Introduction to Computer and Programming

Manuel – Summer 2019

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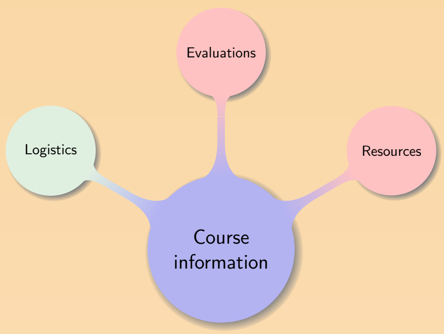
Chapter organisation



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Basic information

Teaching team:

- Instructor: Manuel (charlem@sjtu.edu.cn)
- Teaching assistants:
  - Yifei (zhangyifei-chelsea@sjtu.edu.cn)
  - Xiwen (victoria-x@sjtu.edu.cn)
  - Zekai (sleepingring@sjtu.edu.cn)
  - Zhengyuan (zhangzhengyuan@sjtu.edu.cn)

Important rules:

- When contacting a TA for an important matter, `CC` the instructor
- Prepend [VG101] to the subject, e.g. `Subject: [VG101] Grades`
- Use SJTU jBox service to share large files (> 2 MB)

Never send large files by email

Notes

Course schedule

Course arrangements:

- Lectures:
  - Tuesday 14:00 – 15:40
  - Thursday 14:00 – 15:40
  - Friday 14:00 – 15:40 (weeks 1-4, 12)
- Office hours: Tuesday 15:40 – 17:50

Appointments outside of the office hours can be taken by email

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Course objectives

Primary goals:

- Understand the main concepts of computer and programming
- Design simple algorithms
- Implement clearly stated algorithms in MATLAB, C, and C++

Be able to quickly adjust to new languages and libraries

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Course workflow

Learning strategy:

- Course side:
  1. Understand the basics on computers
  2. Get familiar with programming through MATLAB
  3. Understand deeper concepts with C
  4. Bridge the gap between computers and humans using C++
- Personal side:
  1. Read and write code
  2. Write more code
  3. Write even more code
  4. Do not stop writing code
  5. Relate known strategies to new problems
  6. Perform extra research

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Course outcomes

Detailed goals:

- Proficiency with data representation and naming
- Proficiency with data input and output
- Proficiency with programming with math and logical operators and functions
- Proficiency with designing, testing, and implementing functions and procedures
- Proficiency with control flow using selection and iteration
- Proficiency with use of pre-defined data structures
- Proficiency with primitive and complex data types
- Proficiency with visualization of data
- Proficiency with algorithm design for engineering analysis

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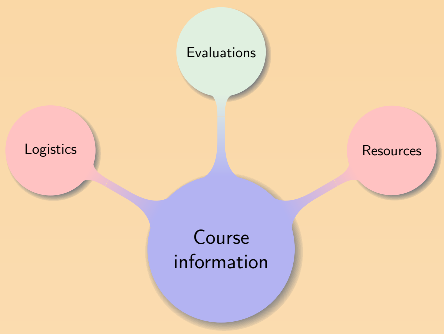
Chapter organisation



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Assignments

Homework:

- Total: 8
- Content: basic algorithms, Matlab, C, and C++

Labs:

- Total: 8
- Content: guided sessions in Matlab, C, and C++

Projects:

- Total: 3
- Content: advanced problems in Matlab, C, and C++

Challenges:

- Total: 1
- Content: write a Gomoku AI

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Grading policy

Grade weighting:

- Matlab midterm: 20%
- C midterm: 20%
- C++ final: 20%
- Projects: 35%
- Labs: 5%

Assignment submissions: −10% per day, not accepted after 3 days

Grades will be curved to balance the three sections

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Grading policy

Homework:

- Not graded, completed in groups
- Each student must complete all the mandatory exercises
- Each student must review the code of at least one teammate
- A final improved version must be submitted for each group
- Submissions should be successfully compiled or interpreted
- Group discussions must take place on Piazza

Students not following guidelines will receive large deductions on their final course grade

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Honor Code

General rules:

- Not allowed:
  - Reuse the code or work from other students or groups
  - Reuse the code or work from the internet
  - Share too many details on how to complete a task
- Allowed:
  - Reuse part the course or textbooks and quoting the source
  - Share ideas and understandings on the course
  - Provide hints on where or how to find information

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Honor Code

Documents allowed during the exams:

- Part A: a mono or bilingual dictionary
- Part B:
  - The lecture slides with **notes on them** (paper or electronic)
  - A mono or bilingual dictionary

Group works:

- Every student in a group is responsible for his group's submission
- If a student breaks the Honor Code, the whole group is guilty

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Special circumstances

Contact us as early as possible when:

- Facing special circumstances, e.g. full time work, illness, etc.
- Feeling late in the course
- Feeling to work hard without any result

Any late request will be rejected

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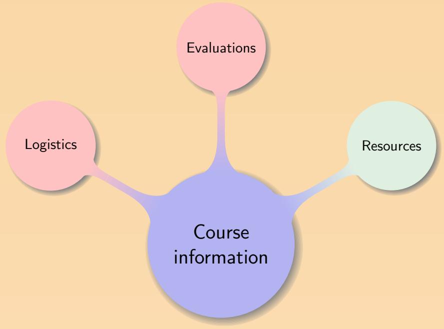

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Canvas

Information and documents available on the Canvas platform:

- Course materials:
  - Syllabus
  - Lecture slides
  - Homework
  - Labs
  - Projects
  - Challenges
- Course information:
  - Announcements
  - Notifications
  - Grades
  - Polls

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References

Useful places where to find information:

- MATLAB documentation
- *C for Engineers and Scientists* by Harry H. Cheng
- *Thinking in C++* by Bruce Eckel
- Search information online, i.e. $\{\textit{websites}\} \setminus \{\textit{local Chinese network}\}$

Never use Baidu in any course

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Key points

- Work regularly, do not wait the last minute/day
- Respect the Honor Code
- Go beyond what is taught
- Do not learn, understand
- Keep in touch with us
- Advice and suggestions are always much appreciated

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1. Computer and Programming

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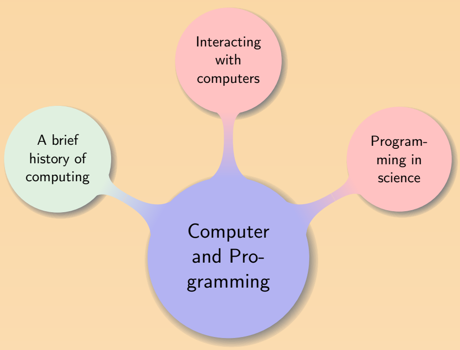

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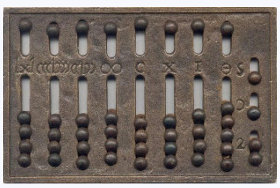
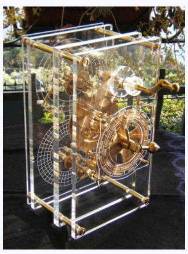
Ancient era



Abacus (-2700)



Antikythera mechanism (-100)

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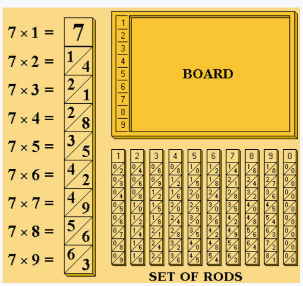
Calculation tools



Napier's bones (1617)

Sliderule (1620)

First pocket calculator introduced around 1970 in Japan

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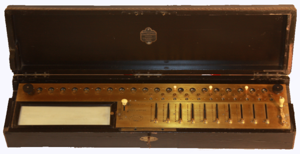
Mechanical calculators

Pascaline (1642)



Arithmomètre (1820)

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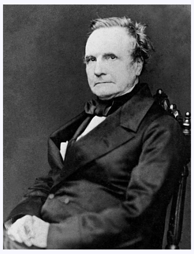
The 19th century



Charles Babbage (1791–1871) achievements:

- Difference engine: built in the 1990es
- Analytical engine: never built

Ada Byron (1815–1852) achievements:

- Extensive notes on Babbage's engines
- Algorithm to calculate Bernoulli numbers

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The birth of modern computing

First part of the 20th century:

- 1936: First freely programmable computer
- 1946: First electronic general-purpose computer
- 1936: First freely programmable computer
- 1948: Invention of the transistor
- 1951: First commercial computer
- 1958: Integrated circuit

UNIVAC I (1951)

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Modern computing

Apple I (1976)

Second part of the 20th century:

- 1962: First computer game
- 1969: ARPAnet
- 1971: First microprocessor
- 1975: First consumer computers
- 1981: First PC, MS-DOS
- 1983: First home computer with a GUI
- 1985: Microsoft Windows
- 1991: Linux

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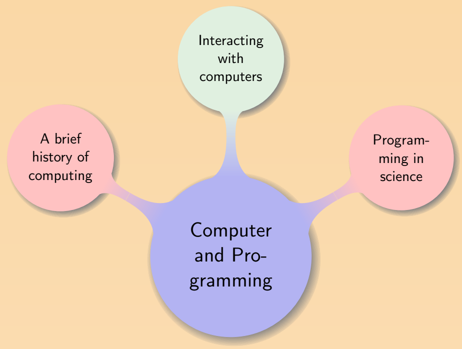

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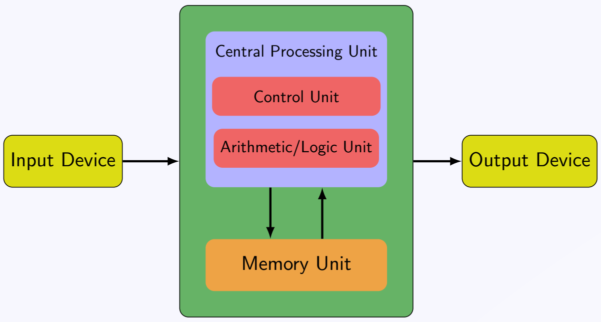
Von Neumann architecture



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What does a computer understand?

Numbers in various bases:

- Humans use *decimal* $(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)$, e.g. $(253)_{10}$
- Computers work internally using *binary* (0,1), e.g $(11111101)_2$
- Human-friendly way to represent binary: *hexadecimal* (0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F), e.g. $(\mathrm{FD})_{16}$

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Number base conversion

Base conversion:

- From base b into decimal: evaluate the polynomial
  $(11111101)_2 = 1 \cdot 2^7 + 1 \cdot 2^6 + 1 \cdot 2^5 + 1 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 = 253$
  $(\mathrm{FD})_{16} = \mathrm{F} \cdot 16^1 + \mathrm{D} \cdot 16^0 = 15 \cdot 16^1 + 13 \cdot 16^0 = 253$
- From decimal into base b: repeatedly divide n by b until the quotient is 0. Consider the remainders from right to left
  rem(253,2)=1, rem(126,2)=0, rem(63,2)=1, rem(31,2)=1, rem(15,2)=1, rem(7,2)=1, rem(3,2)=1, rem(1,2)=1
  rem(253,16)=13=D, rem(15,16)=15=F
- From base b into base b^a: group numbers into chunks of a elements
  $(11111101)_2 = 1111\ 1101 = (\mathrm{FD})_{16}$

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Quick examples

Exercise.

- Convert into hexadecimal: 1675, 321, $(100011)_2$, $(10111011)_2$
- Convert into binary: 654, 2049, ACE, 5F3EC6
- Convert into decimal: $(111110)_2$, $(10101)_2$, $(12345)_{16}$, 12C3C

Solution.

- $1675 = (68B)_{16}$, $321 = (141)_{16}$, $(100011)_2 = (23)_{16}$
- $654 = 1010001110$, $2049 = 100000000001$, $\text{ACE} = 101011001110$, $\text{5F3EC6} = 10111110011111011000110$
- $(111110)_2 = 62$, $(10101)_2 = 21$, $(12345)_{16} = 74565$, $\text{12C3C} = 76860$

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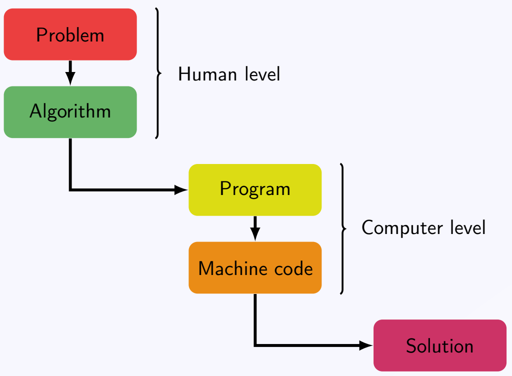
How to use a computer?



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Algorithm

Algorithm: recipe explaining the computer how to solve a problem

Example.
Detail an algorithm to prepare a jam sandwich.

Actions: `cut`, `listen`, `spread`, `sleep`, `take`, `eat`, `dip`, `assemble`
Things: `knife`, `guitar`, `bread`, `honey`, `jam jar`, `sword`, `slice`

Algorithm. (*Sandwich making*)

Input : 1 bread, 1 jam jar, 1 knife
Output: 1 jam sandwich
take the knife and cut 2 slices of bread;
dip the knife into the jam jar;
spread the jam on the bread, using the knife;
assemble the 2 slices together, jam on the inside;

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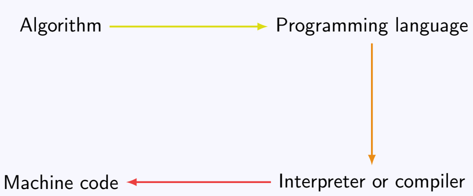
Humans and computers

From algorithm to machine code



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A first program

Example.
Given a square and the length of one side, what is its area?

Algorithm.

Input : side (the length of one side of a square)
Output: the area of the square
return side $\times$ side

To obtain the result in MATLAB:

1. Type the code
2. Press `Enter`

area.m
```
a=input("Side: ");
printf ("Area: %d",  a*a)
```

Notes

Running the program

area.c
```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
  int side;
  printf("Side: ");
  scanf("%d",&side);
  printf("Area: %d", side*side);
  retrun 0;
}
```

area.cpp
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  int side;
  cout << "Side: ";  cin >> side;
  cout << "Area: " << side*side;
  return 0;
}
```

To obtain the result in C or C++

1. Write the source code
2. Compile the program
3. Run the program

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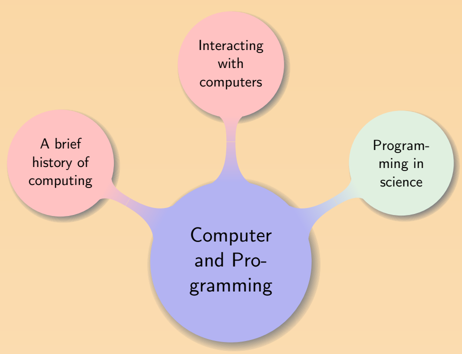

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MATLAB

Common mathematics software:

- Axiom
- GAP
- GP/PARI
- Magma
- Maple
- MATLAB
- Maxima
- Octave
- R
- Scilab
- Mathematica

MATrix LABoratory (MATLAB):

- Matrix manipulations[1]
- Implement algorithms[1]
- Plotting functions and data[1]
- User interface creation

Benefits of MATLAB:

- Easy to use
- Built-in language
- Versatile
- Many toolboxes

[1]Studied in VG101

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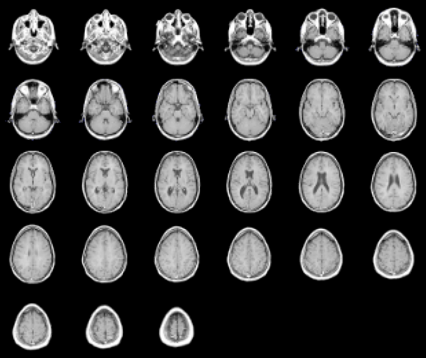
MRI slices



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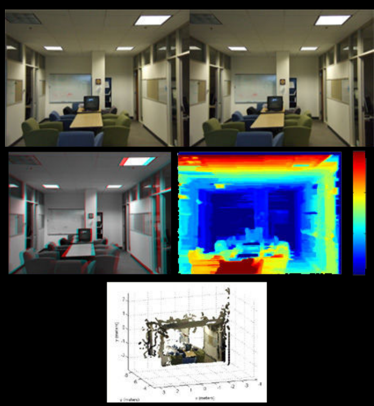
Stereo Vision



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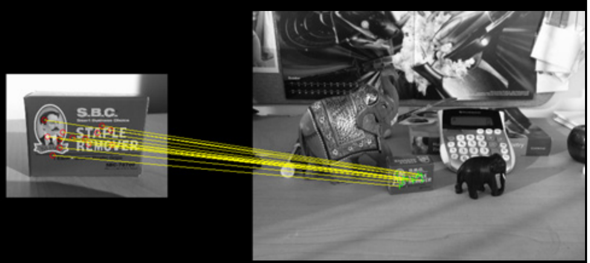
Object detection



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Mathematics and Physics

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\text{Physics problem} \arrow[r] & \text{Mathematics problem} \arrow[d] \\
\text{Physical solution} \arrow[u] & \text{Mathematical solution} \arrow[l]
\end{tikzcd}$$

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What to do?

Before jumping on the computer and starting to code:

- Clearly state or translate the problem
- Define what is known as the *input*
- Define what is to be found as the *output*
- Develop an *algorithm*, i.e. a systematic way to solve the problem
- Verify the solution on simple input
- Implementing the algorithm

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Solving a problem using a computer

Example.
Given that the sun is located $1.496 \cdot 10^8$ km away from the Earth and has a circumference of $4.379 \cdot 10^6$ km, calculate its density.

Strategy to solve the problem:

- Easy part
  - Problem: finding the density of the sun
  - Input: distance r, circumference c
  - Output: density d
- Finding the density is slightly more complicated:
  1. Approximate the Sun by a sphere and determine its volume V
  2. Think of Kepler's third law $\frac{T^2}{r^3} = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM}$
  3. Apply Kepler's third law to find the mass $M = \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GT^2}$

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The Algorithm

Algorithm. (*Desnity of the Sun*)

Input : $r = 1.496 \cdot 10^8$, $c = 4.379 \cdot 10^6$, $G = 6.674 \cdot 10^{-11}$, $T = 365$
Output: Density of the Sun

1 $V \leftarrow \frac{4}{3}\pi(\frac{c}{2\pi})^3$;
2 $M \leftarrow \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GT^2}$;
3 **return** $\frac{M}{V}$;

After running the algorithm we find 338110866080

Notes

WRONG!

Units are not consistent...

Notes

The Algorithm

Algorithm. (*Density of the Sun*)

Input : $r = 1.496 \cdot 10^{11}$ m, $c = 4.379 \cdot 10^{9}$ m, $T = 365 * 24 * 3600$ s, $G = 6.674 \cdot 10^{-11}$ m^3/kg/s^2

Output: Density of the Sun

1 $V \leftarrow \frac{4}{3}\pi(\frac{c}{2\pi})^3$;

2 $M \leftarrow \frac{4\pi^2 r^3}{GT^2}$;

3 **return** $\frac{M}{V}$;

After running the algorithm we find 1404 kg/m^3

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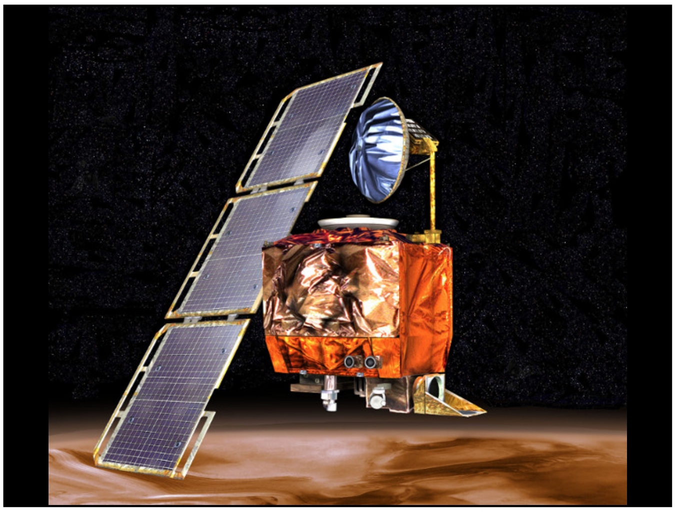

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Key points

- What is a programming language?
- What are the two main types of programming language?
- What is an algorithm?
- How to tackle a problem?

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2. MATLAB scripting

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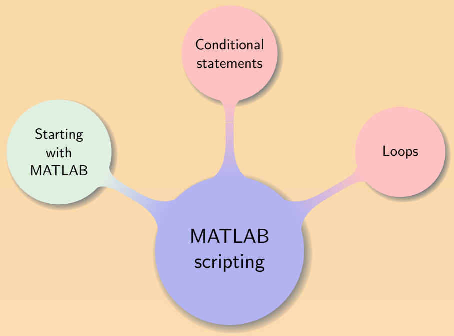
Chapter organisation



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Running MATLAB

Two modes to start MATLAB:

- Desktop: graphical user interface
- Terminal: allows remote access, no mouse support

View in desktop mode:

1. Command history
2. Workspace
3. Command window
4. Help

Files must be in the current directory or a directory listed in the path

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MATLAB as a calculator

MATLAB as a simple calculator:

- Addition: +
- Subtraction: -
- Multiplication: *
- Power: ^
- Right division: /
- Left division: \
- Order: ()
- π: `pi`
- $\sqrt{-1}$: `i` or `j`
- Infinity: `Inf`

MATLAB as an advanced calculator:

- Hide the result: end the line with ";"
- Variables: must start with a letter, e.g. `a=1+2; A=3+2; a1_=4+5;`
- Comments: ignore everything after "%"
- Write two commands on a same line: separate them with a ","
- Split a line over several lines: end a partial line with "...", e.g.

