



### **C++ Training Course**

Pointer, Array, String, Structure



#### **Lesson Objectives**





- Understand about pointer and how to use
- Understand about array and how to use
- Understand about string and how to use
- Understand about structure and how to use





# CONFIDENTIAL

Section 1

Pointer

#### Pointer. Agenda





- What is pointer
- How to use pointer
- Null pointer vs invalid pointer
- Pointer arithmetic
- How to cast pointer
- Pointer vs Reference
- Memory layout in C++
- Dynamic memory

#### Pointer. What is pointer





- Pointer is a variable whose value is the address of another variable
- Size of pointer is same for all data types (4 bytes or 8 bytes)
- Declare pointer as form:

```
int *ip;  // pointer to an integer
double *dp; // pointer to a double
float *fp;  // pointer to a float
char *cp;  // pointer to character
```

#### Pointer. How to use pointer





Store address of variable in pointer

```
int ivar = 20; // actual variable declaration
int *ip = &ivar; // store address of ivar in pointer variable
```

Access value at address in pointer

```
cout << "Address stored in ip: " << ip << endl;
cout << "Value of *ip: " << *ip << endl;
```

Change value at address in pointer

```
*ip = 30; // at this time, value of ivar is 30
```

#### Pointer. Null pointer vs invalid pointer





- null pointer contr null có giátr 0 (trong C++): hay còn chi u làtr n 1 v trí khôngh pl
  - ✓ Constant with a value of zero
  - ✓ If pointer is null, it is assumed to point to nothing

contr null và contr null ptr:

+ contr null tr n giátr 0, có th

nh m v i giátr 0 làs nguyên: vd:
floo(null) == floo(0)

+ contr null ptr là phiên b n an toàn

h n c a null khi nó tr n 1 d li u

c bi t: std::null ptr\_t

- invalid pointer contr khôngh pl
  - ✓ Point to an invalid memory location (because uninitialized after declare or not set null after delete pointer...)

khic p phát ng và xóa i hockhikh i tomà không dùng, con tr v t quá gi i h n

#### Pointer. Pointer arithmetic





■ Incrementing & Decrementing (++,--,+,-,+=,-=,...)

```
int arr[3] = \{1, 20, 300\}; 1 controckíchth ob ng 4ho c8 bytes-vim c íchlál u ach + ây controlkiuint; m tint có kíchth olá 4 bytes nên khi ppt++ thì s chuy n sang controlti p theo (trên thou 2 ach này cách nhau 4 bytes ptr+=1; // value of *ptr is 300 ptr = ptr-2; // value of *ptr is 1
```

Pointer Comparisons (==,<,>,<=,>=,...)

```
if (ptr == NULL) {
    cout << "null pointer" << endl;
}
while (ptr <= &arr[2]) {
    // TODO
}</pre>
```

#### Pointer. How to cast pointer





épki ucontr

#### épki ud li u:

- + ây là quá trình chuy n i giá tr t m tki u d li u này sang m tki u d li u khác
- + víd chuy n 1 s nguyên thành 1 s th cho cng cli
- + épki ud li ucó th làm thay i bi udi nc a 1 giátr trong b nh
- + Cú pháp th ng là (type) value, ví d (float) myInt ho c static\_cast<float> (myInt) trong C++.

#### épki u contr:

- + ây là quá trình chuy n i ki u d li u c a con tr, không ph i thay i giá tr mà con tr tr én
- $+\,vi\,d\,$  cùng t $i\,$ a chA có thông tin 0xC 1200000, n $u\,là\,ki\,$ u int thì trình biên d $ch\,$ hi ulàs 3243393024 nh ng ki u fload l $i\,la$ -10
- + ép ki u con tr không làm thay i d li u t i a ch con tr tr n mà nó làm thay i cách trình biên d ch hi u d li u ó
- +Cú pháp th  $\,$  ng là (type\*) pointer, ví d  $\,$  (char\*) myIntPtr ho  $\,$  c reinterpret\_cast<char\*> (myIntPtr) trong C++.

