

Programming Abstractions

CS106B

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Today's Topics

Introducing C++

- Finish in-class string exercise
- Hamilton example (continued)
 - › Style, defining constants
 - › Testing
- Parameter passing in C++
 - › Pass by value semantics
 - › Pass by reference
 - › const
- TODO this week:
 - › Sign ups for section are open at cs198.stanford.edu. They will **close on Sunday**, September 26th at 5PM PT. Section meetings start week 2.
 - › [Assignment 0](#) is **due today, Friday**, September 24th at 11:59PM. There is a 48-hour grace period for assignment 0.
 - › Assignment 1 will go out today and be due in 1 week.

Go to
pollev.com/cs106b
to join class practice
questions

Go to
edstem.org
to join live lecture
Q&A with Julie

C++ standard string object member functions (3.2)

```
#include <string>
```

Member function name	Description
<code>s.append(<i>str</i>)</code>	add text to the end of a string
<code>s.compare(<i>str</i>)</code>	return -1, 0, or 1 depending on relative ordering
<code>s.erase(<i>index</i>, <i>length</i>)</code>	delete text from a string starting at given index
<code>s.find(<i>str</i>)</code> <code>s.rfind(<i>str</i>)</code>	first or last index where the start of <i>str</i> appears in this string (returns <code>string::npos</code> if not found)
<code>s.insert(<i>index</i>, <i>str</i>)</code>	add text into a string at a given index
<code>s.length()</code> or <code>s.size()</code>	number of characters in this string
<code>s.replace(<i>index</i>, <i>len</i>, <i>str</i>)</code>	replaces <i>len</i> chars at given index with new text
<code>s.substr(<i>start</i>, <i>length</i>)</code> or <code>s.substr(<i>start</i>)</code>	the next <i>length</i> characters beginning at <i>start</i> (inclusive); if <i>length</i> omitted, grabs till end of string

Exercise: Write a line of code that pulls out the part of a string that is inside parentheses, assuming input variable `str` has the form "(blahblah)" where `blahblah` is any pattern of characters.

```
string insidePart = _____;
```

Exercise solutions:

Exercise: Write a line of code that pulls out the part of a string that is inside parentheses, assuming variable `str` has the form `"(blahblah)"` where `blahblah` is any pattern of characters.

```
string insidePart = _____;
```

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Stanford library helpful string processing (*read3.7*)

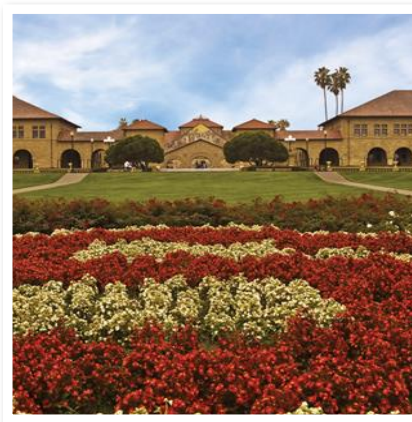
```
#include "strlib.h"
```

- Unlike the previous ones, these take the string as a parameter.
 - › C++ string class example: `str.substr(0, 2);`
 - › Stanford string library example: `endsWith(".jpg");`
- That's because we here at Stanford wrote these functions, and they are not official C++ string class methods.

Function name	Description
<code>endsWith(<i>str</i>, <i>suffix</i>)</code> <code>startsWith(<i>str</i>, <i>prefix</i>)</code>	returns true if the given string begins or ends with the given prefix/suffix text
<code>integerToString(<i>int</i>)</code> <code>realToString(<i>double</i>)</code> <code>stringToInteger(<i>str</i>)</code> <code>stringToReal(<i>str</i>)</code>	returns a conversion between numbers and strings
<code>equalsIgnoreCase(<i>s1</i>, <i>s2</i>)</code>	true if <i>s1</i> and <i>s2</i> have same chars, ignoring casing
<code>toLowerCase(<i>str</i>)</code> <code>toUpperCase(<i>str</i>)</code>	returns an upper/lowercase version of a string
<code>trim(<i>str</i>)</code>	returns string with surrounding whitespace removed

