

Today's Plan

- Mid-semester survey: <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScRWdXKE7eKDf0F65d-LJ0qkf6rn0l1n6JrXclyHm0iBfovOA/viewform>
- Please provide feedback by 3pm today.
- Recap questions



How do you describe this semester in one or two words?

overwhelming
tiring
butcool
difficult
productive
hard
informative
tired
hectic
nice

Key items that you should know now:

- Some differences between C and C++
- How to use `<iostream>`
- Differences between C strings and `std::string`



What are some differences between C and C++?

strings are more like python/java, not arrays

We don't need to allocate/deallocate for string

We now have Bool, Object Orientated Programming Like, Classes, Structs are slightly Different, Printing is easier, no format strings

OOP

OOP, namespace

What is a namespace in c++?

Similar to JAVA packages or a Python Module, Essentially a set of tools for a specific function.



regions/groups for organization, has identifiers



In C++, items with same name can safely be placed in distinct "namespaces", similar to Java packages / Python modules



where your variables or functions exist, you have to say which namespace you are using so there aren't conflicts and differing definitions



The correct answer is: It defines a scope for the identifiers. By doing so, it allows us to use identifiers with the same names (but in different namespaces).

Why should you not use "using" in header files?

Header files are included in multiple cpp files, this would be similar to importing the namespace multiple times.



might use it in multiple .cpp files



We may accidentally include something that we are not using in source file



leads to confusing name conflicts

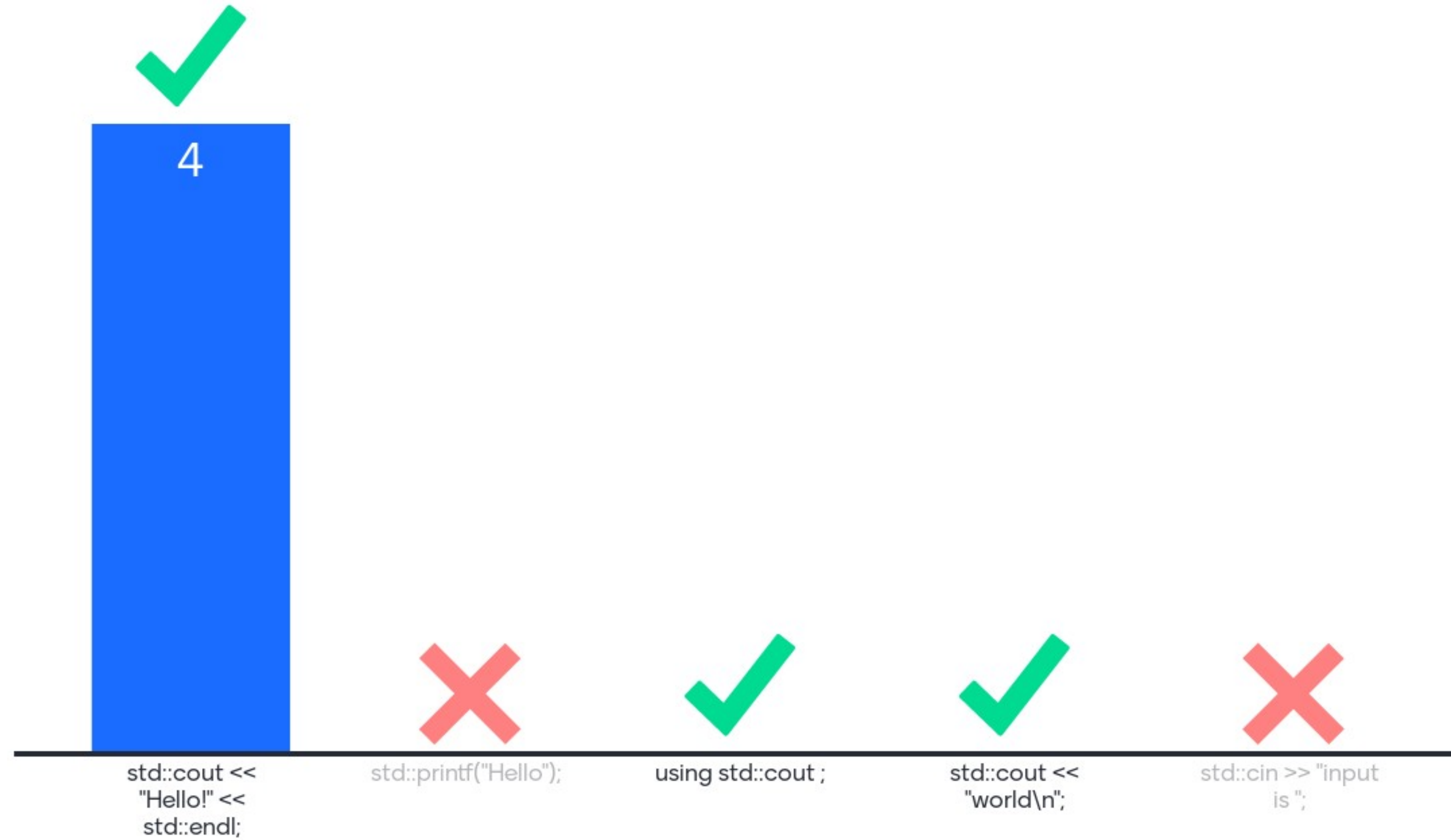


because if they are included in multiple source files, we have issues with multiple definitions



The correct answer is: To avoid "accidental" use of "using" by including the header file.

