Which concept did you find the most difficult in the context of HW1?

A. Pointers
B. Output parameters
C. Dynamic memory allocation
D. Structs
E. GDB
F. Style considerations
G. Prefer not to say
C++ References, Const, Classes
CSE 333 Spring 2023

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Relevant Course Information

- Exercise 4 due next Thursday @ 11 am
  - Hardest exercise (Rating: 5)
- Exercise 5 due next Friday @ 11 am
  - “Lighter” exercise in C++ (Rating: 1)

- Homework 2 due April 27
  - File system crawler, indexer, and search engine
  - **Note:** libhw1.a (yours or ours) and the .h files from hw1 need to be in right directory (~yourgit/hw1/)
  - **Note:** use Ctrl-D to exit searchshell, test on directory of small self-made files
Lecture Outline

- C++ References
- `const` in C++
- C++ Classes Intro
Pointers Reminder

❖ A **pointer** is a variable containing an address
  ▪ Modifying the pointer *doesn’t* modify what it points to, but you can access/modify what it points to by *dereferencing*
  ▪ These work the same in C and C++

```c
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    int* z = &x;
    *z += 1;
    x += 1;
    z = &y;
    *z += 1;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to *next* instruction.
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  - These work the same in C and C++

```c
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    int* z = &x;

    *z += 1; // sets x to 6
    x += 1;

    z = &y;
    *z += 1;

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to *next* instruction.
Pointers Reminder

❖ A pointer is a variable containing an address
  ▪ Modifying the pointer doesn’t modify what it points to, but you can access/modify what it points to by dereferencing
  ▪ These work the same in C and C++

```c
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    int* z = &x;

    *z += 1;  // sets x to 6
    x += 1;  // sets x (and *z) to 7

    z = &y;
    *z += 1;

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to next instruction.
Pointers Reminder

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  - Modifying the pointer doesn’t modify what it points to, but you can access/modify what it points to by dereferencing
  - These work the same in C and C++

```c
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    int* z = &x;
    *z += 1; // sets x to 6
    x += 1;  // sets x (and *z) to 7
    z = &y;  // sets z to the address of y
    *z += 1;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to next instruction.
Pointers Reminder

- **A pointer** is a variable containing an address
  - Modifying the pointer *doesn’t* modify what it points to, but you can access/modify what it points to by **dereferencing**
  - These work the same in C and C++

```c
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    int* z = &x;

    *z += 1; // sets x to 6
    x += 1; // sets x (and *z) to 7

    z = &y; // sets z to the address of y
    *z += 1; // sets y (and *z) to 11

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to *next* instruction.
A **reference** is an alias for another variable

- *Alias*: another name that is bound to the aliased variable
  - Mutating a reference *is* mutating the aliased variable
- Introduced in C++ as part of the language

```c++
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  int x = 5, y = 10;
  int& z = x;

  z += 1;
  x += 1;

  z = y;
  z += 1;

  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
References

- A **reference** is an alias for another variable
  - **Alias**: another name that is bound to the aliased variable
    - Mutating a reference is mutating the aliased variable
  - Introduced in C++ as part of the language

```cpp
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    int& z = x; // binds the name "z" to x
    z += 1;
    x += 1;
    z = y;
    z += 1;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to next instruction.
References

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```cpp
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  int x = 5, y = 10;
  int& z = x; // binds the name "z" to x
  z += 1;    // sets z (and x) to 6
  x += 1;
  
  z = y;
  z += 1;

  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to next instruction.
References

❖ A **reference** is an alias for another variable
  ▪ **Alias**: another name that is bound to the aliased variable
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```c++
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    int& z = x;  // binds the name "z" to x
    z += 1;     // sets z (and x) to 6
    x += 1;     // sets x (and z) to 7
    z = y;      // normal assignment!
    z += 1;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to next instruction.
References

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    int& z = x; // binds the name "z" to x

    z += 1; // sets z (and x) to 6
    x += 1; // sets x (and z) to 7

    z = y; // sets z (and x) to the value of y
    z += 1;

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to next instruction.
A **reference** is an alias for another variable

- **Alias**: another name that is bound to the aliased variable
  - Mutating a reference *is* mutating the aliased variable
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int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5, y = 10;
    int& z = x; // binds the name "z" to x
    z += 1;    // sets z (and x) to 6
    x += 1;    // sets x (and z) to 7
    z = y;     // sets z (and x) to the value of y
    z += 1;    // sets z (and x) to 11
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to *next* instruction.
Pass-By-Reference

- C++ allows you to use real pass-by-reference
  - Client passes in an argument with normal syntax
    - Function uses reference parameters with normal syntax
    - Modifying a reference parameter modifies the caller’s argument!

