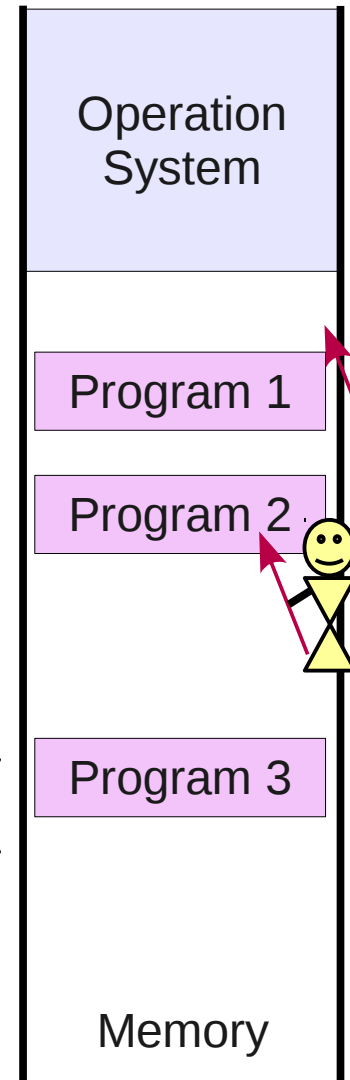
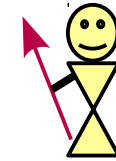


# 命令式 (imperative) 程式設計

對比：宣告式 (declarative) 程式設計

```
>>> def fac(n):  
...     if n: return n * fac(n - 1)  
...     else: return 1  
...  
>>> fac(10)  
3628800
```

```
>>> def exc(a, k): return [x for x in a if x != k]  
...  
>>> def per(a):  
...     if len(a) == 1: return [a]  
...     else: return sum([map(lambda l: [k] + l, per(exc(a, k))) for k in a], [])  
...  
>>> per(['a','b','c'])  
[['a', 'b', 'c'], ['a', 'c', 'b'], ['b', 'a', 'c'], ['b', 'c', 'a'], ['c', 'a', 'b'], ['c', 'b', 'a']]
```



# C++ 程式語言

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;
```

檔案: ex1.cc

```
double func(double a)  
{  
    return a * a;  
}
```

函數

```
int main()  
{  
    double val;  
    cout << "Please enter a value: ";  
    cin >> val;  
    double sq;  
    sq = func(val);  
    cout << "The square of " << val << " is " << sq << "\n";  
    return 0;  
}
```

變數宣告

輸入

函數呼叫

輸出

主程式

# 變數、位址與陣列

Memory

0x1001	
0x1002	
0x1003	
0x1004	
0x1005	
0x1006	
0x1007	
0x1008	
0x1009	
0x100A	
0x100B	
0x100C	
0x100D	
0x100E	

```
int a = 10;  
char s[4] = "hi!";  
char * d = s + 1;  
cout << d[1] << '\n';  
int b = *(s + 1);  
cout << b << '\n';
```

型別	位元	位元組	例子	名稱
bool	1	1	true, false	布林
char	8	1	'A', '\n'	字元
short	16	2	123, 0234	短整數
int	32	4	100000, 0x1ADE23	整數
long	64	8	102L, 0x123L	長整數
float	32	4	1220.125	單精度浮點數
double	64	8	1e-200	雙精度浮點數
long double	80	12	9.32e+600	長雙精浮點數

precedence  
operator

# C++ 運算元

description  
associativity  
overridable

1	::	scope resolution	n	LR
	()	function call	y	
	[]	array access	y	
	->	member access	y	
	.		n	
2	++ --	postfix	y	LR
	dynamic_cast static_cast reinterpret_cast const_cast	type conversion	n	
	typeid	type information	n	
	!	logical negation	y	
3	~	bitwise negation	y	RL
	++ --	prefix	y	
	+ -	sign operations	y	
	* &	indirect & ref.	y	
	sizeof	size in bytes	n	
	new new[] delete delete[]	memory	y	
	(type)	cast to type	y	

4	->*	pointer selector	y	LR
	.*	object selector	n	
5	* / %	arithmetic operations	y	LR
6	+ -			
7	<< >>	shift operations	y	LR
8	< <= > >=	relational operations	y	LR
9	== !=			
10	&	bitwise AND	y	LR
11	^	bitwise XOR	y	LR
12		bitwise OR	y	LR
13	&&	logical AND	y	LR
14		logical OR	y	LR
15	?:	ternary conditional	n	RL
16	= += -= *= /= %= &= ^=  = <<= >>=	assignment	y	RL
17	,	sequential evaluation	y	LR

# C++ 字串 class 及 I/O Stream

## 基本的輸出輸入

