

Umetnost programiranja v C++

Uvod



Spoznali bomo

- 1 Koncepti programskega jezika C++
- 2 Razvojno orode
- 3 Veščine in znanja iz programiranja
- 4 Izdlava računalniških iger
- 5 Obdelava slik



Umetnost programiranja v C++

Termini delavnice (učilnica: G2-N3 Seminarška soba)

- 1 19. 8. 2026 od 9:00 do 15:00
- 2 20. 8. 2026 od 9:00 do 14:15
- 3 21. 8. 2026 od 9:00 do 14:15



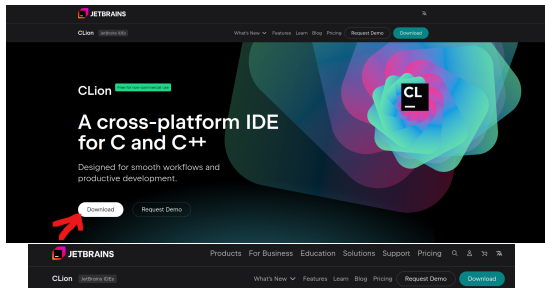
Dokumenti

- 1 Izpolnjeno in podpisano potrdilo s strani staršev oz. skrbnikov.
- 2 Seznam prisotnosti
- 3 Boni za malico in sladoled
- 4 Prijava: dijak / dijak2026
- 5 Preverjanje znanja: <https://tinyurl.com/umetnostcpp>
- 6 Anketa o zadovoljstvi:
https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSd48nb9ZN4C2EYILn7-N5FBqdJTgKatLcxHf8I1Jx68WFF_Uw/viewform?usp=dialog

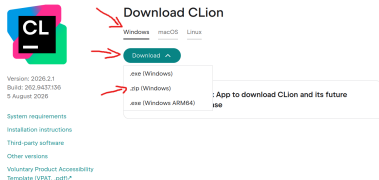
Razvojno okolje



Razvojno okolje: CLion

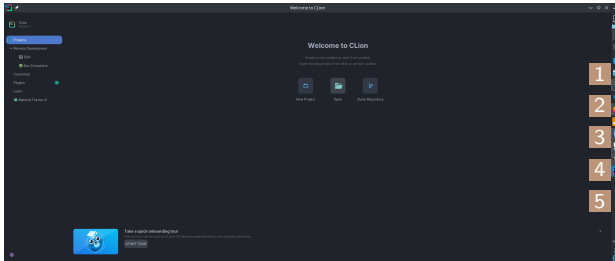


- 1 <https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/>
- 2 Download
- 3 Windows/Download/zip(Windows)





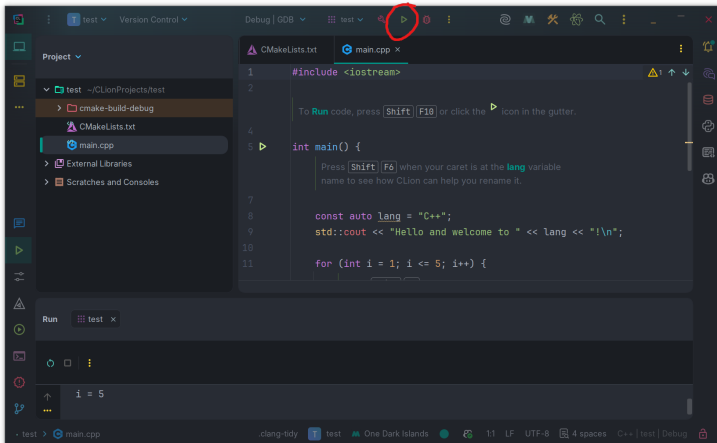
Ustvarjanje novega projekta



- 1 Odpri CLion
- 2 Klikni **New project**
- 3 Vpiši ime **Location: .../test**
- 4 Language standard: C++20
- 5 Klikni **Create**



Prevajanje in zagon



Osnove C++



Osnovni izpis

Program, ki izpiše tvoje ime in starost.

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

int main() {
    cout << "Moje_ime_je_..." << endl;
    cout << "Star_sem_..." << endl;
    return 0;
}
```



Preprosti izračuni

Program, ki izračuna obseg in ploščino pravokotnika.

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

int main() {
    double a, b;
    cout << "Vnesi stranici: ";
    cin >> a >> b;
    cout << "Obseg: " << 2*a+2*b << endl;
    cout << "Ploscina: " << a*b << endl;
    return 0;
}
```



Pogojni stavki

Program, ki preveri, ali je vpisano število sodo ali liho.