Hamilton Code (continued): Style and Testing

JUST AS IMPORTANT AS
WRITING THE CODE IS
WRITING IT WELL AND
WRITING GOOD TESTS



Hamilton Code Style Notes

- Descriptive function and variable names
 - › Even someone who doesn't know code would have a pretty good idea what a function called "generate lyrics" does!
- Proper indentation
 - › *Even though* C++ relies on the {} and not indentation (!)
 - › Pro tip: in Qt Creator, select all then do CTRL - I (PC) or Cmd - I (Mac)
- One space between operators and variables
 - › Write `i < 3`, *not* `i<3`
 - › Coders were social distancing before it was cool
 - › Again, we do this even though C++ doesn't rely on it for parsing
- Define constants at the top of your file for any special values
 - › Example: `const int DAT_FREQ = 3;`
 - › Helps the reader understand what the value means or where it comes from
 - › If you use the value in several places, only need to change it in one place

Writing Good Tests

- “Good” means thorough: covers all code paths and cases
- But don’t just add loads of tests for the sake of having many—each should have a purpose

- Be extra attentive to unusual circumstances
- These will vary, specific to the function you are testing, but common examples include:
 - › Integer inputs: negative numbers, zero, very large numbers
 - › String inputs: very short strings (length 0 or 1), very long strings

CS106B Testing Framework

- We provide a framework for testing your code in this class
- More details on the website →

- **Quick version:**

- In `main()`, write:

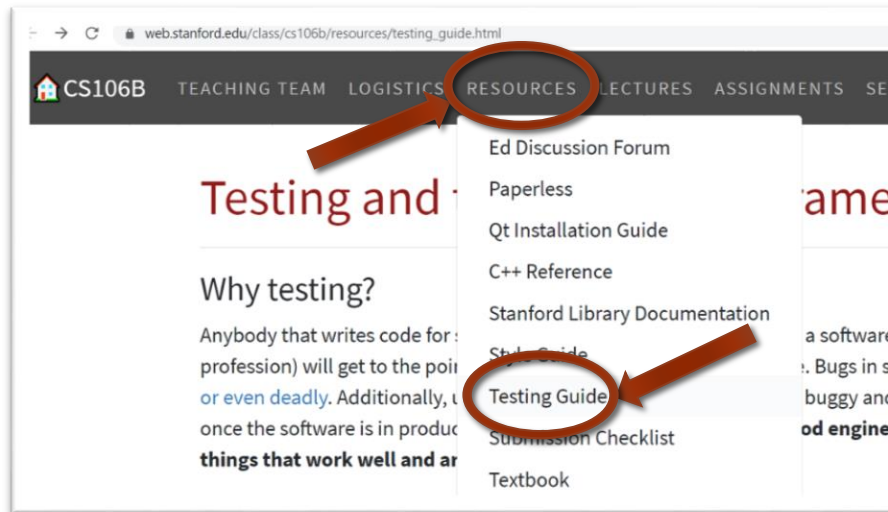
- › `runSimpleTests(SELECTED_TESTS);`

- Write tests as:

