



# VE280 Recitation Class (5)

Prepared by,  
Zhang Yuhang  
Yu JinZe  
Cheng Songzhe  
Yan Xuebin

Data Structure Summer  
June 21th, 2012  
F-Building, 200



# Outline



- About Project Two
- Pointer
- C-string Function
- Const
- Structure



# Problem last week



- `char a[20]="abc";`  
`a[3]='k';`                      `// ?`  
`cout<<a;`                      `// ?`
- `char a[4]="abc";`  
`a[3]='k';`                      `// ?`  
`cout<<a;`                      `// ?`



# Pointer



```
char c;
```

```
c = 'a' ;
```

```
char *pc;
```

```
*pc = 'a' ;
```

```
pc = 'a' ;
```

```
pc = "abcdefg" ;
```

```
pc = &c;
```

```
*pc = 'b';
```

```
int x;
```

```
x =12345;
```

```
int *px, *py;
```

```
*px = 12345;
```

```
px = &x;
```

```
*px = 6789;
```

```
*py = *px;
```

```
py = px;
```

```
*py = 1234
```



# Function Pointer



- Why use them?
  - ✱ writing a function to perform a task
  - ✱ want the user to define how a particular part of that task will be performed
    - ✧ eg. finding the max/min value of an array
- To use them:

```
int (*foo)(int, int);  
foo = min; // min() is predefined  
foo(5,3); //explicit dereference
```

or:

```
(*foo)(5,3); //implicit dereference
```



# C-string Function



- Please implement the function of strncpy()
- `char* strncpy(char *dest, const char *src, size_t n)`  
{  
    size\_t i;  
    for (i = 0 ; i < n && src[i] != '\0' ; i++)  
        dest[i] = src[i];  
    for ( ; i < n ; i++)  
        dest[i] = '\0';  
    return dest;  
} //from the manual of the Linux man-pages project
- What might go wrong?



# Const



```
char const ValueName = value;  
const char ValueName = value;
```

```
char * const pContent;  
char const * pContent; // the same with  
const char * pContent;
```

```
const char* const pContent = &ValueName;
```



# Const



## Const in function

```
void function(const int Para);  
void function1(const char* Para);  
void function2(char* const Para);  
void function(const Class& Para); //protect Para  
void function(const TYPE& Para);
```

## Return value

```
const int fun1();  
const int * fun2();  
int* const fun2();
```





# Const



- In object-oriented programming:
  - \* class Class2  
    { void Method1() const;  
      int MemberVariable1;}
  - \* ban method1 in Class2 from altering any member variables in the object.
- `const int*const Method(const int*const & par1)const;`

See <http://duramecho.com/ComputerInformation/WhyHowCppConst.html>



# Const



```
const int a=123;  
const int b;           // ??  
b=a;                   // ??
```

```
const int* func(int b) {  
    int *a=&b;  
    return a;  
}  
  
int main() {  
    const int * b =func(2);  
    b = func(3);  
}
```



# struct



```
struct PERSON { // Declare PERSON
    int age; // Declare member types long ss;
    float weight;
    char name[25];
} family_member; // Define object of type PERSON int
```

```
int main() {
    PERSON sister={ 3 , 4, "dadada"};
    PERSON brother; // C++ style structure declaration
    sister.age = 13; // assign values to members
    brother.age = 7;
}
```



# struct



```
struct rectangle
```

```
{
```

```
    int length;
```

```
    int height;
```

```
    int width;
```

```
};
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    rectangle a[ ] = { {3 }, {4, 3 }, {5,3,4 } };
```

```
    cout <<          a[1].length;
```

```
};
```