# HW6

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# **Q1**

#### 說明C++/C#語言異同點

1. Memory management

C#的class object預設存在heap,C++預設存在stack

	stack	heap
空間大小	/J\	大
是否連續	是	否
讀寫速率	快	慢
自動管理空間	是	否

在C++,使用new關鍵字可以指定把物件存在heap。存在heap記憶體的物件,使用完了需要手動用delete關鍵字清除,像是這樣

```
int* myInt_ptr = new int; // allocate an int on heap
*myInt_ptr = 100;
delete myInt_ptr // manually freeing memory on heap
```

或是用smart pointer讓compiler知道何時使用完畢,在哪裡可以自動call destructor。像是這樣:

```
int* foo(){
   std::make_shared<int> myInt_ptr = new int;
   *myInt_ptr = 0;
   return myInt_ptr; // return an int smart pointer
   // if no other pointer in other scope holds reference to this int
   // smart pointer will call automatically free the memory
}
```

如果在C++沒有用這兩種方法清除heap記憶體空間,會發生memory leak。電腦的記憶體一直被佔據,所有可用空間都被占滿後很可能會當機顯示windows blue screen of death



Your PC ran into a problem and needs to restart. We're just collecting some error info, and then we'll restart for you.

5% complete



For more information about this issue and possible fixes, visit http://windows.com/stopcode

If you call a support person, give them this info: Stop Code: MEMORY MANAGEMENT

然而,C#有garbage collector的設計。有許多runtime support機制可以隨時檢查哪個物件或記憶體區段已經失去所有reference,自動銷毀沒有reference的物件。

若有需要·C#也可以用fixed搭配unsafe關鍵字在一個scope以內宣告某個物件是神聖不可侵犯的·避免garbage collector銷毀失去reference但其實還需要用到的物件。

```
unsafe{
   fixed(int* myInt_ptr = 0b1010010) // garbage collector will not free
muyInt_ptr
   {
     *myInt_ptr = 0; // write 0 to memory location 0b1010010
   }
}
```

#### 2. Runtime support

C#程式需要大量的runtime support,連結外部的dll才可以正常運作。然而C++幾乎把所有運作必要的內容在compile time都囊括進exe檔了。

因此·C++比C#更適合用於單晶片控制器、嵌入式系統等效能有限·無法支援太多runtime support機制的電腦。

#### 3. Cross Platform

C++是單純的compiled language,而C#同時是compiled language也是interpreted language。

C++的compiler會直接把sorce code轉成CPU可以讀取的machine code。C#的compiler會把sorce code先轉成intermediate representation(IR)、到了runtime才把IR用interpreter執行、或是用just-in-time compiler再次編譯成machine code。

因此,C#比C++更適合做跨平台開發。分送C#的IR給目標電腦,無論該電腦作業系統為何,只要有需要的runtime support就可以把IR轉換成最適合該電腦的machine code執行。C++卻需要在compile time決定輸出的machine code要給哪種作業系統使用。只能為每個作業系統compile出專屬該作業系統的machine code,或是直接分送sorce code到目標電腦去compile成它的machine code,變成open sorce程式。

	C++	C#
memory management	高自定性但手動	受限制而自動管理
runtime support	幾乎不需要	大量需要
cross platform	困難	容易

# Q2 Tuple的意義

C#的value tuple有點像是Python的tuple · 可以用簡單的()符號打包多個變數 · 讓函式一次回傳多個數值 · 一個 C#的tuple例子是這樣:

```
// C# calling a function retruning 2 ints in a tuple
static void Main(string[] args){
    (int Min, int Max) = FindMinMax(); // receive and deconstruct a returned tuple
}
static (int min, int max) FindMinMax(){
    int[] arr = new int[]{ 1, 2, 4, 5, 21, 22 };
    return (arr.Min(), arr.Max()); // creating a tuple with () and return
}
```

