Chap 0: Overview

- Overview of basic C++ syntax
- Refresh programming basics
- C++ Vs. Java differences
- Coding conventions used

Basics - 1

- Comments
  - single line: //
  - multi-line: /* … */
- Identifiers and keywords
  - {_a-zA-Z}{_a-zA-Z0-9}*
  - keywords are reserved words
- Fundamental data types
  - bool, char, int, float, double
  - modifiers: signed/unsigned, short/long

Basics - 2

- Variables
  - double radius; int count, i;
- Constants
  - literal: ‘A’, ‘2’
  - named: const double PI = 3.14159;
- typedef statement
  - typedef double Real;

Basics - 3

- Assignments and expressions
  - arithmetic expressions
  - relational and logical expressions
- Implicit type conversion
  - automatic type conversion with no loss of precision
- Explicit type conversion
  - static_cast<type>(expression)
  - int ivol = static_cast<int>(volume);

Basics - 4

- Input
  - int a; cin >> a;
  - int a; scanf("%d", &a);
- Output
  - cout << "Output is: " << a << " \n";
  - printf("Output is: %d\n", a);

see A1-basics.cpp

Basics - 5

- Functions

  type name (formal argument list)

  {

  body

  }
- Selection statements
  - if, if-else, if-elseif-else, switch-case
- Iteration statements
  - while, do-while, for
  - break, continue

Basics - 6

- Arrays
  - one dimensional: int arr[100]; arr[i] = 10;
  - multi-dimensional: int arr[100][10]; arr[i][j] = 10;
  - arrays are passed to functions by *reference*
- C++ strings
  - string str = “EECS 268”;
  - size(), length(), compare, concatenate, index, etc.
- C strings
  - char str[100];
  - Null character ‘\0’ terminates the string
  - strlen(), strcpy(), strcmp(), strcat(), index, etc.

Basics - 7

- Structures – to group data items

```
struct Person{
    string name;
    int age;
    double gpa;
};
struct Person students[100];
students[0].name = “Adam Smith”;
students[0].age = 20;
```

– structs are passed by *value* to another function

see A1-CppJava.cpp

Basics - 8

- File input / output – provide persistent storage
  - ifstream, ofstream, fstream

```
ifstream inFile;
inFile.open("file.txt");
inFile >> ch;
inFile.get(ch);
ch = inFile.peek();
inFile.ignore(n);
```

```
ofstream ofile;
ofile.open(filename);
ofile << ch;
ofile.put(ch);
ofile.open("file",
           ios::app);
```


see A1-fcopy.cpp

C++ (Compared to Java)

- *structs* used to group data variables.
- C++ uses preprocessor for macros, file-inclusion.
- C++ can have stand-alone functions.
- Constants/variables can be defined globally, in classes, or methods.
- bool (vs. boolean)
- Explicit memory deallocation (*delete)*
- See:
  - http://people.eecs.ku.edu/~miller/Courses/JavaToC++.html
  - Appendix A.12 in textbook

see A1-BookStoreCustomer.cpp

Examples

- See A1-basics.cpp
- See A1-fcopy.cpp
- See A1-CppJava -- .cpp / .java
- See A1-BookStoreCustomer -- .cpp / .java

Coding Conventions Used

- Need
  - to make it easier to read and maintain code
  - very important for large code bases
  - when multiple contributors
- Multiple coding styles are prevalent
  - people have differing tastes and preferences
- We impose some common coding practices for this class

Coding Conventions Used

- Make Files
  - to keep list of dependencies and to *build* all your project files
  - discussed further in Lab-1
- Header (.h) and implementation (.cpp) files
  - ADT interface (class definition) should be in .h file
- Comments
  - /* … */ -- for block (multi-line) comments
  - // … -- for single-line comments

Coding Conventions Used

- Indentation
  - 2 or 4 spaces
- For function definitions
  - open/close brace should be on its own line
  - block comment before each function tells what it does
- For braces within functions (loops/branches)
  - open brace should be on same line as construct
  - close brace should be on its own line
- Line width
  - a maximum of 80 characters on a single line

Coding Conventions Used

- Vertical white space and comments
  - blank line between consecutive code constructs
  - comments before important code constructs
- Horizontal white space
  - make it readable!

```
if((a==b) || (c<a))
```

over

```
if( ( a == b ) || ( c < a ) ) and
if((a==b)||(c<a))
```