```
very long line easier ...
  to read over two lines
```

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Density of the Sun

MATLAB code to input in the workspace window:

```
r=1.496*10^11; c=4.379*10^9; G=6.674*10^-11;
T=365*24*3600;
V=4*pi/3*(c/(2*pi))^3;
M=4*pi^2*r^3/(G*T^2);
M/V
```

Understanding the code:

- How are variables named and used?
- Could the code be shorter?

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M-File

MATLAB script:

- Write the code in a file and load it
- Variables are added to the workspace
- To avoid variable conflicts use: `clear`, `clear all`, `clc`
- Add *cell breaks* to debug the code

Exercise.
Write a script which prompts the user for two numbers, stores their sum in a variable, and displays the result.

```
clear all, clc;
number1=input('Input a number: ');
number2=input('Input a number: ');
numbers=number1+number2;
disp(numbers);
```

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Generating arrays and matrices

Arrays are of a major importance in MATLAB

Generating arrays and matrices:

- Obtain a sequence of numbers: `a:b` or `a:b:c`
- Concatenate (join) elements: `[ ]`
- Define a 1-dimensional array: `[a:b]` or `[a:b:c]`
- Define a 2-dimensional array: `[a b c; d e f;]`
- Get n equidistant elements in $[a, b]$: `linspace(a, b, n)`
- Get an $n \times m$ array of 0: `zeros(n,m)`
- Get an $n \times m$ array of 1: `ones(n,m)`

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Array and matrices

Explain each of the following commands:

```
clear all
a=magic(5)
a=[a;a+2], pause
a(:,3)=[]
a(:,3)=5
a(7,3), pause
```

```
a=reshape(a,5,8)
a', pause
sum(a)
sum(a(:,1))
sum(a(1,:))
```

Difference between arrays and matrices:

- Arrays:
  - Processed element by element
  - Add a "." in front of each operation, e.g. `.*`
- Matrices:
  - Default operations
  - Conjugate transpose: `'`
  - Determinant: `det`
  - Inverse: `inv`
  - Eigenvalues: `eig`

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Basic operations

Explain each of the following commands:

```
A = [2 7 9 7 ; 3 1 5 6 ; 8 1 2 5]
A(:,[1 4]), pause
A([2 3],[3 1]), pause
reshape(A,2,6), pause
A(:), pause
flipud(A), pause
fliplr(A), pause
[A A(:,end)], pause
A(1:3,:), pause
[A ; A(1:2,:)], pause
sum(A),pause
sum(A'), pause
sum(A,2), pause
[ [ A ; sum(A) ] [ sum(A,2) ; sum(A(:)) ] ], pause
A.'
```

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Accessing elements in a matrix

Given a matrix, elements can be accessed by:

- Coordinates: use the `(row,column)` position
- Indices:
  - Use a single number representing a position
  - The top left element has index 1
  - The bottom right "number of elements"

Example.
Explain each of the following commands:

```
A=magic(5)
A(3,2)
A(6)
numel(A)
```

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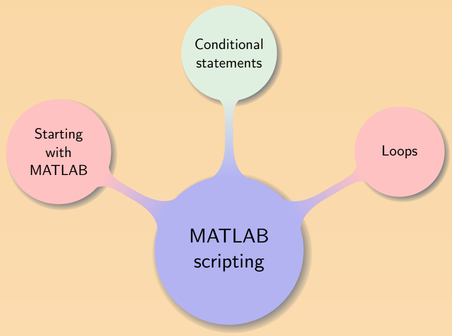

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Boolean logic

Run instructions based on the truth value of a given expression

Truth table for the three common operations:

A	B	$A \wedge B$	$A \vee B$	$A \oplus B$
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	0

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Relational operators in MATLAB

Comparative operators:

- Less than: `<`
- Less or equal: `<=`
- Greater than: `>`
- Greater or equal: `>=`
- Equal to: `==`
- Not equal to: `~=`

Logical operators:

- And: `&`
- Or: `|`
- Not: `~`
- Xor: `xor(·,·)`

Short-circuit operators:

- Evaluate expression `B` if and only if `A` is true: `A && B`
- Evaluates expression `B` only if `A` is false: `A || B`

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The `if` and `switch` statements

If it rains, then I take my umbrella

```
if expression1
  statements1
elseif expression2
  statements2
  else
  statements
end
```

```
switch variable
  case value1
    statements1
  case value2
    statements2
  otherwise
    statements
end
```

When it rains, I take my umbrella, and my hat when it's sunny

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Simple application scripts

Example.

```
1 exist('./file') & load('./file')
2 exist('./file') && load('./file')
3 k=input('Press a key: ','s');
4 if k>='0' && k<='9'
5   disp('Digit')
6 else
7   disp('Not a digit')
8 end
```

Understanding the code:
- Explain this script
- How to request a user input?
- What is `'s'` on line 3?
- What is a digit?

```
i=input('Input a digit: ');
switch i
  case 0
    disp('0')
  case {1,2,3,4}
    disp('<5')
  otherwise
    disp('>=5')
end
```

Understanding the code:
- Explain this script
- How is the code aligned?
- Why is `input` used without the parameter `'s'`?

Notes

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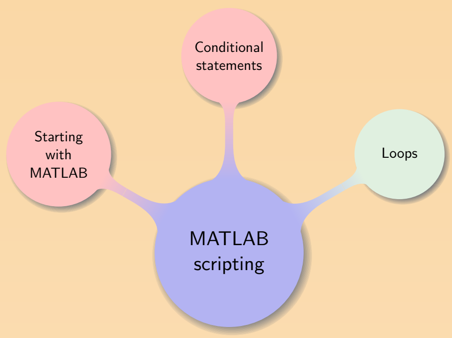
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Basics on loops

Loops in MATLAB:
- Definition: group of statements repeatedly executed as long as a given conditional expression remains true
- Types: `while`, `for`, and vectorizing
- Vectorizing: generate a vector containing all elements
- `For` loop: clear steps and predefined end
- `While` loop: end based on a boolean expression
- Order of preference: vectorizing, `for`, and `while`

Notes

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The while loop

```
while expression
  statements
end
```

```
i=0
while true
  i=i+1
end
```

Example.

```
i=1; o=input('Input a basic arithmetic operation: ','s');
while (o(i) >= '0' && o(i) <= '9') i = i+1; end
n1=str2num(o(1:i-1)); n=o(i); n2=str2num(o(i+1:end));
switch n
  case '+', n1+n2
  case '-',  n1-n2
  case '*',  n1*n2
  case '/',  n1/n2
  otherwise, disp('Not a basic arithmetic operation')
end
```

Notes

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The while loop

Understanding the code:

- How well is the code formatted?
- Reformat the code with more spacing
- What is the user expected to input?
- What is the purpose of the `while` loop?
- How is switch used?
- What is happening if something else that an integer is input?

Notes

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The for loop

```
for i=start:increment:end
  statements
end
```

```
a=[]
for i=0:2:100
  a=[a i]
end
```

Understanding the code:

- How is the code indented?
- What is the role of the increment?
- What is this code doing?
- Can you think of a faster way to obtain the same result?

Notes

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Vectorizing loop

Use MATLAB optimizations for vectors and array to construct lists

Example.

```
a=zeros(1,100000000); i=1;
tic; while i<=100000000; a(i)=2*(i-1); i=i+1; end; toc;
a=zeros(1,100000000);
tic; for i=1:100000000; a(i)=2*(i-1); end; toc;
tic; [0:2:199999999]; toc;
```

Understanding the code:

- Reformat and indent the code with one instruction per line
- What is this code doing?

Notes

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The `continue` and `break` commands

More advanced loop commands:

- Directly jump to the next iteration: `continue`
- Exit the loop early: `break`

Example.

```
d={'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','0'}; cnt=0;
w=input('Input a word: ','s');
for i=1:length(w);
  switch w(i);
    case d;
      continue;
    case ' ';
      break;
    otherwise
      cnt=cnt+1;
  end,
end
cnt
```

Notes

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The `continue` and `break` commands

Understanding the code:

- What is this code doing?
- How is the code indented?
- What is the variable `d`?
- How are `continue` and `break` used?

Notes

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Efficiency

Arrays are stored *linearly* inside memory:

- Row first: elements are read by row
- Column first: elements are read by column
- MATLAB uses the *column-major order*
- When using MATLAB the column should be in the outer loop

Exercise.
Does MATLAB store $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ as 1,2,3,4,5,6 or 1,4,2,5,3,6?

Notes

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Efficiency

Example.

```
1 N = 10000; a = zeros(N);
2 tic;
3   for j = 1:N
4     for i=1:N
5       a(j,i) = 1;
6     end
7   end
8 toc;
```

Understanding the code:

- What is this code doing?
- Is `j` representing the rows or the columns, what about `i`?
- What is happening if `i` and `j` are switched on line 5?

Notes

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Accessing specific elements in a matrix

Access elements depending on a *logical mask*:

1. Generate an logical array depending on some condition
2. Apply a transformation only on a 1 in the logical array

Example.

- For a matrix A set all its elements larger than 10 to 0
- Given a vector square all its even values and cube the others

```
1 A=magic(5); B=A >10;A(B)=0
2 a=input('Vector: ')
3 b=(mod(a,2)==0);
4 c=a.^2;
5 c(~b)=a(~b).^3
```

Notes

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Accessing specific elements in a matrix

Understanding the code:

- What is the result of `whos B`?
- What does `B=A > 10` mean?
- What is the goal of line 3?
- After line 4 what is in `c`?
- Why is `~b` used?

Notes

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Key points

- How to write simple scripts in MATLAB?
- What is the difference between an array and a matrix?
- What is a conditional statements?
- What loop types exist in MATLAB, which one is best used?
- What is a logical mask?

Notes

3. Functions and recursion

Notes

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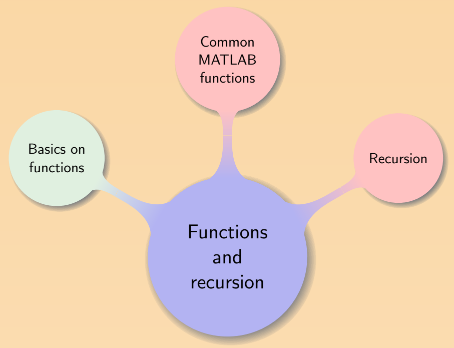
Chapter organisation



Notes

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From script to function

Script:

- Sequence of MATLAB statements
- No input/output arguments
- Operates on data on the workspace

Function:

- Sequence of MATLAB statements
- Accepts input/output arguments
- Variable are not created on the workspace

Notes

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Functions in MATLAB

Basics on MATLAB functions:

- Function saved in a .m file
- The .m file must be in the "path"
- The function name must be the same as the filename
- Prototype: `function [out1,out2,...] = Myfct(inp1,inp2,...)`
- Functions can be called from an .m file or from the workspace

Script

```
r=1.496*10^11; c=4.379*10^9;
G=6.674*10^-11;
T=365*24*3600;
V=4*pi/3*(c/(2*pi))^3;
M=4*pi^2*r^3/(G*T^2);
M/V
```

Function

density.m

```
function d=density(r,c,T)
  G=6.674*10^-11;
  V=4*pi/3*(c/(2*pi))^3;
  M=4*pi^2*r^3/(G*T^2);
  d=M/V;
```

Notes

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Sub-functions

A .m file can contain:

- A main function: has the same name as the filename
- Sub-functions: only accessible by functions from the **same** file

Exercise.
For a vector, write a function returning the mean and the standard deviation. Calculate the mean in a sub-function

stat.m

```
function [mean,stdev] = stat(x)
    n = length(x);
    mean = avg(x,n);
    stdev = sqrt(sum((x-mean).^2)/n);

function  mean = avg(x,n)
    mean = sum(x)/n;
```

Notes

Functions and sub-functions

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In the previous example:

- How to save both the variable mean and stdev?
- How many Input have the `avg` and `stat` functions?
- Is the function `avg` accessible from the workspace, why?
- If `mean` is changed into `m` in the first function does it need to be changed in the second function, why?

Notes

Chapter organisation

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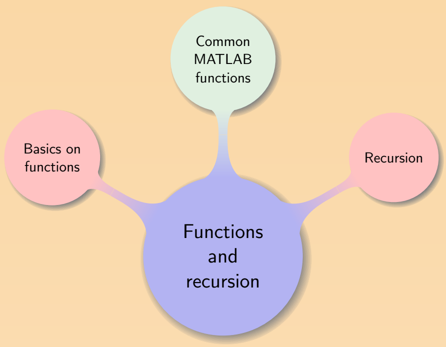

Notes

Mathematical functions

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Basic math calculations:

- Defining a function: `f=@(x) x^2-1`
- Integral: `syms z; int(z^2+1), int(z^2+1,0,1)`
- Differentiation: `syms t; diff(sin(t^2))`
- Limit: `limit(sin(t)/t,0)`
- Finding a root of a continuous function: `fzero(f,0.5)`
- Square root: `sqrt(9)`
- Nth root: `nthroot(4, 3)`

Notes

Useful functions

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The `save` and `load` functions:

- Save variables: `save('file','var1','var2',...,'format')`
- Load variables: `load('file','format')`

Random number generation:

- An $n \times m$ matrix of random numbers: `rand(n,m)`
- Random numbers following a specific distribution `dist`: `random('dist',parameters)`
- Random numbers initialized with a specific seed: `rand('state',datenum(clock))`
- A random permutation: `randperm(n)`

Notes

The sprintf function

Writing formatted data into a string:

- Command: `sprintf('string', variable1, variable2,...)`
- `'string'`: text composed of
  - Words, spaces, numbers
  - "% flags", replaced by the value of variables, e.g. `'%g'`
  - Special characters, e.g `'\n\t'`

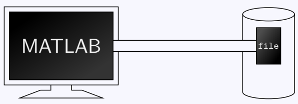
Example.

```
a=pi; b=sprintf('%g',pi)
sprintf('%d',round(pi))
sprintf('%s','pi')
a=[1 2 3;2 5 6;3 7 8];
text=sprintf('size: %d by %d', size(a))
```

Notes

File input/output

Open a stream between MATLAB and a file




```
fd=fopen('file.txt', 'permission')
fclose(fd)
```

Different permissions to access a file:

- Read only: `r`
- Write in a new file: `w`
- Append to a file: `a`
- Read and write: `r+`
- Read and overwrite: `w+`
- Read and append: `a+`

Notes

The fprintf and fscanf functions

Accessing a file:

- Write: `fprintf(fd, 'string', 'variables')`
- Read:
  - Following a known format: `fscanf(fd, 'format')`
    - Convert values into the specified format
    - Return an array containing the read elements
  - A whole line: `fgetl(fd)`

Any opened stream must be closed

Notes

File reading and writing

Exercise.
Given a text file where each line is composed of three fields, first-name, name and email, write a MATLAB function generating a text file where (i) the order of the lines is random and (ii) each line is composed of the same fields in the following order: name, first-name, and email.

Notes

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File reading and writing

sortnames.m

```matlab
function sortnames(finput, foutput)
  fd1=fopen(finput,'r');
  i=1;
  line=fgetl(fd1);
  while line ~= -1
    a=find(isspace(line),2);
    info{i}=sprintf('%s %s %s\n', line(a(1)+1:a(2)-1), ...
      line(1:a(1)-1), line(a(2)+1:end));
    i=i+1; line=fgetl(fd1);
  end
  fclose(fd1);

  fd2=fopen(foutput,'w');
  for j=randperm(i-1)
    fprintf(fd2,info{j});
  end
  fclose(fd2);
```

Notes

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File reading and writing

Understanding the code:

- How is the code indented?
- How to check the last line was reached, why?
- How to access the different fields?
- How to perform a random permutation?
- Each time a file is opened it **must** be ____

Notes

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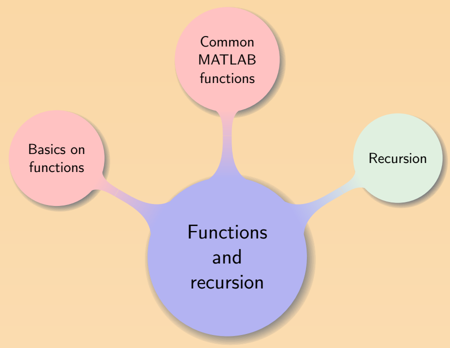
Chapter organisation



Notes

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What is recursion?

Notes

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Recursive acronyms

Famous acronyms:

- GNU: GNU's Not Unix
- WINE: WINE Is Not an Emulator
- PHP: PHP Hypertext Preprocessor
- LAME: LAME Ain't an MP3 Encoder

Notes

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Recursion in computer science

Basic idea behind recursion:

- General: given a process P and some data D, describe P using itself together with a simplified version D' of D
- Computer science: inside a function `P(D)`, call the function `P(D')`

Example.
A child couldn't sleep, so her mother told her a story about a little frog, who couldn't sleep, so the frog's mother told her a story about a little bear, who couldn't sleep, so the bear's mother told her a story about a little weasel...who fell asleep. ...and the little bear fell asleep; ...and the little frog fell asleep; ...and the child fell asleep.

Notes

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A short recursive story

For the sake of simplicity we work with integers and map the child to 3, the frog to 2, the bear to 1, and the weasel to 0.

Algorithm. (*Bedtime story*)

Input : An integer n representing an animal or a child
Output: The child and all the animals asleep

Function `Read`(n)**:**
  if $n = 0$ **then** sleep(n);
  else $i \leftarrow n - 1$; `Read`(i); sleep(n);
end

Exercise.
Draw a simple diagram showing how recursion is applied

Notes

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Numbers in words

For an automated information service a telephone company needs the digits of phone numbers to be read digit by digit. Therefore you are asked to rewrite a sequence of digits into words, with a space between each word; no space at the beginning and at the end.

Notes

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Numbers in words

Algorithm. (*Numbers in words*)

Input : A large integer n
Output : n, digit by digit, using words