Assuming proper header files are included, which of the following is a legal C++ statement?



How long can a C++ string be?

LONG! It is defined in the heap automatically.



very long



unlimited



arbitrarily long

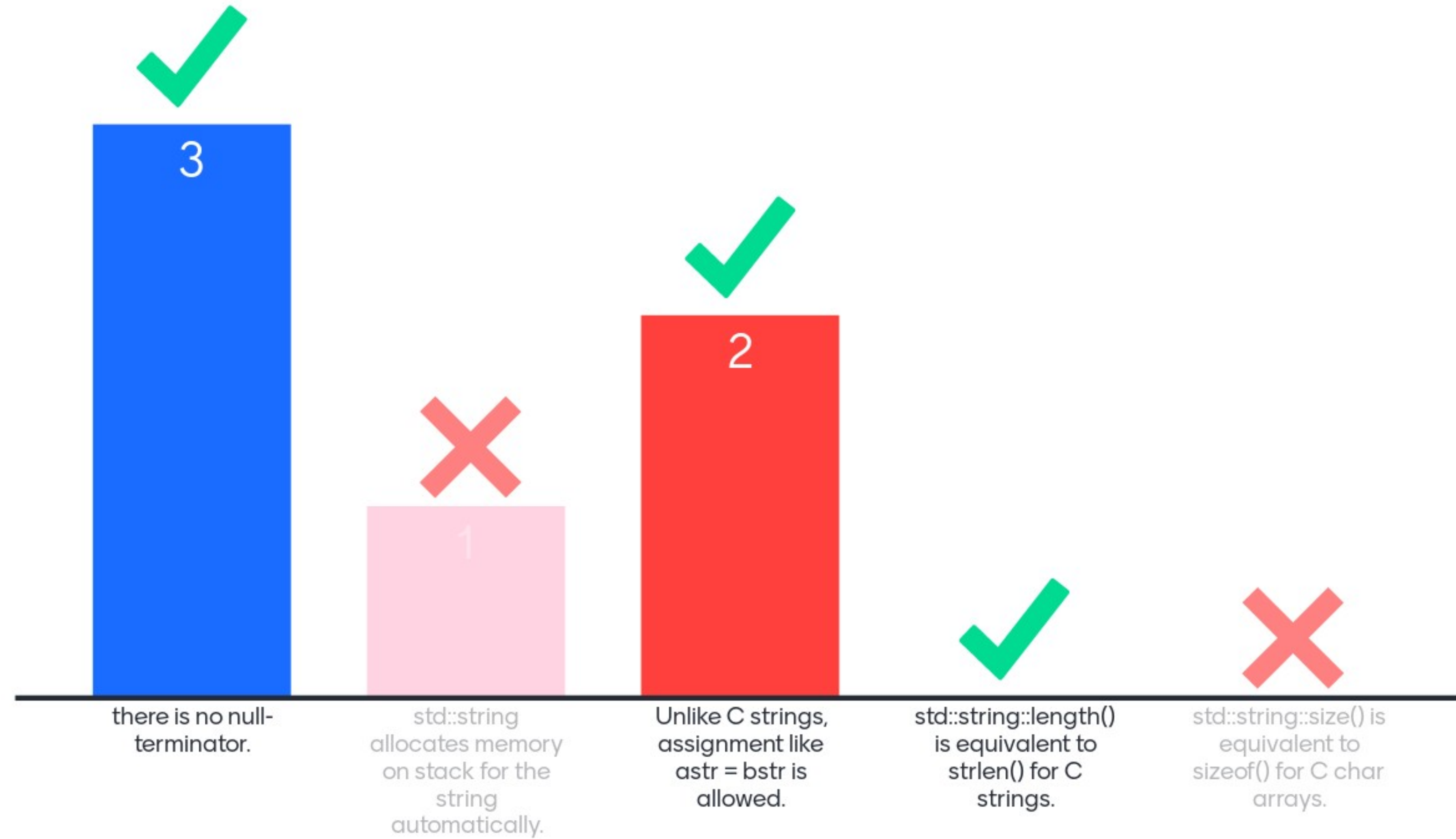


arbitrarily long, it is dynamically allocated and automatically managed, not by the programmer



The correct answer is: As long as there is enough memory for it.

Which of the below about `std::string` is true?



Q & A

Work on your midterm project in a breakout room.

