

MECHTRON 2MD3

Data Structures and Algorithms for Mechatronics

Winter 2022

02 Fundamentals of C++

Department of Computing and Software

Instructor:

Omid Isfahanialamdari

January 12, 2022

Administration

- There will be **two mid-terms**
 - Mid-term 1: February 16, 2022
 - Mid-term 2: March 23, 2022
- first assignment on January 21, 2022. (deadline February 1, 2022)
- Check the announcements: The classes will be virtual until the week of Feb 7, 2022
- Office hour: Today at 15:00
- In case of problems:
 - First talk to me or TAs
 - Then, if not solved, to Associate Dean
 - Then, if not solved, to Dean
 - ...

A Simple C++ Program

- Two integer inputs **x** and **y**
- Output their **sum**

```
1  #include <cstdlib>
2  #include <iostream>
3  /* This program inputs two numbers x and y and outputs their sum */
4  int main( ) {
5      int x, y;
6      std::cout << "Please enter two numbers: ";
7      std::cin >> x >> y; // input x and y
8      int sum = x + y; // compute their sum
9      std::cout << "Their sum is " << sum << std::endl;
10     return EXIT_SUCCESS; // terminate successfully
11 }
```

A Simple C++ Program

- Two integer inputs **x** and **y**
- Output their **sum**
- using namespace std; => You don't need to put std:: anymore.

```
1  #include <cstdlib>
2  #include <iostream>
3  using namespace std;
4  /* This program inputs two numbers x and y and outputs their sum */
5  int main( ) {
6      int x, y;
7      cout << "Please enter two numbers: ";
8      cin >> x >> y; // input x and y
9      int sum = x + y; // compute their sum
10     cout << "Their sum is " << sum << endl;
11     return EXIT_SUCCESS; // terminate successfully
12 }
```

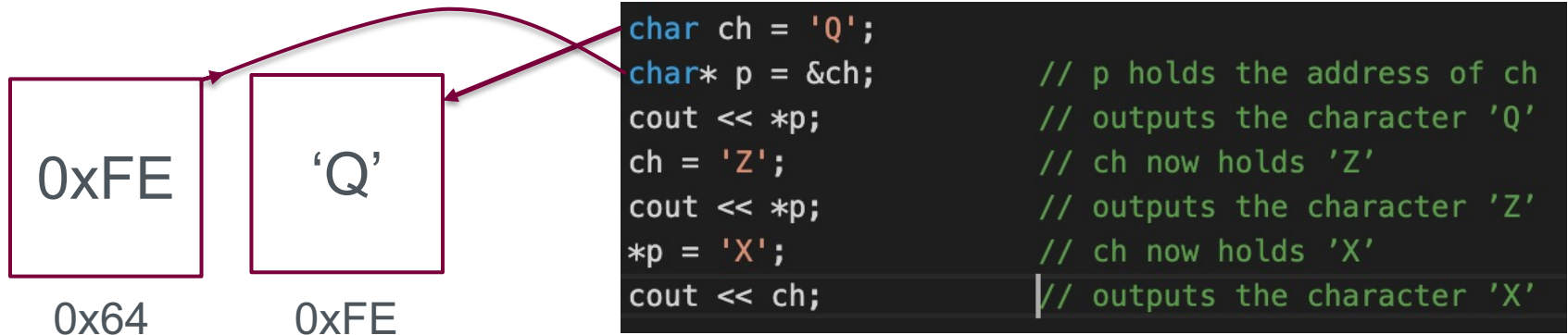
```
Please enter two numbers: 23 56
Their sum is 79
```

Fundamental Types

- **bool** Boolean value, either **true** or **false**
- **char** character
 - 'a' or 'Q'
 - Backslash for special characters: '\n' for newline, '\t' for tab, '\\' for backslash and ...
- **int** integer
 - `int octalNumber = 0400; //the same as 0x100 and 256`
 - decimal numbers, takes 32 bits
- **short** short integer
 - takes at least 16 bits
- **long** long integer
 - takes at least 32 bits
- **float** single-precision floating-point number
- **double** double-precision floating-point number

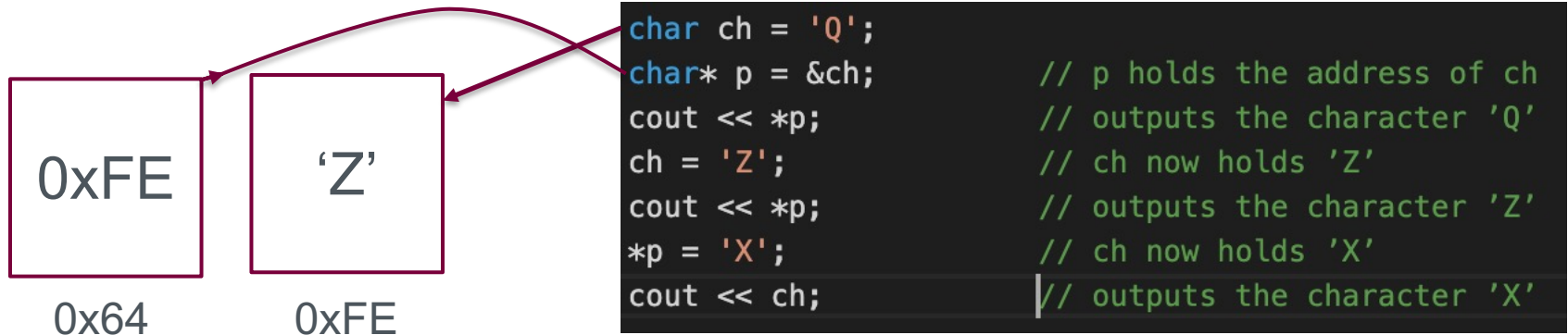
Pointers

- A **pointer** is a variable that holds the address where a variable is stored
- Given a type **T**, the type **T*** denotes a pointer to a variable of type **T**
- Two important operators:
 - address-of operator: `&`
 - dereferencing operator: `*`