```
Function PrintDigit(n):
    case n do
        0: print('zero'); 1: print('one'); 2: print('two'); 3: print('three');
        4: print('four'); 5: print('five'); 6: print('six'); 7: print('seven');
        8: print('eight'); 9: print('nine'); else: error('not a digit');
    end case
end
Function PrintDigits(n):
    if n < 10 then
        PrintDigit (n)
    else
        PrintDigits (n div 10);
        print(' '); PrintDigit (n mod 10)
    end if
end
```

Notes

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Recursion vs. iteration

When to prefer recursion over iteration:

- A recursive algorithm is more obvious than an iterative one
- Depends on the language

MATLAB, C, and C++:

- Deal best with iterative
- Can run recursive algorithm without nay problem
- Prefer iterative over recursive when facing two equivalent solutions

When using recursion pay attention to the memory usage

Notes

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Key points

- Why should functions be preferred over scripts?
- How to perform mathematical calculations in MATLAB?
- How to save the state of the workspace?
- What is recursion?
- When to use recursion?

Notes

4. Advanced MATLAB

Notes

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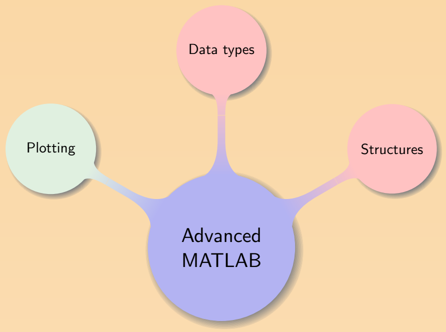
Chapter organisation



Notes

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General plotting process

Simple workflow:

1. Use plotting tools or functions to create a graph
2. Extract data info/perform data fitting
3. Edit components (axes, labels...)
4. Add labels, arrow
5. Export, save, print...

Notes

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2D plotting

Basic plotting functions:

- Plot the columns of x, versus their index: `plot(x)`
- Plot the vector x, versus the vector y: `plot(x,y)`
- Plot function between limits: `fplot(f,lim)`
- More than one graph on the figure: `hold`

Plotting properties:

- Axis properties: `axis`
- Line properties: `linespec`
- Marker properties

Notes

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Example

Explain each of the following commands:

```
y=exp(0:0.1:20);plot(y);
x=[0:0.1:20];y=exp(x);plot(x,y);
x=[-4:0.1:4];y=exp(-x.^2);plot(x,y,'-or');
hold on;
%fplot('2*exp(-x^2)',[-4 4]);
fplot(@(x)2.*exp(-x.^2))
hold off;
f=@(x) sin(1./x)
fplot(f,[0 .5])
hold;
fplot(f,[0 0.5],10000,'--r')
```

Notes

3D plotting

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Study data in more than one dimension:

- Visualise functions of two variables
- Create a surface plot of a function
- Display the contour of a function

Example.
For $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ display the curve parametrised by

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \sin(2t) + 1 \\ y(t) = \cos(t^2) \end{cases}$$

```
t=0:.01:2*pi;
x=sin(2.*t)+1;
y=cos(t.^2);
plot3(x,y,t);
```

Notes

Example

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Process 3D plotting:

1. Define the function
2. Set up a mesh
3. Display the function

Display functions:

- Contour: `contour(x,y,z)`
- Color map: `pcolor(x,y,z)`
- 3D view: `surf(x,y,z)`

Explain each of the following commands:

```
[x,y]=meshgrid(-4:0.1:4);
z=(x.^2-y.^2).*exp(-(x.^2+y.^2));
pcolor(x,y,z);
contour(x,y,z);
surf(x,y,z);
shading interp;
colormap gray;
```

Notes

More plotting

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2D plotting:

- Bar graph: `bar(x,y)`
- Horizontal bar graph: `barh(x,y)`
- Pie chart: `pie(x)`

3D plotting:

- 3D bar graph: `bar3(x,y)`
- 3D horizontal bar graph: `bar3h(x,y)`
- 3D pie chart: `pie3(x)`

Other useful functions:

- Polar graph: `polar(t,r)`
- More than one plot: `subplot(mnp)`

Notes

Interpolation

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Goals of interpolation:

- Draw a smooth curve through known data points
- Use this curve to approximate unknown values in other points

Interpolation in MATLAB:

- 2D: `interp1(X,Y,xi,m)`
- 3D: `interp2(X,Y,Z,xi,yi,m)`

Example.

```
X=[0:3:20]; Y=[12 15 14 16 19 23 24];
interp1(X,Y,4.1)
plot(X,Y,'*')
hold;
xi=[4.1 5.3 8.2 12.6];
yi=interp1(X,Y,xi);
plot(xi,yi,'or');
```

Notes

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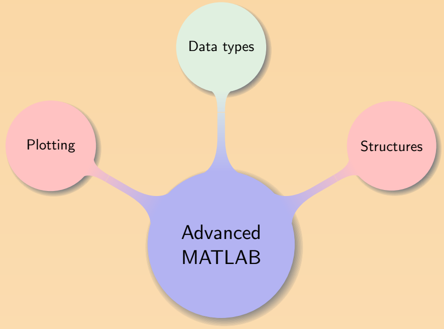
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Main problematic

So far in MATLAB we:

- Focused on high level problems
- Did not address the internal mechanisms of the program

Not all the data is the same:

- How information is represented in the computer
- Determine the amount of storage allocated to a type of data
- Methods to encode the data
- Available operations on that data

Notes

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Why data types?

From mathematics to computer science:

- Different numbers (integer, real, complex, etc.)
- Different ranges (short, long, etc.)
- Different precisions (single, double, etc.)

Example.
Representing signed integers over 8 bits:

1. Signed magnitude: 7 bits for the numbers, 1 bit for the sign
2. Two's complement: invert all the bits of a, add 1 to get $-a$
   e.g. $00101010 \to 11010101 + 1 = 11010110$
   $00101010 = -0 \cdot 2^7 + 2^5 + 2^3 + 2 = 42$
   $11010110 = -1 \cdot 2^7 + 2^6 + 2^4 + 2^2 + 2 = 86 - 128 = -42$

Notes

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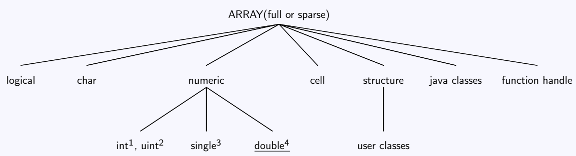
Data types in MATLAB



1. int: int8, int16, int32 and int64
2. uint: unit8, uint16, uint32 and uint64
3. 32bits; `realmax('single')`, `realmin('single')`
4. 64 bits; `realmax`, `realmin`

Notes

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Type related functions

Type of a variable:

- `whos`
- `isreal`
- `isinf`
- `isnumeric`
- `isnan`
- `isfinite`

Numeric conversions:

- `cast(a,'type')`
- `uint8(a)`

Useful string functions:

- `isletter`
- `isspace`
- `strcmp(s1,s2)`
- `strcmpi(s1,s2)`
- `strncmp(s1,s2,n)`
- `strncmpi(s1,s2,n)`
- `strrep(s1,s2,s3)`
- `strfind(s1,s2)`
- `findstr(s1,s2)`
- `num2str(a,'format')`
- `str2num(s)`

Notes

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String parsing

Exercise.
Input two numbers as strings and calculate their sum

```
clear all, clc;
numbers=input('Input two numbers: ', 's');
space=strfind(numbers,' ');
number1=str2num(numbers(1:space-1));
number2=str2num(numbers(space+1:end));
number1+number2
```

Understanding the code:

- What is this code doing?
- How are `strfind`, and `str2num` used?
- What is `space` containing, and how is it used?

Notes

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Binary file functions

Working with a binary file:

- Read: `fread(fd,count,'type')`, read `count` elements as `type`
- Write: `fwrite(fd, A, 'type')`, write `A` as `type`
- Position in a file: `ftell(fd)`
- Jump in a file: `fseek(fd,offset,'origin')`, move by `offset` bytes, starting at `origin`

Example.

```
A=3:10;
fd=fopen('test','w'); fwrite(fd,A,'int32');
fclose(fd);
fd=fopen('test','r'); fseek(fd,4*4,'bof');
fread(fd,4,'int32'), ftell(fd)
fseek(fd,-8,'cof');fread(fd,4,'int32')
fclose(fd);
```

Notes

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Binary file functions

Alter the previous sample code and explain its behaviour:

- Define a different `A`
- Display the type of `A`
- Read the numbers as `int64`
- Write the numbers as `double` and read them as `int8`
- Consecutively display the first and fourth elements

Notes

Chapter organisation

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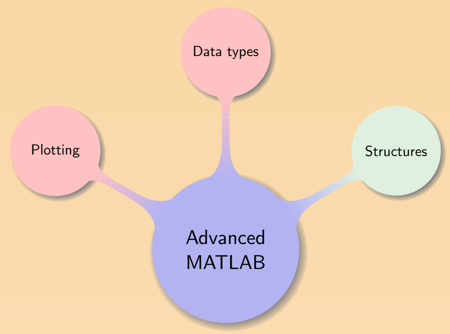

Notes

What is a structure?

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Structure:

- Array with "named data containers" called fields
- A fields can contain data of any type

Example.
A student is defined by a `name`, a `gender`, and some `grades`. We can represent a student in the form of a "tree" or organise many students in an array.

```
Student
 |__Name _____ John Doe
 |__Gender _____ Male
 |__Marks _____ 60, 92, 71
```

Name	Gender	Marks
Iris Num	F	30 65 42
Jessica Wen	F	98 87 73
Paul Wallace	M	65 73 68

Notes

Structures in MATLAB

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Exploiting the power of structures:

1. Initializing the structure

```
student(1)= struct('name','iris num', 'gender',...
 'female', 'marks', [30 65 42]);
student(2)= struct('name','jessica wen',...
'gender', 'female', 'marks', [98 87 73]);
student(3)= struct('name','paul wallace',...
'gender', 'male','marks', [65 72 68]);
```

2. Using the structure

```
student(3).gender
mean([student(1:3).marks])
```

3. Who got the best mark?

```
[m,i]=max([student(1:3).marks]);
student(ceil(i/3)).name
```

Notes

Key points

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- Using `plot` draw simple geometrical shapes
- How to keep or erase previous graphs?
- How to measure the quality of a fit?
- Cite the most common data types and their size in bytes
- What is a data structure?

Notes

5. Introduction to C

Notes

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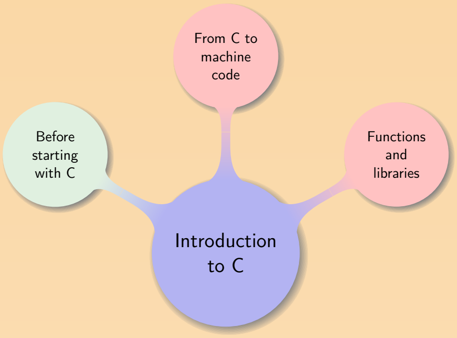
Chapter organisation



Notes

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The birth of C

In the old time:

- Unix OS was implemented in assembly
- New hardware implied new possibilities
- New possibilities implied new code
- Much time wasted rewriting the OS for the new hardware

Development of a new language:

- Authors: Ken Thompson & Dennis Ritchie
- Location: AT&T Bell Labs
- Time frame: 1969 – 1973
- Name: C, as derived from B

Notes

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Why using C?

Main characteristics:

- One of the most widely used languages
- Available for the majority of computer architectures and OS
- Many languages derived from C

Advantages of C:

- Performance
- Interface directly with hardware
- Higher level than assembly
- Low level enough
- Zero overhead principle

Notes

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Development environment

Common software to write C code:
- Text editor + compiler
- Code::Blocks, Geany, Xcode, Clion, Visual studio code
- Microsoft visual C++ ← **BAD!**

Common C compilers:
- GNU C Compiler: `gcc`
- Clang
- Intel C Compiler: `icc`

Notes

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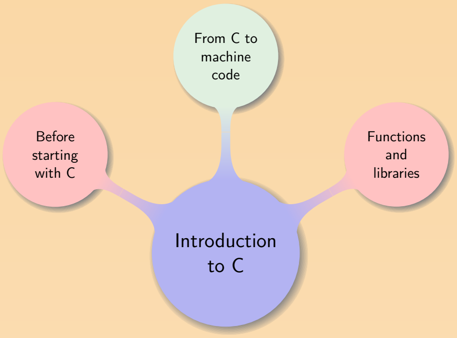
Chapter organisation



Notes

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A first example

gm_base.c
```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
  printf("good morning!\n");
  return 0;
}
```

Program structure:
- A unique `main` function: used only to "dispatch" the work
- Other functions: effectively doing the work

Writing a C function

```c
OType FName(IType IName,...) {
  function's body
}
```

Compiling a C program

```sh
sh $ gcc gm_base.c -o gm_base
```

Notes

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Blocks

Explain the following code:

blocks.c
```c
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
  {
    int a=0; printf("%d ",a);
  }
  {
    double a=1.124; printf("%f ",a);
  }
  {
    char a='a'; printf("%c ",a);
  }
// printf("%d",a);
}
```

Notes

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Shorthand operators

Questions.

- How is the code indented?
- Why is line 13 commented out?
- What happens if lines 9 and 10 are deleted?

Common shortcuts:

- Increment: e.g. `a++`
- Decrement: e.g. `a--`
- Add: e.g. `x+=y`
- Subtract: e.g. `x-=y`
- Multiply: e.g. `x*=y`
- Divide: e.g. `x/=y`

Notes

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The `#include` instruction

Roles of a header file:

- Define function prototypes
- Define constants, data types...
- A function used in a program must have been defined earlier

Syntax to include `header.h`:

- Known system-wide: `#include<header.h>`
- Unknown to the system: `#include "/path/to/hearder.h"`

Result of `#include<stdio.h>`:

```
sh $ gcc -E gm_base.c
```

Notes

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The `#define` instruction

Goal:

- Set "type-less" read-only variables
- Hard-code values in the program
- Quickly alter hard-coded values over the whole file

gm_def.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#define COURSE "VG101"
int main () {
  printf("good morning %s!\n",COURSE);
}
```

Result of `#define`:

```
sh $ gcc -E gm_def.c
```

Notes

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Taking advantage of `#define`

The `#ifdef` and `#ifndef` instructions:

- Test if some "`#define` variable" is (un)set
- Compile different versions of a same program

gm_ifdef.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#define POLITE
int main () {
#ifdef POLITE
  printf("good morning!\n");
#endif
}
```

gm_ifndef.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
#ifndef RUDE
  printf("good morning!\n");
#endif
}
```

Result of `#if(n)def`:

```
$ gcc -E gm_ifdef.c
$ gcc -E gm_ifndef.c
```

Notes

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More on `#define`

Writing simple macros:

- Define type-less functions
- Perform fast and simple actions
- To be used only on specific circumstances (e.g. min/max)
- Do not use for regular functions

gm_macro.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#define SPEAK(x) printf("good morning %s!\n",x)
int main () {
  SPEAK("VG101");
  SPEAK("VE475");
}
```

Result of macros:

```
$ gcc -E gm_macro.c
```

Notes

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Common compilation errors

Often the compilation process fails because of:

- Syntax errors
- Incompatible function declarations
- Wrong Input and Output types
- Operations unavailable for a specific data types
- Missing function declarations
- Missing machine codes for some functions

Notes

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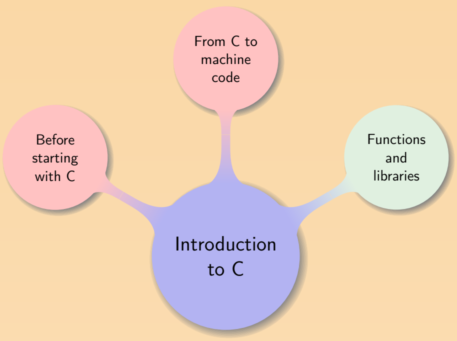
Chapter organisation



Notes

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More complex programs

The main function:

- Never write a whole program in the main function
- Use the main function to dispatch the work to other functions
- Most of the coding must be done outside of the main function

Reminders:

- Always add comments to the code
  - A single line: start with //
  - Multiple lines: anything between /* and */
- As much as possible use a function per task or group of tasks
- If the program becomes large split it over several files

Notes

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A long program

ans_orig.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
double answer(double d);
int main () {
  double a;
  scanf("%lf",&a);
  printf("%lf\n", answer(a));
}
double answer(double d) {return d+1337;}
```

Functions and operators used:

- Display the integer contained in *a*: `printf("%d",a)`
- Read and store an integer in *a*: `scanf("%d",&a)`
- Both functions can take a variable number of parameters
- Arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `/`, `%`

Notes

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Organising a long program

Splitting the code over several files:

ans_main.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include "ans.h"
int main () {
  double a; scanf("%lf",&a); printf("%lf\n", answer(a));
}
```

ans.c

```c
#include "ans.h"
double answer(double d) {
  return d+1337;
}
```

ans.h

```c
#ifndef ANS_H
#define ANS_H
double answer(double d);
#endif
```

Compilation:

```
$ gcc ans_main.c ans.c -o ans
```

Notes

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Libraries

A *library* is a collection of functions, macros, data types, and constants

Example.
The C mathematics library:

- Mathematical functions, e.g. log, exp, trigonometric, floor, etc.
- Add the header: `#include <math.h>`
- Add the corresponding compiler flag: `-lm`

math.c

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
int main() {
  printf("%g\n", \
    gamma(sqrt(cosh(M_PI/2))));
}
```

```
$ gcc -lm math.c
```

Notes

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Key points

- Is C a compiled or interpreted language?
- How to transform a C program into machine code?
- Why are data types of a major importance?
- What are header guards, and why using them?

Notes

6. Basic C

Notes

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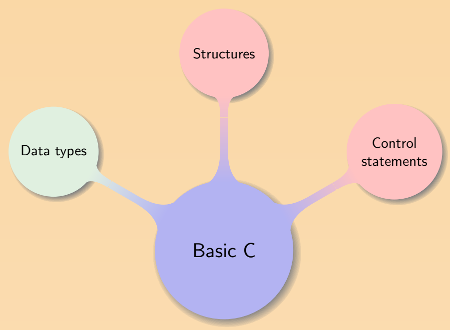
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Types of variables

Three main categories of variables:

- Constant variables: `#define PI 3.14159`
- Global variables: defined for all functions
- Local variables: defined only in the function

Never ever use global variables in VG101

Notes

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Initialising variables

Common use:

- Variables for `#define` are UPPERCASE
- Other variables are lowercase, or capitalised
- Variable names cannot exceed 31 characters
- Variable names can start with _ or a character
- Variables starting with _ are “hidden”

Notes

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Basic data types

Data types in C:

- Integer: `int`
- Character: `char`
- Valueless type: `void`
- Fractional numbers:
  - Single precision: `float`
  - Double precision: `double`

The C standard only fixes the size of `char` *(1 byte)*

Different variations available:

- `char: signed char, unsigned char`
- `int: short int, signed short int, unsigned short int, signed int, unsigned int, long int, signed long int, unsigned long int, long long int, signed long long int, unsigned long long int`
- `double: long double`

Extra variations: `static, register, extern, volatile`

Notes

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Data types

Basic number types:

- `int`: size limitation, from 0 to $2^{32} - 1$
- `float`: 7 digits of precision, from $1 \cdot 10^{-38}$ to $3 \cdot 10^{38}$
- `double`: 13 digits of precision, from $2 \cdot 10^{-308}$ to $1 \cdot 10^{308}$

Example.

```c
float a=1.0; int b=3; double c;
```

Characters:

- Strings are viewed as arrays of characters
- Characters are enclosed in single quotes, e.g. `char a='a';`
- Strings are enclosed in double quotes
- Character are encoded using the American Standard Codes for Information Interchange (ASCII)

Notes

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Data type display

What output to expect?

types1.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  printf("%d %f\n",7/3,7/3);
}
```

types2.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  printf("%d %f\n",7/3,7.0/3);
}
```

In the previous codes:

- What do `%f`, `%d` and `%c` mean?
- What is the type of `7/3` for the compiler?
- What is displayed for `b`?
- What is this character corresponding to?
- Why is this character displayed?

