Data Structures Chapter 2

- 1. Recurrence Relations
- 2. Discrete Math
- 3. Structure
 - Structure & Array
 - Structure & Class
 - Lab Clock

Struct and Class

- Believe it or not, only one difference between struct and class is that by default struct members are public and class members are private in C++.
- But as per programming consideration,
 - Use the struct keyword for data-only structures.
 - Use the class keyword for objects that have both data and functions..

Reference: https://stackoverflow.com/questions/1127396/struct-constructor-in-c/1127406

Lab Clock: Demo

- clock3
- clock4
- clock

```
PS C:\GitHub\nowicx\labs\lab9clock> ./clock3
14:38:57
14:38:58
14:38:59
14:39:00
14:39:01
14:39:02
PS C:\GitHub\nowicx\labs\lab9clock> ./clock4
11:59:17
```

```
PS C:\GitHub\nowicx\labs\lab9clock> ./clockx
11:58:57
11:58:58
11:58:59
11:59:00
11:59:01
|11:59:02
|12:00:25
```

What is wrong in the code?

```
ver.1
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
void tick(Clock *ptr);
void show(Clock *ptr);
int main (void) {
  Clock *clock = \{14, 38, 56\};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(clock);
      show(clock);
  return 0;
```

```
ver.
// increment the time by one second.
void tick(Clock *ptr) {
 ptr->sec++;
 // your code here
// show the current time in military form.
void show(Clock *ptr) {
 std::cout.fill('0');
 std::cout << std::setw(2) << ptr->hr << ":"
            << std::setw(2) << ptr->min << ":"
            << std::setw(2) << ptr->sec << std::endl;
```

What is wrong in the code?

```
ver.1
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
void tick(Clock *ptr);
void show(Clock *ptr);
int main (void) {
  Clock *clock = \{14, 38, 56\};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(clock);
      show(clock);
  return 0;
```

NOTE: Correct the code above **not to use** pointers in main().

```
ver.
// increment the time by one second.
void tick(Clock *ptr) {
 ptr->sec++;
 // your code here
// show the current time in military form.
void show(Clock *ptr) {
 std::cout.fill('0');
 std::cout << std::setw(2) << ptr->hr << ":"
            << std::setw(2) << ptr->min << ":"
            << std::setw(2) << ptr->sec << std::endl;
```

What is wrong in the code?

```
ver.1
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
void tick(Clock *ptr);
void show(Clock *ptr);
int main (void) {
  Clock clock = \{14, 38, 56\};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(&clock);
      show(&clock);
  return 0;
```

```
ver.1
// increment the time by one second.
void tick(Clock *ptr) {
  ptr->sec++;
  // your code here
// show the current time in military form.
void show(Clock *ptr) {
  std::cout.fill('0');
  std::cout << std::setw(2) << ptr->hr << ":"
            << std::setw(2) << ptr->min << ":"
            << std::setw(2) << ptr->sec << std::endl;
```

Rewrite the code using a pointer *ptr and new instead of Clock clock;

```
ver.1
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
void tick(Clock *ptr);
void show(Clock *ptr);
int main (void) {
  Clock clock = \{14, 38, 56\};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(&clock);
      show(&clock);
  return 0;
```

```
ver.2
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
void tick(Clock *ptr);
void show(Clock *ptr);
int main (void) {
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(&ptr);
      show(&ptr);
  return 0;
```

Rewrite the code using a pointer *ptr and new instead of Clock clock;

```
ver.1
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
void tick(Clock *ptr);
void show(Clock *ptr);
int main (void) {
  Clock clock = \{14, 38, 56\};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(&clock);
      show(&clock);
  return 0;
```

```
ver.2
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
void tick(Clock *ptr);
void show(Clock *ptr);
int main (void) {
  Clock *ptr = new Clock {14, 38, 56};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(ptr);
      show(ptr);
  return 0;
```

