FAST LHR (Lab10: PF Sec 3B)

Lab Instructor: Zaeem Yousaf| Kissa Tanvir

Course Instructor: Ms. Arooj Khalil

Learning Outcomes

2D Array traversal

Functions/subroutines

passing arguments to functions

Arrays and functions as integrated

Character Array's Practice

Parameter and Argument

Parameter: a place holder like algebric expression

Parameters are used at the time of de ning functions

Argument: actual data, whether literals or variables

Arguments are used at the time of calling function

Functions and Examples

void functions

Write a void function which has no parameter

| void function\_name(){  cout << "this is void function" << endl;  cout << "it has no parameters" << endl;  } |
| --- |

1

2

3

4

We call this function this way

function\_name()

if you notice

- Left hand side of function is empty

- it does not take any argument

void functions taking one argument

Write a void function which has one parameter

| void function\_name(int p1){  cout << "this is void function" << endl;  cout << "but it has one int parameter: p1" << endl;  cout << "argument is : " << p1 << endl;  } |
| --- |

1

2

3

4

5

We call this function this way

function\_name(20)

if you notice

- Left hand side of function is empty

- it takes one argument

non void functions

| // does not return any thing  // this is void function  void add\_print(int x, int y){  cout << x+y;  }  // but what if we don't want to print  // rather we want to store its result  // we will use return keyword  // non void function  int add\_return(int x, int y){  return x + y;  cout << "this statement will be ignored " << endl;  cout << "everthing after return is ignored" << endl;  } |
| --- |

| // call void  add\_print(10,20);  result: 30  // call non void  int var = add\_return(10,20);  //your result goes inside the variable  // do whatever you want |
| --- |

Arrays & Examples

Declaration

| // initialize the array of the size of 10  int array\_name[10]; // now this array can hold upto 10 integers  float array\_name[5]; // now this array can hold upto 10 real numbers  char array\_name[5]; // now this array can hold upto 5 characters |
| --- |

Subscripting or Accessing element

int int\_array\_name[10];

// by defualt, elements of int arrays are

// [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]

int\_array\_name[0] = 10;

// now it will become

//[10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]

int\_array\_name[9] = 20;

[10,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,20]

hr hrrrnm

char\_array\_name[0] = "z";

char\_array\_name[1] = "a";

char\_array\_name[2] = "e";

char\_array\_name[3] = "e";

char\_array\_name[4] = "m";

// now char array becomes

['z','z','e','e','m'] or in other words: "zaeem"

2D Array

| #include <iostream>  using namespace std;  void print2DArray(int array[][5], int rows){  // array's first [] can be left blank  // but second is compulsory e.g [5]  for (int i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {  for (int j = 0; j < 5; j++) {  cout << array[i][j] << " ";  }  cout << "\n";  }  cout << "\n";  }  int main(int argc, char \*argv[])  {  // compiler will count 5 rows, so no need to write it  int array1[][5] = {  {1,2,3,4,5},  {5,4,3,2,1},  {6,7,8,9,10},  {10,9,8,7,6},  {10,0,0,2,1}  };  print2DArray(array1, 5); // 5 rows, column size already given  // can compiler find column size as well?  int array2[][5] = {  {1,2,3,4,5},  {5,4,3,2,1},  {6,7,8,9,10},  {10,9,8,7,6}  };  print2DArray(array2, 4); // 4 rows, column size already given a  // compiler know that there are 3 rows  int array3[][5] = {  {1,2,3,4,5},  {5,4,3,2,1},  {6,7,8,9,10}  };  print2DArray(array3, 3); // 3 rows, column size already given  return 0;  } |
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Q1 (10 marks)