Notes

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Type casting

Changing data type:

- Float to int: `float a = 4.8; int b = (int) a;`
- Int to char: `int a = 42; char b = (char) a;`
- Try double to char, int to float

Always think of the size...

Notes

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Type casting

Example.

types3.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  float c=4.8; printf("%d\n", (int)c);
  int f=42; printf("%c\n", (char)f);
  double a=487511234.7103;
  char b=(char) a;
  printf("%c, %c\n",b,a);
  int d=311;
  float e=(float) d;
  printf("%d %f\n",d,e);
  printf("%c\n",d);
}
```

Notes

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Type casting

Understanding the code:

- Which type castings work well?
- What is the length of a `char`?
- What is the length of an `int`?
- What is printed for `d`?
- What is the issue when displaying `d` as a `char`?

Notes

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Integer rounding

Exercise.
Write C program featuring a function `apbp1(float a, float b)` which returns the nearest integer to `a+b+1`

apbp1.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int apbp1 (float a, float b);
int main () {
  float a, b;
  scanf("%f %f", &a,&b);
  printf("%d\n", apbp1(a,b));
}
int apbp1 (float a, float b) {
  a++; a+=b;
  return((int) (a+0.5));
}
```

Understanding the code:

- Discuss the use of shorthand operators and type casting
- Why is not all the code in the main function
- How is indentation done?
- Does the code contain any global variable?

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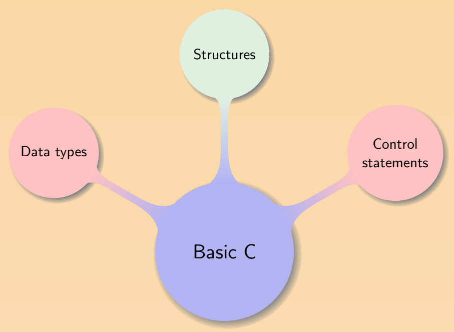
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Remarks related to data types

More data types in C:

- Reminder: a bit belongs to $\{0, 1\}$ and a byte is 8 bits
- Operating data at low level, e.g. shift <<, >>
- A `char` does not necessarily contains a character
- Logical operations are of a major importance
- Understanding data representation is important to be efficient
- Structures, enumerate, union

Notes

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Structures

struct.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
typedef struct _person {
  char* name;
  int age;
} person;
int main () {
  person al={"albert",32};
  person gil;
  gil.name="gilbert";
  gil.age=23;
  struct _person so={"sophie",56};
  printf("%s %d\n",al.name, al.age);
  printf("%s %d\n",gil.name, gil.age);
  printf("%s %d\n",so.name, so.age);
}
```

Notes

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Structures

Understanding the code:

- How is a structure defined?
- How to define a new type?
- What are two ways to set the value of a field in a structure?
- How to access the values of the different fields in a structure?

Notes

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Functions and structures

struct_fct.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
typedef struct person {
  char* name; int age;
} person_t;
person_t older(person_t p, int a);
int main () {
  person_t al={"albert",32};
  al=older(al,10);
  printf("%s %d\n",al.name,al.age);
}
person_t older(person_t p, int a) {
  printf("%s %d\n",p.name, p.age);
  p.age+=a;
  return p;
}
```

Notes

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Functions and structures

Understanding the code:

- How is the age increased?
- How are the person's information sent to a function?
- How to return the person's information after the function?
- How many output can a C function have?

Notes

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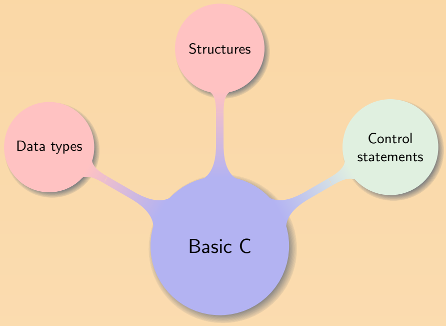
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Jumping!

jump.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int i=0;
  printf("I am at position %d\n",i);
  i++;
  goto end;
  printf("I am at position %d\n",i);
  end:
    i++;
    printf("It all ends here, at position %d\n",i);
  return 0;
  i++;
  printf("Unless it's here at position %d\n",i);
}
```

Notes

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Jumping!

Understanding the code:

- What positions are displayed?
- Why are some positions skipped?
- How to use the `goto` statement?
- Why should the `goto` statement (almost) never be used?

Notes

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Important operators

Basics on conditional statements:

- No boolean type, 0 means `False`, anything else `True`
- Boolean evaluation: `<`, `<=`, `>`, `>=` , `==`, `!=`
- Not: `!`, short-circuit operators: `&&`, or: `||`
- Bit operations: `&`, `|`, `^`

Conditional ternary operator: `? :`

```
condition ? expression1 : expression2
```

Example.
A macro returning the max of two numbers:

```
#define MAX(a,b) a>=b ? a : b
```

Notes

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The `if` and `switch` statements

```
if (condition) {
  statements;
}
else {
  statements;
}
```

```
switch(variable) {
  case value1:
    statements;
    break;
  case value2:
    statements;
    break;
  default:
    statements;
    break;
}
```

Notes

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Conditional statements

Example.

cards.c

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<time.h>
#define ACE 14
#define KING 13
#define QUEEN 12
#define JACK 11
int main () {
  int c; srand(time(NULL)); c=rand()%13+2;
  switch (c) {
    case ACE: printf("Ace\n"); break;
    case KING: printf("King\n"); break;
    case QUEEN: printf("Queen\n"); break;
    case JACK: printf("Jack\n"); break;
    default: printf("%d\n",c);  break;
  }
}
```

Notes

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Conditional statements

Understanding the code:

- Write this code using the `if` statement
- Adapt the code such as to display the complete card name, e.g. “Ace of spades”
- What happens if a `break` is removed?
- Explain why and compare to the behavior in MATLAB

Notes

The `while` and `do... while` statements

Structure of the two types of `while` loops:

```
while (conditions) {
  statements;
}
```

```
do {
  statements;
} while (conditions);
```

Example.

```
int i=0;
while(i++<3) {
  printf("%d",i);
}
```

```
int i=0;
do {
  printf("%d",i);
} while(i++<3);
```

Understanding the code:

- What is the difference between the two outputs?
- What happens if `i++` is changed for `++i`?

Notes

The `for` statement

Structure of a `for` loop:

```
for(init;test;step) { statements; }
```

- `init`: executed at the beginning of the loop
- `test`: tested at the beginning of each iteration
- `step`: executed at the end of each iteration

Example.

```
for(i=0; i<n; i++)
  printf("%d ", i);
i=0; for(;i<n;i++)
  printf("%d ", i);
for(i=0; i<n;)
  {printf("%d\n",i); i++;}
for(i=0;i<n;)
  printf("%d ",i++);
```

```
fct=1;
for(i=1;i<=n;i++) fct*=i;
printf("%d ", fct);
for(i=1,fct=1;i<=n;fct*=i,i++);
printf("%d ", fct);
for(i=1,fct=1;i<=n;fct*=i++);
printf("%d\n", fct);
```

Notes

The `break` and `continue` statements

Understanding the code:

- What are the loops on the right doing?
- How is the code indented?
- Which `for` loop is the clearest and best used?

Acting from within a loop:

- Early exit of a loop: `break`
- Skip to the next loop iteration: `continue`

Example.

```
for(i=0;i<10;i++) {
  scanf("%d",&n);
  if(n==0) break;
  else if(n>=10) continue;
  printf("%d\n", n);
}
```

Notes

Key points

- What are the main data types in C?
- How to perform type casting?
- How to define and use structures on C?
- How to use conditional statements in C?
- How to write loops in C?

Notes

7. Arrays and pointers

Notes

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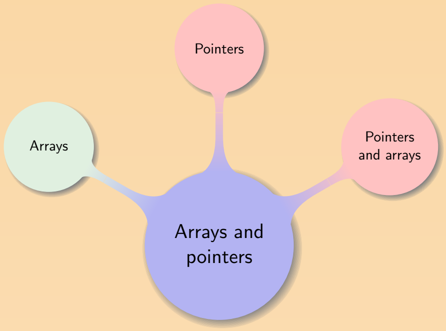
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Basic array manipulations

In C an array is defined by three parameters:

- A name
- The data type of its elements
- A size, i.e. the number of elements compositing it

Example.

```c
int a[4]={1,2,3,4};
```

Simple manipulations:

- Set the first element to 0
- Add 1 to the second element
- Set the third element to the sum of the third and fourth
- Display all the elements

```c
a[0]=0;
a[1]++;
a[2]+=a[3];
for (i=0; i<4;i++)
  printf("%d\n",a[i]);
```

Notes

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Arrays and functions

array_fct.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
double average(int arr[], size_t size);
int main () {
  int elem[5]={1000, 2, 3, 17, 50};
  printf("%lf\n",average(elem,5));
}
double average(int arr[], size_t size) {
  unsigned long i;
  double avg, sum=0;
  for (i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
    sum += arr[i];
  }
  avg = sum / size;
  return avg;
}
```

Notes

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Arrays and functions

Understanding the code:

- Why is the prototype of the function `average` mentioned before the `main` function?
- How to pass an array to a function?
- Is the size of an array automatically passed to a function?
- When passing an array to a function how to ensure the function knows its size?

Notes

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From one die to two dice

Understand the following code and adapt it to handle two dice

die.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define SIDES 6
#define ROLLS 1000
int main () {
  int i, tab[SIDES];
  srand(time(NULL));
  for (i=0; i < SIDES;  i++) tab[i]=0;
  for (i=0; i < ROLLS;  i++) tab[rand()%SIDES]++;
  for (i=0;i<SIDES;i++) printf("%d (%d)\t",i+1,tab[i]);
  printf("\n");
}
```

In the previous code, how is the array initialized?

Notes

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More dice

dice.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define DICE 4
#define SIDES 10
#define ROLLS 100000
int main () {
  int i, j, t, res[DICE*SIDES-DICE+1]={0};
  srand(time(NULL));
  for (i=0; i < ROLLS; i++) {
    t=0;
    for(j=0;j<DICE;j++) t+=rand()%SIDES;
    res[t]++;
  }
  for (i=0;i<DICE*SIDES-DICE+1;i++) {
    printf("%d (%d)  ",i+DICE,res[i]);
  }
  printf("\n");
}
```

Notes

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More dice

Understanding the code:

- How is the array initialized?
- What is `DICE*SIDES-DICE+1`?
- Why are all the elements of the table `res` initialized to 0?
- What is the variable `t` storing?

Notes

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Multidimensional arrays

dice_m.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <time.h>
#define DICE 10
#define SIDES 6
#define ROLLS 100000
int main () {
  int i, j, t, table[DICE][ROLLS], res[DICE*SIDES-DICE+1];
  srand(time(NULL)); memset(res, 0,(DICE*SIDES-DICE+1)*sizeof(int));
  for(i=0;i<DICE;i++)
    for (j=0; j < ROLLS; j++)  table[i][j]=(rand()%SIDES)+1;
  for (i=0;i<ROLLS;i++) {
    t=0;
    for(j=0;j<DICE;j++) t+=table[j][i];
    res[t-DICE]++;
  }
  for (i=0;i<DICE*SIDES-DICE+1;i++) printf("%d (%d) ",i+DICE,res[i]);
  printf("\n");
}
```

Notes

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Summary questions

In the previous three short programs:

- What three ways were used to initialize the arrays?
- Why is $i + 1$ in the first program and then $i + DICE$ in the two others printed, instead of i?
- In the multidimensional array program, is the order of the loops important? That is loop over DICE and then ROLLS vs. loop over ROLLS and then DICE.
- Rewrite the previous code (7.181) using a function taking dice, sides, and rolls as input
- Explain how multi-dimensional arrays are stored in the memory

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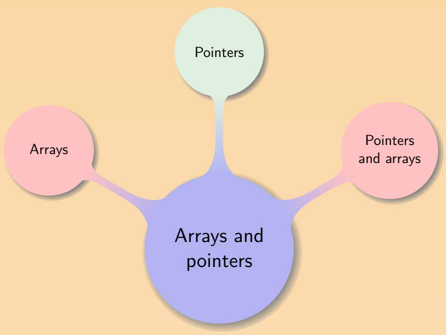
Chapter organisation



Notes

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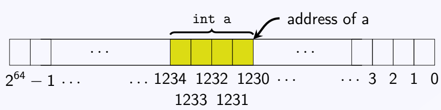
What is a pointer?

Pointer:

- Something that directs, indicates, or points
- Low level but powerful facility available in C

Pointer vs. variable:

- *Variable:* area of the memory that has been given a name
- *Pointer:* variable that stores the address of another variable



A pointer points to a variable, it is the address of the variable

Notes

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How to use pointers

Handling pointers:

- The *address* of a variable `x` is `&x`
- The value stored at address `y` is `*y`
- The operator "`*`" is called *dereferencing* operator

Type of a pointer:

- A pointer is an address represented as a `long long int`
- It is easy to define a pointer of pointer
- The type of the variable stored at an address must be provided
- Defining a pointer: `type* variable;`

Notes

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Why using pointers?

swap.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
void swap(int a,int b);
int main() {
  int a=2, b=5;
  swap(a,b);
  printf("a = %d, ",a);
  printf("b = %d\n",b);
  return 0;
}
void swap(int a,int b) {
  int temp=a;
  a=b;
  b=temp;
}
```

swap_ptr.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
void swap(int *a, int *b);
int main() {
  int a=2, b=5;
  swap(&a,&b);
  printf("a = %d, ",a);
  printf("b = %d\n",b);
  return 0;
}
void swap(int* a,int* b) {
  int temp=*a;
  *a=*b;
  *b=temp;
}
```

Notes

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Why using pointers?

Understanding the code:

- What is the difference between the two programs?
- Which one returns the proper result?
- Why is one of the programs not working?
- Why is the other program working?
- Why were pointers used in the second program?

Notes

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Example

ptr.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
void pointers();
int main() {pointers();}
void pointers() {
  float x=0.5; float *xp1;
  float **xp2 = &xp1; xp1 = &x;
  printf("%llu %p\n%f ",xp1,&x,**xp2);
  x=**xp2+*xp1; printf("%f\n",x);
}
```

Understanding the code:

- Without running the program guess the final value of *x*
- Alter the program to display `*xp2`
- Explain the result

Notes

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Dynamic memory

Functions to manage memory:

- Allocate *n* bytes of memory, and get a pointer on the first chunk: `malloc(n)`
- Allocate *n* blocks of size `s` each, set the memory to 0, and get a pointer on the first chunk: `calloc(n,s)`
- Adjust the size of the memory block pointed to by `ptr` to `s` bytes, and get a pointer on the first chunk: `realloc(ptr,s)`
- Frees the memory space pointed to by `ptr`: `free(ptr)`

Any allocated memory must be released

Notes

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Accessing memory

Example.

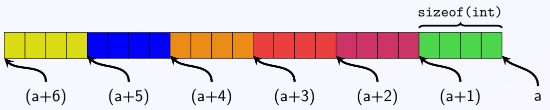
```
int *a=malloc(6*sizeof(int));
```

- Accessing first chunk

```
printf("%d",*a);
```

- Accessing the 5th chunk

```
printf("%d",*(a+4));
```



In this example what is `(a+6)`?

Notes

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Pointers and structures

struct_ptr.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
typedef struct person {
  char* name; int age;
} person_t;
int main () {
  struct person ya = {
    .name="Yann",
    .age=12,
  };
  person_t al={"albert",32};
  person_t* group1=malloc(3*sizeof(person_t));
  group1->name="gilbert"; group1->age=34;
  *(group1+1)=(person_t){"joseph",28};
  (*(group1+2)).name="emily"; (group1+2)->age=42;
  printf("%s %d %lu\n",ya.name, ya.age,sizeof(struct person));
  printf("%s %d %lu\n",al.name, al.age, sizeof(person_t));
  printf("%s %d\n",(group1+1)->name, (group1+2)->age);
  free(group1); return 0;
}
```

Notes

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Pointers and structures

Understanding the code:

- How to use `malloc`?
- What are the different ways to access elements of a structure when the variable is not a pointer?
- What are the different ways to access elements of a structure when the variable is a pointer?
- Why should the pointer be freed at the end of the program?

Notes

General notes

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Remarks on pointers:

- Not possible to choose the address, e.g. `int *p; p=12345;`
- The `NULL` pointer "points nowhere"
- An uninitialized pointer "points anywhere", e.g. `float *a;`

A good practice consists in checking the memory allocation:

```
har* p = malloc(100);
if (p == NULL) {
  fprintf(stderr, "Error: out of memory");
  exit(1);
}
```

Notes

Chapter organisation

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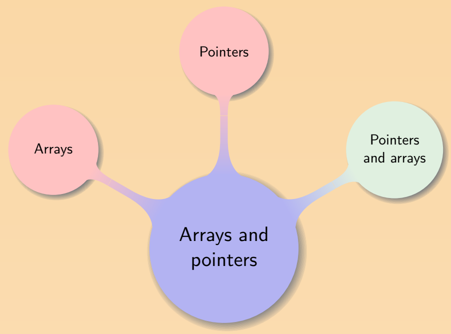

Notes

Pointer vs. array

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An array contains *elements and a pointer* points *to them*

arr_ptr.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
void ptr_vs_arr();
int main () {
  ptr_vs_arr();
}
void ptr_vs_arr(){
  int a[3]={0,1,2};
  int* p=malloc(3*sizeof(int));
  *p=3; *(p+1)=4; *(p+2)=5; printf("%d %d\n",a[0], *p);
  a[0]=42;  p=a; p++ ; *p=a[2];
//a=p; p=c; p=a[0]; p=&a; a++;
  printf("%d %d %lu %lu\n",a[0], *p,sizeof(a), sizeof(p));
//  free(p);
}
```

Notes

Pointers and strings

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A pointer to `char` *is different from an array of* `char`

string_ptr.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
void str_ptr();
int main () {
  str_ptr();
}
void str_ptr(){
  char a[]="good morning!";
  char* p="Good morning!";
  printf("%c %c\n",a[0], *p);
  a[0]='t'; //*p='t';
  p=a;//a=p; p=c; p=a[0]; p=&a;
  p++; //a++;
  printf("%c %c %lu %lu\n",a[0], *p,sizeof(a), sizeof(p));
}
```

Notes

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Arrays as pointers

Exercise.
Create an array `a` containing the four elements 1, 2, 3, and 4, then print `&a[i]`, `(a+i)`, `a[i]`, and `*(a+i)`

arr_ptr2.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
void arr_as_ptr(){
  int a[4]={1, 2, 3, 4};
  for(int i=0;i<4;i++) {
    printf("&a[%d]=%p (a+%d)=%p\n"\
        "a[%d]=%d *(a+%d)=%d\n",\
        i,&a[i],i,(a+i),i,a[i],i,*(a+i));
  }
}
int main () {arr_as_ptr();}
```

Notes

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Arrays and pointers

In the three previous programs:

- List what can be done with a pointer but not with an array
- List what can be done with an array but not with a pointer
- Is it possible to read a pointer as an array?
- Is it possible to read an array as a pointer?
- What is the size of a pointer, why?
- Can a `char*` be changed?

Notes

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Revisiting the dice

dice_mp.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
void roll_dice(int dice, int sides, int rolls){
  int i, j, t;
  int *res=calloc((dice*sides-dice+1),sizeof(int));
  int *table=malloc(dice*rolls*sizeof(int));
  for(i=0;i<rolls;i++) {
    for (j=0; j < dice; j++) table[i*dice+j]=(rand()%sides)+1;
  }
  for (i=0;i<rolls;i++) {
    t=0; for(j=0;j<dice;j++) t+=table[i*dice+j]; res[t-dice]++;
  }
  for (i=0;i<dice*sides-dice+1;i++) printf("%d (%d) ",i+dice,res[i]);
  printf("\n"); free(table); free(res);
}
int main () {
  int dice=4, sides=6, rolls=10000000;
  srand(time(NULL)); roll_dice(dice,sides,rolls);
}
```

Notes

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Revisiting the dice

Understanding the code:

- How is the array `table` handled?
- What happened in the previous version with 1000000 rolls?
- Is the same happening now, why?
- How is the program organised?
- How are `malloc` and `calloc` used?

