

CSE 303 Concepts and Tools for Software Development

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UW CSE – 10/6/2006
Lecture 15 –
C++ Functions and Classes

Administrivia

- Exams back on Wednesday
- Next HW5 due a week from Wednesday
 - It will be easier than HW4
- No office hours today
 - Instead, DRM lecture in Comm 126
 - Office hours Thursday 3:30-5:30

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Tip of the Day

- Getting into C++ mode in Emacs
 - Doesn't enter this mode by default for `.h` files
 - use `M-x c++-mode`

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Last Time

- Working with C++
- I/O & Strings
- Vectors
- Type casting

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Today

- C++ Function details
- C++ Classes and Objects
 - Declaring
 - Using

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C++ Functions

- Function Overloading Allowed (Like Java)
 - Functions with same name but different arguments
- Can supply default values for parameters
- Parameters passed by value (Like C)
 - New "reference" type.


```
void fun(int &i);
```

 - Ref must be a variable, not expression (or cast)
- Example in *CallByReference.cpp*

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Remember C "Classes"?

- Class-like structure in C


```
struct MyPoint {
    // data
    int x; int y;
    // code
    int (*getX)(struct MyPoint *);
    void (*setX)(struct MyPoint *, int);
}
```
- C++: classes are like "structs" with methods

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C++ Classes

- Very similar to Java
 - "public" and "private" specified for groups
 - Semicolon at end
 - this
 - *Pointer* to current object (not reference)
 - Can't use to invoke constructor
- Example in *IntCell.cpp*

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Separation into .cpp and .h

- Why?
 - Avoid compiling multiple times
 - Faster
 - Avoids some compile problems
- How?
 - Class definition in .h
 - Method definitions in .cpp
- Example in *IntCell2.cpp* and *IntCell2.h*

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Using Objects: Allocation

- Where are objects allocated?
 - Java: always on the heap
 - C++: stack or heap

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Using Objects: Stack Allocation

```
IntCell m1;           :Calls Default (0-arg) constructor
IntCell m2 = 37;      :Calls 1-arg constructor
IntCell m3(55);       :Calls 1-arg constructor
IntCell m3(m2);       :Calls "Copy" constructor
m1 = m3;              :Calls "operator="
m1 = 42;              :Calls 1-arg constr. AND operator=
```

- Lots of Implicit copying
 - Hard to avoid in general
 - Book shows you ways to avoid
- Careful! Objects can go out of scope

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Using Objects: Heap Allocation

```
IntCell *p = new IntCell(54);
delete p;
```

- **new** replaces **malloc**
- **delete** replaces **free**
 - Calls a *destructor*
- Each works with *pointers*

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Reading

- C++ for Java Programmers
 - Chapter 3: Pointers and Reference Variables
 - Skip 3.2, 3.3.5
 - Chapter 4: Classes
 - Skip 4.6-4.8, 4.10, 4.12-4.14

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Next Time

- More on C++ classes
- Inheritance

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