而Python的例子是這樣:

```
# Python calling a function returning 2 ints in a tuple
def FindMinMax() -> tuple:
    my_list = [1, 2, 4, 5, 21, 22]
    return (my_list.min(), my_list.max()) # packaging a tuple

(Min, Max) = FindMinMax() # unpackaging a tuple
```

但是不一樣的地方在於·Python的Tuple可以被index索引·也可以被迴圈走訪;C#的tuple沒有這兩個功能。

```
# Python indexing into tuples and iterating with loops
my_tup = (1, 2, 3, 2, 6, 11, 92)
print(my_tup[4]) # prints 6
```

```
for val in my_tup:
    print(val) # prints everything in the tuple
```

```
// C# indexing tuple with [] does not work
static void Main(string[] args){
  var myTup = (2, 0, 4);
  Console.WriteLine(myTup[2]); // error: cannot apply indexing [] to type (int, int, int)
}
```

```
// C# iterating tuple with foreach loop does not work
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    var myTup = (2, 0, 4);
    // error: type (int, int, int) does not contain extension definition or
instance for GetEnumerator method
    foreach(var val in myTup){
        Console.WriteLine(val);
    }
}
```

看錯誤訊息內容·似乎是可以為(int, int, int)定義一個GetEnumerator method·讓這個foreach loop可以用?可能需要另外寫public System.Enumerator overwrite GetEnumerator::(int, int, int)之類的method。

C#的tuple也有點像是C++的struct,但是幫你省去了需要定義struct的困擾。C++的tuple宣告起來有點麻煩,程式碼不如C#簡潔。總之,讓函式回傳多個數值應該是C# Tuple的主要用途。可能我寫C#的時候,會選擇像C++一樣設計帶有output variable參數的函式,達到函式回傳多值的效果。

# Q3A

sorce code and replit

### 終端機輸出

```
Student ID: B10831020
The two points fartest apart are (-9.5, -2.1) and (10.3, -2.1)
With distance 19.800
```

#### 計算最長距離

題目給7個點的x,y座標,求最遠兩點的距離。求解過程如下:

- 1. 找出擁有最大與最小x,y座標值的四個點,最遠距離一定是此四點其中兩點距離
- 2. 設一變數紀錄最長距離
- 3. 計算此四點兩兩之間的距離,若當下的兩點距離大於紀錄的最長距離,就取而代之

#### 心得

計算歐式距離需要開根號,耗費較多計算資源,應盡可能降低開根號次數。若要計算每一個點與其他6個點之間的距離,須至少開C(7,2)次根號。但是可以確定最大距離一定發生在四個邊界點之間,只需要計算四個邊界點兩兩之間的距離,開C(4,2)次根號就夠了。若題目加入更多點的座標,不會增加開根號次數。

尋找四個邊界點所需的時間會隨題目的點數增加線性上升,比起指數型上升是相當大的改善。

或許這個題目還有更好的解法,進一步減少計算成本,目前這是我想到最好的做法。

## O<sub>3</sub>B

sorce code and replit

#### 終端機輸出

Student		Grade	s -	Stu Avg
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	90 80 50 40 60 70 90 30	90 80 60 80 60 80 60 80	80 70 70 80 70 70 50 60	86.667 76.667 60.000 66.667 63.333 73.333 66.667
8	60	60	50	56.667
8				
Avg	63.333	72.222	66.667	

## 心得

C#有個很好用的關鍵字readonly,讓一個class attribute的值經初始化後便改為唯讀,不可變更。這比C++的 const關鍵字好用,因為一個const member沒辦法初始化賦值。 C#好像不讓我們把的class member設為 const,若要一個class member值固定不變,必須用readonly。因此這題我把學生的成績設為readonly int[,],放在class Program裡面。

```
private static readonly int[,] sGrades =
59
60
                   {90, 90, 80},
61
62
                   \{80, 80, 70\},\
                   {50, 60, 70},
63
                   {40, 80, 80},
64
65
                   \{60, 60, 70\},\
                   {70, 80, 70},
66
                   {90, 60, 50},
67
68
                   {30, 80, 60},
                   {60, 60, 50}
69
70
```