Notes

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Summary on pointers

Limitation of C:

- No limit on the number of input
- Only one output
- Output cannot be an array

Use pointers as input (slide 7.186*)*

Common mistakes leading to `segmentation fault`:

- Memory has not been allocated
- Memory has been freed too early
- Memory is freed twice or more times
- Memory is accessed but does not belong to the program

Notes

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Key points

- What are the three information necessary to define an array?
- What are `&a` and `*a`?
- Given a pointer on a structure how to access a specific field?
- Are pointers and array the same?
- What to do with unused allocated memory?
- How to have more than one output in a function?

Notes

8. Algorithms and efficiency

Notes

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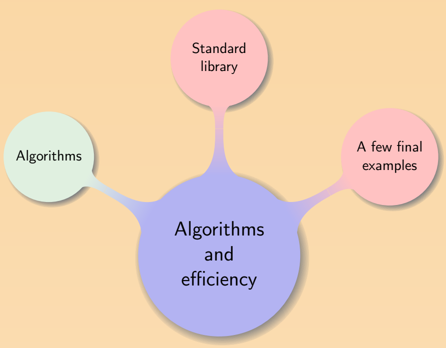
Chapter organisation



Notes

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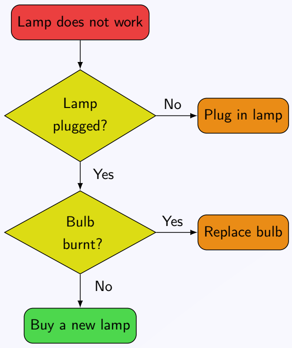
What is already known

Reminders:

- Algorithms are like recipes for computers
- An algorithm has three main components:
  - Input
  - Output
  - Instructions
- Clear algorithms are often easy to implement
- Algorithms should be adjusted to fit the language
- Algorithms can often be represented as a flowchart



Notes

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Design paradigms

Most common types of algorithms:

- Brute force: often obvious, rarely best
- Divide and conquer: often recursive
- Search and enumeration: model problem using a graph
- Randomized algorithms: feature random choices
  - Monte Carlo algorithms: return the correct answer with high probability
  - Las Vegas algorithms: always correct answer but feature random running times
- Complexity reduction: rewrite a problem into an easier one

Notes

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Efficiency

When writing a program:

- How efficient does the program need to be?
- What language to choose?
- Is it possible to optimize the code?
- What size are the Input?
- Is it worth implementing a more complex algorithm?

Computational complexity:

- Evaluates how hard it is to solve a problem
- Independent of the implementation
- Considers the behavior at the infinity
- Both time and space complexity can be considered

Notes

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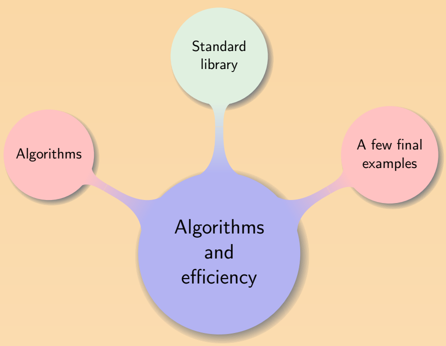
Chapter organisation



Notes

209 <stdio.h>

Moving in a file:

- Open a file:
  - `FILE *fopen(const char *path, const char *mode)`
  - `mode` is one of `r, r+, w, w+, a, a+`
  - `NULL` returned on an error
- Close a file:
  - `int fclose(FILE *fp)`
  - `0` returned on success
- Seek in a file:
  - `int fseek(FILE *stream, long offset, int whence)`
  - `whence` is one of `SEEK_SET`, `SEEK_CUR`, or `SEEK_END`
- Back to the beginning: `void rewind(FILE *stream)`

Notes

210 <stdio.h>

Reading and writing:

- Write in stream:
  `int fprintf(FILE *stream, const char *format, ...);`
- Write in string:
  `int sprintf(char *str, const char *format, ...);`
- Flush a stream: `int fflush(FILE *stream);`
- Read `size-1` characters from a stream:
  `char *fgets(char *s, int size, FILE *stream);`
- Read next character from `stream` and cast it to an `int`:
  `int getc(FILE *stream);`

Notes

211 <string.h>

Strings:

- Length of a string: `size_t strlen(const char *s)`
- Copy a string:
  `char *strcpy(char *dest, const char *src)`
- Copy at most *n* bytes of *src*:
  `char *strncpy(char *dest, const char *src, size_t n)`
- Compare two strings:
  - `int strcmp(const char *s1, const char *s2)`
  - Returned value is < 0, 0, > 0, if $s1 < s2$, $s1 = s2$, $s1 > s2$
- Compare the first *n* bytes of two strings:
  `int strncmp(const char *s1, const char *s2, size_t n);`
- Locate a character is a string:
  `char *strchr(const char *s, int c);`

Notes

212 <string.h> and <time.h>

Accessing memory:

- Fill memory with a constant byte:
  `void *memset(void *s, int c, size_t n);`
- Copy memory area, overlap allowed:
  `void *memmove(void *dest, const void *src, size_t n);`
- Copy memory area, overlap not allowed:
  `void *memcpy(void *dest, const void *src, size_t n);`

Useful functions for simple benchmarking:

- Getting time: `time_t time(time_t *t);`
- Calculate a time difference:
  `double difftime(time_t time1, time_t time0);`

Notes

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<ctype.h> and <math.h>

Classifying elements:

- `int isalnum(int c);`
- `int isdigit(int c);`
- `int isalpha(int c);`
- `int islower(int c);`
- `int isspace(int c);`
- `int isupper(int c);`

Converting to uppercase or lowercase:

- `int toupper(int c);`
- `int tolower(int c);`

Common mathematical functions with `double` input and output:

- Trigonometry: `sin(x)`, `cos(x)`, `tan(x)`
- Exponential and logarithm: `exp(x)`, `log(x)`, `log2(x)`, `log10(x)`
- Power and square root: `pow(x,y)`, `sqrt(x)`
- Rounding: `ceil(x)`, `floor(x)`

Notes

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<stdlib.h>

Mathematics:

- Absolute value: `int abs(int j);`
- Quotient and remainder:
  - `div_t div(int num, int denom);`
  - `div_t`: structure containing two `int`, `quot` and `rem`

Pointers:

- `void *malloc(size_t size);`
- `void *calloc(size_t nobj, size_t size);`
- `void *realloc(void *p, size_t size);`
- `void free(void *ptr);`

Notes

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<stdlib.h>

Strings:

- String to integer: `int atoi(const char *s);`
- String to long:
```
long int strtol(const char *nptr, char **endptr,
  int base);
```

Misc:

- Execute a system command: `int system(const char *cmd);`
- Sorting:
```
void qsort(void *base, size_t nmemb, size_t size,
  int (*compar)(const void *, const void *));
```
- Searching:
```
void *bsearch(const void *key, const void *base, size_t nmemb,
  size_t size, int (*compar)(const void *, const void *));
```

Notes

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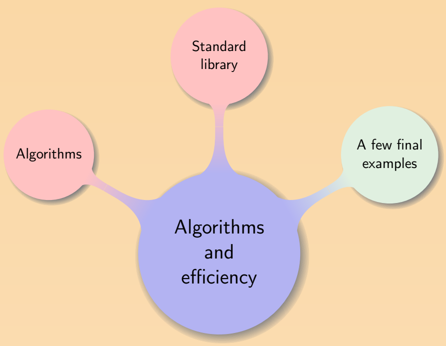
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Linear search

linear_search.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define SIZE 200
#define MAX 1000
int main () {
  int i, n, k=0;
  int data[SIZE];
  srand(time(NULL));
  for(i=0; i<SIZE; i++) data[i]=rand()%MAX;
  n=rand()%MAX;
  for(i=0; i<SIZE; i++) {
    if(data[i]==n) {
      printf("%d found at position %d\n",n,i);
      k++;
    }
  }
  if(k==0) printf("%d not found\n",n);
}
```

Notes

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Linear search

Adapt the previous code to:

- Read the data from a text file
- Read the value `n` for the standard input
- Exit the program when the first match is found
- Use pointers and dynamic memory allocation instead of arrays

Notes

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Binary search

binary_search.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define SIZE 200
int main () {
  int i, n, k=0, low=0, high=SIZE-1, mid;
  int *data=malloc(SIZE*sizeof(int));
  srand(time(NULL));
  for(i=0;i<SIZE;i++) *(data+i)=2*i;
  n=rand()%*(data+i-1);
  while(high >= low) {
    mid=(low + high)/2;
    if(n < *(data+mid)) high = mid - 1;
    else if(n> *(data+mid)) low = mid + 1;
    else {printf("%d found at position %d\n",n,mid);
      free(data);  exit(0);}
  }
  printf("%d not found\n",n);
  free(data);
}
```

Notes

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Binary search

Using the previous code:

- Write a clear algorithm for binary search
- For a binary search to return a correct result what extra condition should be added on the data?
- Compare the efficiency of a binary search to a linear search; that is on the same data set compare the execution time of the two programs
- Adapt the previous code to use arrays instead of pointers

Notes

Selection sort

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selection_sort.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define SIZE 200
#define MAX 1000
int main () {
  int data[SIZE];
  srand(time(NULL));
  for(int i=0; i<SIZE; i++) data[i]=rand()%MAX;
  for(int i=0; i<SIZE; i++) {
    int t, min = i;
    for(int j=i; j<SIZE; j++) if(data[min]>data[j]) min = j;
    t = data[i];
    data[i] = data[min];
    data[min] = t;
  }
  printf("Sorted array: ");
  for(int i=0; i<SIZE; i++) printf("%d ",data[i]);
  printf("\n");
}
```

Notes

Selection sort

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Understanding the code:

- From the previous code write a clear algorithm describing selection sorting
- How efficient is the selection sort algorithm?
- In the previous program what is the scope of the variables?
- Rewrite the previous code into an independent function
- Generate some unsorted random data and write it in a file; then read the file, sort the data and use a binary search to find a value input by the user

Notes

Key points

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- Is the most important, the algorithm or the code?
- Cite two types of algorithms
- How is efficiency measured?
- Where to find C functions?

Notes

9. Introduction to C++

Notes

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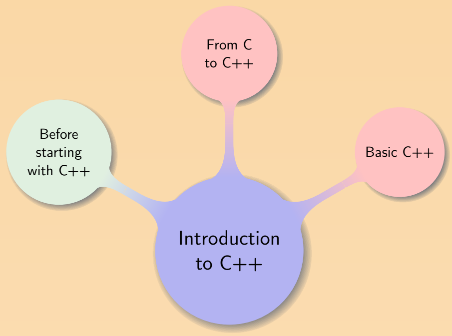
Chapter organisation



Notes

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The birth of C++

Background information:

- Author: Bjarne Stroustrup
- Motivation: other languages are either too low level or too slow

Timeline:

- 1979: C with classes
- 1983: name changed for C++
- 1985: first commercial implementation of C++
- 1989: updated version, C++2.0
- 2011: new version, C++11, enlarged standard library
- 2014: C++14, bug fixes, minor improvements

Notes

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C++ in a few words

Simple description:

- Compiled programming language
- General-purpose programming language
- Intermediate level language
- Object-oriented programming language

Highlights:

- Higher level than C, but still performant
- Code often shorter and cleaner than in C
- Safer: more errors caught at compile time
- No runtime overhead

Notes

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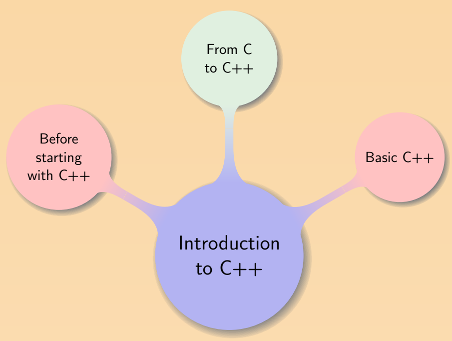
Chapter organisation



Notes

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C vs. C++

What C++ brings:

- Almost all the aspects of C are preserved
- New features are added
- Sophisticated programs are easier to code
- C++ is almost a superset of C

Is this program written in C or C++?

prg.cpp
```
#include <stdio.h>

int main () {
  int a=5;
  printf("%d\n",a);
}
```

Notes

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Why easier?

A new approach:

- Easier to manage memory
- New features for generic programming
- Object oriented programming:
  - Variables are defined in term of objects
  - Objects are close from human thinking
  - An object is similar to a structure in C with more "abilities"

Programmers focus on the problem not on how to explain it

Notes

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Basics

C++ syntax is similar to C's:

- Function declaration
- Blocks
- For loop
- While loop
- If statement
- Switch statement
- Shorthand operators
- Logical operators
- Short-circuit operators
- Conditional ternary operator

Typecasting from `void` is implicit in C and explicit in C++:

```
int *x = \
malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
```

```
int *x = \
(int *)  malloc(sizeof(int)*10);
```

Notes

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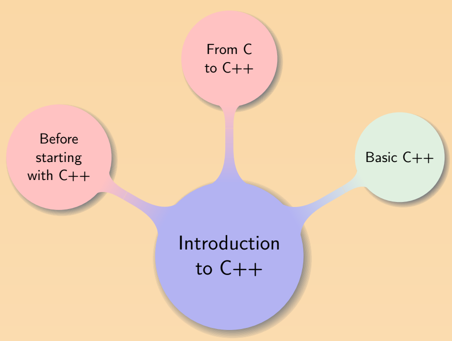
Chapter organisation



Notes

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New data type and headers

New in C++:

- New datatype:

```
bool a=true, b=false;
```

- New headers:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
```

Namespace:

- C: function names conflicts among different libraries
- C++: introduction of *namespace*
- Each library or program has its own namespace
- Namespace for the standard library: `std`

Notes

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New input/output style

Handling I/O without `printf` and `scanf`:

- Input: `cin >> x`
- Output: `cout << "String"`

Example.

input_pb.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void TestInput(){
  int x = 0;
  do {
    cout << "Enter a number (-1 to quit): "; cin >> x;
    if(x != -1) cout << x << " was entered" << endl;
  }  while(x != -1);
  cout << "Exit" << endl;
}
int main() {TestInput(); return 0;}
```

Notes

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Input

Problem with the previous code: input a letter...and exit

input_ok1.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void TestInput(){
  int x = 0;
  do {
    cout << "Enter a number (-1 to quit): ";
    if(!(cin >> x)) {
      cout << "The input stream broke!" << endl;
      x = -1;
    }
    if(x != -1) cout << x << " was entered" << endl;
  } while(x != -1);
  cout << "Exit" << endl;
}
int main() {TestInput(); return 0;}
```

Notes

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Input

Problem with the previous code: the program exits “unexpectedly”

input_ok2.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void TestInput(){
  int x=0;
  do {
    cout << "Enter a number (-1 to quit): ";
    if(!(cin >> x)) {
      cin.clear(); cin.ignore(10000,'\n');
      cout << "Wrong input, try again.\n";
    }
    else {
      if(x != -1) cout << x << " was entered" << endl;
    }
  }  while(x != -1);
  cout << "Exit" << endl;
}
int main() {TestInput(); return 0;}
```

Notes

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Formatting output

Nicer display:

- Width: `setw(width)`
- Prefix: `setfill(z)`
- Alignment: `setiosflags(ios::left)`
- Precision: `setprecision(2)`

Example.

date.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
void showDate(int m, int d, int y) {
  cout.fill('0');
  cout << setw(2) << m << '/' << setw(2) << d << '/' << setw(4) << y << endl;
}
int main(){
  showDate(6,19,2014);
  cout << setprecision(3) << 1.2249 << endl;
  cout << setprecision(3) << 1.22549 << endl;
}
```

Notes

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Operator and function overloading

Note on the operators:

- What are << and >> in C?
- What about `cin >> x` or `cout << x`?
- An operator can be reused with a different meaning

Similar concept: function overloading

fo.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
double f(double a);
int f(int a);
int main () {cout << f(2) << endl; cout << f(2.3) << endl;}
double f(double a) {return a;}
int f(int a) {return a;}
```

Notes

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Pointers

No more `malloc`, `calloc` and `free`:

- Memory for a variable: `int *p = new int;`
- Memory for an array: `int *p = new int[10];`
- Array size can be a variable (not recommended in C)
- Return `NULL` on failure
- Release the memory: `delete p` or `delete[] p`

Any allocated memory must be released

Notes

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Strings

Improvements on strings:

- Strings in C: array of characters
- Many limitations, low level manipulations
- New type in C++: string

```
#include <string>
string g="good "; string m="morning";
cout << g + m + "!\n";
```

Search and learn more on how to use strings in C++

Notes

File I/O

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Requires header: `#include <fstream>`

- Open file for reading: `ifstream in("file.txt")`
- Read from a file: `in` used in the same way as `cin`
- Open a file for writing: `ofstream out("file.txt")`
- Write in a file: `out` used in the same way as `cout`
- Read from a file, line by line: `getline(in,s)`

Notes

File I/O

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Exercise.
Copy the content of a text file into another text file and display each line on the console output

fio.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
void FileIO() {
  string s;
  ifstream a("1.txt"); ofstream b("2.txt");
  while(getline(a,s)) {b << s << endl;  cout << s;}
}
int main () {FileIO();return 0;}
```

Notes

File I/O

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What was wrong with the previous code?

fio_c.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
void FileIO(){
  string s;
  ifstream a("1.txt"); ofstream b("2.txt",ios::app);
  if (a.is_open() && b.is_open()) {
    while(getline(a,s)) {b << s << endl; cout << s;}
    b.close(); a.close();
  }
  else cerr << "Unable to open the file(s)\n";
}
int main () {FileIO();return 0;}
```

Notes

Defining constants

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Constants in C style:

- Syntax: `#define PI 3.14`
- Handled early in compilation
- No record of `PI` at compile time

Constants in C++ style:

- New syntax: `static const float PI=3.14;`
- `PI` is a constant, value cannot be changed
- `PI` is known by the compiler, present in the symbol table
- Type safe

Notes

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Inline functions

Short and often called functions in C:

- Macros
- Macros expanded early in the compilation
- Hard to debug
- Sides effect with complex macros

Short and often called functions in C++:

- Inline functions
- Treated by the compiler
- Similar as a regular function
- Does not call the function but write a copy of it instead
- Increase the size of the program

