# CS 32 Bootcamp

02—CS 31 Review

## Agenda

- Diagnostic mention: undefined behavior
- Control flow
- Functions
- Vectors
- Strings
- Pointers
- Homework 1

#### Undefined behavior

- What does undefined behavior mean?
- Undefined behavior

```
o std::cout << arr[-1];</pre>
```

- Implementation-defined behavior
  - Size of int is 32 bits
- Throwing an exception
  - File not found

throw Exception()

```
max = "
```

### Control flow

```
Max -min
for (int i = min; i < max; i++) {
                                           if (condition_1) {
                                                foo();
                                           } else if (condition_2) {
                                                bar();
                                           } else {
                                                baz();
while (some_boolean_condition) {
    foo();
                             switch (value) {
case 1:
cose 2:
```

Functions return type

parameters

Function signature o int my\_function(std::string s, int n);

Declaration vs. definition

Declaration in header (.h) files types of parameters Definition in source (.cpp) files y why: separate my implementations from the people who are using my functions · Call/involce functions in our code

## Vectors

( b c )

Contiguous elements: fast lookup, fast append, slow insertion

```
[5,6,10,7,8,9]
```

```
std::vector<int> my_int_vec;
my_int_vec.push_back(5);
my_int_vec.push_back(6);
std::cout << my_int_vec[1];</pre>
```

# **Strings**

- Basically a vector of characters
- You can compare strings using ==

c = a + bStary b = "Hi"

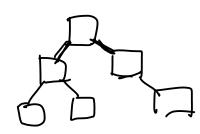
$$if(\alpha = = b)$$

$$C[i] = = i$$

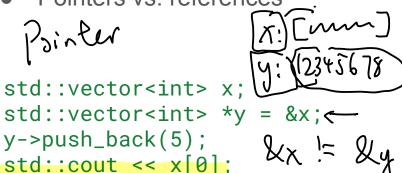
"hello"

[h', le', l', '(', 'o')

## **Pointers**



- Address of a variable
- Why do we want pointers?
  - We want a function to operate on an existing object
  - We want to avoid copying large amounts of data
  - We want to connect objects together (e.g. linked list)
- Pointers vs. references



Reference

// &s would be an address 0x01234dead

void capitalize first(std::string \*s ptr) {

s ptr->[0] = 'H';

std::string s = "hi";

capitalize first(&s);

// assume the function is implemented

std::vector<int> x;
std::vector<int> &y = x;
y.push\_back(5);
std::cout << x[0];</pre>

#### Homework 1

- 1001 y: 1000
- Due this Saturday
- Download skeleton from course website
- Submit on Gradescope
- We will be adding test cases throughout the week, so don't be surprised if the Gradescope changes
- Feel free to ask questions on Discord or during office hours!