자료구조의 기초 Lab 2. Pointer, Array

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Lab Introduction

Visual Studio

- 모랩에 설치된 Visual Studio 2017 사용
- □ 개인 노트북에 설치된 Visual Studio 사용 가능

■ 출석

- □ 출석부에 서명 + eTL에 실습 코드 업로드로 출석 체크
- 둘중하나라도 누락 시 결석 처리

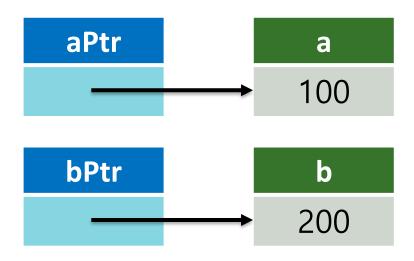
Pointer

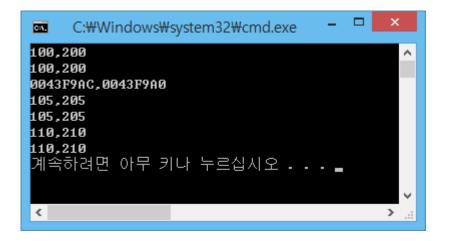
- Pointer
 - 변수의 주소를 가리키는 변수
 - 함수에 파라미터를 전달하거나,복잡한 데이터 타입(예 : Structure)을 사용할 때 유용
- Pointer Operator
 - Pointer 변수를 선언할 때 사용
 Pointer 변수가 가리키는 변수의 값에 접근할 때 사용
 - & 변수의 주소를 가리킬 때 사용
 - -> Structure의 멤버를 가리킬 때 사용

간단한 Pointer 예제

pointer.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int a = 100;
    int b = 200;
    int* aPtr = &a;
    int* bPtr = &b;
    cout << a << "," << b << endl;
    cout << *aPtr << "," << *bPtr << endl;
    cout << aPtr << "," << bPtr << endl;
    *aPtr += 5;
    *bPtr += 5;
    cout << a << "," << b << endl;
    cout << *aPtr << "," << *bPtr << endl;
    a += 5;
    b += 5;
    cout << a << "," << b << endl;
    cout << *aPtr << "," << *bPtr << endl;
    return 0;
```





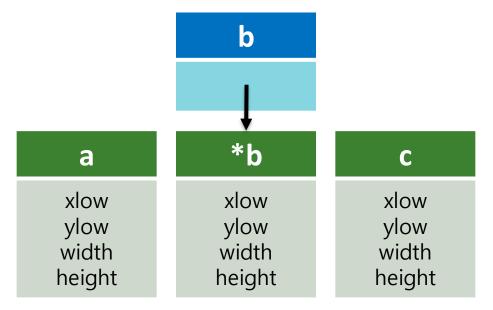
Rectangle Class 구현 – Pointer

rectangle_pointer.cpp

```
#include "rectangle.h"
int main() {
    Rectangle *b = new Rectangle();
    ...
    delete b;
}
```

Pointer

- □ 객체의 주소를 가지고 있음
- □ * 이용하여 객체에 접근
- new 이용하여 메모리 할당
- □ delete 이용하여 메모리 해제



Rectangle Class 구현 – Test

rectangle_pointer.cpp

```
#include "rectangle.h"
int main() {
    Rectangle a;
    Rectangle *b = new Rectangle();
    Rectangle c(1, 2, 3, 4);
    cout << a;
    cout << *b:
    cout << c;
    cout << "a = b ? " << (a == *b) << endl;
    a.setHeight(4);
    a.setWidth(3);
    cout << a;
    cout << "a = c?" << (a == c) << endl;
    delete b;
    return 0;
```

```
■ C:\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union
```

Array

int car1_weight; int car2_weight; int car3_weight; int car4_weight; int car5_weight; int car6_weight; ...



int car_weight[20];

Array

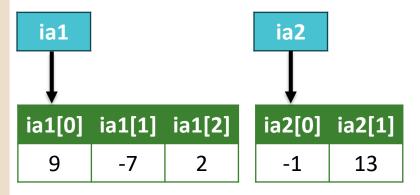
- 동일한 자료형을 갖는 변수를 여러 개 생성할 때 하나의 Identifier 사용
- Subscript operator([])를 이용하여 각 Element 접근
- □ Pointer(*)를 이용하여도 각 Element 접근 가능
- □ N개의 Element는 각각 0부터 N 1까지 번호 부여

car_weight[0]	car_weight[1]		car_weight[19]
---------------	---------------	--	----------------

간단한 Array 예제

array.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
    int ia1[3];
    int *ia2 = new int[2];
    ia1[0] = 9; ia1[1] = -7; ia1[2] = 2;
    ia2[0] = -1; ia2[1] = 13;
    cout << ia1 << endl;
    cout << ia1[0] << ia1[1] << ia1[2] << endl;
    cout << *ia1 << *(ia1 + 1) << *(ia1 + 2) << endl;
    cout << ia1[0] + ia1[1] + ia1[2] << endl;
    cout << ia2 << endl;
    cout << ia2[0] << ia2[1] << endl;
    cout << *ia2 << *(ia2 + 1) << endl;
    cout << ia2[0] * ia2[1] << endl;
    return 0;
```



```
C:\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Users\Union\Union\Users\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Union\Un
```

