Lab: Programming Practices and Graph Algorithms

Week 1

Yulei Sui

School of Computer Science and Engineering

University of New South Wales, Australia

What to Expect from Each Lab

What We Do:

- Lab demonstrations, including configuring IDEs, coding examples, and further explanations of concepts from lectures.
- Reinforce your skills and knowledge to complete lab exercises and assignments.
- Answer questions regarding specifications in your exercises and assignments.
- Provide time for you to work on your quizzes and coding exercises.

What We Don't Do:

- Debug your program
- Teach programming. This course does NOT focus on teaching you C++ or Python, but this lab provides a brief guide. Completing assessments requires basic **C++** (**recommended**) or Python syntax/knowledge.
- Give you code solutions or judge the correctness of your exercise/assignment.

No sharing of your solutions in the forums or public GitHub repositories.

Quiz-1 and Exercise-1

- Lab-Quiz-1: `https://webcms3.cse.unsw.edu.au/COMP6131/25T2/resources/112317`
  - C++ programming, software vulnerability assessment, compiler, control-flow, data-flow, and taint tracking.
  - 25 quizzes (each worth 0.2 marks) covering knowledge taught in Week 1 and Week 2.
- Lab-Exercise-1: `https://github.com/SVF-tools/Software-Security-Analysis/wiki/Lab-Exercise-1`
  - Implementing the `reachability` method, **a DFS graph traversal algorithm**.
  - Implementing the `solveWorklist` method, a **constraint graph solving algorithm** for Andersen's points-to analysis: `https://github.com/SVF-tools/Software-Security-Analysis/blob/slides/1.lab-andersen.pdf`

Submit your Quiz-1 and Lab-Exercise-1 on WebCMS by **23:59 on Tuesday of Week 3**.

Today's Lab: IDE Demo and Introduction/Revisit to C++/Python

- Configure your programming environment: `https://github.com/SVF-tools/Software-Security-Analysis/wiki/Configure-IDE`
  - Start writing the 'hello world' program.
  - Experiment with the code snippets in today's slides to explore or revisit C++/Python features.
- Quick introduction/revisit C++/Python programming
  - Data types
  - classes, objects, containers and collections
  - Pointers and references
  - Functions and inheritance
- Working on your Quiz-1 and Exercise-1

A Quick Overview of C++

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- Language for building system software (e.g., operating systems, web browsers, game engines, database engines, language runtimes and cloud/distributed systems)
- Object-oriented yet high performance
- Pointer and direct memory-access
- One of the most popular languages and fastest-growing
  - `www.techrepublic.com/article/c-is-now-the-fastest-growing-programming-language`
  - `www.techrepublic.com/article/most-popular-programming-languages-c-knocks-python-out-of-top-three`

Introduction to C++ Programming

- This short introduction does not aim to cover every detailed aspect of C++, but rather the basic C++ syntax/features in order to develop algorithms to fulfil the assignment tasks in this course.

Introduction to C++ Programming

- This short introduction does not aim to cover every detailed aspect of C++, but rather the basic C++ syntax/features in order to develop algorithms to fulfil the assignment tasks in this course.
- You are encouraged to learn and practice more advanced C++ syntax/features.
  - `https://www.w3schools.com/cpp/cpp_intro.asp`
  - `https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BClS40yzssA`
  - Google search ‘C++ programming‘ or ‘introduction to C++ programming‘

Write Your First C++ Program

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  cout << "Hello World! \n";
  return 0;
}
```

A Hello World example under Software-Security-Analysis:

`https://github.com/SVF-tools/Software-Security-Analysis/blob/main/HelloWorld/hello.cpp`

C++ Primitive Data Types and Variables

- ‘`type variable = value;` ‘
  - Primitive types including `int`, `float`, `double`, `char`, `bool`, `string`.

```cpp
int myNum = 5;               // Integer (whole number)
float myFloatNum = 5.99;     // Floating point number
double myDoubleNum = 9.98;   // Floating point number
char myLetter = 'D';         // Character
bool myBoolean = true;       // Boolean
char *myText = "Hello";     // String (use std::string)
```

C++ Classes and Objects

- C++ class: new data type compared with C for
  - **Abstraction**: ”shows” essential attributes and ”hides” unnecessary information
  - **Encapsulation**: ‘expose‘ only the interfaces and hide implementation details
- A C++ class is a template for objects, and an object is an instance of a class.

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- A C++ class is a template for objects, and an object is an instance of a class.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Graph {           // the class
  private:              // private access specifier
    int numOfNodes; // hidden attribute from outside
    int numOfEdges; // hidden attribute from outside
  public:               // public access specifier
    // interface to outside world
    int getNumOfNodes(){ return numOfNodes;}
    // interface to outside world
    void setNumOfNodes(int n){ numOfNodes = n;}
};
```