# Q3C

sorce code and replit

#### 終端機輸出

Student ID: B10831020 Redoing Q3B with tuples

Student		Grade	s	Stu Avg
0	90	90	80	86.667
1	80	80	70	76.667
2	50	60	70	60.000
3	40	80	80	66.667
4	60	60	70	63.333
5	70	80	70	73.333
6	90	60	50	66.667
7	30	80	60	56.667
8	60	60	50	56.667
Avg	63.333	72.222	66.667	

#### 心得

老師有提到建議不要用tuple裝陣列,因為tuple是value type,把裝了陣列的tuple傳進傳出method時,會複製整個陣列到另一個method裡面。不過我有個疑問:

雖然tuple是value type,但是array是reference type。如果把陣列裝進tuple,應該是裝一個指往存在heap記憶體的陣列pointer,而不是陣列本身。因此,把這樣的tuple傳進傳出一個函式時,並不會複製整個陣列,只是複製它的pointer。

為測試裝array的tuple在傳進一個method時會不會發生copying · 以下做個實驗:

- 1. 在Main方法創建兩個array, double[] foo以及int[] bar, 並裝進Tuple<double[], int[]> t
- 2. 把t 傳進method ModifyTup,並在method裡修改陣列值
- 3. 檢查method call結束後回到 Main,兩個陣列是否保持被修改的樣子。若兩陣列保持被修改後的值,表示 tuple打包array傳進method並不會複製array本身,而是複製array的reference。

### 測試用的程式碼

```
using System;

namespace TestCopying;

class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        double [] foo = new double[100]; // create an instance of array called foo initialized to 0
        int[] bar = new int[100]; // create an instance of array called bar
```

```
initialized to 0
        var t = Tuple.Create<double[], int[]>(foo, bar); // package foo and bar
into tuple t
        // see if f and g is copyed when the tuple is passed into another method
        // this methond modifies both arrays in the tuple passed in
        // if the foo and bar stays modified after the method call, the arrays are
not copied when passed into the method
        ModifyTup(t);
        // see if Foo instances created in a method and packaged into a tuple is
copyed when the tuple is returned
        Console.ReadKey();
    }
    static void ModifyTup(Tuple<double[], int[]> _t)
        // modifying the arrays
        for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++){
            _{t.Item1[i]} = 3.33;
            _{t.Item2[i]} = 6;
        }
    }
}
```

#### 用vscode在method call前插入中斷點,看到兩個陣列的初始值都是0

```
∨ WATCH

∨ foo: {double[10... X
                                 static void Main(string[] args)
   [0] [double]: 0
                        8
                                     double [] foo = new double[100]; // create an instance of array called foo initialized to 0
                        9
   [1] [double]: 0
                                    int[] bar = new int[100];
                                                                    // create an instance of array called bar initialized to 0
                       10
   [2] [double]: 0
                                    var t = Tuple.Create<double[], int[]>(foo, bar); // package foo and bar into tuple t
   [3] [double]: 0
                       12
    [4] [double]: 0
                       13
                                    // see if f and g is copyed when the tuple is passed into another method
   [5] [double]: 0
                                     // this methond modifies both arrays in the tuple passed in
                       14
    [6] [double]: 0
                                     // if the foo and bar stays modified after the method call,
                                     //
                                            the arrays are not copied when passed into the method
                       16
    [7] [double]: 0
   [8] [double]: 0 D 17
```