```
inline int min(int x, int y) { return x <= y ? x : y; }
```

Notes

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Key points

- What is the difference between C and C++?
- Cite a few novelties
- How to handle input/output?
- How to handle pointers?
- What are operator and function overloading?

Notes

10. Object oriented programming

Notes

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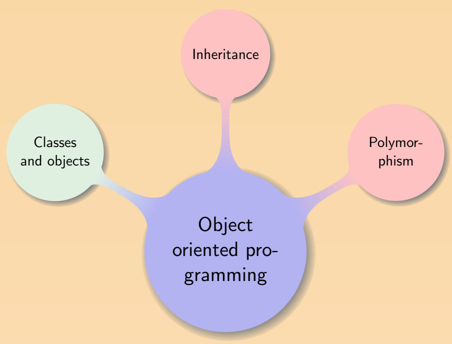
Chapter organisation



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Procedural programming

Programming approach used so far:

- Program written as a sequence of procedures
- Each procedure fulfills a specific task
- All tasks together compose a whole project
- Further from human thinking
- Requires higher abstraction

Notes

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Object oriented programming

A new approach:

- Everything is an object
- Objects communicate between them by sending messages
- Each object has its own type
- Object of a same type can receive the same message

Notes

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Object

An object has two main components:

- Its behavior, what can be done with it, its *methods*
- The data it contains, what it knows, its *attributes*

Example.
Given a simple TV:

- Methods:
  - High level actions, e.g. on-off, channel, volume
  - Low level actions, e.g. on internal electronics components
- Attributes:
  - High level elements:, e.g. button on the remote control
  - Low level elements, e.g. internal electronics components

Notes

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Class and instance

Class:

- Defines the family, type or nature of an object
- Equivalent of the type in "traditional programming"

Instance:

- Realisation of an object from a given class
- Equivalent of a variable in "traditional programming"

Example.
Two same TV models can be represented as two instances of one class

Notes

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Class specification

Oder of definition:

1. Define the methods
2. Define the attributes

Example.
Create an object `circle`:

1. What it can do, i.e. the methods:
   - `move`
   - `zoom`
   - `area`
2. What is needed to achieve it, i.e. its attributes:
   - Position of the center (x, y)
   - Radius of the circle

Notes

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Class interface

The interface of a class:

- Is equivalent to `header.h` file in C
- Contains the description of the object
- Splits into two main parts
  - Public definition of the class: user methods
  - Private attributes and methods: not accessible to the user but necessary to the "good functioning"

Example.
In the case of a TV:

- Public methods: on/off, change channel, change volume
- Public attributes: remote control and buttons
- Private methods: actions on the internal components
- Private attributes: internal electronics

Notes

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A note on visibility

Private or public:

- Private members can only be accessed by member functions within the class
- Users can only access public members

Benefits:

- Internal implementation can be easily adjusted without affecting the user's code
- Accessing private attributes is forbidden: more secure

Only render a member public when necessary

Notes

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Circle interface

Example.

circle_v0.h

```
class Circle {
/* user methods (and attributes)*/
  public:
    void move(float dx, float dy);
    void zoom(float scale);
    float area();
/* implementation attributes (and methods) */
  private:
    float x, y, r;
};
```

Understanding the code:

- What is defined as private and public?
- If the circle does not move, what attribute are necessary?

Notes

Class instantiation

Using the created objects:

- Include the class using the header file
- Declare one or more instances
- Classes similar to structures in C:
  - Structure only contains attributes
  - Class also contains methods
- Calling a method on an object: `instance.method`

Circle instantiation

Example.

circle_main_v0.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "circle_v0.h"
using namespace std;
int main () {
  float s1, s2;
  Circle circ1, circ2;
  circ1.move(12,0);
  s1=circ1.area(); s2=circ2.area();
  cout << "area: " << s1 << endl;
  cout << "area: " << s2 << endl;
  circ1.zoom(2.5); s1=circ1.area();
  cout << "area: " << s1 << endl;
}
```

Understanding the code: why is this program not compiling?

Class implementation

Getting things ready:

- Class interface is ready
- Instantiation is possible
- Does not compile: no implementation of the class yet
- Syntax: `classname::methodname`

Class implementation

Example.

circle_v0.cpp

```
#include "circle_v0.h"
static const float PI=3.1415926535;
void Circle::move(float dx, float dy) {
  x += dx;
  y += dy;
}
void Circle::zoom(float scale) {
  r *= scale;
}
float Circle::area() {
  return PI * r * r;
}
```

Understanding the code: can this file be compiled alone?

Notes

Notes

Notes

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Constructor and destructor

Automatic construction and destruction of objects:

- Object not initialised by default (same as `int i`)
- Constructor: method that initialises an instance of an object
- Used for a proper default initialisation
- Definition: no type, name must be `classname`
- Important note: can have more than one constructor
- Destructor: called just before the object is destroyed
- Used for clean up (e.g. release memory, close a file etc...)
- Definition: no type, name must be `~classname`

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Class interface

Example.

circle_v1.h

```
class Circle {
/* user methods (and attributes)*/
  public:
    Circle();
    Circle(float r);
    ~Circle();
    void move(float dx, float dy);
    void zoom(float scale);
    float area();
/* implementation attributes (and methods) */
  private:
    float x, y;
    float r;
};
```

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Class implementation

circle_v1.cpp

```
#include "circle_v1.h"
static const float PI=3.1415926535;
Circle::Circle() {
  x=y=0.0; r=1.0;
}
Circle::Circle(float radius) {
  x=y=0.0; r=radius;
}
Circle::~Circle() {}
void Circle::move(float dx, float dy) {
  x += dx; y += dy;
}
void Circle::zoom(float scale) {
  r *= scale;
}
float Circle::area() {
  return PI * r * r;
}
```

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Class instantiation

circle_main_v1.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "circle_v1.h"
using namespace std;
int main () {
  float s1, s2;
  Circle circ1, circ2((float)3.1);
  circ1.move(12,0);
  s1=circ1.area(); s2=circ2.area();
  cout << "area: " << s1 << endl;
  cout << "area: " << s2 << endl;
  circ1.zoom(2.5);
//  cout << circ1.r <<endl;
  s1=circ1.area();
  cout << "area: " << s1 << endl;
}
```

Notes

Overloading

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Better definitions:

- Two constructor defined: `circle()` and `circle(float)`
- Proper one automatically selected

Another strategy is to set a default value in the specification.

```
Circle(float radius=1.0);
```

Example.
A 2D geometry library is updated to support 3D. As a result the function `move` now takes three arguments: *dx*, *dy*, *dz*. For the old instantiations to remain valid adjust the interface (header file).

```
move(float dx, float dy, float dz=0.0);
```

Notes

Problem

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Exercise.
Write a new main file with two pointers: one for the two circles and one for their areas. The `main` function should not perform any real work.

main_ptr.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "circle_v1.h"
using namespace std;
void FctCirc(Circle *circ, float *s) {
  *(circ+1)=Circle(3.1);
  *s=circ->area(); s[1]=circ[1].area();
  cout << "area: " << s[0] << endl;
  cout << "area: " << *(s+1) << endl;
  circ[0].zoom(2.5); *s=circ->area();
  cout << "area: " << s[0] << endl;
}
int main () {
  float *s=new float[2]; Circle *circ; circ=new Circle[2];
  FctCirc(circ,s);
  delete[] s; delete[] circ; return 0;
}
```

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Chapter organisation

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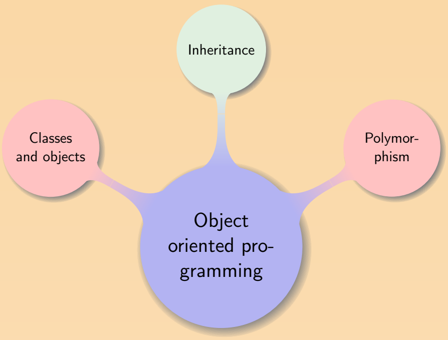

Notes

Why using classes?

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Benefits of classes:

- Object are not too abstract
- Closer from the human point of view
- Methods only applied to object which can accept them
- Things are organised in a simple and clear way

Notes

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Managing a cow

Lets construct a zoo and work with cows...

cows_0.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Cow {
  public:
    void Speak () { cout << "Moo.\n"; }
    void Eat() {
      if(grass > 0) { grass-- ; cout << "Thanks I'm full\n";}
      else cout << "I'm hungry\n";}
    Cow(int f=0){grass=f;}
  private: int grass;
};
int main () {
  Cow c1(1);
  c1.Speak(); c1.Eat(); c1.Eat();
}
```

Notes

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Managing a sick cow

A sick cow does:

- Everything a cow does
- Take its medication

Two obvious strategies:

- Add a `TakeMediaction()` method to the cow
- Recopy the `cow` class, rename it and add `TakeMedication()`

What are the limitations of those strategies?

The solution consists in getting a sick cow to *inherits* the attributes and methods of a cow, while allowing it to add some more

Notes

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Managing a sick cow

cows_1.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Cow {
  public: Cow(int f=0){grass=f;}
    void Speak () { cout << "Moo.\n"; }
    void Eat() {
      if(grass > 0) { grass-- ; cout << "Thanks I'm full\n";}
      else cout << "I'm hungry\n";}
  private: int grass;
};
class SickCow : public Cow {
  public: SickCow(int f=0,int m=0){grass=f; med=m;}
    void TakeMed() {
      if(med > 0) { med--; cout << "I feel better\n";}
      else cout << "I'm dying\n";}
  private: int med;
};
int main () {
  Cow c1(1); SickCow c2(1,1);
  c1.Speak(); c1.Eat(); c1.Eat(); c2.Eat(); c2.TakeMed(); c2.TakeMed();
}
```

Notes

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Private

Reminder on private members:

- Everything private is only available to the current class
- Derived classes cannot access or use them

Private inheritance:

- Default type of class inheritance
- Any public member from the base class becomes private
- Allows to hide “low level” details to other classes

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Public

Reminder on public members:

- They are available to the current class
- They are available to any other class

Public inheritance:

- Anything public in the base class remains public
- Nothing private in the base class can be accessed

Problem:

- Private is too restrictive while public is too open
- Need a way to only allow derived classes and not others

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Protected

Protected members:

- Compromise between public and private
- They are available to any derived class
- No other class can access them

Possible to bypass all this security using keyword `friend`:

- Valid for both functions and classes
- A class or function declares who are its friends
- Friends can access protected and private members
- As much as possible do not use `friend`

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Summary on visibility

Attributes and methods:

Visibility	Classes		
	Base	Derived	Others
Private	Yes	No	No
Protected	Yes	Yes	No
Public	Yes	Yes	Yes

Inheritance:

Base class	Derived class		
	Public	Private	Protected
Private	-	-	-
Protected	Protected	Private	Protected
Public	Public	Private	Protected

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Properly managing a sick cow

cows_2.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Cow {
  public: Cow(int f=0){grass=f;}
    void Speak () { cout << "Moo.\n"; }
    void Eat() {
      if(grass > 0) { grass-- ; cout << "Thanks I'm full\n";}
      else cout << "I'm hungry\n";}
  protected: int grass;
};
class SickCow : public Cow {
  public: SickCow(int f=0,int m=0){grass=f; med=m;}
    void TakeMed() {
      if(med > 0) { med--; cout << "I feel better\n";}
      else cout << "I'm dying\n";}
  private: int med;
};
int main () {
  Cow c1(1); SickCow c2(1,1);
  c1.Speak(); c1.Eat(); c1.Eat(); c2.Eat(); c2.TakeMed(); c2.TakeMed();
}
```

Notes

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Inheritance or not inheritance?

A cow is a *mammal, while a zoo* has *mammals and reptiles*

```
class Cow : public Mammal {
  ...
}
```

```
class Zoo {
  public:
    Mammal *m; Reptile *r;
    ...
};
```

Remark.
On a drawing:

- A cow *is* a figure, a cage is a figure, a zoo is a figure...
- A cow is composed of (*has*) figures, e.g. ellipsis for the body, circle for the head, rectangles for the legs and tail
- What to choose, *is a* or *has a*?

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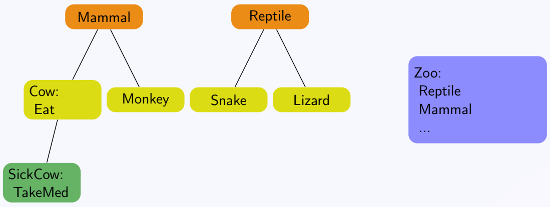
Hierarchy diagram

Representing the relationships using diagrams:



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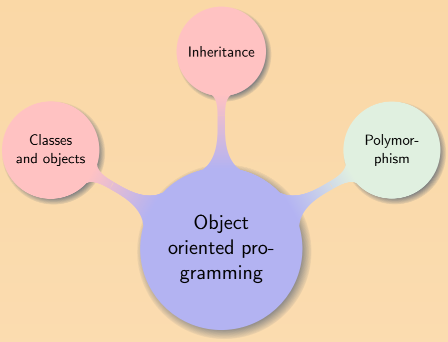
Chapter organisation



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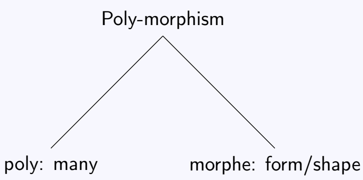
Polywhat????



Simple idea:

- Arrays cannot contain different data types
- A sick cow is *almost like* a cow
- Goal: handle sick cows as cows while preserving their specifics

Notes

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Function overloading

cows_3.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Cow {
  public: Cow(int f=0){grass=f;}
    void Speak () { cout << "Moo.\n"; }
    void Eat() { if(grass > 0) { grass-- ; cout << "Thanks I'm full\n";}
                 else cout << "I'm hungry\n";}
  protected: int grass;
};
class SickCow : public Cow {
  public: SickCow(int f=0,int m=0){grass=f; med=m;}
    void Speak () { cout << "Ahem... Moo.\n"; }
    void TakeMed() { if(med > 0) { med--; cout << "I feel better\n";}
                     else cout << "I'm dying\n";}
  private: int med;
};
int main () {
  Cow c1; SickCow c2(1); Cow *c3=&c2;
  c1.Speak();c1.Eat();c2.Speak();c2.TakeMed();c3->Speak();//c3->TakeMed;
}
```

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Overcoming the limitations

New keyword: `virtual`

- Virtual function in the base class
- Function can be redefined in derived class
- Preserves calling properties

Drawbacks:

- Binding: connecting function call to function body
- Early binding: compilation time
- Late binding: runtime, depending on the type, more expensive
- `virtual` implies late binding

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Fixing the cows

cows_4.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Cow {
  public: Cow(int f=0){grass=f;}
    virtual void Speak () { cout << "Moo.\n"; }
    void Eat() { if(grass > 0) { grass-- ; cout << "Thanks I'm full\n";}
                 else cout << "I'm hungry\n";}
  protected: int grass;
};
class SickCow : public Cow {
  public: SickCow(int f=0,int m=0){grass=f; med=m;}
    void Speak () { cout << "Ahem... Moo.\n"; }
    void TakeMed() { if(med > 0) { med--; cout << "I feel better\n";}
                     else cout << "I'm dying\n";}
  private: int med;
};
int main () {
  Cow c1; SickCow c2(1); Cow *c3=&c2;
  c1.Speak();c1.Eat();c2.Speak();c2.TakeMed();c3->Speak();//c3->TakeMed;
}
```

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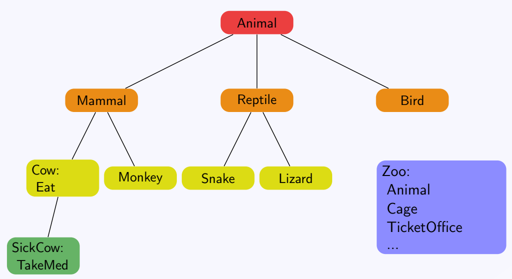
Extending the idea

Applying the same idea to generalize the diagram:



Benefits:

- Feed all the animals at once
- Animals speak their own language when asked to speak

Notes

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Pure virtual methods

Pushing it further:

- Write a totally abstract class “at the top”
- This class has virtual member functions without any definition
- The method definition is replaced by =0

Example.

```
class Animal {
  public:
    virtual void Speak() = 0;
}
```

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Animals

animals.h

```
class Animal {
  public:
    virtual void Speak() = 0;
    virtual void Eat() = 0;
};
class Cow : public Animal {
  public:
    Cow(int f=0); virtual void Speak(); void Eat();
  protected: int grass;
};
class SickCow : public Cow {
  public:
    SickCow(int f=0,int m=0); void Speak(); void TakeMed();
  private: int med;
};
class Monkey : public Animal {
  public:
    Monkey(int f=0); void Speak(); void Eat();
  protected: int banana;
};
```

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Animals

animals.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "animals.h"
using namespace std;
Cow::Cow(int f) {grass=f;}
void Cow::Speak() { cout << "Moo.\n"; }
void Cow::Eat(){
  if(grass > 0) { grass-- ; cout << "Thanks I'm full\n";}
  else cout << "I'm hungry\n";
}
SickCow::SickCow(int f,int m) {grass=f; med=m;}
void SickCow::Speak() { cout << "Ahem... Moo.\n"; }
void SickCow::TakeMed() {
  if(med > 0) { med--; cout << "I feel better\n";}
  else cout << "I'm dying\n";
}
Monkey::Monkey(int f) {banana=f;}
void Monkey::Speak() { cout << "Hoo hoo hoo hoo\n";}
void Monkey::Eat() {
  if(banana > 0) {banana--; cout << "Give me another banana!\n";}
  else cout << "Who took my banana?\n";
}
```

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Zoo

zoo.h

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include "animals.h"
using namespace std;
class Employee {
  public:
    void setName(string n); string getName();
  private:
    string name;
};
class Tamer : public Employee {
  public: void Feed(Animal *a);
};
class Zoo {
  public:
    Zoo(int s);
    ~Zoo();
    int getSize(); Tamer* getTamer(); Animal *getAnimal(int i);
  private:
    int size; Animal **a; Tamer *g;
};
```

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Zoo

zoo.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include "zoo.h"
void Employee::setName(string n) { name=n; }
string Employee::getName() { return name; }
void Tamer::Feed(Animal *a) {a->Speak(); a->Eat();}
Zoo::Zoo(int s) {
  size=s; a=new Animal*[size]; g=new Tamer;
  for(int i=0; i<size; i++) {
    switch(i%4) {
      case 0: a[i]=new Cow; break; case 1: a[i]=new SickCow; break;
      case 2: a[i]=new Monkey;break; case 3: a[i]=new Monkey(1);break;
    }
  }
}
Zoo::~Zoo() {
  for(int i=0; i<size; i++) delete a[i];
  delete[] a; delete g;
}
int Zoo::getSize() { return size; };
Tamer* Zoo::getTamer() { return g; }
Animal *Zoo::getAnimal(int i) {return a[i];}
```