C++ Classes and Objects

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```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Graph {        // the class
  private:           // private access specifier
    int numOfNodes; // hidden attribute from outside
    int numOfEdges; // hidden attribute from outside
  public:            // public access specifier
    // interface to outside world
    int getNumOfNodes(){ return numOfNodes;}
    // interface to outside world
    void setNumOfNodes(int n){ numOfNodes = n;}
};
```

```cpp
int main() {
  // create an object of Graph
  Graph graphObj;
  // Access attribute via interface
  graphObj.setNumOfNodes(10);
  // print out value of the attribute
  cout << graphObj.getNumOfNodes();
  cout << "\n";
}
```

Constructor

- A constructor is a special method automatically called when an object is created.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Graph {        // the class
  private:           // private access specifier
    int numOfNodes; // hidden attribute from outside
    int numOfEdges; // hidden attribute from outside
  public:            // public access specifier
      Graph(int n, int e){  // constructor
        numOfNodes = n;
        numOfEdges = e;
    }
    // interface to outside world
    int getNumOfNodes(){ return numOfNodes;}
};
```

```
int main() {
  // Create an object via its constructor
  Graph graphObj(5,10);
  // print out value of the attribute
  cout << graphObj.getNumOfNodes();
  cout << "\n";
}
```

Containers/Collections

A container is an object that stores a collection of elements.

- Standard container type
  - Plain C array `int myNum[3] = {10, 20, 30};`
- C++ STL container types.
  - **Sequence containers** (data structures accessed sequentially)
    - `vector`: Dynamic contiguous array (class template)
    - `deque`: Double-ended queue (class template)
    - `list` : Doubly-linked list (class template)
    - `stack`: Last In First Out (class template)
  - **Associative containers** (sorted data structures that can be quickly searched)
    - `set`: Collection of unique keys, sorted by keys (class template)
    - `map`: Collection of key-value pairs, sorted by keys, keys are unique (class template).

Containers/Collections

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
  vector<int> nodeIDs;
  nodeIDs.push_back(1);
  nodeIDs.push_back(2);
  nodeIDs.push_back(2);
  // iterating elements via loop
  for(auto i : nodeIDs)
    cout << i << "\n";
}
```

Containers/Collections

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
  vector<int> nodeIDs;
  nodeIDs.push_back(1);
  nodeIDs.push_back(2);
  nodeIDs.push_back(2);
  // iterating elements via loop
  for(auto i : nodeIDs)
    cout << i << "\n";
}
```

```
#include <set>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
  set<int> nodeIDs;
  nodeIDs.insert(1);
  nodeIDs.insert(2);
  nodeIDs.insert(2);
  // iterating elements via loop
  for(auto i : nodeIDs)
    cout << i << "\n";
}
```

Containers/Collections Used in a Class

```cpp
#include <set>
using namespace std;
class Graph {
  private:
    int numOfNodes;
    int numOfEdges;
    set<int> nodeIDs;
  public:
    Graph(int n, int e) {
        numOfNodes = n;
        numOfEdges = e;
    }
    void addNode(int id){
        nodeIDs.insert(id);
    }
};
```

```cpp
int main() {
  // Create an object of Graph
  Graph graphObj(5,10);
  // Increase nodes;
  graphObj.addNode(1);
  graphObj.addNode(2);
}
```

Pointers for Primitive Types

- The memory address of a variable can be taken through the & operator.
- A pointer however, is a variable that stores the memory address as its value.

```
int nodeID = 5;  // A nodeID variable of type int
int* ptr = &nodeID;    // A pointer `ptr` storing the address of nodeID

cout << nodeID << "\n";

cout << &nodeID << "\n";

cout << ptr << "\n";

cout << *ptr << "\n";
```

Pointers for Primitive Types

- The memory address of a variable can be taken through the & operator.
- A pointer however, is a variable that stores the memory address as its value.

```
int nodeID = 5;  // A nodeID variable of type int
int* ptr = &nodeID;    // A pointer `ptr` storing the address of nodeID
// Output the value of NodeID (i.e., 5)
cout << nodeID << "\n";
// Output the memory address of NodeID (e.g., 0x6dfed4)
cout << &nodeID << "\n";
// Output the memory address of nodeID with the pointer (e.g., 0x6dfed4)
cout << ptr << "\n";
// Output the value of nodeID via dereferencing the pointer ptr
cout << *ptr << "\n";
```

