# **Chapter 1**

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| affordability | Whether something is affordable, within price range. |
| analysis | Thinking about the goal of the software, what the user wants and needs and can afford, and how much reliability is needed |
| blackboard | Design slate. |
| CAD/CAM | Computer-aided design / computer-aided manufacture |
| communication |  |
| correctness | That the program does what it is supposed to do. |
| customer | Who will order or buy the software. |
| design | How the software is structured. |
| feedback | Reactions from users on the usage of the software. |
| GUI | Graphical user interface |
| ideals | Striving for correctness, reliability, well-designed, affordable, and maintainable. |
| implementation | Programming + testing |
| programmer | Person who programs |
| programming | ‘Express the solution to the problem (the design) in code. Write the code in a way that meets all constraints (time, space, money, reliability, and so on). Make sure that the code is correct and maintainable.’ |
| software | The programs that tell a computational device how to behave |
| stereotype |  |
| testing | Testing of all use-cases of a program |
| user | Person who will use the software |

# **Chapter 2**

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| // | Comment marker |
| << | Output operator |
| C++ | Programming language |
| comment | Comment explaining what the code is supposed to be doing, for the benefit of the programmer who reads the code |
| compiler | Turns the source code into machine code |
| compile-time error | Error during compiling |
| cout | [see-out] Character output stream |
| executable | Program which can be run on a computer |
| function | Small part of code that performs some operation, possibly with in- and/or output. |
| header | ‘a file containing declarations used to share interfaces between parts of a program’ |
| IDE | Interactive development environment |
| #include | Directive that tells the compiler to include certain files |
| library | Code that can be accessed using declarations found in an #included file. |
| linker | Links separate parts of machine code into executable. |
| main() | Function where the program starts executing. |
| object code | The compiled source code that the machine can read. Also: machine code |
| output | What is written to the screen (or possibly files). |
| program | Instructions for computer/executable. |
| source code | The C++ code source files that the programmer writes. |
| statement | Line of code that specifies an action is not an #include directive. |

# **Chapter 3**

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| assignment | Setting a variable to hold a certain value. |
| cin | [see-in] character input stream |
| concatenation | Combining strings into larger string |
| conversion | Changing value into another type |
| declaration | Statement that gives a name to an object. |
| decrement | Reduce value. |
| definition | A declaration that sets aside memory for an object. |
| increment | Add to value. |
| initialization | Declare object and give value to the object. |
| name | Identifier of object. |
| narrowing | Transforming a datatype with a certain range into one with a smaller range. |
| object | Some memory that holds a value of a given type. |
| operation | Action |
| operator | Action specifier |
| type | Defines a set of possible values and a set of operations for an object. |
| type safety | Whether objects are used only according to the rules for their type and only if they have been initialized. |
| value | What the variable refers to. |
| variable | A named object. |
| assignment | Setting a variable to hold a certain value. |

# **Chapter 4**

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| abstraction | Hide implementation details behind a convenient and general interface |
| begin() | Function of vector object pointing to the first element. |
| computation | Calculation |
| conditional statement | Statement that is executed if a certain condition is met |
| declaration | Declaring variable name for object |
| definition |  |
| divide and conquer | Take large problem and divide it into several little ones. |
| else | Other branch of if-statement, what to do if if-condition is not met |
| end() | Function of vector object pointing to the first element. |
| expression |  |
| for-statement | for (int i = 0; i<100; ++i) |
| range-for-statement | for (int x : temps) : x is an element of temps vector |
| function | Small part of code that computes something (can have in- and output) |
| if-statement | If (condition is met) { do stuff; } |
| increment | Add to value |
| input | What goes into a function |
| iteration | One cycle of multiple |
| loop | Repeated action |
| lvalue | Value of left hand of the expression |
| member function | Function of class / object |
| output | What comes out of the function/ is printed to console. |
| push\_back() | Function of vector to add element to the back of the vector |
| repetition |  |
| rvalue | Value of right hand side expression |
| selection | Choose among possible actions |
| size() | Function of vector class to get the size of the vector |
| sort() | Function of vector class to sort the vector |
| statement |  |
| switch-statement | switch (unit) {  case ‘x’:  # do stuff  case ‘y’:  # do other stuff |
| vector | (extendable) array/ list of objects |
| while-statement | while (condition is met){ do stuff } |

# **Chapter 5**

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| argument error | Error in type of argument |
| assertion | Test if assumption on variable is correct |
| catch | Block of code to execute when error is thrown in try {} block |
| compile-time error | Error that is found by the compiler during compiling. |
| container |  |
| debugging | ‘The act of searching for and removing errors from a program; usually far less systematic than testing.’ |
| error | ‘a mismatch between reasonable expectations of program behavior (often expressed as a requirement or a users’ guide) and what a program actually does.’ |
| exception | Unexpected occurrence in running the program that you (hopefully) handle. |
| invariant | ‘A rule for what constitutes a valid value´ |
| link-time error | Error during linking all the code to an .exe file. |
| logic error | Error when code results in wrong answer. |
| post-condition | Conditions that should hold at the end of the function being called. |
| pre-condition | Conditions that should hold at the start of the functions being called (concerning the inputs). |
| range error | Trying to access an element that cannot be reached (might not be defined). |
| requirement | 1. a description of the desired behavior of a program or part of a program; 2. a description of the assumptions a function or template makes of its arguments |
| run-time error | Error that happens during running of the program. |
| syntax error | Mistake in writing of source code. |
| testing | Trying out the software rigorously with different use cases and inputs. |
| throw | Recognize an error being made and handing that status to calling program. |
| type error | Error in type of variable supplied. |