Reverse each word without changing the order

| #include <iostream>  using namespace std;  void reverseSentence(char paragraph[], int sizeOfParagraph){  // e.g: "Hello zaeem" -> "olleH meeaz";  // do your stuff here  // you can remove this for loop and start working from scratch  // actually we wish that after execution of this function  // paragraph will have reversed words  for (int i = 0; i < sizeOfParagraph; ++i) {  cout << paragraph[i];  }  cout << endl;  }  int main(int argc, char \*argv[])  {  char p1[] = "This is first paragraph with no space at start and no space at end"; char p2[] = " This is first paragraph with one space at start and no space at end"; char p3[] = " This is first paragraph with one space at start and one space at end "; char p4[] = " this is a sparse paragraph ";  char p5[] = " it is multiline paragraph \n second line of paragraph ";  reverseSentence(p1,sizeof(p1));  cout << p1;  reversed = reverseSentence(p2,sizeof(p2));  cout << p2;  reverseSentence(p3,sizeof(p3));  cout << p3;  return 0;  } |
| --- |

Quiz Practice

//----------------------- q1(a)

char array1[] = "";

cout << sizeof(array1); // 1 but why? as it is empty

char array2[] = "1";

cout << sizeof(array2); // 2

//----------------------- q1(b)

// when array has same scope

// we can count its size using sizeof operator

// e.g

void anato(char array[]){

cout << sizeof(array); // it will give wrong result

// we cannot determine the size of an array using sizeof operator

// that's why we have to send its size as well

}

//--------------------- q1(c)

char array3[2] = "12"; // what is wrong here

//--------------------- q1(d)

char array4[2] = {'1','2'};

cout << array4; // can you predict the output?

//--------------------- q1(e)

char array5[3] = {'1','2', '\0'}; // how it is different from q1(d)

cout << array5; // can you predict the output now?

Q2 (10 marks)

Anato's Riddle (Merge two paragraph into third one)

| #include <iostream>  using namespace std;  void merge(char matrix1[][100], char matrix2[][100], char array3[][100], int size1, int size2, // imagine matrix one can have 50 lines of data  // and matrix2 has 20 lines of data  // then matrix 3 will have 70 lines of data in the matrix3  // complete your code  }  int main(int argc, char \*argv[])  {  char mat1[][100] = {  "This is first line with no space at start and no space at end",  "This is second line with no space at start and no space at end",  "third line with no space at start and no space at end"  };  char line1[] = "random text for mat2";  char line2[] = "second line of random text for mat2";  char line3[] = "third line of random text for mat2";  char mat2[][100];  mat2[0] = line1;  mat2[1] = line2;  mat2[2] = line3;  int mat1\_size = sizeof(mat1);  int mat2\_size = sizeof(mat2);  int m3\_size = mat1\_size + mat2\_size;  char p3 [m3\_size][100 ];  merge(mat1, mat2, mat3);  // use priint2DArray to print matrix 3  // make any modification if necessary  return 0;  } |
| --- |

int si

Quiz: Namika's bombardment

| #include <iostream>  using namespace std;  void namikaza\_bombardment(char array[], int wrong\_size){  for (i = 0; i < wrong\_size; ++i) {  array[i] = 'a'; // store only array's  }  }  int main(int argc, char \*argv[])  {  char p1[10];  namikaza\_bombardment(p1,100); // run it several time  cout << p1; // observe the result  // why it is happening this way  return 0;  } |
| --- |

2D character manipulation

| #include <iostream>  using namespace std;  void make\_unity\_matrix(int matrix[][10], int rows){  // e.g make 10x10 matrix, just pass 10 rows  // make a uity matrix  }  void change\_diagonal\_entry(int matrix[][10], int value, int rows){  // change all diagonal entries to value  // where this matrix is a square matrix  }  void swap\_row(int matrix, int row1, int row2){  // swap row1 of matrix with row2  }  void swap\_col(int matrix[][10], int c1, int c1){  // swap col1 with col2 of matrix  }  int main(){  int array[][10];  make\_unity\_matrix(array, 10);  change\_diagonal\_entry(array,5, 10);  swap\_row(array, 2, 4);  swap\_col(array, 4, 7);  // write print function  } |
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