References for Primitive Types

- When a variable is declared as a reference, it becomes an alternative name for an existing variable. A variable can be declared as a reference by putting ‘&‘ in the declaration.

```
int nodeID = 5;  // A nodeID variable of type int
int& ref = nodeID;    // `ref` is a reference to nodeID.

ref = 20;
cout << "nodeID = " << nodeID << endl ;

nodeID = 30;
cout << "ref = " << ref << endl ;
```

References for Primitive Types

- When a variable is declared as a reference, it becomes an alternative name for an existing variable. A variable can be declared as a reference by putting ‘&‘ in the declaration.

```
int nodeID = 5;  // A nodeID variable of type int
int& ref = nodeID;    // `ref` is a reference to nodeID.

ref = 20;      // Value of nodeID is now changed to 20
cout << "nodeID = " << nodeID << endl ;

nodeID = 30;    // Both nodeID and ref are now 30
cout << "ref = " << ref << endl ;
```

C++ const Type Qualifier

- The **const** keyword allows you to specify whether or not a variable is modifiable. It can help (1) document your program more clearly and (2) enable more compiler optimization opportunities.

```
// a constant integer.
// modifying `nodeID` will get a compilation error.
const int nodeID = 5;

// pointer to a const variable.
// `ptr` is a pointer that can point to a const int type variable.
// modifying `nodeID` via `*ptr` will get a compilation error.
const int* ptr = &nodeID;

// const Pointer.
// `cptr` is a pointer, which is const, that points to an int.
// modifying `cptr` will get a compilation error
int anotherNodeID = 6;
int* const cptr = &anotherNodeID;
```

Parameter Passing using Pointers and References

- Both references and pointers can be used to change local variables of one function inside another function.

```
/// parameters as values
/// (pass by value)
void swap(int n1, int n2){
    int tmp = n1;
    n1 = n2;
    n2 = tmp;
}
int main(){
  int node1 = 2, node2 = 3;
  swap(node1, node2);
  cout << node1 << " " << node2;
}
```

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pass by value: caller and callee have two independent variables with the same value (effect not visible to caller)

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  swap(node1, node2);
  cout << node1 << " " << node2;
}
```

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/// parameters as references
/// (Pass by reference)
void swap(int& n1, int& n2){
    int tmp = n1;
    n1 = n2;
    n2 = tmp;
}
int main(){
  int node1 = 2, node2 = 3;
  swap(node1, node2);
  cout << node1 << " " << node2;
}
```

passed by reference: caller and callee share the same variable for the parameter (effect visible to caller)

```
/// parameters as pointers
/// (Pass by pointers)
void swap(int* n1, int* n2){
    int tmp = *n1;
    *n1 = *n2;
    *n2 = tmp;
}
int main(){
  int node1 = 2, node2 = 3;
  swap (&node1, &node2);
  cout << node1 << " " << node2;
}
```

Parameter Passing using Pointers and References

- Both references and pointers can be used to change local variables of one function inside another function.

```
/// parameters as values
/// (pass by value)
void swap(int n1, int n2){
    int tmp = n1;
    n1 = n2;
    n2 = tmp;
}
int main(){
  int node1 = 2, node2 = 3;
  swap(node1, node2);
  cout << node1 << " " << node2;
}
```

pass by value: caller and callee have two independent variables with the same value (effect not visible to caller)

```
/// parameters as references
/// (Pass by reference)
void swap(int& n1, int& n2){
    int tmp = n1;
    n1 = n2;
    n2 = tmp;
}
int main(){
  int node1 = 2, node2 = 3;
  swap(node1, node2);
  cout << node1 << " " << node2;
}
```

passed by reference: caller and callee share the same variable for the parameter (effect visible to caller)

```
/// parameters as pointers
/// (Pass by pointers)
void swap(int* n1, int* n2){
    int tmp = *n1;
    *n1 = *n2;
    *n2 = tmp;
}
int main(){
  int node1 = 2, node2 = 3;
  swap (&node1, &node2);
  cout << node1 << " " << node2;
}
```

pass by pointer: caller and callee share the same variable via pointer dereferences (effect visible to caller)