```cpp
void Swap(int& x, int& y) {
    int tmp = x;
    x = y;
    y = tmp;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int a = 5, b = 10;
    Swap(a, b);
    cout << "a: " << a << " b: " << b << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to next instruction.
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    int tmp = x;
    x = y;
    y = tmp;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int a = 5, b = 10;

    Swap(a, b);
    cout << "a: " << a << " b: " << b << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to next instruction.

passbyreference.cc
Pass-By-Reference

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int main(int argc, char** argv) {
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    Swap(a, b);
    cout << "a: " << a << " b: " << b << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
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    int tmp = x;
    x = y;
    y = tmp;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int a = 5, b = 10;
    Swap(a, b);
    cout << "a: " << a << " b: " << b << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to *next* instruction.
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void Swap(int& x, int& y) {
    int tmp = x;
    x = y;
    y = tmp;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int a = 5, b = 10;
    Swap(a, b);
    cout << "a: " << a << " b: " << b << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note: Arrow points to next instruction.
C++ allows you to use real **pass-by-reference**

- Client passes in an argument with normal syntax
  - Function uses reference parameters with normal syntax
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```cpp
void Swap(int& x, int& y) {
    int tmp = x;
    x = y;
    y = tmp;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int a = 5, b = 10;

    Swap(a, b);
    cout << "a: " << a << " b: " << b << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
What will happen when we try to compile and run this code?

A. Output "(1,2,3)"
B. Output "(3,2,3)"
C. Compiler error about arguments to Foo (in main)
D. Compiler error about body of Foo
E. We’re lost...

```cpp
void Foo(int& x, int* y, int z) {
    z = *y;
    x += 2;
    y = &x;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int a = 1;
    int b = 2;
    int& c = a;

    Foo(a, &b, c);
    std::cout << "(" << a << ", " << b << ", " << c << ")" << std::endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
Lecture Outline

❖ C++ References
❖ \texttt{const} in C++
❖ C++ Classes Intro
const

- **const**: this cannot be changed/mutated
  - Used *much* more in C++ than in C
  - **Signal of intent to compiler; meaningless at hardware level**
    - Results in compile-time errors

```cpp
void BrokenPrintSquare(const int& i) {
    i = i*i;    // compiler error here!
    std::cout << i << std::endl;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int j = 2;
    BrokenPrintSquare(j);
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

*brokenpassbyrefconst.cc*
const and Pointers

- Pointers can change data in two different contexts:
  1) You can change the value of the pointer
  2) You can change the thing the pointer points to (via dereference)

- const can be used to prevent either/both of these behaviors!
  - const next to pointer name means you can’t change the value of the pointer
  - const next to data type pointed to means you can’t use this pointer to change the thing being pointed to
  - Tip: read variable declaration from right-to-left
const and Pointers

- The syntax with pointers is confusing:

```c
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5;           // int
    const int y = 6;     // (const int)
    y++;

    const int* z = &y;   // pointer to a (const int)
    *z += 1;
    z++;

    int* const w = &x;   // (const pointer) to a (variable int)
    *w += 1;
    w++;

    const int* const v = &x; // (const pointer) to a (const int)
    *v += 1;
    v++;

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
**const and Pointers**

- The syntax with pointers is confusing:

```c
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    int x = 5; // int
    const int y = 6; // (const int)
    y++; // compiler error

    const int* z = &y; // pointer to a (const int)
    *z += 1; // compiler error
    z++; // ok

    int* const w = &x; // (const pointer) to a (variable int)
    *w += 1; // ok
    w++; // compiler error

    const int* const v = &x; // (const pointer) to a (const int)
    *v += 1; // compiler error
    v++; // compiler error

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

constmadness.cc
const Parameters

- A `const` parameter *cannot* be mutated inside the function
  - Therefore it does not matter if the argument can be mutated or not

- A non-`const` parameter *may* be mutated inside the function
  - Compiler won’t let you pass in `const` parameters

```cpp
void Foo(const int* y) {
    std::cout << *y << std::endl;
}

void Bar(int* y) {
    std::cout << *y << std::endl;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    const int a = 10;
    int b = 20;

    Foo(&a);   // OK
    Foo(&b);   // OK
    Bar(&a);   // not OK - error
    Bar(&b);   // OK

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
What will happen when we try to compile and run this code?

A. Output "(2,4,0)"
B. Output "(2,4,3)"
C. Compiler error about arguments to Foo (in main)
D. Compiler error about body of Foo
E. We’re lost...

