# INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY TIRUPATI DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Project - 1 MA517M-Basic Programming Laboratory Last Date: 09 November 2025 Name Roll No.: MA25M103

# Prime Factorization and the Unique Factorization Theorem

**Objective:** To design a C++ program using **classes** and **operator overloading** to demonstrate the *Unique Factorization Theorem* for integers.

Every integer n > 1 can be represented uniquely (up to the order of factors) as a product of prime powers:

$$n = p_1^{a_1} \cdot p_2^{a_2} \cdot \dots \cdot p_k^{a_k},$$

where  $p_i$  are primes and  $a_i \geq 1$ .

**Problem Description:** Design a C++ class PrimeDecomposition that stores an integer and its unique prime factorization, verifies arithmetic relations between integers, and allows operations between factorizations using operator overloading.

# **Class Specification**

- Class Name: PrimeDecomposition
- Private Data Members:
  - int number; // stores the integer
  - std::map<int, int> factors; // key: prime, value: exponent
- Public Member Functions:
  - PrimeDecomposition(int n); Constructor to initialize the number and compute its prime factors.
  - void display() const; Displays the factorization in readable form. Example:  $360 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^1$
  - bool isPrime(int n); Helper function to test primality.
  - std::map<int,int> factorize(int n); Returns a map of prime factors and their powers.

#### **Operator Overloading**

• operator \*() Combines two prime decompositions to represent multiplication of integers:

$$(2^3 \cdot 3^2) * (2 \cdot 5) = 2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^1$$

- operator ==() Checks whether two decompositions represent the same integer.
- operator <() and operator >() Compare two integers based on their numerical values.

#### **Tasks**

1. Create objects for the following integers:

$$n_1 = 360, \quad n_2 = 84, \quad n_3 = 1260$$

2. Display their unique prime factorizations:

$$360 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^1$$
,  $84 = 2^2 \cdot 3^1 \cdot 7^1$ ,  $1260 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^1 \cdot 7^1$ 

3. Verify the relation:

$$(360 * 84) == (1260 * 24)$$

and display the resulting factorization.

4. Test comparison operations:

## **Expected Output Example**

```
360 = 2^3 * 3^2 * 5^1
84 = 2^2 * 3^1 * 7^1
1260 = 2^2 * 3^2 * 5^1 * 7^1
(360 * 84) = 2^5 * 3^3 * 5^1 * 7^1
(1260 * 24) = 2^5 * 3^3 * 5^1 * 7^1
The factorizations are equal.
```

360 < 1260 : True 84 > 24 : True

#### **Concepts Covered**

- Classes and encapsulation
- Operator overloading: \*, ==, <, >
- Prime factorization algorithm
- Implementation of the Unique Factorization Theorem
- Use of STL containers (std::map)

# Project - 2: Word Shuffle Game Using C++ Classes

#### **Problem Statement**

Design and implement a **Word Shuffle Game** using **C++ classes**. The program should allow the user to unscramble letters to form meaningful words. The project should utilize object-oriented programming concepts such as classes, objects, encapsulation, and methods to handle word selection, shuffling, and user interaction.

# **Project Requirements**

- 1. Create a Word class to represent a word in the game.
  - (a) Include a method to randomly select a word from a predefined list.
  - (b) Include a method to shuffle the letters of the word.
  - (c) Include a method to display the shuffled word to the user.
- 2. Create a Game class to manage gameplay.
  - (a) Display options for the user: Play or Solution.
  - (b) If the user chooses Play, allow them to enter guesses.
  - (c) Validate user input and provide feedback if the guess is correct or incorrect.
  - (d) Keep track of the number of attempts.
  - (e) Allow the user to quit by entering a special command (e.g., Q/q) and confirm before exiting.
- 3. If the user chooses Solution, display the original word and the correct sequence of letters.
- 4. Ensure proper encapsulation of word logic and gameplay operations within the respective classes.

# **Suggested Class Structure**

- 1. Word Class:
  - Data member: string originalWord, string shuffledWord
  - Methods: selectWord(), shuffleWord(), displayWord()
- 2. Game Class:
  - Data member: Word object, user choice, attempt counter
  - Methods: playGame(), showSolution(), processGuess(string guess), confirmQuit()