- › `EXPECT_EQUAL(functionBeingTested(input), expectedOutput);`

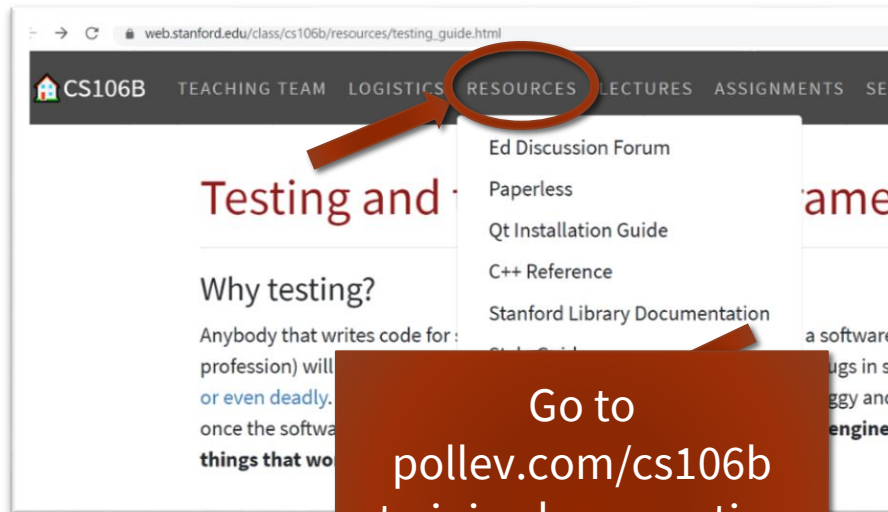
- › `EXPECT_EQUAL(generateLyrics(2), "Da Da ");`

- **Your Turn: What are some good test cases for our Hamilton code?**



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- **Your Turn: What are some good test cases for our Hamilton code?**

C++ Parameter Passing

TWO PARADIGMS:
PASS BY VALUE
PASS BY REFERENCE



"Pass by value"

(default behavior of parameters)

```
#include <iostream>
void foo(int n);

int main(){
    int n = 5;
    foo(n);
    cout << n << endl;
    return 0;
}

void foo(int n) {
    n++;
}
```

What is printed?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. Error or something else

"Pass by reference"

```
#include <iostream>
void foo(int &num);

int main(){
    int n = 5;
    foo(n);
    cout << n << endl;
    return 0;
}
```



```
void foo(int &num) {
    num++;
}
```



- This one prints 6!
- I like to think of the & as a rope lasso that grabs the input parameter and drags it into the function call directly, rather than making a copy of its value and then leaving it in place.

Your turn!

```
void mystery(int c, int& a, int b) {
    cout << b << " + " << c << " = " << a << endl;
    a++;
    b--;
}

int main() {
    int a = 4;
    int b = 7;
    int c = -2;

    mystery(b, a, c);
    mystery(c, b, 3);
    mystery(b, c, b + a);
    return 0;
}
```

What does this print?

Go to
<https://pollev.com/cs106b>
and send your answer!

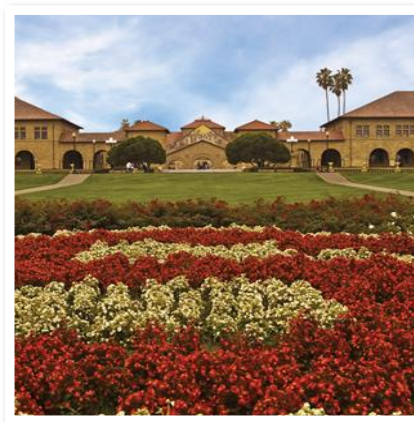
Why though??

- We've looked at the *how* of pass-by-reference, but we haven't yet discussed the *why*.
- We'll see some examples of when this feature comes especially in handy next week when we learn about containers for data!

Ethics in CS106B

ETHICAL DECISION-MAKING
FRAMEWORKS

ETHICS OF STRINGS!



Ethics in CS106B

- This will be a recurring series throughout the quarter, and will tie in to your homework assignments
- **What to watch for today:**
 - › **Meet your guide, Katie Creel!** Dr. Creel has degrees in computer science, moral philosophy, and history of science in society.
 - › Learn about some philosophical **frameworks for making ethical decisions**, which we will be a formal guide for our thinking throughout the quarter
 - › Get a preview of topics in **Assignment 1**
 - › Consider the **ethical implications of C++ variable types char and string**, which you just learned about
 - *That's right, even something as simple as strings has ethical concerns!*

Ethics in CS106B

- This will be a recurring series throughout the quarter, and will tie in to your homework assignments
- **Free association question:**
 - › What words do you think of when you hear “tech ethics”?
 - › Write one word per submission (you may submit multiple times)

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