```cpp
can't change x, but can change the thing it points to

void Foo(int* const x, int& y, int z) {
    *x += 1;  // allowed
    y *= 2;   // allowed
    z -= 3;   // allowed, but has no lasting effect
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    const int a = 1;
    int b = 2, c = 3;
    Foo(&a, b, c);
    std::cout << "(" << a << " " << b << "," << c << ")" << std::endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
When to Use References?

- A stylistic choice, not mandated by the C++ language
- Google C++ style guide suggests:
  - **Input parameters:**
    - Either use values (for primitive types like `int` or small structs/objects)
    - Or use `const` references (for complex struct/object instances)
  - **Output parameters:**
    - Use `const` pointers
      - Unchangeable pointers referencing changeable data
  - **Ordering:**
    - List input parameters first, then output parameters last

```cpp
void CalcArea(const int& width, const int& height,
              int* const area) {
    *area = width * height;
}
```

**Example:**

- It's not necessary to declare `area` as a `const` pointer if it's not used in the function body.
- However, it's common to use `const` references for complex struct/object instances to avoid making a copy of the argument.

**Tip:**

- For output parameters, use `const` pointers to keep the data unchangeable within the function body, allowing both `const` and non-`const` arguments.

- It's a good practice to list input parameters first, then output parameters last for clarity and readability.
Lecture Outline

❖ C++ References
❖ const in C++
❖ C++ Classes Intro
Classes

❖ Class definition syntax (in a `.h` file):

```cpp
class Name {
    public:
        // public member definitions & declarations go here

    private:
        // private member definitions & declarations go here
} // class Name
```

- Members can be functions (methods) or data (variables)

❖ Class member function definition syntax (in a `.cc` file):

```cpp
retType Name::MethodName(type1 param1, ..., typeN paramN) {
    // body statements
}
```

- (1) `define` within the class definition or (2) `declare` within the class definition and then `define` elsewhere
Class Organization

❖ It’s a little more complex than in C when modularizing with `struct` definition:
  ▪ Class definition is part of interface and should go in `.h` file
    • Private members still must be included in definition (!)
  ▪ Usually put member function definitions into companion `.cc` file with implementation details
    • Common exception: setter and getter methods
  ▪ These files can also include non-member functions that use the class

❖ Unlike Java, you can name files anything you want
  ▪ Typically `Name.cc` and `Name.h` for class `Name`
Const & Classes

- Like other data types, objects can be declared as `const`:
  - Once a `const` object has been constructed, its member variables can’t be changed
  - Can only invoke member functions that are labeled `const`

- You can declare a member function of a class as `const`
  - This means that if it cannot modify the object it was called on
    - The compiler will treat member variables as `const` inside the function at compile time
  - If a member function doesn’t modify the object, mark it `const`!
#ifndef POINT_H_
define POINT_H_

class Point {
public:
    Point(const int x, const int y); // constructor
    int get_x() const { return x_; } // inline member function
    int get_y() const { return y_; } // inline member function
    double Distance(const Point& p) const; // member function
    void SetLocation(const int x, const int y); // member function

private:
    int x_; // data member
    int y_; // data member
}; // class Point

#endif // POINT_H_
#include <cmath>
#include "Point.h"

Point::Point(const int x, const int y) {
    x_ = x;
    this->y_ = y; // "this->" is optional unless name conflicts
}

double Point::Distance(const Point& p) const {
    // We can access p’s x_ and y_ variables either through the
    // get_x(), get_y() accessor functions or the x_, y_ private
    // member variables directly, since we’re in a member
    // function of the same class.
    double distance = (x_ - p.get_x()) * (x_ - p.get_x());
    distance += (y_ - p.y_) * (y_ - p.y_);
    return sqrt(distance);
}

void Point::SetLocation(const int x, const int y) {
    x_ = x;
    y_ = y;
}
### Class Usage (.cc file)

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include "Point.h"

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    Point p1(1, 2); // allocate a new Point on the Stack
    Point p2(4, 6); // allocate a new Point on the Stack

    cout << "p1 is: (" << p1.get_x() << ", ";
    cout << p1.get_y() << ")" << endl;

    cout << "p2 is: (" << p2.get_x() << ", ";
    cout << p2.get_y() << ")" << endl;

    cout << "dist : " << p1.Distance(p2) << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

- **#include**
- **using namespace std;**
- **constructor**
- **dot notation** used for member functions
Reading Assignment

- Before next time, read the sections in *C++ Primer* covering class constructors, copy constructors, assignment (`operator=`), and destructors
  - Ignore “move semantics” for now
  - The table of contents and index are your friends...