#### Step into method call,兩個陣列被打包進local variable t 的Item1與Item2

```
1 reference

∨ WATCH

             + 🔊 🗗
                                      static void ModifyTup(Tuple<double[], int[]> t)
                           22
                           23
   foo: error CS0103:...
                                          // mo □ difying the arrays
                           24
   bar: error CS0103:... D
                                          for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++){
                           25
    _t.Item1: {doub...
                                              _t.Item1[i] = 3.33;
                           26
    [0] [double]: 0
                           27
                                              t.Item2[i] = 6;
    [1] [double]: 0
                           28
    [2] [double]: 0
                           29
    [3] [double]: 0
                           30
                           31
    [4] [double]: 0
                           32
    [5] [double]: 0
```

```
∨ WATCH

                                       1 reference
                                       static void ModifyTup(Tuple<double[], int[]> t)
                            22
   foo: error CS0103:...
                            23
   bar: error CS0103:...
                                           // modifying the arrays
                            24

√ t.Item1: {doub... X

                                            for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++){
                            25
    [0] [double]: 3.33
                                                _t.Item1[i] = 3.33;
                            26
    [1] [double]: 3.33
                                                t.Item2[i] = 6;
                            27
                            28
    [2] [double]: 3.33

        P
        D }

                            29
    [3] [double]: 3.33 🕑
                            30
    [4] [double]: 3.33
                            31
    [5] [double]: 3.33
                            32
    [6] [double]: 3.33
    [7] [double]: 3.33
    [8] [double]: 3.33
```

Method call結束,回到Main。foo與bar都保持method修改後的樣子

```
0 references

✓ WATCH

                          7
                                  static void Main(string[] args)

∨ foo: {double[100]}

                          8
   [0] [double]: 3.33
                                      double [] foo = new double[100]; // create an instance of array called foo initialized to 0
                        9
   [1] [double]: 3.33
                                                                       // create an instance of array called bar initialized to 0
                        10
                                      int[] bar = new int[100];
   [2] [double]: 3.33
                         11
                                      var t = Tuple.Create<double[], int[]>(foo, bar); // package foo and bar into tuple t
   [3] [double]: 3.33
                        12
                                      // see if f and g is copyed when the tuple is passed into another method
                        13
   [4] [double]: 3.33
                                      // this methond modifies both arrays in the tuple passed in
                        14
   [5] [double]: 3.33
                        15
                                      // if the foo and bar stays modified after the method call,
   [6] [double]: 3.33
                                              the arrays are not copied when passed into the method
   [7] [double]: 3.33
                                      ModifyTup(t);
                        17
   [8] [double]: 3.33
                        18
                                      // see if Foo instances created in a method and packaged into a tuple is copyed when the tuple
                        19
   [9] [double]: 3.33
   [10] [double]: 3.... D 20
                                    Console.ReadKey();
                        21
  [11] [double]: 3....
```

這樣看來,tuple雖然是value type,但是當它包裝array,是包裝array的reference(pointer)。因此,C#把這樣的tuple傳進一個method應該不會使CPU需要複製整個陣列值,只需要複製陣列的reference。

C#所有的自定義class跟array都是預設存在heap上的reference type·應該把class instance打包進tuple傳進method也不需要複製整個class instance·只需要複製它的reference。不過若是把struct這種value type裝進Tuple傳進method·應該就需要複製整個struct instance。

