Introduction to C++

Language basics – variables: user defined types



Classes and objects

- class keyword to define a class
 - Trailing; trips up C# devs
- private and public sections
 - Not line by line
 - Default is private
 - Best practice: no public member variables
- Declare an instance with same syntax as fundamental types
- Access member variables and functions with .
 - Static members and functions with classname and ::



Scope

Objects created like this have a lifetime

- Constructor called when control reaches the line they're declared
- Memory is allocated for them on the stack
- Object goes out of scope usually at a }
- Memory is freed and destructor runs

Resource Acquisition is Initialization

- Acquire resources in the constructor
- Release them in the destructor
- Eg open/close file, database connection, change Windows cursor, ...



Odds and Ends

struct

- Generally used for "plain old data" with little or no business logic
- Can have member functions, constructor, destructor
- Only difference: default access is public

Inheritance

- Key to OO design
- Derived classes can add or override member variables and functions

Namespaces

- Prevent name collisions
- Separate from class name with :: (eg std::string)

Enum

- Give names to a set of constants
- Names must be unique



PreProcessor

- Lines that start # are pre-processor directives
 - #include
- Can use to compile slightly different code under different circumstances
 - E.g., "a debug build"
- Can also use for convenience
 - Include guards with #ifndef / #endif and #define
 - #pragma once



Summary

- Declare instances of objects or fundamental types on the stack:
 - □ int i=3;
 - Person p1("Kate", "Gregory",123);
 - Status s = Pending;
- When the instance goes out of scope, the object is cleaned up
 - Memory released
 - Destructor runs
- User defined types and fundamental types are equally real
 - Classes in the std namespace are very useful
 - Your own classes can do whatever fundamental types can do