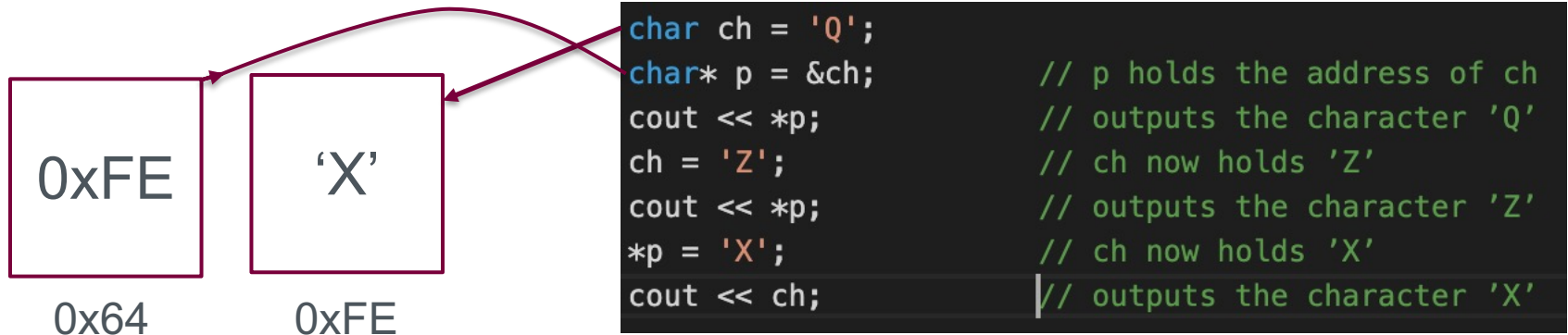
Pointers

- A **pointer** is a variable that holds the address where a variable is stored
- Given a type **T**, the type **T*** denotes a pointer to a variable of type **T**
- Two important operators:
 - address-of operator: `&`
 - dereferencing operator: `*`



Pointers

- A **pointer** is a variable that holds the address where a variable is stored
- Given a type **T**, the type **T*** denotes a pointer to a variable of type **T**
- Two important operators:
 - address-of operator: `&`
 - dereferencing operator: `*`



Arrays and Pointers

- An **array** is a collection of elements of the same type
- Given any type **T** and a constant **N**, a variable of type **T[N]** holds an array of **N** elements, each of type **T**

- `int m[5];`
- initialization:
 - `int m[] = {10, 11, 12, 13, 14};`
- access using index

0	1	2	3	4
10	11	12	13	14

`m[1]`

```
int a[] = {10, 11, 12, 13};    // declares and initializes a[4]
bool b[] = {false, true};      // declares and initializes b[2]
char c[] = {'c', 'a', 't'};    // declares and initializes c[3]
```

- **array name: pointer to the first element**

```
char c[] = {'c', 'a', 't'};
char* p = c;           // p points to c[0]
char* q = &c[0];        // q also points to c[0]
cout << c[2] << p[2] << q[2];  // outputs "ttt"
```

- `int A [3][5];`

	0	1	2	3	4
0					
1					
2					

`A[1][2]`



C-Style Structures and **enum** types

- Structures are used to store an aggregation of elements.

```
enum MealType { NO_PREF, REGULAR, LOW_FAT, VEGETARIAN };
```

```
struct Passenger {  
    string    name;           // passenger name  
    MealType  mealPref;       // meal preference  
    bool      isFreqFlyer;     // in the frequent flyer program?  
    string    freqFlyerNo;     // the passenger's freq. flyer number  
};
```

- An enumeration is a user-defined type that can hold any of a set of discrete values:
- enum** Day { SUN, MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT };
- enum** Mood { HAPPY = 3, SAD = 1, ANXIOUS = 4, SLEEPY = 2 };
- Day today = THU; // today may be any of MON ... SAT
- Mood myMood = SLEEPY; // myMood may be HAPPY, ..., SLEEPY

C-Style Structures and **enum** types

- Structures are used to store an aggregation of elements.

```
enum MealType { NO_PREF, REGULAR, LOW_FAT, VEGETARIAN };
```

```
struct Passenger {  
    string    name;           // passenger name  
    MealType  mealPref;       // meal preference  
    bool      isFreqFlyer;     // in the frequent flyer program?  
    string    freqFlyerNo;     // the passenger's freq. flyer number  
};
```

- Passenger pass = { "John Smith", VEGETARIAN, true, "293145" };
- pass.name = "Pocahontas"; // change name
- pass.mealPref = REGULAR; // change meal preference

C & C++ in Abstraction View

- C supports Procedure-Oriented programming
 - Procedure (function) + data structure
 - Procedure (function) : manipulate data
- C++ supports Object-Oriented programming
- Object-oriented programming (OOP) is a programming paradigm that uses objects and their interactions to design applications and computer programs.
- Data abstract + reusable subtypes with features such as:
 - Encapsulation, Polymorphism, Inheritance

C++ Classes

```
class Passenger{  
    public:  
        // member variables  
        string name;  
        MealType mealPref;  
        bool isFreqFlyer;  
        string freqFlyerNo;  
  
        //member methods  
        void setName(string newName);  
        ...  
    private:  
        bool _isNameValid(string nameToSet);
```

Questions?