Computer Programming

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Session: Programming using structures – Part B

Quick Recap of Relevant Topics

- Brief introduction to object-oriented programming
- Defining structures in C++
- Accessing members of structures
- Initializing and copying structures
- Programming using structures
  - Checking out a book in a library information management system

Overview of This Lecture

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- More programming using structures
  - Implementing other functionalities in library information management system

Acknowledgment

- Some examples in this lecture are from

  An Introduction to Programming Through C++

  by Abhiram G. Ranade

  McGraw Hill Education 2014

- All such examples indicated in slides with the citation **AGRBook**

Recall: Library Information Management System [Ref. AGRBook]

- Every patron has a numerical id
- Every book has an accession number
- **Check out:** A patron can check out upto 3 books at any time
- **Claim:** If X has not already checked out 3 books, she can claim a book checked out by Y

  When Y returns the book, it is held for X and cannot be lent to others
- **Return:** A patron can return a book checked out by her at any time

Recall: Relevant Structures and Arrays

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```
struct Book {
   char title[50];
   char authors[500];
   double price;
   int accNum;
   bool checkOutStatus;
   int claimantId;
};
```

Book libraryShelf[1000]

Recall: Relevant Structures and Arrays

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```
struct Book {
   char title[50];
   char authors[500];
   double price;
   int accNum;
   bool checkOutStatus;
   int claimantId;
};
```

Assume checkOutStatus and claimantId of all elements of array libraryShelf initialized to "false" and "-1" respectively

Book libraryShelf[1000]

Recall: Relevant Structures and Arrays


```
struct Patron {
    char name[50];
    char address[100];
    int uniqueId;
    int numBooksChkdOut;
    int claimdBookAccNum;
 };
```

Patron libraryPatrons[200]

Recall: Relevant Structures and Arrays

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Assume numBooksChkdOut and claimdBookAccNum for all elements of array libraryPatrons initialized to "0" and "-1" respectively

```
struct Patron {
    char name[50];
    char address[100];
    int uniqueId;
    int numBooksChkdOut;
    int claimdBookAccNum;
};
```

Patron libraryPatrons[200]

C++ Function for Claiming a Book

currPatron (of type **Patron**) to claim currBook (of type **Book**)

- Check if currPatron has already checked out 3 books or already has a pending claim
  - If so, print appropriate message and return
  - Otherwise,
    * If currBook is not checked out by anybody, print appropriate message and return
    * Otherwise, if currBook not already claimed by a different patron
      - Store currBook.accNum in currPatron.claimdBookAccNum
      - Store currPatron.uniqueId in currBook.claimantId

C++ Function for Claiming a Book


```
// PRECONDITION: Members of currBook and currPatron are
//                          properly initialized – no garbage values
void  claimBook(Patron &currPatron, Book &currBook)
{

    … Code for claiming a book …

}
// POSTCONDITION: Register a claim of currPatron on currBook, if
// allowed.  Update members of currPatron, currBook appropriately
```

C++ Function for Claiming a Book


```
void  claimBook(Patron &currPatron, Book &currBook)
{
   if ((currPatron.numBooksChkdOut == 3) ||
        (currPatron.claimdBookAccNum != -1)) {
      cout << "Sorry! Patron " << currPatron.name;
      cout << " no longer allowed to claim any book." << endl;
      return;
    }

   … Code for claiming a book (part 1) …
}
```

C++ Function for Claiming a Book


```
if (currBook.checkOutStatus == false) {
    cout << "Book " << currBook.title;
    cout << " (Acc. # " << currBook.accNum << ") ";
    cout << "not yet checked out. No need for a claim." << endl;
    return;
}
if ((currBook.claimantId != -1) &&
    (currBook.claimantId != currPatron.uniqueId))  {
      cout << "Sorry! Book already claimed by a patron." << endl;
      return;
}
```

… Code for claiming a book (part 2) …

C++ Function for Claiming a Book

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```
currPatron.claimdBookAccNum = currBook.accNum;
currBook.claimantId = currPatron.uniqueId;
return;
```

A strange scenario:

What happens if a patron tries to claim the only book she has already checked out? Why does this happen?

C++ Function for Returning a Book


```
// PRECONDITION: Members of currBook and currPatron  properly
//                initialized.
//                currPatron had indeed checked out currBook
void  returnBook(Patron &currPatron, Book &currBook)
{

    … Code for returning a book ….