Rectangle Class 이용 – Array

rectangle_array.cpp

```
#include "rectangle.h"
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    Rectangle rectangle[3];
    rectangle[1].setWidth(2);
    rectangle[1].setHeight(3);
    (*(rectangle + 2)).setWidth(5);
    (*(rectangle + 2)).setHeight(7);
    cout << rectangle << endl;
    cout << rectangle[0];
    cout << rectangle[1];</pre>
    cout << rectangle[2];
    return 0;
```

Array

Default constructor 이용하여
 Rectangle 객체 3개 생성



Call by Value

call_test1.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void swap1(int a, int b)
    cout << "Before: ":
    cout << a << "," << b << endl;
    int temp = a; a = b; b = temp;
    cout << "After:";
    cout << a << "," << b << endl;
int main() {
    int n1 = 10, n2 = 20;
    cout << "Before swap1 : ";
    cout << n1 << "," << n2 << endl;
    swap1(n1, n2);
    cout << "After swap1 : ";
    cout << n1 << "," << n2 << endl;
```

Call by Value

- □ 함수의 Parameter 복사하여 전달
- □ 함수 호출 전후
 Parameter 값에 변화 없음

```
Before swap1 : 10,20 ^ Before : 10,20 After : 20,10 After swap1 : 10,20 기속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . .
```

Call by Reference (1)

call_test2.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void swap2(int *a, int *b)
    cout << "Before: ":
    cout << *a << "," << *b << endl;
    int temp = *a; *a = *b; *b = temp;
    cout << "After: ";
    cout << *a << "," << *b << endl;
int main() {
    int n1 = 10, n2 = 20;
    cout << "Before swap2 : ";
    cout << n1 << "," << n2 << endl;
    swap2(&n1, &n2);
    cout << "After swap2 : ";
    cout << n1 << "," << n2 << endl;
```

Call by Reference

- □ 함수의 Parameter로 주소값 전달
- □ 함수 호출 전후 Parameter 값 변화

```
Before swap2 : 10,20 ^ Before : 10,20 After : 20,10 After swap2 : 20,10 기속하려면 아무 키나 누르십시오 . . . _ **
```

Call by Reference (2)

call_test3.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void swap3(int &a, int &b)
    cout << "Before: ":
    cout << a << "," << b << endl;
    int temp = a; a = b; b = temp;
    cout << "After: ";
    cout << a << "," << b << endl;
int main() {
    int n1 = 10, n2 = 20;
    cout << "Before swap3 : ";
    cout << n1 << "," << n2 << endl;
    swap3(n1, n2);
    cout << "After swap3 : ";
    cout << n1 << "," << n2 << endl;
```

- Call by Reference
 - call_test2 결과와 동일

TODO: 큰 수 덧셈 구현

■ 설명

□ Integer 표현 범위를 벗어나는 매우 큰 자연수 A, B의 합 A+B를 Array와 Pointer를 이용하여 계산

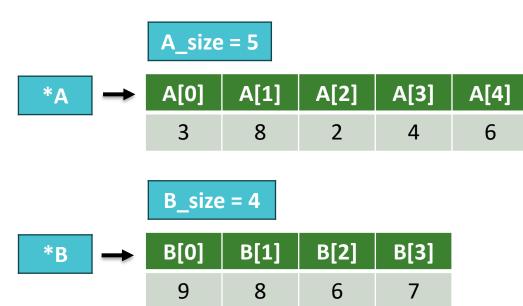
TODO

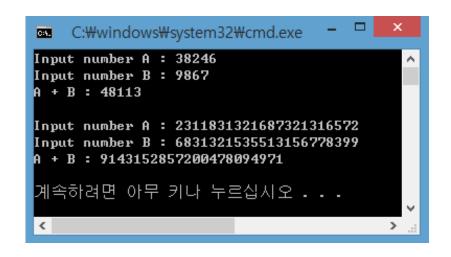
- eTL에 주어진 BigInt.cpp의 CalculateSum 함수 구현
- CalculateSum (int *A, int A_size, int *B, int B_size)
 - *A, *B : 두 자연수 A, B가 Array 형태로 저장된 위치를 가리키는 Pointer
 - A_size, B_size : 두 자연수 A, B 각각의 자릿수
 - 두 수의 합 계산 뿐만 아니라 계산한 값의 출력도 구현해야 함

TODO: 큰 수 덧셈 구현

Test

BigInt.cpp #include <iostream> #include <string> using namespace std; int main() { string As, Bs; int A size, B size; int *A, *B; cout << "Input number A: "; cin >> As; cout << "Input number B: "; cin >> Bs; $A_{size} = A_{s.size}$ B size = Bs.size(); A = String To Int(As);B = String To Int(Bs);CalculateSum(A, A size, B, B size); delete[] A; delete[] B;





Code Submission

■ 코드 제출

- □ 완료한 실습 코드를 다음과 같이 압축
 - 제출할 코드: pointer.cpp, rectangle_pointer.cpp, array.cpp, rectangle_array.cpp, call_test1.cpp, call_test2.cpp, call_test3.cpp, BigInt.cpp
 - 압축 파일명 : lab2_홍길동_2017-10000.zip
- □ 오늘 (2018년 3월 14일) 오후 11시까지 eTL에 제출
- 제출된 코드는 따로 채점하지 않음

■ 출석

- □ **출석부에 서명 + eTL에 실습 코드 업로드**로 출석 체크
- 둘중하나라도 누락 시 결석 처리