# Q5

sorce code main.cs Deck.cs Card.cs Player.cs and replit

三份cs檔分別包含class Program、class Deck、class card及class Player,皆屬於namespace Q5

### 終端機輸出

```
PS D:\NTUST_Not_Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HW6\Q5\bin\Debug\net7.0> .\EngineeringProgramming.exe 6
Studnet ID: B10831020
6 players will join the game
The entire deck after shuffling
5--Spade K--Club 10--Spade A--Heart
 8--Spade 10--Diamond 4--Diamond A--Club
J--Spade J--Club 2--Spade 6--Club
8--Heart 4--Spade 7--Club 6--Heart
                          7--Club
                                       6--Heart
3--Diamond 10--Club 9--Club
K--Diamond J--Heart 9--Heart
                                       J--Diamond
                                       K--Heart
 7--Spade 2--Heart A--Diamond Q--Diamond
Q--Heart 4--Heart 8--Diamond 5--Club
7--Heart 2--Club 9--Diamond A--Spade
4--Club 3--Spade 3--Club 10--Heart
8--Club 6--Spade 3--Heart 5--Diamond
Q--Spade Q--Club 9--Spade 2--Diamond
K--Spade 5--Heart 7--Diamond 6--Diamond
Deal #1
Player 0: 5--Spade K--Club
Player 1|: 10--Spade A--Heart
Player 2|: 8--Spade 10--Diamond
Player 3|: 4--Diamond A--Club
Player 4|: J--Spade J--Club
Player 5 : 2--Spade 6--Club
Deal #2
Player 0: 8--Heart 4--Spade
Player 1: 7--Club 6--Heart
Player 2|: 3--Diamond 10--Club
Player 3 : 9--Club J--Diamond
Player 4: K--Diamond J--Heart
Player 5|: 9--Heart
                        K--Heart
Deal #3
Player 0: 7--Spade 2--Heart
Player 1|: A--Diamond Q--Diamond
Player 2: Q--Heart 4--Heart
Player 3 : 8--Diamond 5--Club
Player 4: 7--Heart 2--Club
Player 5 : 9--Diamond A--Spade
Deal #4
Player 0|: 4--Club
                       3--Spade
Player 1|: 3--Club 10--Heart
Player 2|: 8--Club
                       6--Spade
Player 3|: 3--Heart
                        5--Diamond
Player 4|: Q--Spade
                         Q--Club
Player 5 : 9--Spade 2--Diamond
```

### 自定義Card class

```
class Card
{
    private readonly static string[] sSuit = {"Spade", "Club", "Diamond",
"Heart"};
    private readonly static string[] sNumber = {"A", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7",
"8", "9", "10", "J", "Q", "K"};
    private int suitIdx;
    private int numberIdx;
```

```
public string Suit => sSuit[this.suitIdx]; // custom get accessor for suit of
    public string Number => sNumber[this.numberIdx]; // custom get accessor for
Number of a card
   /// <summary>
   /// Create an instance of a card.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="_suitIdx">The index to retrieve the suit of this card as a
string from array Card.sSuit
    /// <param name="_numberIdx">The index to retreve the number of this card as a
string Card from array Card.sNumber.
    public Card(int _suitIdx, int _numberIdx)
    {
       this.suitIdx = _suitIdx;
       this.numberIdx = _numberIdx;
    }
    public override string ToString()
        return string.Format("{0,2}--{1,-9}", this.Number, this.Suit);
    }
}
```

每張牌都有一個花色與一個數值,兩者都應該是string。然而,過去似乎聽說string是指向heap的char pointer,在程式裡生成過多string容易使記憶體零散。因此,每張牌的花色與數值欄位我並沒有用string的方式儲存,而是以int儲存,作為索引另外兩個static string array sSuit與sNumber的索引值。如此一來,每個card instance只佔據記憶體連續的16個byte。也就是說,每個instance的this.Suit跟this.Number並不佔據記憶體空間,它們只是個method,被呼叫的時候去索引Card.sSuit跟Card.sNumber陣列,回傳一個字串。

有了這兩個accessor,即使每個card instance並沒有真正的this.Number跟this.Suit兩個attribute,也可以對一個card instance打點簡單取出它的數值跟花色。

```
Card c = new Card(2, 10);
Console.WriteLine($"{c.Number}--{c.Suit}"); // call the accessors of Number and
Suit
// Diamond--J
```

不知道這樣做是否真的可以提升程式效能,減少記憶體零散,或是只是我自找麻煩?