```
cout << "Hello World!";  
string var;  
cin >> var;
```

## 字串的轉換

```
#include <sstream>  
    . . .  
ostringstream oss;  
oss << "a = " << a;  
cout << oss.str();
```

## 字串的使用

```
#include <string>  
    . . .  
string str;  
str = "Hello";  
str.append(' ');  
str += "World!";  
cout << str.length() << '\n';  
cout << str.substr(3,5) << '\n';
```

# 函數與程序

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int func(int a, int * b, int & c)
{
    a = 10;
    * b = 20;
    c = 30;
    return a + * b + c;
}

int main()
{
    int x = 1;
    int y = 2;
    int z = 3;
    int r = func(x, & y, z);
    cout << x << ' ' << y << ' ' << z << ' ' << r << '\n';
    return 0;
}
```

call by reference

call by value

Output:  
1 20 30 60

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

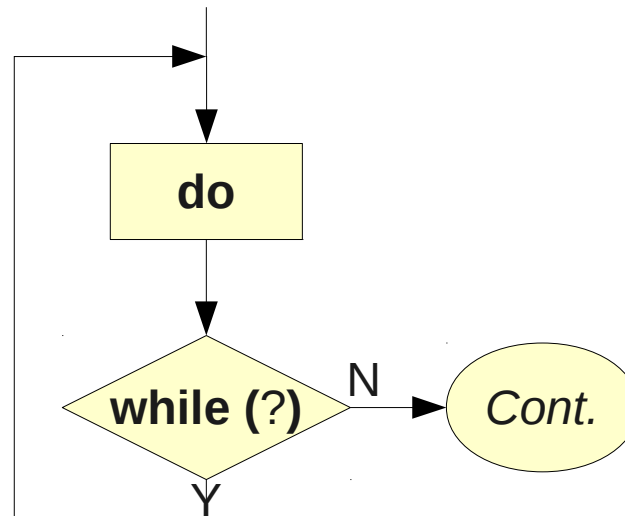
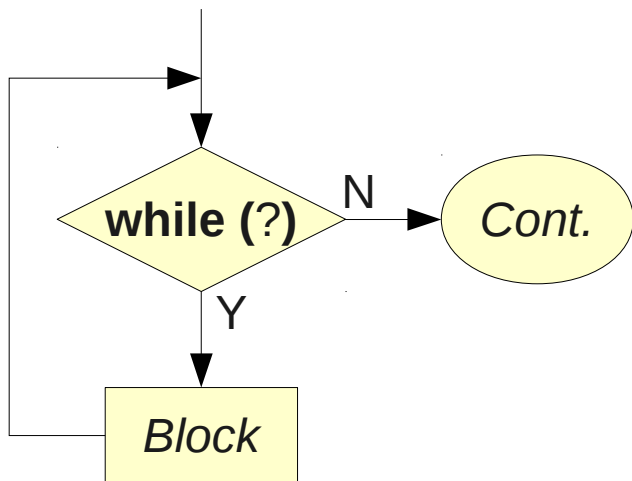
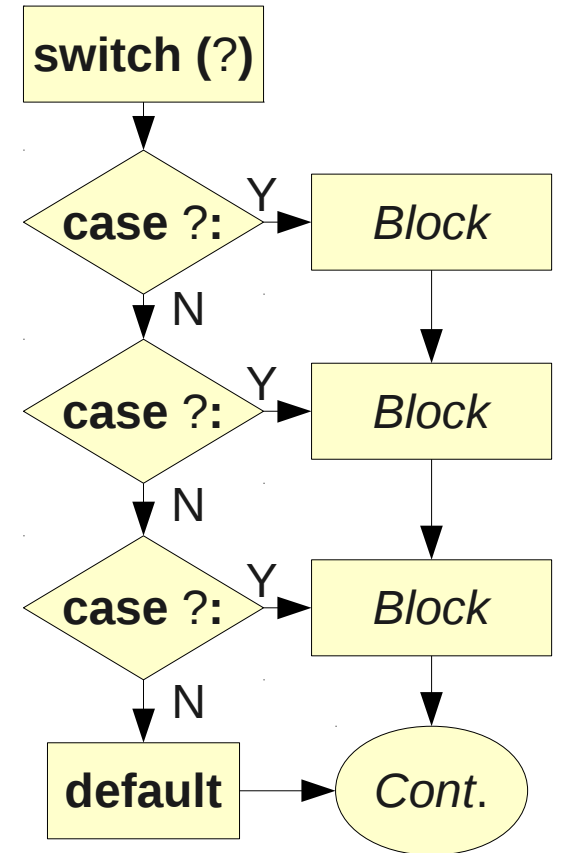
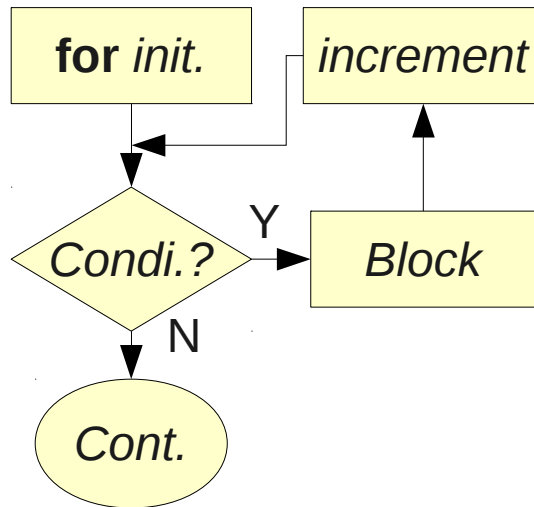
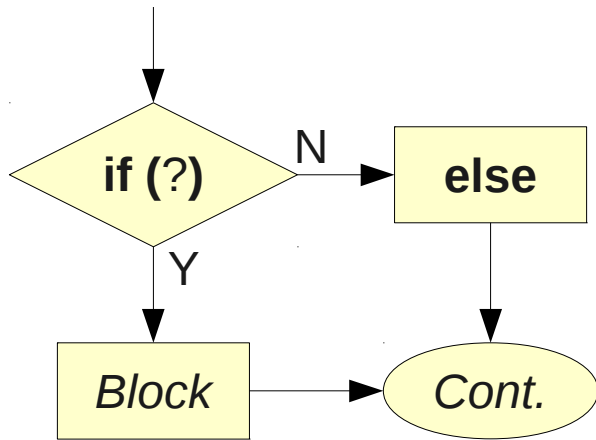
int & func(int i)
{
    static int d = 0;
    d += i;
    return d;
}

