# CS11600: Introduction to Computer Programming (C++)

Lecture 7

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## Outline

- Data encapsulation, ADT, API
- Struct and typedef
- Classes
- Define directives
- Private and public members
- Constructors
- Destructors

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2

# **Data Encapsulation**

- Abstract data types (ADT)
- Separate *interface* from *implementation*.
- All access to data is through the interface.
- Application program(ming) interface (API)
- Benefits
  - · Modularity, portability
  - · Data integrity
- Design methods

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## Struct

- Create new data type by grouping data members (of other types).
- General form:

```
struct newType {
   Type1 member1;
   Type2 member2;
   ...
}.
```

Notice ; after definition.

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## Struct Examples

# Working with Structs

Access data members:

name.member (name is a struct)
name->member (name is a pointer to a struct)

Dynamic allocation of struct:

new newType (returns a pointer to a struct)

Copy and assignment

```
Student kim = jane; (copy)
Student *leo = new Student;
*leo = kim; (assignment)
```

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1

# **Typedef**

Define synonym name (alias) for a type:

```
typedef Type newName;

Examples:
    typedef int number;
    typedef int[20] controls;
    typedef double *doublePtr;
    typedef ListNode *ListNodePtr;
    struct ListNode {
        int data;
        ListNodePtr next;
}
```

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#### Classes

- Basic building block of C++ programs
   Equivalent to structs.
- General form:

  class ClassName {
   private:
   ...members...

  public:
   ...members...

  };

  Can be used as Type

  Internals (inside view)

  data and/or functions

  Interface (outside view)

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#### Class Definition

- Often a class is defined in .h (or .hh) file and implemented in .C or .cc file.
- Implementation is definition of member functions.
- Start .h file with:

#ifndef ClassNameH #define ClassNameH

Multiple #includes will include .h file only once

9

11

End .h file with: #endif

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# Class Implementation

- Outside of class definition, member functions are prefaced by ClassName::
- Access members (both data and functions) similar to struct.

```
name.member (name is an object)
name->member (name is a pointer to an object)
```

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## **Private and Public Members**

- Private data members and private member functions can be invoked only within class implementation, i.e. member function definitions.
- Public members can be accessed anywhere.

### Constructors

- Initialize object when created.
  - Allocate memory for private data members if necessary.
- General form:

ClassName(...);

- Member function with the same name as the class and no return type.
- Many constructors are allowed.
  - Argument lists must differ.
- Default constructor: either no arguments or all arguments have default values.

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12

10

## **Destructors**

- Invoked when object is deleted:
  - Explicit: delete
  - Implicit: on function returns
- Should deallocate all dynamically allocated memory within object.
- General form:
  - ~ClassName();
- At most one destructor; no arguments, no return type.

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# Linked List Example

- Simple singly linked list
- Class interface
- Class implementation

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13

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14