Parameter Passing using Pointers and References

- Both of them can also be used to **save copying of big objects** when passed as arguments to functions or returned from functions, to be more efficient.

```
class Graph {
public:
   int numOfNodes;
   int numOfEdges;
};

// If we remove `*` or `&` in below functions, a new  copy of the graph object is created.
// `const` used to avoid accidentally updates `g` as the purpose is to print `g` only.
void print(const Graph *g){
    cout << g->numOfNodes << "  " << g->numOfEdges << "  ";
}
void print(const Graph &g){
    cout << g.numOfNodes << "  " << g.numOfEdges << "  ";
}
```

Using Pointers in Classes

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Node {      // The class
  private:
    int nodeID;   // Node ID
  public:         // Access specifier
    Node(int i){ nodeID = i; } // constructor
    int getNodeID() { return nodeID;}
};

class Edge {      // The class
  private:         // Access specifier
    Node* src;    // source node of an edge
    Node* dst;    // target node of an edge
  public:
    Edge(Node* s, Node* d){  // constructor
        src = s; dst = d;
    }
    Node* getSrc() { return src;}
    Node* getDst() { return dst;}
};
```

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#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Node {      // The class
  private:
    int nodeID;   // Node ID
  public:         // Access specifier
    Node(int i){ nodeID = i; } // constructor
    int getNodeID() { return nodeID;}
};

class Edge {      // The class
  private:         // Access specifier
    Node* src;    // source node of an edge
    Node* dst;    // target node of an edge
  public:
    Edge(Node* s, Node* d){  // constructor
        src = s; dst = d;
    }
    Node* getSrc() { return src;}
    Node* getDst() { return dst;}
};
```

```
int main () {
 Node* srcNode = new Node(1);
 Node* dstNode = new Node(2);
 // Assess public member functions or attributes
 // through field access `->` operator
 // similar to pointer dereferences
 cout << srcNode->getNodeID() << " ";
 cout << dstNode->getNodeID() << "\n";

 Edge* edge = new Edge(srcNode,dstNode);
 cout << edge->getSrc()->getNodeID() << " ";
 cout << edge->getDst()->getNodeID() << "\n";
}
```

Putting All the Above Classes Together to Build a Graph

```
#include <set>
using namespace std; class Edge;
class Node {
  private:
    int nodeID;
    set<Edge*> outEdges; // outgoing edges
  public:
    Node(int i){ nodeID = i; }
    int getNodeID() { return nodeID;}
    set<Edge*>& getOutEdges(){ return outEdges;}
};

class Edge {
  private:
    Node* src;
    Node* dst;
  public:
    Edge(Node* s,Node* d){  src = s; dst = d; }
    Node* getSrc() { return src;}
    Node* getDst() { return dst;}
};
```

```
class Graph {              // The class
  private:                 // Access specifier
    set<Node*> nodes;     // a set of nodes
  public:
    Graph() { }             // constructor
    set<Node*>& getNodes(){ return nodes;}
};
```

;

Putting All the Above Classes Together to Build a Graph

```
#include <set>
using namespace std; class Edge;
class Node {
  private:
    int nodeID;
    set<Edge*> outEdges; // outgoing edges
  public:
    Node(int i){ nodeID = i; }
    int getNodeID() { return nodeID;}
    set<Edge*>& getOutEdges(){ return outEdges;}
};

class Edge {
  private:
    Node* src;
    Node* dst;
  public:
    Edge(Node* s,Node* d){  src = s; dst = d; }
    Node* getSrc() { return src;}
    Node* getDst() { return dst;}
};
```

```
class Graph {
  private:
    set<Node*> nodes;   // a set of nodes
  public:
    Graph() { }
    set<Node*>& getNodes(){ return nodes;}
};
int main () {
 Node* src = new Node(1);
 Node* dst = new Node(2);
 Edge* edge = new Edge(src, dst);
 // add src's outgoing edge
 src->getOutEdges().insert(edge);
  // create a graph object
 Graph* graph = new Graph();
 // add two nodes into the graph
 graph->getNodes().insert(src);
 graph->getNodes().insert(dst);
}
```

C++ Inheritance

Allow a child class to inherit attributes and methods from its parent class.

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Allow a child class to inherit attributes and methods from its parent class.

```
class GraphBuilder{
public:
    GraphBuilder(){}

    void build(){
        cout << "parent's way to build..\n";
        Node* src = new Node(1);
        Node* dst = new Node(2);
        Edge* edge = new Edge(src, dst);
        // add src's outgoing edge
        src->addOutEdge(edge);
        // create a graph object
        Graph* graph = new Graph();
        // add two nodes into the graph
        graph->addNode(src);
        graph->addNode(dst);
    }
};
```

C++ Inheritance

Allow a child class to inherit attributes and methods from its parent class.

