

Helpful C++ Transitions



Systems Programming

A Few Helpful Slides

#ifndef

Objects using Classes

Avoiding Duplicate Headers

```
#ifndef PRODUCT_H
```

```
#define PRODUCT_H
```

```
...
```

```
#endif
```

A Node Class

```
Class Node
{
public:
    Node (string s);
private:
    string data;
    Node *link;
}
```

new - Creating new objects

```
Node* newnode = new Node(s);
```

```
left = new Node ( s, item2);
```

List Header File in C++

```
1 // Fig. 20.3: ListNode.h
2 // Template ListNode class definition.
3 #ifndef LISTNODE_H
4 #define LISTNODE_H
5
6 // forward declaration of class List required to announce that class
7 // List exists so it can be used in the friend declaration at line 13
8 template< typename NODETYPE > class List;
9
10 template< typename NODETYPE>
11 class ListNode
12 {
13     friend class List< NODETYPE >; // make List a friend
14
15 public:
16     ListNode( const NODETYPE & ); // constructor
17     NODETYPE getData() const; // return data in node
18 private:
19     NODETYPE data; // data
20     ListNode< NODETYPE > *nextPtr; // next node in list
21 }; // end class ListNode
22
23 // constructor
24 template< typename NODETYPE>
25 ListNode< NODETYPE >::ListNode( const NODETYPE &info )
26     : data( info ), nextPtr( 0 )
27 {
28     // empty body
29 } // end ListNode constructor
```

declare class List<NODETYPE> as a friend

member data stores a value of type parameter NODETYPE

member nextPtr stores a pointer to the next ListNode object in the linked list

© 2007 Pearson Ed -All rights reserved.

List Header File in C++

```
30
31 // return copy of data in node
32 template< typename NODETYPE >
33 NODETYPE ListNode< NODETYPE >::getData() const
34 {
35     return data;
36 } // end function getData
37
38 #endif
```

© 2007 Pearson Ed -All rights reserved.

Stack Header File in C++

© 2007 Pearson Ed -All rights reserved.

```
1 // Fig. 20.13: Stack.h
2 // Template Stack class definition derived from class List.
3 #ifndef STACK_H
4 #define STACK_H
5
6 #include "List.h" // List class definition
7
8 template< typename STACKTYPE >
9 class Stack : private List< STACKTYPE >
10 {
11 public:
12     // push calls the List function insertAtFront
13     void push( const STACKTYPE &data )
14     {
15         insertAtFront( data );
16     } // end function push
17
18     // pop calls the List function removeFromFront
19     bool pop( STACKTYPE &data )
20     {
21         return removeFromFront( data );
22     } // end function pop
23
```

create a Stack class template through private inheritance of the List class template

perform push and pop by delegating to base-class member functions insertAtFront and removeFromFront, respectively

Stack Header File in C++

```
24 // isStackEmpty calls the List function isEmpty
25 bool isStackEmpty() const
26 {
27     return isEmpty();
28 } // end function isStackEmpty
29
30 // printStack calls the List function print
31 void printStack() const
32 {
33     print();
34 } // end function print
35 }; // end class Stack
36
37 #endif
```

member functions `isStackEmpty` and `printStack` delegate to base-class member functions `isEmpty` and `print`, respectively

© 2007 Pearson Ed -All rights reserved.

Stack Program in C++

```
1 // Fig. 20.14: Fig20_14.cpp
2 // Template Stack class test program.
3 #include <iostream>
4 using std::cout;
5 using std::endl;
6
7 #include "Stack.h" // Stack class definition
8
9 int main()
10 {
11     Stack< int > intStack; // create Stack of ints
12
13     cout << "processing an integer Stack" << endl;
14
15     // push integers onto intStack
16     for ( int i = 0; i < 3; i++ )
17     {
18         intStack.push( i );
19         intStack.printStack();
20     } // end for
21
22     int popInteger; // store int popped from stack
23
24     // pop integers from intStack
25     while ( !intStack.isEmpty() )
26     {
27         intStack.pop( popInteger );
28         cout << popInteger << " popped from stack" << endl;
29         intStack.printStack();
30     } // end while
```

push integers 0 through 2 onto
intStack

pop integers 2 through 0 off
intStack

© 2007 Pearson Ed -All rights reserved.

Stack Program in C++

```
31
32 Stack< double > doubleStack; // create Stack of doubles
33 double value = 1.1;
34
35 cout << "processing a double Stack" << endl;
36
37 // push floating-point values onto doubleStack
38 for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ )
39 {
40     doubleStack.push( value );
41     doubleStack.printStack();
42     value += 1.1;
43 } // end for
44
45 double popDouble; // store double popped from stack
46
47 // pop floating-point values from doubleStack
48 while ( !doubleStack.isEmpty() )
49 {
50     doubleStack.pop( popDouble );
51     cout << popDouble << " popped from stack";
52     doubleStack.printStack();
53 } // end while
54
55 return 0;
56 } // end main
```

push values 1.1, 2.2 and 3.3 onto
doubleStack

pop values 3.3, 2.2 and 1.1 off
doubleStack

© 2007 Pearson Ed -All rights reserved.