#### Pointer. Pointer vs Reference





Pointer	Reference
Can have null pointer	Cannot have null references
Can be initialized at any time	Must be initialized when created
Can be pointed to another object at any time	Cannot be changed to refer to another object after initialized

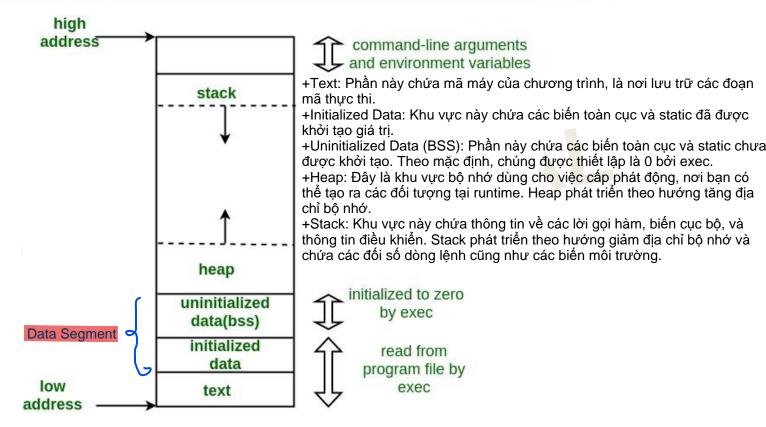
reference: tham chi u: ây làm talias chom thi n ãt nti, khi to 1 tham chi u có th s d ng tham chi u này thay i giátr c a bi ng c=> ây làc s s d ng truy n tham chi u cho hàm

```
int a = 10;
int& ref = a;
ref = 20, //Thay i giátr c aathông quaref
std::cout << a; // Output: 20</pre>
```

#### Pointer. Memory layout in C++







#### Pointer. *Dynamic memory*



ng xác nh ki uph thu cvào ki uc ad

kh i t o contructor trong class:

MyClass() { std::cout << "Constructor called\n"; } ~MyClass() { std::cout << "Destructor called\n"; }

phiépkiu int\*ptr=(int\*)malloc(sizeof(int));

std::cout << \*ptr; // Output: Giátr ráckhông xác nh

kh it ogjátr saokhic pphá ng

free(ptr): //Gi i phóngb nh



#### new operator

- ✓ Allocate memory dynamically for any data-type (on heap segment)
- √ For example

```
double* pvalue = new double;
```

- delete operator
  - ✓ Free up the memory that the variable occupies
  - √ For example

```
delete pvalue;
```

+ khôngth s d ngmalloc kh it olàm contructor cho 1 dass khi kh it o

+khikh it okhôngth kh it okèmgiátr màc pphát ngtr nmàph i

int\*ptr=(int\*)malloc(sizeof(int)); //C pphátb nh dnom ts nguyên

phân bi t new và malloc +new: khi khi t o t

 $li u = x + c \circ th s d ng$ 

class MyClass {

malloc:

public:

callockhit omallocnphnt, miphnt cókíchth csize void\* calloc(size\_t num, size\_t size);

### Pointer. Summary





- Pointer is a variable whose value is the address of another variable
- Null pointer is constant with a value of zero
- Invalid pointer points to an invalid memory location
- Reference cannot null, must be initialized and cannot be changed to refer to another object
- Dynamic memory is allocated by new, malloc, alloc on Heap segment and need manage carefully to avoid leak memory





## CONFIDENTIAL

Section 2

Array

#### Array. Agenda





- What is array
- How to use array
- Array vs pointer
- Multi-dimensional array

#### Array. What is array





- Array is a data structure which stores a fixed-size sequential collection of elements of the same type
   m nglàm tc utrúcd li un il utr m tt ph ptu nt cókíchth cc nhc acácph nt cùnglo i
- All arrays consist of contiguous memory locations
  - ✓ Lowest address: first element
  - ✓ Highest address: last element

ttc các m ng ubao g m các v trí b nh liên t c

- + ach th p nh t ph n t u tiên
- + ach caonhtphnt cuicùng

#### Array. How to use array





#### Declaring Arrays

double balance[10];

#### Initializing Arrays

```
double balance[5] = {1000.0, 2.0, 3.4, 17.0, 50.0};
double balance[] = {1000.0, 2.0, 3.4, 17.0, 50.0};
```

#### Accessing Array Elements

```
double salary = balance[9];
balance[4] = 50.0;
```

#### Array. Array vs pointer





```
int arr[3] = {10, 100, 200};
int *ptr = arr;
cout << *(ptr + 1) << endl; // value of element at index 1

trongnhi utr ngh p. M tcontr ch n
ph n uc am tm ng cóth truyc p vào
m ng ób ng cách s d ngc toánt s
h c contr và cách ch c am ng
cout << ptr[1] << endl; // value of element at index 1</pre>
```

 Pointers and arrays are not completely interchangeable because array is a constant that points to beginning of array and cannot change

```
*arr = 1; // correct syntax Contr vàm ng không th hoàn toàn thay th cho nhau vì *(arr + 1) = 2; // correct syntax m ng làm th ng s ch n ph n u c am ng và không th thay i
```

