C++: Practical session 7

1 Date class

Throughout the lectures, you have seen various skeleton/pseudocode versions of a Date class. Your task now is to implement such a class to a reasonable level of completeness.

In programming, it is often useful to create a series of checks (called unit-tests) that ensure a function or class behaves as it should, particularly when used on unusual data, or at least data that you (as the programmer) know requires coding effort to handle correctly.

When finished, the following code (or something very like it) should work, using your Date class:

#include <cassert>

```
int main(void) {
Date startOfTerm(6, 10, 2023);
startOfTerm.advance();
assert( startOfTerm.day() == 7 );
assert( startOfTerm.month() == 10 );
assert( startOfTerm.year() == 2023 );
Date halloween(31, 10, 2023);
halloween.advance();
assert( halloween.day() == 1 );
assert( halloween.month() == 11 );
assert( halloween.year() == 2023 );
 /* This should fail (exit) at run-time because
    there is no 31st November. */
halloween.setDay(31);
halloween.set (31, 10, 2023); // This should succeed
 /* This should fail (exit) at run-time because
    there is no 31st November. */
halloween.setMonth(11);
Date startOfYear(1, 1, 2024);
startOfYear.back();
assert( startOfYear.day() == 31 );
assert( startOfYear.month() == 12 );
assert( startOfYear.year() == 2023 );
const Date endOfYear = startOfYear;
assert(endOfYear.day() == 31);
endOfYear.setMonth(10); // Should fail at *compile-time*
endOfYear = halloween; // Should fail at *compile-time*
}
```

2 Extensions

- 1. Make sure that your Date class deals with leap-years correctly. Create your own tests that the class should pass, following the above format.
- 2. Now look up the following, and related, C functions: strftime, localtime, and the structs tm and timeval.
- 3. Never try to create your own Date class for real-world applications; always use a library. Dates are hard.