Rewrite ver.2 using pClock alias of a pointer to a struct.

```
ver.2
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
void tick(Clock *ptr);
void show(Clock *ptr);
int main (void) {
  Clock *ptr = new Clock {14, 38, 56};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(ptr);
      show(ptr);
  return 0;
```

Rewrite ver.2 using pClock alias of a pointer to a struct.

```
ver.3
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
using pClock = Clock*;
void tick(pClock ptr);
void show(pClock ptr);
int main (void) {
  pClock ptr = new Clock {14, 38, 56};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(ptr);
      show(ptr);
  delete ptr;
```

```
ver.3
void tick(pClock ptr) { // by one second.
  ptr->sec++;
 // your code here
void show(pClock ptr) {
  std::cout.fill('0');
 std::cout << std::setw(2) << ptr->hr << ":"
            << std::setw(2) << ptr->min << ":"
            << std::setw(2) << ptr->sec << std::endl;
```

Remove magic numbers. Do you have any idea?

```
ver.3
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
using pClock = Clock*;
void tick(pClock ptr);
void show(pClock ptr);
int main (void) {
  pClock ptr = new Clock {14, 38, 56};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
      tick(ptr);
      show(ptr);
  delete ptr;
```

Remove magic numbers. Do you have any idea?

```
ver.4
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
struct Clock{
  int hr, min, sec;
};
using pClock = Clock*;
void tick(pClock ptr);
void show(pClock ptr);
void runs(pClock ptr);
int main (void) {
  pClock ptr = new Clock {14, 38, 56};
  runs (ptr);
  delete ptr;
```

```
void runs(pClock clk) {
  while(true) {
    sleep(1);

    // your code here
  }
}
```

Hint: Use '\r' instead of '\n' to prevent it from printing a new line.

Replace show() with runs() such that it ticks and redisplays the time at the same line continuously.

On a mac terminal, '\r' may **not** work, then use '\n'.

 Create clock.h, clock.cpp, and clockDriver.cpp such that they can separate the implementation from interface. Make your files work with clockDriver.cpp as provided.

```
clockDriver.cpp
/*
* C++ for C Coders & Data Structures
* Lecture note by idebtor@gmail.com
* This code explains:
   - struct and its initialization, using alias
   - pointer to struct, new/delete, optional argument
   - SIIS(Separation of Interface and Implementation)
    - NMN(No Magic Number)
* 2019/02/15 - created by idebtor@gmail.com
#include "clock.h"
int main (void) {
  pClock clk = new Clock {11, 58, 56};
  for(int i = 0; i < 6; ++i) {
     tick(clk);
      show(clk);
  runs(clk, '\r');
  delete clk;
```

On a mac terminal, '\r' may **not** work, then use '\n'.

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- Create clock.h, clock.cpp, and clockDriver.cpp such that they can separate the implementation from interface. Make your files work with clockDriver.cpp as provided.
 - Do not use "using namespace std;" in these files at all.
- Keep the function prototypes in clock.h as shown below:

```
void tick(pClock clk);
void show(pClock clk, char end = '\n');
void runs(pClock clk, char end = '\n');
```

- Use an optional argument. It help you keep DRY principle.
- Sample run:
 - "-I./" is **unnecessary** since it looks for header files in the current folder by default.

```
PS C:\GitHub\nowicx\labs\lab9clock\ gtt clockx.cpp clockDriver.cpp -I./ -o clock
PS C:\GitHub\nowicx\labs\lab9clock\ ./clock
11:58:57
11:58:58
11:59:00
11:59:01
11:59:02
This tick keeps on running.
```

Lab - Clock:

- Files provided:
 - clockDriver.cpp do not change, do not submit.
 - sample executables
- Files to submit:
 - step 3: clock3.cpp
 - step 4: clock4.cpp
 - step 5: clock.h & clock.cpp
- Due:
 - 11:55 pm
- Grade:
 - step 3 ~ 5: 2 points
 - Watch out DRY principle

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