#### Array. Multi-dimensional array





Declaring Arrays

```
int arr[3][4];
```

Initializing Arrays

```
int a[3][4] = {
    {0, 1, 2, 3}, /* initializers for row indexed by 0 */
    {4, 5, 6, 7}, /* initializers for row indexed by 1 */
    {8, 9, 10, 11} /* initializers for row indexed by 2 */
};
int a[3][4] = {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11};
```

Accessing Array Elements

```
int val = a[2][3];

a[2][3] = 100;
```

#### **Array. Summary**





- Array is a data structure which stores a fixed-size sequential collection of elements of the same type
- Pointers and arrays are interchangeable in many cases but not completely interchangeable because array is a constant that points to beginning of array and cannot change





## CONFIDENTIAL

Section 3

String

#### String. Agenda





- What is string
- How to use string functions
- How to use string class



#### String. What is string





- String is actually a one-dimensional array of characters which is terminated by a null character '\0' th crachu i là 1 m ngm tchi u các kýt k tthức b ngm t kýt null
- Example: declare string "Hello"

```
char greeting[6] = \{'H', 'e', 'I', 'I', 'o', '\setminus 0'\};
char greeting[] = "Hello";
                                        2
Index
Variable
                  Н
                                                                          10
                             e
                                                                0
Address
                           0x23452
                                                                       0x23456
                0x23451
                                      0x23453
                                                  0x23454
                                                             0x23455
```

#### String. How to use string functions





Function	Purpose
strcpy(s1, s2);	Copies string s2 into string s1
strcat(s1, s2);	Concatenates string s2 onto the end of string s1
strlen(s1);	Returns the length of string s1
strcmp(s1, s2);	Returns 0 if s1 and s2 are the same; less than 0 if s1 <s2; 0="" greater="" if="" s1="" than="">s2</s2;>
strchr(s1, ch);	Returns a pointer to the first occurrence of character ch in string s1
strstr(s1, s2);	Returns a pointer to the first occurrence of string s2 in string s1

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#### String. How to use string class





■ The standard C++ library provides a string class type that supports all the operations mentioned above, additionally much more functionality

The vindhun C++ cungc pm the ill pchu i (string)

```
c nh ó còn cung c p nhi u ch c n ng phong phú h n n a string str2 = "World";

string str3 = str1; // copy str1 into str3

string str4 = str1 + str2; // concatenate str1 and str2

int len = str4.size(); // get lenght of str4
```

#### String. Summary





- String is actually a one-dimensional array of characters which is terminated by a null character '\0'
- C++ supports a wide range of functions that manipulate null-terminated strings
- The standard C++ library provides a string class type that supports all the operations mentioned above, additionally much more functionality





## CONFIDENTIAL

Section 4

Structure

#### Structure. Agenda





- What is structure
- How to use structure
- How to use pointer to structure
- The keyword typedef in C++

#### Structure. What is structure





- Structure is user defined data type which allows you to combine data items of different kinds
- Structure are used to represent a record with different information
- Example: you want to keep track of your books in a library with the following attributes
  - ✓ Title
  - ✓ Author
  - ✓ Subject
  - ✓ Book ID.

- +Cutrúc làm tkiud liudong idùngt nh ngh a, cho phép bnkth pcácm cd liukhácnhau. +Cutrúc cs d ng idin chom thonghiv icác thông
- tin khác nhau

#### Structure. How to use structure





#### Defining a Structure

```
struct Books {
  int book_id;
  char title[50];
  char author[50];
};
```

#### Accessing Structure Members

```
struct Books book1;
book1.book_id = 1;
strcpy(book1.title, "Learn C++ Programming");
strcpy(book1.author, "Chand Miyan");
```

#### Structure. How to use pointer to structure





Declare pointer to structure

struct Books \*pbook = &book1;

Accessing Structure Members

cout << "Book title : " << pbook->title << endl;</pre>

#### Structure. The keyword typedef in C++





 There is an easier way to define structures or you could "alias" types you create

```
typedef struct {
  int book_id;
  char title[50];
  char author[50];
} Books;
```

 You can use Books directly to define variables without using struct keyword

```
Books book2;
```

#### Structure. Summary





 Structure is user defined data type which allows you to combine data items of different kinds

- Use '.' operator to access member of structure
- Use '->' operator to access member of structure pointer

#### References





- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cplusplus/cpp\_pointers.htm
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cplusplus/cpp\_dynamic\_memory.htm
- <u>https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cplusplus/cpp\_references.htm</u>
- <u>https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cplusplus/cpp\_arrays.htm</u>
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cplusplus/cpp\_strings.htm
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cplusplus/cpp\_data\_structures.htm

#### **Lesson Summary**





- Pointer
- Array
- String
- Structure







### Thank you