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

int main() {
    int stevilo;
    cout << "Vnesi stevilo: ";
    cin >> stevilo;
    if (stevilo % 2 == 0) {
        cout << "Sodo" << endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Liho" << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```



Program, ki preveri oceno

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

int main() {
    int ocena;
    cout << "Vnesi oceno(1-5): ";
    cin >> ocena;

    if(ocena == 5){
        cout << "Odlicno!";
    } else if(ocena == 4){
        cout << "Prav dobro!";
    }
    else if(ocena == 3){
        cout << "Dobro.";
    }
    else if(ocena == 2){
        cout << "Zadostno.";
    }
    else{
        cout << "Nezadostno.";
    }
    return 0;
}
```



Zanke v C++

- ❑ **for** – znano število ponovitev.
- ❑ **while** – ponavljanje dokler je pogoj resničen.
- ❑ **do-while** – vsaj enkrat izvedena.

```
for(int i=0; i<5; i++)  
    cout << i << endl;  
  
int x = 0;  
while(x < 5){  
    cout << x++ << endl;  
}  
  
int y = 0;  
do {  
    cout << y++ << endl;  
} while(y < 5);
```



Izpis vseh sodih števil med 1 in 20

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

int main() {
    for(int i = 1; i <= 20; i++){
        if(i % 2 == 0){
            cout << i << " ";
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```




Seštevanje števil do vnesenega n

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

int main() {
    int n;
    cout << "Vnesi n: ";
    cin >> n;
    int vsota = 0;
    int i = 1;
    while(i <= n){
        vsota += i;
        i++;
    }
    cout << "Vsota = " << vsota << endl;
    return 0;
}
```



Funkcije

- **Deklaracija:** pove prevajalniku ime, parametre in tip vrnjenega rezultata.
- **Definicija:** vsebuje dejansko kodo.

```
int vsota(int a, int b); // deklaracija

int main(){
    cout << vsota(3, 4); // klic
}

int vsota(int a, int b){ // definicija
    return a + b;
}
```



Funkcija, ki preveri, ali je število praštevilo

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

bool jePrastevilo(int n){
    if(n < 2) return false;
    for(int i = 2; i * i <= n; i++){
        if(n % i == 0) return false;
    }
    return true;
}

int main(){
    int x;
    cin >> x;
    if(jePrastevilo(x))
        cout << "Prastevilo";
    else
        cout << "Ni prastevilo";
    return 0;
}
```



Prenos parametrov

- ❑ **Po vrednosti:** spremembe ne vplivajo na original.
- ❑ **Po referenci:** spremembe vplivajo na original.
- ❑ **S kazalcem:** spremembe vplivajo na original, uporablja se naslov.

```
void povecajVrednost(int x) { x++; }  
void povecajReferenco(int &x) { x++; }  
void povecajKazalec(int *x) { (*x)++; }  
  
int main(){  
    int a = 5;  
    povecajVrednost(a);    // a = 5  
    povecajReferenco(a);  // a = 6  
    povecajKazalec(&a);   // a = 7  
    return 0;  
}
```



Branje in pisanje v datoteke

- ❑ Knjižnica: `#include <fstream>`
- ❑ Razredi: `ofstream` (pisanje), `ifstream` (branje), `fstream` (oboje).

```
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

int main(){
    // Pisanje v datoteko
    ofstream out("podatki.txt");
    out << "Pozdravljen svet!" << endl;
    out.close();

    // Branje iz datoteke
    ifstream in("podatki.txt");
    string vrstica;
    while(getline(in, vrstica)){
        cout << vrstica << endl;
    }
    in.close();
    return 0;
}
```

Program shrani seznam imen in jih nato prebere



```
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

int main(){
    // Pisanje
    ofstream out("imena.txt");
    out << "Ana\nBoris\nCene\n";
    out.close();

    // Branje
    ifstream in("imena.txt");
    string ime;
    while(getline(in, ime)){
        cout << "Prebrano_ime:_" << ime << endl;
    }
    in.close();
    return 0;
}
```



Naloga

Napiši program, ki:

- 1 Prebere 10 števil iz datoteke.
- 2 Izpiše največje in najmanjše število.
- 3 Vsa števila zapiše v drugo datoteko v obratnem vrstnem redu.
- 4 Za izračun najmanjšega in največjega števila uporabi funkcije.



Enodimenzionalna polja

- Polja omogočajo shranjevanje več vrednosti istega tipa.
- Dostop do elementov z indeksom od 0 naprej.

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

int main(){
    int stevila[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){
        cout << stevila[i] << " ";
    }
    return 0;
}
```




Dvodiemenzionalna polja

- Shranjevanje podatkov v obliki matrike.
- Indeksiranje: `polje[vrstica][stolpec]`.