# 自定義Deck class

含有一個長度52的Card陣列this.AllCards,代表整副牌的所有卡片。

#### Deal方法

發牌的方法this.Deal pass by reference輸入一個玩家陣列,發兩張牌給每位玩家。每個Deck instance都會用一個int this.lastGivenCardIdx記錄自己this.AllCards陣列發到第幾張牌了,避免一張牌在不同次發牌間

重複出現。發牌時,一律從洗好的牌組抽出最上面的一張牌發給玩家,從this.AllCards陣列第0張牌發到最後一張。

```
public void Deal(ref Player[] _players, int nCardsEachPerson = 2)
{
    Card[] cardsGivenToAPlayer = new Card[nCardsEachPerson];
    if (!this.shuffledFlag){
        // each deck of card must be shuffled before deal
            throw new CardsNotShuffledException();
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < _players.GetLength(0); i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < nCardsEachPerson; j++){
            cardsGivenToAPlayer[j] = AllCards[lastGivenCardIdx];
            lastGivenCardIdx++;
        }
        _players[i].ReceiveCards(cardsGivenToAPlayer);
    }
}</pre>
```

這個發牌的方法在牌發完的時候會產生index out of range exception,玩家人數或每個人拿到的牌數量太多時會出問題。

另外,自定義了CardsNotShuffledException。若程式還沒有callthis.Shuffle()方法洗牌,就callthis.Deal 發牌,會丟出一個自定義的exception。

```
Exception has occurred: CLR/Q5.CardsNotShuffledException ×
```

```
An unhandled exception of type 'Q5.CardsNotShuffledException' occurred in EngineeringProgramming.dll: '葛格忘了洗牌喔'
at Q5.Deck.Deal(Player[]& _players, Int32 nCardsEachPerson) in

D:\NTUST_Not_Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HW6\Q5\Deck.cs:line 66
at Q5.Program.DrawAndShowCards(Player[] _allPlayers, Deck _aDeckOfCards, Int32 times) in D:\NTUST_Not_Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HW6\Q5\main.cs:line 32
at Q5.Program.Main(String[] args) in

D:\NTUST_Not_Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HW6\Q5\main.cs:line 17
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < _players.GetLength(0); i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < nCardsEachPerson; j++) {
        cardsGivenToAPlayer[j] = AllCards[lastGivenCardIdx];
        lastGivenCardIdx++;
    }
    _players[i].ReceiveCards(cardsGivenToAPlayer);
}

73
```

# 自定義Player class

每個Player instance只有一個attribute,是List<Card>,代表該玩家的手牌。除此之外,Player class也定義了一些method,例如ReceiveCard、ShowCard等等,代表玩家可能做的事。還有一個static method AllPlayersShowCards,輸入一個玩家陣列,顯示所有玩家的手牌。

#### 心得

C#確實比C++好寫很多。有了accessor的設計跟簡易的getter, setter, 讀寫class內容的程式碼變得很簡單。

唯一比較想抱怨的,是C#不太讓我們把物件存在stack上,而且所有物件都需要一個個初始化。像是我的Player陣列:

```
Player players = new Player[3];
```

這樣寫只有初始化陣列本身,而沒有初始化到陣列裡的player instance。要走訪這個陣列,初始化一個個player instance,甚至不能用foreach loop。這樣寫行不通

```
foreach(Player p in players){
   p = new Player();
   // p is a foreach loop variable, cannot be reassigned
   // or initialized
}
```

必須用傳統的for loop,寫成這樣:

```
for(int i = 0; i < players.Count(); i++){
   players[i] = new Player();
}</pre>
```

創建instance的程式碼比C++ stack-allocate物件複雜,但這恐怕是在C#或Java都無法避免的。

# Q6

使用Q5的程式碼測試vscode intellisense跟debugging功能。使用dotnet sdk 7.0、建置vscode開發環境。

### **Compile time error**

C#每個物件都需要用new關鍵字初始化。下圖是我創建了一個Player陣列,稱為player,卻沒有使用new初始化陣列本身。當我試圖把這個陣列拿來用,傳進別的method時,vscode intellicense在compile time就劃紅線顯示錯誤訊息,告訴我這個陣列尚未初始化。

