



# **DAY 1:**

Variables and Fundamental Data Types

variables: bi n Fundamental Data Types: các ki u d li u c b n







# CONFIDENTIAL

Section 1

C++ Basic

#### C++ Basic





- Statements and the structure of a program
- Comments
- Variables
- literals and operators

# Statements and the structure of a program





#### Statements: câul nh

✓ A computer program is a sequence of instructions that tell the computer what to do. A **statement** is a type of instruction that causes the program to *perform some action*

#### Functions and the main function hàm và hàm main

✓ In C++, statements are typically grouped into units called functions. A function is a collection of statements that executes sequentially

```
trong C++, các câul nh thong c nhóm litrong 1 nv cgilà hàm
hàm làm tt ph p các câul nh cktnivà c tho thi tu n t
```

#### **Comments**





### Single-line comments

// std::cout lives in the iostream library std::cout << "Hello world!\n";

#### Multi-line comments

/\* This is a multi-line comment.

This line will be ignored.

So will this one. \*/

#### **Variables**





#### The name of a variable:

- ✓ Starts with an underscore "\_" or a letter, lowercase or uppercase, such as a letter from a to z or from A to Z. Examples are Name, gender, \_Students, pRice
- ✓ Can include letters, underscore, or digits. Examples are: keyboard, Master, Junction, Player1, total\_grade, \_Score\_Side1
- ✓ Cannot include special characters such as !, %, ], or \$
- ✓ Cannot include an empty space
- ✓ Cannot be any of the reserved words
- ✓ Should not be longer than 32 characters (although allowed)

#### C++ is case sensitive

# literals and operators





#### Literals h ngs

✓ A literal is a fixed value that has been inserted directly into the source code. h ngs là1giátr c nh chèntr cti p vào trong mãngu n std::cout << "Hello world!"; or int x = 5;</p>

#### Operators toant

✓ The specific operation to be performed is denoted by a construct (typically a symbol or pair of symbols) called an operator

```
std::cout << 3 + 2;
```

phép toán c tho ntho chino chiuth b ng mtcutrúc (tho ng làm t ký hiu ho c mtc pký hiu) g i làtoán t





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Functions, Preprocessor and Files

Section 2

# Function (1)





#### **User-Define a function**

```
return-type identifier()
      // Your code here
```

#### **Calling functions**

```
void doPrint()
  std::cout << "In doPrint()\n";</pre>
// Definition of function main()
int main()
   doPrint(); // doPrint() called for the first time
  return 0;
```

```
các function phi tr v úng ki u tr v ã
                                           c khai báo
  u function (ngo i tr function main vì ây là 1 function c
bi t)
```

# Function (2)





#### Function return values

#include <iostream>

```
int returnFive()
  // the return statement indicates the specific value that will be returned
  return 5; // return the specific value 5 back to the caller
int main()
  std::cout << returnFive() << '\n';
  std::cout << returnFive() + 2 << '\n';mamayt ng ngcho cácn nt ngm ctiêu
  return 0;
```

quá trình biên d ch m t ch ng trình C++: 1. Ti nx lý: trình biên d ch s b t u b ng vi c c mã ngu n và th chi n các ch th ti n x lý. Trình biên d ch s th chi n thay th, nh ngh a các macro và i u khi n biên d ch có i u khinri d a trên cácdiukin i cxác nh tr ckhi mã C++ cbiện dịch thịcs. quá trình này giúp chu nb mãngu n cho các b c biên d ch ti p theo 2 biên d ch: mã C++ sau khi c ti n x lýs c biên d ch thành 3 liên kt nuch ng trình cub ns d ng cáct p tinnh th vin bên ngoài, trình biên d ch s liên k t các mã máy ã c biên d ch v i các th vin này toram th ng trình hoàn ch nh có th ch y 4. kh i ch y: th c thi các t p th c thi trên máy tính

