CS 2341

Chapter 1

C++ Programming

lutCell

lut Cell - int val + int read() + void write(int)

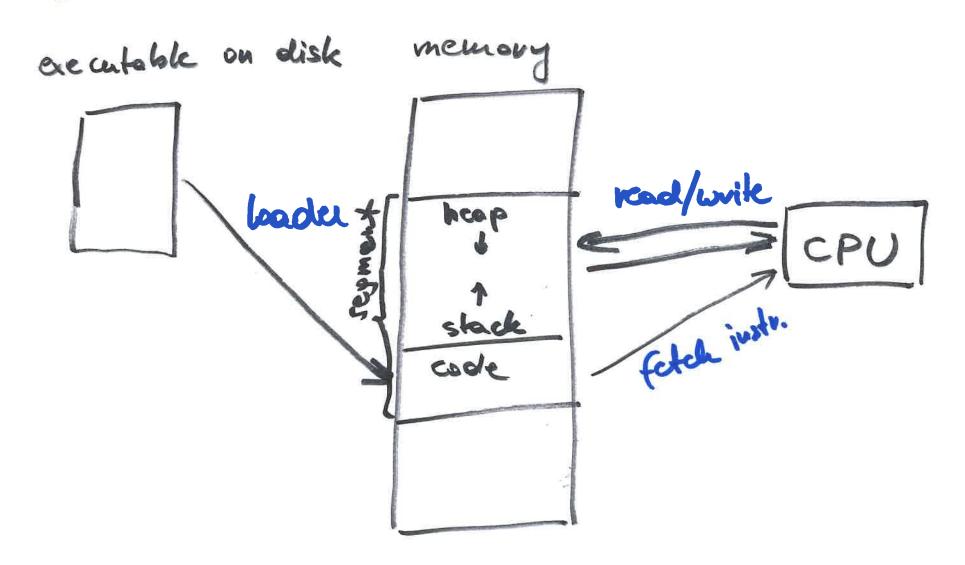
Steps 1. Design (Onl)

2. Test cases (main. cp)

3. Implement
(IntGU.h,
IntGU.cpp)

Compilation executable object code source code (on disk) compile linker Libranics · cpp /. hcpp . 50

Execution



int inc(int x) return x + 1; Hemory int main() { int a = 10; int b = inc(a), return 0

Pointers d References

```
int main() {
 int a = 10;
 int* ptr = &a; // create a pointer to a using the address-of-operator
 int& b = a; // create a reference for a
  std::cout << "a = " << a << "; *ptr = " << *ptr << "; b = " << b << "\n";
  b++;
  std::cout << "a = " << a << "; *ptr = " << *ptr << "; b = " << b << "\n";
  return 0;
                                                           a = 10; +ptv=10; b = 10

a = 11; +ptv=11; b = 11
```

Memory & Pointers Address painta = adduess lbyte/8bit Oxopoo jut a=16; iut* a-ptv = &a; 164616 /4 hyles int[3]b={0,1,2}; Ox OIFA int + b ptv = b; 5-plv++; 0x (2AG

```
int main() {
 // create an array on the stack (you can also use int a[4];)
 int a[] = \{0,1,2,3\};
 int* a_ptr = a;
 // this is the same as a[2] or *(a+2)
  a_ptr += 2;
 std::cout << "a_ptr point to value:" << *a_ptr << "\n";
  --a_ptr;
 std::cout << "a_ptr point to value:" << *a_ptr << "\n";
 // allocate an array on the heap
                                            Stack
 int* b = new int[4];
  *b = 1;
 delete [] b;
  return 0;
}
                                                                   Output:
... Value: 2
                                                                            value: 1
```

	Dynamic Hemory Allocation			
		Ctt	Java	Pythou
Request dynamic Menory	malloe()	new	new	Gustructor Few ction
Return dynamic	(vee()		Gowbaye Collection Reference Count	G.C.
		1		

Rule-01-3 Int Cell Per -> Defoult Stack Int Cell Main:

