with the class name

```
class Point
{
```

#### Provide the class specifiers, set as private

```
private:
    double x;
    double y;
```

#### Set x as the first variable, y as the second variable

```
void set (double first, double second)
{
    x = first;
    y = second;
}
```

### Class Example: point.h (cont)

#### Provide the class properties and methods, set as public

No-parameter constructor, when an object for this class is created,  
the Point class values (x and y) will be set to 0

public:

```
Point() : x(0.0), y(0.0)
{
    cout << "New Point object created/instantiated." << endl;
}
```

Alternatively, the above constructor can also be written as:

```
Point()
{
    x = 0.0;
    y = 0.0;
}
```

A two parameter constructor, set the x and y values

```
Point (double first, double second) : x(first), y(second)
{
    cout << "New object, values (x,y) are << x << ", << y << endl;
}
```

For returning individual values of x and y

```
double getX() { return x; }
double getY() { return y; }
```

Display the current values of x and y

```
void display () {
    cout << x << ", " << y << endl; }
```

Overloading the function with two new doubles as input parameters

```
void add(double first, double second) {
    x += first;
    y += second; }
```

Overloading the function with another Point object as the input

```
void minus(Point pp) {
    x = x - pp.x;
    y = y - pp.y; }
```

Add the destructor

```
~Point () {
    cout << "Point object for x,y values of " << x << ", " << y << "des-
troyed." << endl; }
```

Overload the function with another Point object and return the result



### Class Example: point.h (cont)

```
Point mult(Point pp1) {
    Point pp2;
    pp2.x = x * pp2.x;
    pp2.y = y * pp2.y;
    return p2;
}
```

### Class Example: point.cpp

```
#include "point.h"
```

Main Function

```
int main() {
    Point ptA;
    Point ptB(1.0, 3.0), ptC(5.0, 8.0);
    ptB.add(6.0, 2.0);
    ptC.minus(ptB);
    ptA = ptC;
    Point ptD = ptB.mult(ptA);
    ptA.display();
    return 0;
}
```

Object Values:

```
ptA = (0.0, 0.0); ptB(1.0, 3.0); ptC(5.0, 8.0);
ptB.add(6.0, 2.0) = (1.0+6.0, 3.0+2.0);
ptC.minus(ptB) = ((5.0-1.0), (8.0-3.0)) = (4.0, 5.0);
ptA = new ptC value = (4.0, 5.0);
ptD = ptB.mult(ptA) = ((4x7), (5x5)) = (28, 25);
```

### Note:

About Properties and Classes

A **property** is a defined attribute of the object, for example properties for object Point include 'x' and 'y'

A **member**, often a function, is an action that is performed on the object and its properties.

```
class myClass {
    private: property = value;
    public: method { (action on value); }
}
main { myClass newObject; }
```

### Internal and External Class Methods

If the Class methods are written externally, a prototype must be declared within the class first.

```
Point (double first, double second) : x(first), y(second);
double getX();
double getY();
void display();
```

### External syntax for returning class:

```
className :: className(any parameters) { }

Point :: Point (double first, double second) : x(first), y(second) {
    cout << "Object made with values x,y of " << x << ", " << y << endl;
}
}
```

### External syntax for returning variable (or void):

```
returnDataType className :: methodName(any parameters) { }

double Point :: getX() { return x; }
double Point :: getY() { return y; }
void Point :: display() {
    cout << "point x,y : " << x << ", " << y << endl; }
}
```

### Class Operator Overloading: Vector.h

Declare class with private array variable as property

```
class Vector {
    private:
        double num[3];
```

Set initialization values for class property

```
public:
    Vector() : num{0.0, 0.0, 0.0} {}
    Vector(double no1, double no2, double no3) {
        num[0] = no1; num[1] = no2; num[2] = no3; }
    void display() {
        cout << "[" << num[0] << ", " << num[1] << ", " << num[2] << "]"
        << endl; }
}
```

Create prototypes for external class methods

```
Vector operator++();
Vector operator++(int);
Vector operator--();
Vector operator+(Vector);
Vector operator-(Vector&);
friend Vector operator *(Vector&, Vector&);
double& operator[](int);
```

### Class Operator Overloading: Vector.cpp

```
#include "Vector.h"

Vector Vector :: operator ++(){
    return Vector((num[0] + 1), (num[1] + 1), (num[2] + 1)); }

Vector Vector :: operator ++(int) {

    num[0]++;
    num[1]++;
    num[2]++;
    return Vector(num[0], num[1], num[2]); }

Vector Vector :: operator --(){
    return Vector((num[0]-1), (num[1]-1), (num[2]-1)); }

Vector Vector :: operator + (Vector v) {
    return Vector((num[0] + v.num[0]), (num[1] + v.num[1]), (num[2] +
v.num[2])); }

Vector Vector :: operator - (Vector& v) {
    return Vector((num[0] - v.num[0]), (num[1] - v.num[1]), (num[2] -
v.num[2]));
}

Vector operator*(Vector& v1, Vector& v2) {
    return Vector((v1.num[1] * v2.num[2]) - (v1.num[2] * v2.num[1]),
(v1.num[2] * v2.num[0]) - (v1.num[0] * v2.num[2]), ((v1.num[0] *
v2.num[1]) - (v1.num[1] * v2.num[0]))); }

double& Vector::operator[](int index) //friend operator {
    if (index >= 3) {
        cout << "Array index is out of bounds, exiting the program" <<
endl;
        exit(1);
    }
    return num[index]; }
```

### Class Operator Overloading: Main.cpp

Create Object and use class methods

### Class Operator Overloading: Main.cpp (cont)

```
int main(void) {
    Vector a, b(3.0, 4.0, 5.0);

    a[0] = 11.0;
    a[1] = -15.0;
    a[2] = 3.0;

    Vector c(2.0,4.0,7.0);

    (++c).display();
    (c++).display();
    (--c).display();

    Vector d = a + b;
    d.display();
    d = a - b;
    d.display();
    d = a * b;
    d.display();
    d[5] = 5.0;

    return 0;
}
```

### Inheritance