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public:
    GraphBuilder(){}

    void build(){
        cout << "parent's way to build..\n";
        Node* src = new Node(1);
        Node* dst = new Node(2);
        Edge* edge = new Edge(src, dst);
        // add src's outgoing edge
        src->addOutEdge(edge);
        // create a graph object
        Graph* graph = new Graph();
        // add two nodes into the graph
        graph->addNode(src);
        graph->addNode(dst);
    }
};
```

```cpp
// SubGraphBuilder is a child (derived) class
// of GraphBuilder
class SubGraphBuilder : public GraphBuilder{
public:
    SubGraphBuilder(){}
};

int main () {
  SubGraphBuilder* builder = new SubGraphBuilder();
  // reuse the build method in GraphBuilder
  builder->build();
}
```

C++ Function Overriding

Allow a child class to override a function (with same signature) in its parent class.

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Allow a child class to override a function (with same signature) in its parent class.

```cpp
class GraphBuilder{
public:
    GraphBuilder(){}

    void build(){
        cout << "parent's way to build..\n";
        Node* src = new Node(1);
        Node* dst = new Node(2);
        Edge* edge = new Edge(src, dst);
        // add src's outgoing edge
        src->addOutEdge(edge);
        // create a graph object
        Graph* graph = new Graph();
        // add two nodes into the graph
        graph->addNode(src);
        graph->addNode(dst);
    }
};
```

```cpp
class SubGraphBuilder : public GraphBuilder{
public:
    SubGraphBuilder(){}
    // override `build` method in GraphBuilder
    void build(){
        cout << "child's way to build..\n";
    }
};

int main () {
  SubGraphBuilder* builder1 = new SubGraphBuilder();
  // Which `build` method will be called?
  builder1->build();

  GraphBuilder* builder2 = new SubGraphBuilder();
  // Which `build` method will be called?
  builder2->build();
}
```

C++ Virtual Function and Polymorphism

A function declared with a ‘**virtual**‘ keyword in a parent class can be overridden by a child class. When you refer to **a child class object** using a **pointer/reference to the parent class**, it will call child class’s version of this virtual function.

C++ Virtual Function and Polymorphism

A function declared with a ‘**virtual**‘ keyword in a parent class can be overridden by a child class. When you refer to **a child class object** using a **pointer/reference to the parent class**, it will call child class’s version of this virtual function.

```
class GraphBuilder{
public:
    GraphBuilder(){}
    virtual void build(){
        cout << "parent's way to build..\n";
        Node* src = new Node(1);
        Node* dst = new Node(2);
        Edge* edge = new Edge(src, dst);
        // add src's outgoing edge
        src->addOutEdge(edge);
        // create a graph object
        Graph* graph = new Graph();
        // add two nodes into the graph
        graph->addNode(src);
        graph->addNode(dst);
    }
};
```

```
class SubGraphBuilder : public GraphBuilder{
public:
    SubGraphBuilder(){}
    void build(){ // override `build` in GraphBuilder
        cout << "child's way to build..\n";
    }
};
int main () {
  SubGraphBuilder* builder1 = new SubGraphBuilder();
  builder1->build(); // Which `build` will be called?

  GraphBuilder* builder2 = new SubGraphBuilder();
  builder2->build(); // Which `build` will be called?

  GraphBuilder* builder3 = new GraphBuilder();
  builder3->build(); // Which `build` will be called?
}
```

Debugging Your C++ Programs

- VSCode (`https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/cpp/cpp-debug`)
- GDB (`https://cs.baylor.edu/~donahoo/tools/gdb/tutorial.html`)
- LLDB (`https://lldb.llvm.org/use/tutorial.html`)
- Eclipse CDT (`https://wiki.eclipse.org/CDT/StandaloneDebugger`)
- Other tactics, such as printing your results (`https://www.learncpp.com/cpp-tutorial/basic-debugging-tactics/`)

A Quick Overview of Python

Week 1

Yulei Sui

School of Computer Science and Engineering

University of New South Wales, Australia

Introduction to Python Programming

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- User-friendly syntax which can quickly write programs and easily interface with high-performance libraries
- Provides rich library support for many applications
- A popular and extensively used language

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- This short introduction does not aim to cover every detailed aspect of Python, but rather the basic Python syntax/features in order to develop algorithms to fulfil the assignment tasks in this course.
- You are encouraged to learn and practice more advanced Python syntax/features.
    - `https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/`
    - `https://www.w3schools.com/python/`
    - `https://cgi.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs2041/25T1/topic/python_intro/slides`
    - Google search ‘Python programming‘ or ‘Introduction to Python programming‘

Write Your First Python Program

