# CS 32 Intro to CS II DIS 1B, Week 1, Fall 2025

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Slides & Code available at "https://tinyurl.com/cs32-1b-w1"

# Agenda

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- ► Installation of Visual Studio Code & C++ Compiler
- ► Function Overloading
- ► Constructor Overloading
- ► Address & Pointer

### VS Code & GCC

- ▶ Download and install Visual Studio Code from "https://tinyurl.com/cs32vscode"
- ► For Windows, "https://tinyurl.com/cs32vscodeWin"
- ► For Mac / Linux, "https://tinyurl.com/cs32vscodeMac"

#### For Windows:

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- 1. Go to https://www.msys2.org/, download and install GCC
- 2. Press Win + q and search for "MSYS2 UCRT64"
- 3. Enter the following 4 commands
  - ► pacman -S mingw-w64-ucrt-x86\_64-gcc
  - ► pacman -S mingw-w64-ucrt-x86\_64-gdb
  - ► pacman -S mingw-w64-ucrt-x86\_64-mesa
  - ► pacman -S mingw-w64-ucrt-x86\_64-freeglut

- 4. WIN  $+ q \rightarrow$  search for "Advanced System Settings"
- 5. Open environment variables
- 6. Enter "C:\msys64\ucrt64 \bin
- 7. Click Ok
- 8. WIN  $+ q \rightarrow \text{search for "cmd"}$
- 9. Enter "gcc -version" to confirm installation

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```
Create multiple functions of the same name with different implementations
   (funcOverloading.cpp from from "https://tinyurl.com/cs32-1b-w1")
```

```
int add(int a, int b) {return a + b;} // a
double add(double a, double b) {return a + b;} // b
double add(int a, double b) {return a + b;} // c
int add(int a, int b, int c) {return a + b + c;} // d
```

# Function Overloading

Create multiple functions of the same name with different implementations (funcOverloading.cpp from from "https://tinyurl.com/cs32-1b-w1")

```
int add(int a, int b) {return a + b;} // a
2
      double add(double a, double b) {return a + b;} // b
4
5
      double add(int a, double b) {return a + b;} // c
6
7
      int add(int a, int b, int c) {return a + b + c;} // d
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What sets a function apart from others?

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What sets a function apart from others? Function Signature

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# Function Overloading

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What sets a function apart from others? name + parameter list - return type

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Examples: BruinCard, Broad Art Center and UCLA are objects

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So we need constructor(s) to construct the object.

class BruinCard {

# Object

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Examples: BruinCard, Broad Art Center and UCLA are objects

An object in C++ is a concrete instance of a class.

So we need constructor(s) to construct the object.

```
public:
      BruinCard(int id, string name) {...}
4
```

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BruinCard(int id, string name, double balance) {...}

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```
(constructorOverloading.cpp from "https://tinyurl.com/cs32-1b-w1")

class BruinCard {
 public:
    BruinCard(int id, string name) {...}

BruinCard(int id, string name, double balance) {...}

BruinCard(int id, string name, double balance) {...}
```

#### Real-world Example 1

- ► Object: Broad Art Center (the entire building)
- ► Address: "240 Charles E Young Dr N, Los Angeles, CA 90095"
- ▶ Pointer: a note with this address written on it

Constructor Overloading

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#### Real-world Example 1

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How did you find your way here today?

#### Real-world Example 1

- ► Object: Broad Art Center (the entire building)
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#### Real-world Example 2

► Object: My BruinCard

► Address: "In my wallet on the podium"

▶ Pointer: a note with this address written on it

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What do we need to get my wallet?

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What do we need to get my wallet?

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C++ Example

► Object:

BruinCard myCard(1, "Z", 100.0);

► Address:

0x00000016fdfeca0

▶ Pointer:

BruinCard\* myCardPtr = &myCard;

C++ Example

► Object:

BruinCard myCard(1, "Z", 100.0);

► Address:

 $0 \times 000000016 \text{fdfeca}0$ 

► Pointer:

BruinCard\* myCardPtr = &myCard;

What do we need to find the object myCard?

C++ Example

► Object:

BruinCard myCard(1, "Z", 100.0);

► Address:

 $0 \times 000000016 \text{fdfeca}0$ 

► Pointer:

BruinCard\* myCardPtr = &myCard;

What do we need to find the object myCard?

```
(addNptr.cpp / addNptrVerbose.cpp from "https://tinyurl.com/cs32-1b-w1")
       void printBalance(BruinCard card){
            cout << card._balance << endl:
5
        void printBalance(BruinCard* cardPtr){
6
            cout << cardPtr->_balance << endl:
8
9
        void printBalanceByAdd(BruinCard& card){
            cout << card._balance << endl:
10
11
```