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Benefits of polymorphism

zoo_main.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include "zoo.h"
int main () {
  Zoo z(10); z.getTamer()->setName("Mike");
  cout << "Hi " << z.getTamer()->getName()
    << ", please feed the animals.\n";
  for(int i=0; i<z.getSize(); i++) {
    cout << endl;
    z.getTamer()->Feed(z.getAnimal(i));
  }
}
```

Remark.
How many lines of code are necessary to achieve the same result without inheritance and polymorphism?

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Benefits of polymorphism

Understanding the code:

- Explain the benefits of polymorphism
- Why is the `Zoo` destructor not empty?
- Is it possible to instantiate an `Animal`?
- Adapt the previous classes and main function to add:
  - Cages that can be locked and unlocked
  - A vet and more guards
  - A boss, who gives orders while other employees do the real work (feed, give medication, open cages...)
  - Visitors who can watch the animals, get a fine if they feed the animals...
  - If an animal escapes there is an emergency announcement and the zoo closes

Notes

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Multiple inheritance

With multiple inheritance, a class can inherit from several classes

Example.
Any sick animal should be put under medication:

- Not only cows can be sick
- Create a generic "sick class" that can be used by any animal
- A sick cow *is* a cow and *is* sick
- A sick cow inherits from sick and from cow

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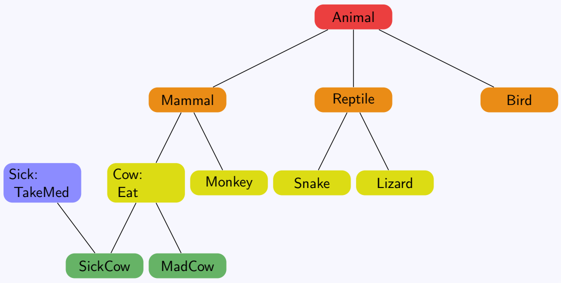
Multiple inheritance




```
class SickCow : public Cow, public Sick {
  ...
}
```

Notes

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More cows

animals_m.h

```
class Animal {
  public:
    virtual void Speak() = 0; virtual void Eat() = 0;
};
class Sick {
  public:  void TakeMed();
  protected: int med;
};
class Cow : public Animal {
  public: Cow(int f=0); virtual void Speak(); void Eat();
  protected: int grass;
};
class SickCow : public Cow, public Sick {
  public: SickCow(int f=0,int m=0); void Speak();
};
class MadCow : public Cow {
  public: MadCow(int f=0,int p=0); void Speak(); void TakePills();
  protected: int pills;
};
```

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More cows

animals_m.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "animals_m.h"
using namespace std;
void Sick::TakeMed(){
  if(med > 0) { med--; cout << "I feel better\n";}
  else cout << "I'm dying\n";
}
Cow::Cow(int f) {grass=f;}
void Cow::Speak() { cout << "Moo.\n"; }
void Cow::Eat(){
  if(grass > 0) { grass-- ; cout << "Thanks I'm full\n";}
  else cout << "I'm hungry\n";
}
SickCow::SickCow(int f,int m) {grass=f; med=m;}
void SickCow::Speak() { cout << "Ahem... Moo.\n"; }
MadCow::MadCow(int f, int p) {grass=f; pills=p;}
void MadCow::Speak() { cout << "Woof\n";}
void MadCow::TakePills() {
  if(pills > 0) {pills--; cout << "Moof, that's better\n";}
  else cout << "Woof woof woof!\n";
}
```

Notes

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More cows

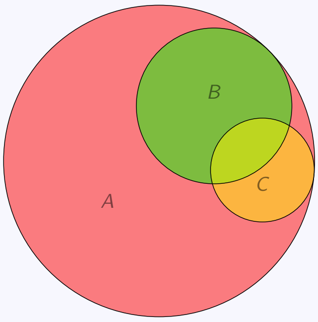
animals_main_m.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "animals_m.h"
using namespace std;
int main () {
  SickCow c1(1,1);
  c1.Speak(); c1.Eat(); c1.TakeMed();
  c1.Eat(); c1.TakeMed();
  cout << endl;
  MadCow c2(1,1);
  c2.Speak(); c2.Eat(); c2.TakePills();
  c2.Eat(); c2.TakePills();
}
```

Notes

The diamond problem

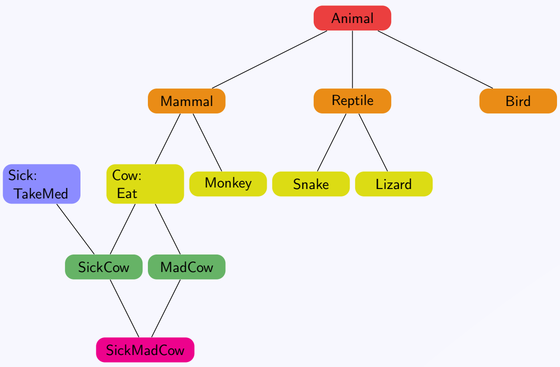
Multiple inheritance can be tricky:



- A: Cows
- B: Sick cows
- C: Mad cows
- Sick mad cows are in $B \cap C$

Notes

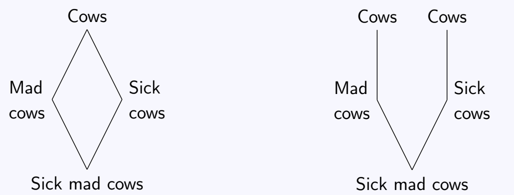
The diamond problem



Notes

The diamond problem

Human perspective | Computer perspective



Major issues:
- Is `Eat` inherited from `Cow` through `SickCow` or `MadCow`?
- What happens if the variable `grass` is updated?

Notes

The diamond problem

Solutions to overcome the problem:
- Best: create a hierarchy without diamond problem
- Declare the derived classes as virtual

```
class Cow {...};
class SickCow : public virtual Cow {...};
class MadCow : public virtual Cow {...};
class SickMadCow : public SickCow, public MadCow {...};
```

Calling `Eat` or updating `grass` does not generate any problem

Never design a hierarchy diagram exhibiting a diamond problem

Notes

Sick mad cows

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animals_d.h

```cpp
class Animal {
  public: virtual void Speak() = 0; virtual void Eat() = 0;
};
class Sick {
  public:  void TakeMed();
  protected: int med;
};
class Cow : public Animal {
  public: Cow(int f=0); virtual void Speak(); void Eat();
  protected: int grass;
};
class SickCow : public virtual Cow, public Sick {
  public: SickCow(int f=0,int m=0); void Speak();
};
class MadCow : public virtual Cow {
  public: MadCow(int f=0,int p=0); void Speak(); void TakePills();
  protected: int pills;
};
class SickMadCow : public SickCow, public MadCow {
  public: SickMadCow(int f=0, int m=0, int p=0); void Speak();
};
```

Notes

Sick mad cows

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animals_d.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include "animals_d.h"
using namespace std;
void Sick::TakeMed() { if(med > 0) { med--; cout << "I feel better\n";}
  else cout << "I'm dying\n";
}
Cow::Cow(int f) {grass=f;}
void Cow::Speak() { cout << "Moo.\n"; }
void Cow::Eat(){ if(grass > 0) { grass-- ; cout << "Thanks I'm full\n";}
  else cout << "I'm hungry\n";
}
SickCow::SickCow(int f,int m) {grass=f; med=m;}
void SickCow::Speak() { cout << "Ahem... Moo\n"; }
MadCow::MadCow(int f, int p) {grass=f; pills=p;}
void MadCow::Speak() { cout << "Woof\n";}
void MadCow::TakePills() {
  if(pills > 0) {pills--; cout << "Moof, that's better\n";}
  else cout << "Woof woof woof!\n";
}
SickMadCow::SickMadCow(int f, int m, int p) {grass=f; med=m; pills=p;}
void SickMadCow::Speak() {cout << "Ahem... Woof\n";}
```

Notes

Sick mad cows

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animals_main_d.cpp

```cpp
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include "animals_d.h"
3  using namespace std;
4  int main () {
5    SickCow c1(1,1);
6    c1.Speak(); c1.Eat(); c1.TakeMed();
7    c1.Eat(); c1.TakeMed();
8    cout << endl;
9    MadCow c2(1,1);
10   c2.Speak(); c2.Eat(); c2.TakePills();
11   c2.Eat(); c2.TakePills();
12   cout << endl;
13   SickMadCow c3(1,1,1);
14   c3.Speak(); c3.Eat(); c3.TakePills(); c3.TakeMed();
15   c3.Eat(); c3.TakePills(); c3.TakeMed();
16   SickMadCow  c4(1,1,0); Cow *c5=&c4;
17   c4.Speak(); c4.Eat(); c4.TakePills(); c4.TakeMed();
18   c5->Speak(); c5->Eat(); //c5->TakePills(); c5->TakeMed();
19 }
```

Notes

Sick mad cows

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Understanding the code:

- How is polymorphism used?
- Describe the diamond problem
- How was the problem overcome?
- Draw a hierarchy diagram without the diamond problem
- What is happening if line 18 (10.303) is uncommented? Why?

Notes

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Project development

Process to organise a project:

1. Define what is needed or expected
2. Express everything in terms of objects
3. Define the relationships among the objects
4. Abstract new classes
5. Draw the hierarchy diagram
6. If there is any diamond, adjust the diagram
7. For each object define the methods
8. For each object define the attributes
9. Write the classes

Notes

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Key points

- What is object oriented programming?
- In what order should the attributes and methods be defined?
- What are private and public?
- Why using inheritance?
- What is polymorphism?
- What is the best way to solve the diamond problem?

Notes

11. Libraries and templates

Notes

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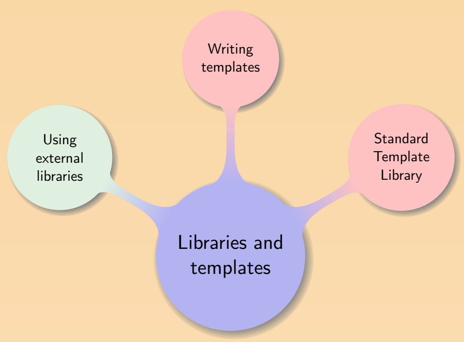
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Libraries

Simple overview:

- Many libraries available to define all type of objects
- Using a library:
  - Include header files
  - Possibility to use the library namespace
  - Reference the library at compilation time

To use a library the compiler must know:

- Where the header files are located
- The namespace a function belongs to
- Where the machine code is located

Notes

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The OpenGL library

Overview:

- Open Graphic Library (openGL)
- C library for drawing
- Cross platform
- Multi platform Application Programming Interface (API)
- API interacts with the GPU
- Widely used in games, Computer Aided Design (CAD), flight simulators, etc.

Our goal is to wrap the C functions into classes and build a home

Notes

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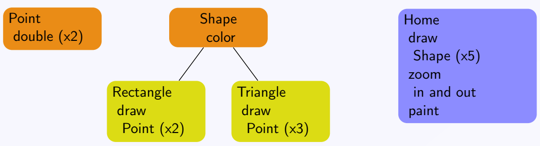
Hierarchy diagram

First steps:

- Identify all the objects
- Organise them using a hierarchy diagram
- Identify the methods
- Define the necessary attributes



Notes

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Figures specification

home/figures.h

```
#ifndef __FIGURES_H__
#define __FIGURES_H__
typedef struct _Point { double x,y; } Point;
class Shape {
  public: virtual void draw() = 0; virtual ~Shape();
  protected: float r, g, b;
};
class Rectangle : public Shape {
  public: Rectangle(Point pt1={-.5,-.5}, Point pt2={.5,.5},
            float r=0, float g=0, float b=0);
    void draw();
  private: Point p1,p2;
};
class Triangle : public Shape {
  public: Triangle(Point pt1={-.5,-.5}, Point pt2={.5,-.5},
            Point pt3={0,.5}, float r=0, float g=0, float b=0);
    void draw();
  private:  Point p1,p2,p3;
};
#endif
```

Notes

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Figures implementation

home/figures.cpp

```
#include <GL/glut.h>
#include "figures.h"
Shape::~Shape(){}
Rectangle::Rectangle(Point pt1, Point pt2,
    float red, float green, float blue) {
  p1=pt1; p2=pt2; r=red; g=green; b=blue;
}
void Rectangle::draw() {
  glColor3f(r, g, b); glBegin(GL_QUADS);
  glVertex2f(p1.x, p1.y); glVertex2f(p2.x, p1.y);
  glVertex2f(p2.x, p2.y); glVertex2f(p1.x, p2.y); glEnd();
}
Triangle::Triangle(Point pt1, Point pt2, Point pt3,
    float red, float green, float blue) {
  p1=pt1; p2=pt2; p3=pt3; r=red; g=green; b=blue;
}
void Triangle::draw() {
  glColor3f(r, g, b); glBegin(GL_TRIANGLE_STRIP);
  glVertex2f(p1.x, p1.y); glVertex2f(p2.x, p2.y); glVertex2f(p3.x, p3.y);
  glEnd();
}
```

Notes

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Home specification

home/home.h

```
#ifndef __HOME_H__
#define __HOME_H__
#include "figures.h"
class Home {
  public:
    Home(Point pt1={0,-.25}, double width=1,
        double height=1.3, double owidth=.175);
    ~Home();
    void draw();
    void zoom(double *width,double *height,double *owidth);
  private:
    Point p; double w, h, o; Shape *sh[5];
    void zoomout(double *width,double *height,double *owidth);
    void zoomin(double *width,double *height,double *owidth);
    void paint(float *r, float *g, float *b);
};
#endif
```

Notes

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Home implementation (part 1)

home/home_part1.cpp

```
#include <ctime>
#include <cstdlib>
#include "home.h"
Home::Home(Point pt1, double width, double height, double owidth){
  float r, g, b; Point p1, p2, p3;
  p=pt1; w=width; h=height; o=owidth; srand(time(0));
  p1={p.x-w/2,p.y-w/2}; p2={p.x+w/2,p.y+w/2};
  paint(&r,&g,&b); sh[0]=new Rectangle(p1,p2,r,g,b);
  p1={p.x-o,p.y-w/2}; p2={p.x+o,p.y};
  paint(&r,&g,&b); sh[1]=new Rectangle(p1,p2,r,g,b);
  p1={p.x-2*o,p.y+o}; p2={p.x-o,p.y+2*o};
  paint(&r,&g,&b); sh[2]=new Rectangle(p1,p2,r,g,b);
  p1={p.x+w/2-2*o,p.y+o}; p2={p.x+w/2-o,p.y+2*o};
  paint(&r,&g,&b); sh[3]=new Rectangle(p1,p2,r,g,b);
  p1={p.x,p.y+h-w/2}; p2={p.x-w/2,p.y+w/2}; p3={p.x+w/2,p.y+w/2};
  paint(&r,&g,&b); sh[4]=new Triangle(p1,p2,p3,r,g,b);
}
Home::~Home(){ for(int i=0;i<5;i++) delete sh[i]; }
```

Notes

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Home implementation (part 2)

home/home_part2.cpp

```
void Home::draw() {for(int i=0;i<5;i++) sh[i]->draw();}
void Home::zoom(double *width, double *height, double *owidth){
  int static i=0;
  if(h>=0.1 && i==0) zoomout(width, height, owidth);
  else if (h<=2) { i=1; zoomin(width, height, owidth); }
  else i=0;
}
void Home::zoomout(double *width, double *height, double *owidth){
  h/=1.01; *height=h; w/=1.01; *width=w; o/=1.01; *owidth=o;
}
void Home::zoomin(double *width, double *height, double *owidth){
  h*=1.01; *height=h; w*=1.01; *width=w; o*=1.01; *owidth=o;
}
void Home::paint(float *r, float *g, float *b) {
  *r=(float)rand()/RAND_MAX; *g=(float)rand()/RAND_MAX;
  *b=(float)rand()/RAND_MAX;
}
```

Notes

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Home instantiation

home/main.cpp

```cpp
#include <GL/glut.h>
#include "home.h"
void TimeStep(int n) {
  glutTimerFunc(n, TimeStep, n); glutPostRedisplay();
}
void glDraw() {
  double static width=1, height=1.5, owidth=.175;
  Home zh({0,-.25},width,height,owidth);
  zh.zoom(&width, &height, &owidth);
  glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT | GL_DEPTH_BUFFER_BIT);
  zh.draw(); glutSwapBuffers(); glFlush();
}
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
  glutInit(&argc, argv);
  //  glutInitWindowSize(500, 500);
  glutInitDisplayMode(GLUT_RGB | GLUT_SINGLE);
  glutCreateWindow("Home sweet home");
  glClearColor(1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0); glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);
  glutDisplayFunc(glDraw); glutTimerFunc(25, TimeStep, 25);
  glutMainLoop();
}
```

Notes

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Basics

Basic process when using OpenGL:

1. Initialise the library: `glutInit(&argc, argv);`
2. Initialise the display: `glutInitDisplay(GLUT_RGB|GLUT_SINGLE);`
3. Create window: `glutCreateWindow(windowname);`
4. Set the clear color: `glClearColor(r,g,b);` ($r, g, b \in [0, 1]$)
5. Clear the screen: `glClear(GL_COLOR_BUFFER_BIT);`
6. Register display callback function: `glutDisplayFunc(drawfct);`
7. Redraw the screen: recursive call to a timer function
8. Start the loop: `glutMainLoop();`
9. Draw the objects

Notes

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Remarks

Understanding the code:

- Why is the `static` keyword used in both the `glDraw` and `zoom` functions?
- Why were pointers used in he `zoom`, `zoomin` and `zoomout` functions?
- How were inheritance and polymorphism used?
- Comment the choices of `public` or `private` attributes and methods
- How is the keyword `#ifndef` used?

Notes

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Compilation

Compiling and running the home:

```sh
sh $ g++ -std=c++11 -o home main.cpp home.cpp\ figures.cpp
    -lglut -lGL
sh $ ./home
```

Better strategy is to use a `Makefile`:

- Simple text file explaining how to compile a program
- Useful for complex programs
- Easily handles libraries and compiler options

```sh
sh $ make
```

Notes

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Makefile

home/Makefile
```
CC = g++ # compiler
CFLAGS = -std=c++11 # compiler options
LIBS = -lglut -lGL # libraries to use
SRCS = main.cpp home.cpp figures.cpp
MAIN = home
OBJS = $(SRCS:.cpp=.o)
.PHONY: clean # target not corresponding to real files
all:    $(MAIN) # target all constructs the home
  @echo Home successfully constructed
$(MAIN):
  $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -o $(MAIN) $(SRCS) $(LIBS)
.cpp.o: # for each .cpp build a corresponding .o file
  $(CC) $(CFLAGS) -c $<  -o $@
clean:
  $(RM) *.o *~ $(MAIN)
```

Notes

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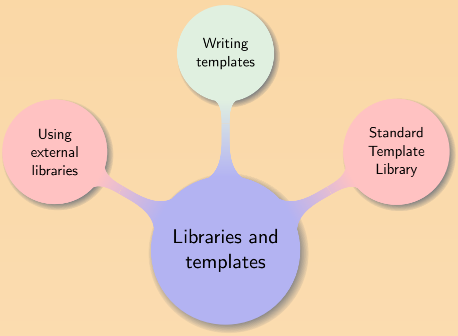
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Classes

Limitations of inheritance and polymorphism:

- High level classes, e.g. boat, company, car, etc.
- Low level classes used to define high level ones
- Still need to use function overloading to apply a function to more than one data type

  This results in duplicated code, and programs harder to debug

Notes

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Defining a template

A templates is a "special class" where the data type is a parameter

Example.

complex.h
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
template<class TYPE>
class Complex {
  public:
    Complex(){ R = I = (TYPE)0; }
    Complex(TYPE real, TYPE img) {R=real;I=img;}
    void PrintComplex() {cout<<R<<'+'<<I<<"i\n";}
  private:
    TYPE R, I;
};
```

Notes

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Using a template

To use a template add the data type to the class name:

```
complex<float> c1; complex<int> c2;
typedef complex<double> dcplx; dcplx c3;
```

Exercise.
Using the previous complex template, display `Complex` numbers composed of the types: `int`, `double` and `char`

complex.cpp
```
#include "complex.h"
typedef Complex<char> CComplex ;
int main () {
  Complex<double> a(3.123,4.9876); a.PrintComplex();
  Complex<int> b; b = Complex<int>(3,4);
  b.PrintComplex();
  CComplex c('a','b'); c.PrintComplex();
}
```

Notes

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A bit of history

A few dates:

- 1983: C++
- 1994: templates accepted in C++
- 2011: many fixes/improvements on templates

Notes on templates:

- They are very powerful, complex and new
- They are not always handled nicely
- They might lead to long and unclear error messages
- They are not always fully optimized
- They require much work from the compiler

Notes

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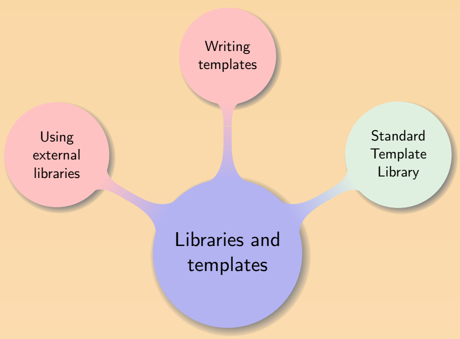
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Basics on STL

C++ is shipped with a set of templates:

- Standard Template Library (STL)
- STL goals: abstractness, generic programming, no loss of efficiency
- Basic idea: use templates to achieve compile time polymorphism
- Components:
  - Containers
  - Iterators
  - Algorithms
  - Functional

Notes

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Sequence containers

Common sequence containers:

- Vector: automatically resizes, fast to access any element and to add/remove elements at the end
- Deque: vector with reasonably fast insertion deletion at beginning and end, potential issues with the iterator
- List: slow lookup, once found very fast to add/remove elements

A few other available containers:

- Set
- Multimap
- Valarray
- Multiset
- Bitset

Notes

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Vectors

A vector is similar to an array whose size can be changed:

- Size: automatically adjusted
- Template: no specific initial type
- A few useful functions: `push_back`, `pop_back`, `swap`

Example.