int main()
{
    cout << func(2) << '\n';
    cout << func(3) << '\n';
    func(4) += 11;
    cout << func(5) << '\n';
    return 0;
}
```

return reference

Output:  
2  
5  
25

# 流程控制



# Python 解譯器

- 無預設變數型別
- 串列 **list**
- 強制性縮排
- 函數及匿名函式



# 本週作業

1. 在 C++ 的迴圈 ( `for`, `while`, `do while` ) 中要如何直接跳下一輪或是結束迴圈?
2. 何謂遞迴 ( `recursion` ) ? 請並舉出一個程式範例。
3. 程式寫作 ( 用 C++ `string class` ) : 輸入一 `string` , 輸出其中字元 'a' 出現的次數。  
[隨意題] 輸出所出現各種字元的次數。
4. 程式寫作: 輸入一整數 `n`
  - a) 輸出 `Fibonacci` 數列的前 `n` 項
  - b) 輸出其 `16` 進位的表示字串
  - c) 輸出以 '#' 字元繪製有 `n` 字元為底的等腰三角形
5. 閱讀課程網站上的相關連結

# 程式執行範例

\*\*\* 可以自行連結到 [CompPhys SSH 伺服器](#) 上測試

```
cp1@area:~$ hw3-2
input: lsqaoaqqaa
the number of 'a's is 4
cp1@area:~$ hw3-2x
input: lsqaoaqqaa
the number of 'a's is 4
the number of 'l's is 1
the number of 'o's is 1
the number of 'q's is 3
the number of 's's is 1
cp1@area:~$
```

# 程式執行範例

\*\*\* 可以自行連結到 [CompPhys SSH 伺服器](#) 上測試

```
cp1@area:~$ hw3-3a
```

```
Input n: 8
```

```
The Fibonacci Seq.: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21
```

```
cp1@area:~$ hw3-3b
```

```
Input n: 54321
```

```
54321 = 0xE431
```

```
cp1@area:~$ hw3-3c
```

```
Input n: 6
```

```
#
```

```
# #
```

```
# # #
```

```
# # # #
```

```
# # # # #
```

```
# # # # # #
```

```
cp1@area:~$
```