```
print("Welcome to software security analysis course!")
```

A Hello World example under Software-Security-Analysis:

`https://github.com/SVF-tools/Software-Security-Analysis/blob/main/HelloWorld/hello.py`

If Statements in Python

```
x = int(input("Please enter an integer: "))
Please enter an integer: 42
if x < 0:
    x = 0
    print('Negative changed to zero')
elif x == 0:
    print('Zero')
elif x == 1:
    print("Single")
else:
    print('More')
```

An if statement example from the Python docs:

`https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/controlflow.html#if-statements`

For Loops in Python

```python
words = ['cat', 'window', 'defenestrate']
for i in range(len(words)):
    print(words[i], len(words[i]))
```

For Loops in Python

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words = ['cat', 'window', 'defenestrate']
for i in range(len(words)):
    print(words[i], len(words[i]))
for w in words:
    print(w, len(w))
```

A for loop example from the Python docs:

`https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/controlflow.html#for-statementss`

Containers/Collections

```
#Python lists
node_ids = []
node_ids.append(1)
node_ids.append(2)
node_ids.append(2)
for i in node_ids:
    print(i)
```

Containers/Collections

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for i in node_ids:
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```

```
#Python sets
node_ids = set()
node_ids.add(1)
node_ids.add(2)
node_ids.add(2)
for i in node_ids:
    print(i)
```

Functions in Python

```python
def fib(n):    # write Fibonacci series less than n
    """Return a Fibonacci series less than n."""
    series = []
    a, b = 0, 1
    while a < n:
        series.append(a)
        a, b = b, a+b
print(fib(2000))
```

Functions in Python

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    """Return a Fibonacci series less than n."""
    series = []
    a, b = 0, 1
    while a < n:
        series.append(a)
        a, b = b, a+b
print(fib(2000))
# An alternative function definition with the typing library
from typing import List
def fib(n: int) -> List[int]:
    ...
```

A function example from the Python docs:

`https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/controlflow.html#defining-functions`

Python Classes and Objects

- Python objects: everything in Python is an object, there are no primitive types.
- A Python class is a template for objects, and an object is an instance of a class.
- All methods are public by default, a _ prefixed in the function name is used for protected methods or __ for private methods.

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```
class Graph:
    def __init__(self, n: int, e: int):
        self.num_of_nodes: int = n
        self.num_of_edges: int = e
    def get_num_of_nodes(self) -> int:
        return self.num_of_nodes
    def set_num_of_nodes(self, n: int):
        return self.nodes
    def get_paths(self) -> Set[str]:
        return self.paths
```

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        return self.paths
```

```
graph_obj = Graph(5, 10)
print(graph_obj.get_num_of_nodes)
```

Building a Graph with more Functionality

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, i: int):
        self.node_id = i
        self.out_edges = set()
    def get_node_id(self) -> int:
        return self.node_id
    def get_out_edges(self) -> Set[Edge]:
        return self.out_edges
class Edge:
    def __init__(self, s: Node, d: Node):
        self.src = s
        self.dst = d
    def get_src(self) -> Node:
        return self.src
    def get_dst(self) -> Node:
        return self.dst
```

Building a Graph with more Functionality

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    def get_node_id(self) -> int:
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    def get_out_edges(self) -> Set[Edge]:
        return self.out_edges
class Edge:
    def __init__(self, s: Node, d: Node):
        self.src = s
        self.dst = d
    def get_src(self) -> Node:
        return self.src
    def get_dst(self) -> Node:
        return self.dst
```

```python
class Graph:
    def __init__(self):
        self.nodes: Set[Node] = set()
    def get_nodes(self) -> Set[Node]:
        return self.nodes
src = Node(1)
dst = Node(2)
edge = Edge(src, dst)
# add src's outgoing edge
src.get_out_edges().add(edge)
# create a graph object
graph = Graph()
# add two nodes into the graph
graph.get_nodes().add(src)
graph.get_nodes().add(dst)
```

Debugging Your Python Programs

- VSCode (`https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/python/debugging`)
- PDB (`https://docs.python.org/3/library/pdb.html`)
- Other tactics, such as printing your results (`https://adamj.eu/tech/2021/10/08/tips-for-debugging-with-print/`)