}
// POSTCONDITION: Update members of currPatron, currBook
//                  to register return of currBook by currPatron
```

C++ Function for Returning a Book


```
void  returnBook(Patron &currPatron, Book &currBook)
{    if (currPatron.numBooksChkdOut > 0) {
       currPatron.numBooksChkdOut--;
       currBook.checkOutStatus = false;
     }
    else { cout << “Something strange! “;
              cout << “Returning somebody else’s book?” << endl;}
    return;

}
```

C++ Function for Returning a Book


```
void  returnBook(Patron &currPatron, Book &currBook)
{    if (currPatron.numBooksChkdOut > 0) {
       currPatron.numBooksChkdOut--;
       currBook.checkOutStatus = false;
     }
```

A second strange scenario:
What happens if a patron tries to return a book checked out by somebody else? Why does this happen?

```
}
```

Did We Keep Track of Everything?

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- Observations

  When a patron checks out a book, the unique id of the patron is not recorded with the book.

  Neither are the accession numbers of books checked out by a patron recorded with the patron

If we kept track of the above information, can we detect if

- a patron is indeed returning a book she borrowed?
- a patron is trying to claim a book she has checked out?

A Desirable (Late) Change

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- Add another member to struct Book

  int borrowerId;

- Add another member to struct Patron

  int borrowedAccNum[3];

How do we change things now, after having implemented checkOutBook, claimBook and returnBook?

Object-oriented modular programming to our rescue!

Incrementally Changing Structure Definitions

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```
struct Book {
   char title[50];
   char authors[5
   double price;
   int accNum;
   bool checkOut tatus;
   int claimantI ;
   int borrowerId;
};
```

All initialized to -1

```
struct Patron {
   char name[50];
   char address[100];
   int uniqueId;
   int numBooksChkdOut;
   int claimdBookAccNum;
   int borrowedAccNum[3];
};
```

Patron libraryPatrons[200]

Book libraryShelf[1000]

Incrementally Modifying checkOutBook


```
… After ascertaining that currPatron can indeed check out currBook …
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
  if (currPatron.borrowedAccNum[i] == -1)
   {currPatron.borrowedAccNum[i] = currBook.accNum; break;}
}
currBook.borrowerId = currPatron.uniqueId;
currBook.checkOutStatus = true; currPatron.numBooksChkdOut ++;
if (currBook.claimantId == currPatron.uniqueId)
 {currPatron.claimdBookAccNum = -1;   currBook.claimantId = -1;}
```

Incrementally Modifying claimBook

… After ascertaining that currPatron can claim currBook …

```
if (currBook.borrowerId == currPatron.uniqueId) {
  cout << "Claimed book checked out by same patron." << endl;
 }
else {
  currPatron.claimdBookAccNum = currBook.accNum;
  currBook.claimantId = currPatron.uniqueId;
}
```

Incrementally Modifying returnBook

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```
void  returnBook(Patron &currPatron, Book &currBook)
{    if (currBook.borrowerId == currPatron.uniqueId) {
        currPatron.numBooksChkdOut--;  currBook.checkOutStatus = false;
       for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
         if (currPatron.borrowedAccNum[i] == currBook.accNum) {
           currPatron.borrowedAccNum[i] = -1; break;
         }
       }
       currBook.borrowerId = -1;
    }
return ;}
```

Summary

- More on programming using structures
  - claimBook and returnBook in library information management system
- Incrementally changing structure definitions and functions using them
  - Modular, incremental software development