```
#include <vector>
vector<int> vint;
vector<float> vfloat;
```

Notes

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Vectors

vect.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int main () {
  vector<int> v1(4,100); vector<int> v2;
  vector<int>::iterator it;
  v1[3]=5;
  cout << v1[3] << " " << v1[0] << endl;
  v2.push_back(2); v2.push_back(8); v2.push_back(18);
  cout << v2[0] << " " << v2[1] << " " << v2[2] << endl;
  v2.swap(v1);
  cout << v2[1] << " " << v1[1] << " " << v1.size() << endl;
  v1.erase(v1.begin()+1,v1.begin()+3);
  cout << v1[0] << " " << v1[1] << " " << v1.size() << endl;
  v1.pop_back();
  cout << v1[0] << " " << v1[1] << " " << v1.size() << endl;
  for(it=v2.begin(); it!=v2.end();it++) cout << *it << endl;
}
```

Notes

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Container adaptors

Common containers adaptors:

- Queue: First In First Out (FIFO) queue → list, deque
  Main methods: `size`, `front/back` (access next/last element), `push` (insert element) and `pop` (remove next element)
- Priority queue: elements must support comparison (determining priority) → vector, deque
- Stack: Last In First Out (LIFO) stack → vector, list, deque
  Main methods: `size`, `top` (access next element), `push` and `pop` (remove top element)

Notes

Queue

queue.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
int main () {
  int i,j=0;
  queue <int> line;
  for(i=0;i<200;i++) line.push (i+1);
  while(line.empty() == 0) {
    cout << line.size () << " persons in the line\n"
      << "first in the line: " << line.front() << endl
      << "last in the line: " << line.back() << endl;
    line.pop ();
    if(j++%3==0) {
      line.push (++i);
      cout << "new in the line: " << line.back() <<endl;
    }
  }
}
```

Notes

Iterators

A new object:

- Object that can iterate over a container class
- Iterators are pointing to elements in a range
- Their use is independent from the implementation of the container class

```
for(i=0;i<vct.size();i++) {
  ...
}
```

```
for(it=vct.begin(); \
  it !=vct.end();++it) {
   ...
}
```

Efficiency of `vct.size()`: fast operation for vectors, slow for lists

Notes

Iterators

Example.

iterator.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <set>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  set<int> s;
  s.insert(7);s.insert(2);s.insert(-6);
  s.insert(8);s.insert(1);s.insert(-4);
  set<int>::const_iterator it;
  for(it = s.begin(); it != s.end(); ++it)  {
    cout << *it << " ";
  }
  cout << endl;
}
```

Notes

Algorithms templates

Common algorithms implemented in templates:

- Manipulate data stored in the containers
- Mainly targeting range of elements
- Many “high low-level” functions such as:
  - Sort
  - Shuffle
  - Find with conditions
  - Partition

Notes

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count

In a given range returns how many element are equal to some value

Example.

count.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main () {
  string colors[8] = {"red","blue","yellow","black",
    "green","red","green","red"};
  vector<string> colorvect(colors, colors+8);
  int  nbcolors = count (colorvect.begin(),
      colorvect.end(), "red");
  cout << "red appears " << nbcolors  << " times.\n";
}
```

Notes

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find

In a given range, returns an iterator to the first element that is equal to some value, or the last element in the range if no match is found

Example.

find.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main () {
  string colors[8] = {"red","blue","yellow","black",
    "green","red","green","red"};
  vector<string> colorvect(colors, colors+8);
  vector<string>::iterator it;
  it=find(colorvect.begin(), colorvect.end(), "blue"); ++it;
  cout << "following blue is " << *it << endl;
}
```

Notes

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unique

Remove consecutive duplicates

Example.

unique1.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
bool cmp(string s1, string s2) { return(s1.compare(s2)==0);}
int main () {
  string colors[8] = {"red","blue","yellow","black",
    "green","green","red","red"};
  vector<string> colorvect(colors, colors+8);
  vector<string>::iterator it;
  it=unique(colorvect.begin(), colorvect.end(),cmp);
  colorvect.resize(distance(colorvect.begin(),it));
  for(it=colorvect.begin(); it!=colorvect.end();++it)
    cout << ' ' << *it;
  cout << endl;
}
```

Notes

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sort

Sort elements in ascending order

Example.

sort.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
bool cmp(string s1, string s2) { return(s1.compare(s2)<0);}
int main () {
  string colors[8] = {"red","blue","yellow","black",
    "green","green","red","red"};
  vector<string> colorvect(colors, colors+8);
  vector<string>::iterator it;
  sort(colorvect.begin(), colorvect.end(),cmp);
  for(it=colorvect.begin(); it!=colorvect.end();++it)
    cout << ' ' << *it;
  cout << endl;
}
```

Notes

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Removing all duplicates

Exercise.
Remove all duplicate elements from the color vector.

unique2.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
bool cmp1(string s1, string s2) {return(s1.compare(s2)<0);}
bool cmp2(string s1, string s2) {return(s1.compare(s2)==0);}
int main () {
  string colors[8]={"red","blue","yellow","black","green","green","red","red"};
  vector<string> colorvect(colors, colors+8); vector<string>::iterator it;
  sort(colorvect.begin(), colorvect.end(),cmp1);
  it=unique(colorvect.begin(), colorvect.end(),cmp2);
  colorvect.resize(distance(colorvect.begin(),it));
  for(it=colorvect.begin(); it!=colorvect.end();++it)  cout << ' ' << *it;
  cout << endl;
}
```

Notes

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reverse

Reverse the order of the elements

Example.

reverse.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main () {
  string colors[8] = {"red","blue","yellow","black",
    "green","green","red","red"};
  vector<string> colorvect(colors, colors+8);
  vector<string>::iterator it;
  reverse(colorvect.begin(), colorvect.end());
  for(it=colorvect.begin(); it!=colorvect.end();++it)
    cout << ' ' << *it;
  cout << endl;
}
```

Notes

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remove_if

Remove elements and returns an iterator to the new end

Example.

remove.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
bool bstart(string s) { return(s[0]!='b'); }
int main () {
  string colors[8] = {"red","blue","yellow","black",
    "green","green","red","red"};
  vector<string> colorvect(colors, colors+8);
  vector<string>::iterator it;
  it=remove_if(colorvect.begin(),colorvect.end(),bstart);
  colorvect.resize(distance(colorvect.begin(),it));
  for(it=colorvect.begin(); it!=colorvect.end();++it)
    cout << ' ' << *it;
  cout << endl;
}
```

Notes

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random_shuffle

Randomly rearrange elements

Example.

random.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main () {
  srand (unsigned(time(0)));
  string colors[8] = {"red","blue","yellow","black",
    "green","green","red","red"};
  vector<string> colorvect(colors, colors+8);
  vector<string>::iterator it;
  random_shuffle(colorvect.begin(),colorvect.end());
  for(it=colorvect.begin(); it!=colorvect.end();++it)
    cout << ' ' << *it;
  cout << endl;
}
```

Notes

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minmax

Returns min and max of two elements or the min and max in a list

minmax.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
bool cmp(string s1, string s2) {return(s1.compare(s2)<0);}
int main () {
  srand (unsigned(time(0)));
  auto mm=minmax({"red","blue","yellow","black"},cmp);
  cout <<  mm.first << ' ' << mm.second;
  cout << endl;
}
```

Notes

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Key points

- How to use external libraries?
- How to write a Makefile?
- What is the Standard Template Library?
- Why using STL?

Notes

12. Beyond MATLAB, C, and C++

Notes

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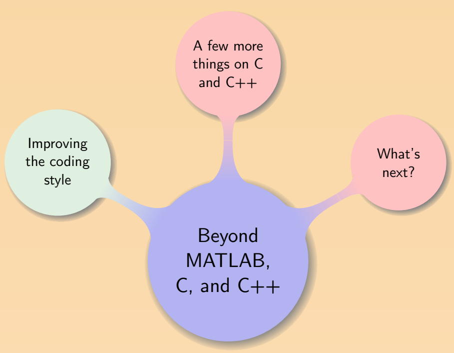
Chapter organisation



Notes

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Layer programming

Clean coding strategy:

- Split the code into functions
- Organise the functions in different files
- Functions are organised by layers
- Functions of lower layers do not call functions of higher layers
- A function can only call functions of same or lower levels

Notes

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Layer programming

Example.
In the implementation of the home:

- Lowest layer: definition of the figures (points, rectangle, and triangle)
- Middle layer: definition of the home (home and actions on the home)
- Top layer: instantiation of the home (more actions such as construction of a compound)

Notes

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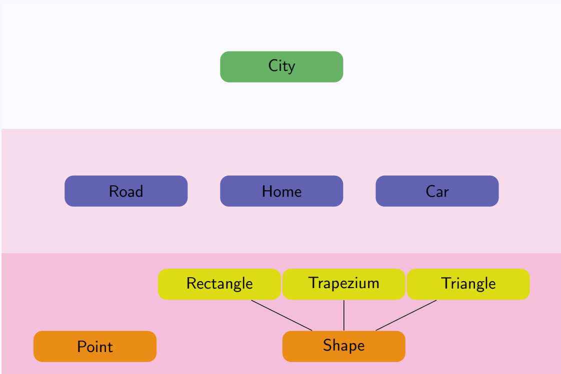
Layer programming



Notes

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Makefile

Makefile

```
CCC = g++
CCFLAGS = -std=c++11 -Wall -Wextra -Werror -pedantic
LIBS = -lglut -lGL
LLIBS = -L. -lhome -lfig
LFIG_SRC = figures.cpp
LFIG_OBJ = $(LFIG_SRC:.cpp=.o)
LFIG = libfig.a
LHOME_SRC = home.cpp
LHOME_OBJ = $(LHOME_SRC:.cpp=.o)
LHOME = libhome.a
MAIN_SRC = main.cpp
MAIN = home
.PHONY: clean hlibs

all: $(LFIG_OBJ) $(LHOME_OBJ) hlibs $(MAIN)
  @echo Home successfully constructed

$(MAIN): $(MAIN_SRC)
  $(CCC) $(CCFLAGS) -o $(MAIN) $(MAIN_SRC) $(LIBS) $(LLIBS)

.cpp.o:
  $(CCC) $(CCFLAGS) -c $< -o $@

hlibs :
  ar rcs $(LFIG) $(LFIG_OBJ);   ar rcs $(LHOME) $(LHOME_OBJ)

clean:
  $(RM) *.o *.a *~ $(MAIN)
```

Notes

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More compilation

Clean code respecting standards

```sh
sh $ gcc -Wall -Wextra -Werror -pedantic file.c
sh $ g++ -Wall -Wextra -Werror -pedantic file.cpp
```

When coding:

- Ensure compatibility over various platforms
- Use tools such as *valgrind* to assess the quality of the code (e.g. spot memory leaks)
- For more complex program use a debugger such as *gdb*

Notes

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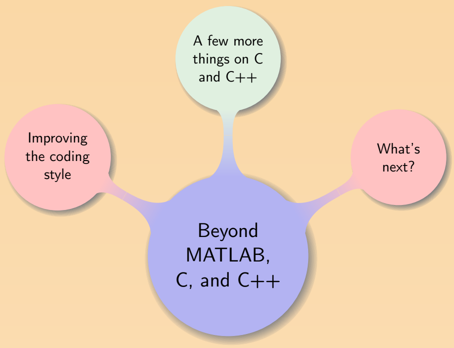
Chapter organisation



Notes

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The `const` keyword

Constant variable:

- Creates a read-only variable
- Use and abuse `const` if a variable is not supposed to be modified
- In the case of a `const vector` use a `const` iterator:

```cpp
vector<T>::const_iterator
```

Notes

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Constant pointers vs. pointer to constant

Constant pointer

```cpp
int const *p;
```

- The value p is pointing to can be changed
- The address p is pointing to cannot be changed

Pointer to constant

```cpp
const int *p;
```

- The pointer p can point to anything
- What p points to cannot be changed

```cpp
int a=0, b=1; const int *p1; int * const p2=&a;
p1=&a; cout << *p1 << *p2 << endl;
p1=&b; *p2=b; //p2=&b; *p1=b;
cout << *p1 << *p2 << endl;
```

Notes

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References

Basics on references:

- Alias for another variable
- Changes on a reference are applied to the original variable
- Similar to a pointer that is automatically dereferenced
- Syntax: `int &a=3`

Remarks:

- Reference variable must be initialised
- The variable it refers to cannot be changed

Notes

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References

Example.

ref.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int square0(int x) {return x*x;}
void square1(int x, int &res) { res=x*x; }
//int& square2a(int x) { int b=x*x; return b; }
int& square2b(int x) { int b=x*x; int &res=b; return res; }
int& square2c(int x) { static int b=x*x; return b; }
int main () {
  int a=2;
  cout << square0(a) << ' ' << a << endl;
  square1(a,a); cout << a << endl;
  cout << square2b(a) << endl;
  cout << square2c(a) << endl;
}
```

Notes

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The `this` pointer

The `this` keyword:

- Address of the object on which the member function is called
- Mainly used for disambiguation

boat.cpp

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Boat {
  public:
    Boat(string name, int tonnage, bool IsDocked) {
      this->name=name; this->tonnage=tonnage; this->IsDocked=IsDocked;
    }
    void dock() { IsDocked=1;  cout<<"Docked!\n"; }
    void undock() { IsDocked=0; cout<<"Undocked!\n"; }
  private: bool IsDocked; string name; int tonnage;
};
int main () {
  Boat b("abc",1234,1); b.undock();
}
```

Notes

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Pointer to function

Similar to pointer to variables:

- Variable storing the address of a function
- Useful to give a function as argument to another function
- Useful for callback functions (e.g. GUI)

fctptr.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int gm(char *n) {
  printf("good morning %s\n",n);
  return strlen(n);
}
int main () {
  int (*gm_ptr)(char *)=gm;
  printf("%d\n",(*gm_ptr)("john"));
}
```

Notes

361 The enum and union keywords

enum_union.c

```c
#include<stdio.h>
typedef struct _activity {
  enum { BOOK, MOVIE, SPORT } type;
  union {
    int pages;
    double length;
    int freq;
  } prop;
} activity;
int main() {
  activity a[5];
  a[0].type=BOOK; a[0].prop.pages=192;
  a[1].type=SPORT; a[1].prop.freq=4;
  a[2].type=MOVIE; a[2].prop.pages=123;
  a[2].prop.length=92.5;
  printf("%f",a[2].prop.length);
}
```

Notes

362 The argc and *argv[] parameters

arg.c

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
  printf ("program: %s\n",argv[0]);

  if (argc > 1) {
    for (int i=1; i<argc; i++)
      printf("argv[%d] = %s\n", i, argv[i]);
  }
  else printf("no argument provided\n");
  return 0;
}
```

Notes

363 Compilation process

Compilation is performed in three steps:

1. Pre-processing

```sh
sh $ gcc -E file.c
```

2. Assembling

```sh
sh $ gcc -c file.c
```

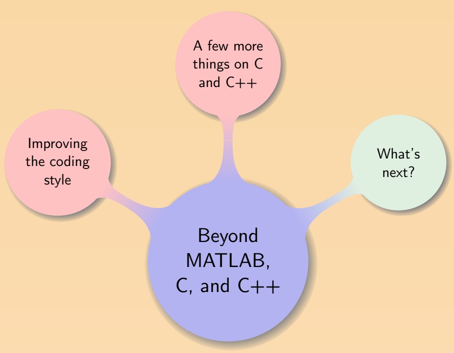
3. Linking

```sh
sh $ gcc file.c
```

Commands at stage i performs stage 1 to i

Notes

364 Chapter organisation



Notes

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Present

- MATLAB:
  - Testing new algorithms
  - Getting quick results
- C:
  - Lower level
  - More complex, flexible
  - Faster, less base functions
- C++:
  - New programming strategy
  - Higher level
  - Convenient for big projects

Notes

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Future

Important points that remain to be considered:

- More to learn on programming
- Languages of interest: C, Java, SQL, C++, PHP, CSS
- Other useful languages: Python, Perl, Ruby
- Designing a software: who is going to use it, where, how?
- More details on how computers are working
  - Data structures
  - Optimizations
  - How to improve efficiency

Notes

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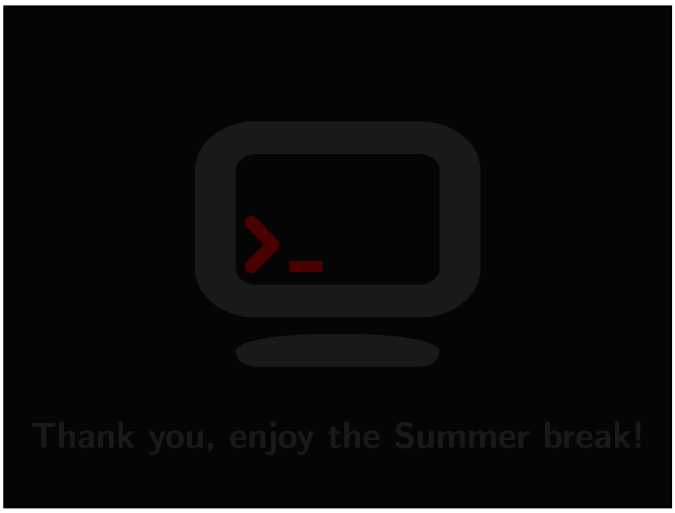
Key points

- Many things are left to learn
- Before coding always write an algorithm
- There no better way to learn than coding
- Do not reinvent the wheel, use libraries
- Each language has its own strengths, use them
- Extend your knowledge by building on what you already know

Notes



Notes

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1.42 MATLAB documentation

1.43 MATLAB documentation

Notes

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