雖然不太清楚為甚麼錯誤訊息是說Use of unassigned local variable而不是uninitialized local variable。

```
Player[] players;
10 3
       Deck aDeckOfCards (local variable) Player[] players
11
12
        aDeckOfCards.Shuf
                           Use of unassigned local variable 'players'
        Console.WriteLine
13
                           [EngineeringProgramming] csharp(CS0165)
        Console.WriteLine
14
        aDeckOfCards.Show View Problem (Alt+F8) No quick fixes available
15
        DrawAndShowCards(players, aDeckOfCards);
16
17
        Console.ReadKey();
```

第10行加上new關鍵字後,紅線就消失,可以編譯了。

```
Player[] players = new Player[3];
```

### Run time error

剛才的player陣列本身加上new關鍵字以後成功初始化了,但是裡面的元素,一個個Player instance沒有初始化,造成NullReference Exception

```
Console.WriteLine($"Deal #{i}");
foreach(Player p in _allPlayers){

Dp.ClearCards();
```

# Exception has occurred: CLR/System.NullReferenceException imes

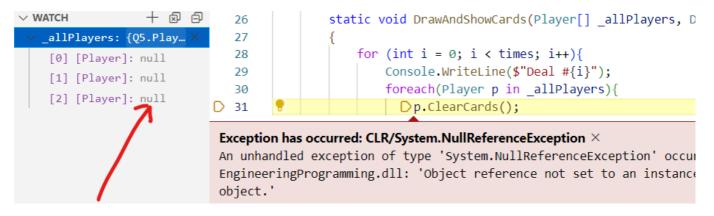
An unhandled exception of type 'System.NullReferenceException' occurred in EngineeringProgramming.dll: 'Object reference not set to an instance of an object.'

```
at Q5.Program.DrawAndShowCards(Player[] _allPlayers, Deck _aDeckOfCards, Int32 times) in 

D:\NTUST_Not_Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HW6\Q5\main.cs:line 31 
at Q5.Program.Main(String[] args) in
```

D:\NTUST Not Sync\EngineeringProgramming\code\HW6\Q5\main.cs:line 18

查看vscode debug工具列裡面的local variable watch視窗,可以看到陣列本身存在,但是裡面的三個元素還是null



在別處用for loop走訪這個陣列,初始化每個元素後就解決了這個run time error。

```
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
    players[i] = new Player();
}</pre>
```

# **Xml-style comments**

書裡有提到C# xml-style comment的功能, 試著幫Q5的程式碼加上一些註解。

```
/// <summary>
52
            /// Prints all the cards each player has into console
53
54
            /// </summary>
            /// <param name=" allPlayers">Array of players in the game</param>
55
            1 reference
            public static void AllPlayersShowCards(Player[] allPlayers)
56
57
                int nPlayers = allPlayers.GetLength(0);
58
                for (int i = 0; i < nPlayers; i++){
59
                    Console.Write("Player {0:d}|: {1:S}", i, allPlayers[i].ShowCards());
60
61
                Console.WriteLine("");
62
63
64
```

同一個C# project使用到這個method的地方,只要把游標移到函式名稱上方,就會依summery, output, parameter自動顯示xml comment的內容。

```
p.C void Player.AllPlayersShowCards(Player[] _allPlayers)

_aDeckO Prints all the cards each player has into console

Player.AllPlayersShowCards(_allPlayers);

}
```

但是有點疑惑的是·它只有顯示出<summery></summery>的內容·其他像<para name></para name>裡的·都沒有顯示出來。不知道我是哪裡做錯了,還是有什麼vscode套件的問題。

## **Break point**

過去只知道break point可以讓程式執行到那裏就停下來,不知道還有conditional breakpoint這種東西。過去曾經遇到一個問題,走訪陣列的迴圈走到1000次的第894次時,總是發生runtime error。有conditional breakpoint,就可以在第893次的時候停下來,開始用step into功能單步執行,這樣更方便。

### 心得

vscode的intellisense非常人性化,可以自己用xml語法控制註解內容真是一大福音。加上精心設計task.json跟launch.json的內容,f5一按下去就自動編譯並開始偵錯程式,一切流程自動化太方便了。

更棒的是,vscode免費。