### Preprocessor bt ub ngd u#





- Includes
  #include <iostream>
- Macro defines
   #define identifier
  #define identifier substitution\_text
- Conditional compilation
   #ifdef PRINT\_JOE
   #ifdef PRINT\_BOB
- #if 0

```
phân bi t define và const, typedef:
+ #define PI 312159: không ph i là 1 ph n c angôn ng C++,
nós d ng nh ngh a cách ng s và macro, thu c giai
 ontinx lý, không ckimtraki ud li u
+ \frac{\text{const double PI}}{\text{const double PI}} = \frac{314159}{\text{const double PI}} : \text{là 1 ph nc a C++},
                                                    CS
d ng khai báo 1 bi n có giá tr không thay i.
                                                    cki mtra
ki ud li ub i trình biên d.ch.
+typedefint* IntPtr;: c nglà 1 ph n c a C++, s d ng
                                                           t bí
danh cho ki u d li u, t ng t const
 conditionnal compilation: i ukhi n biên d ch có i uki n
 trong C++:
 +cóch cn ngbaog mho cloitr 1 ph nc amãngu n
 datrên1s iukincth:
```

```
#if 0 // Don't compile anything starting here
```

```
std::cout << "Bob\n"; #define DEBUG 1

std::cout << "Steve\n", #if DEBUG

std::cout << "Debug mode is on." << std::endl;
#else
std::cout << "Debug mode is off." << std::endl;
#endif // until this point
#endif</pre>
```

#define FEATURE\_X

#ifdef FEATURE\_X std::cout << "Feature X is enabled." << std::endl; #endif

#ifndef FEATURE\_Y
std::cout << "Feature Y is not enabled." << std::endl;
#endif</pre>

# Files (1)





# Headers (A)

ph nm rng

√ C++ code files (with a .cpp extension) are not the only files thôngth ng commonly seen in C++ programs. The other type of file is called a header file. Header files usually have a .h extension, but you will ôi khi occasionally see them with a .hpp extension or no extension at all. m c ích chính The primary purpose of a header file is to propagate declarations to

#endif

code files.

#include <iostream>
truy nt i

truy nt i

các khai báo

#### conditional compilation

```
#ifndef REQUIRED_MACRO
#error "REQUIRED_MACRO must be defined."
#endif
```

```
#Include clostreams truy nt 1

// nh ngh a macron nt ng

#if defined(_WIN32) || defined(_WIN64)

#define PLATFORM_WINDOWS

#elif defined(__linux__)

#define PLATFORM_LINUX

#else

#error "Unsupported platform!"

#endif

int main() {
    #ifdef PLATFORM_WINDOWS
    std::cout << "Running on Windows." << std::endl;
    #endif

#ifdef PLATFORM_LINUX

DT std:@put <@"Running.pon.Linux=" << std::endlcademy - Internal Use
```





# Using standard library header files

#include <iostream>

```
int main()
{
    std::cout << "Hello, world!";
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

# Files (3)





Header guards b ov tiêu

```
#ifndef SOME_UNIQUE_NAME_HERE
#define SOME_UNIQUE_NAME_HERE
```

// your declarations (and certain types of definitions) here
khai báoc ab nvà 1s lo i nh ngha ây

#endif





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Section 3

Basic Data Types

## **Basic Data Type**





nguyên th y

# Primitive Data Types:

Int, char, bool, float, double, void, wide character

- Derived Data Types: kiud liud nxu t
  - Function, array, pointer, reference
- User Defined Data Types:
  - Class, structure, Enum, Typedef

#### References





https://www.learncpp.com/



# **Lesson Summary**





#### C++ Basic

- ✓ Statements and the structure of a program
- ✓ Comments
- ✓ Variables
- ✓ literals and operators

# Functions, Preprocessor and Files

## Basic Data Types

- ✓ Primitive Data Types
- ✓ Derived Data Types
- ✓ User Defined Data Types





# Thank you