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

int main(){
    int matrika[3][3] = {
        {1, 2, 3},
        {4, 5, 6},
        {7, 8, 9}
    };
    for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
        for(int j = 0; j < 3; j++){
            cout << matrika[i][j] << " ";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```



Strukture

Strukture združujejo različne tipe podatkov v eno celoto.

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

struct Oseba {
    string ime;
    int starost;
};

int main(){
    Oseba o1;
    o1.ime = "Ana";
    o1.starost = 25;
    cout << o1.ime << ", " << o1.starost << " let" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```



Razredi – podobno kot strukture

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

class Avto {
public:
    string znamka;
    int leto;

    void izpisi(){
        cout << znamka << " (" << leto << ")" << endl;
    }
};

int main(){
    Avto a1;
    a1.znamka = "Toyota";
    a1.leto = 2020;
    a1.izpisi();
    return 0;
}
```



Dedovanje in polimorfizem – liki I

- Osnovni razred: Telo z virtualno metodo ploscina().
- Podrazredi: Kocka, Krogla, Valj.
- V main shranimo kazalce na različne like v polje in seštejemo njihove površine.

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

class Telo { // Osnovni razred
public:
    virtual double ploscina() const = 0; // cista virtualna metoda
    virtual ~Telo() {} // destruktor
};

class Kocka : public Telo { // Podrazred: Kocka
    double a;
public:
    Kocka(double stranica) : a(stranica) {} // konstruktor
    double ploscina() const override { return 6 * a * a; }
};

class Krogla : public Telo { // Podrazred: Krogla
    double r;
```



Dedovanje in polimorfizem – liki II

```
public:
    Krogla(double radij) : r(radij) {}
    double ploscina() const override { return 4 * M_PI * r * r; }
};

// Podrazred: Valj
class Valj : public Telo {
    double r, h;
public:
    Valj(double radij, double visina) : r(radij), h(visina) {}
    double ploscina() const override { return 2 * M_PI * r * (r + h); }
};

int main() {
    Telo* liki[3];
    liki[0] = new Kocka(2);
    liki[1] = new Krogla(1);
    liki[2] = new Valj(1, 3);

    double vsota = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
        vsota += liki[i]->ploscina();
        delete liki[i]; // sprostim pomnilnik
    }
    cout << "Skupna površina: " << vsota << endl;
    return 0;
}
```



Naloga

Napiši program, ki:

- 1 Ustvari polje 10 celih števil.
- 2 Izračuna povprečje vseh števil.
- 3 Uporabi strukturo za shranjevanje podatkov o študentu.
- 4 Uporabi razred za modeliranje bančnega računa z možnostjo pologa in dviga.

Simple DirectMedia Layer



Simple DirectMedia Layer (SDL)

<https://www.libsdl.org/>

The screenshot shows the SDL website homepage. At the top right, a dark blue button says "Get the current **stable** SDL version 3.4.4". The main content area is divided into a left sidebar and a main body. The sidebar has sections: "Main" with links to "About", "Bugs", "Licensing", "Credits", and "Feedback"; "Documentation" with links to "Wiki", "Forums", and "Mailing Lists"; and "Download" with links to "SDL Releases", "SDL GitHub", "Language Bindings", and "Signing Keys". The main body has a heading "About SDL" followed by a paragraph: "Simple DirectMedia Layer is a cross-platform development library designed to provide low level access to audio, keyboard, mouse, joystick, and graphics hardware via OpenGL and Direct3D. It is used by video playback software, emulators, and popular games including Valve's award winning catalog and many Humble Bundle games." Below this, it states: "SDL officially supports Windows, macOS, Linux, iOS, and Android. Support for other platforms may be found in the source code." and "SDL is written in C, works natively with C++, and there are bindings available for several other languages, including C# and Python." At the bottom of the main body, it says: "SDL is distributed under the [zlib license](#). This license allows you to use SDL freely in any software." To the right of the text are two game screenshots: "LEFT 4 DEAD 2" and "THEY ARE BILLIONS", both with captions "Made with SDL: Left 4 Dead 2" and "Made with SDL: They Are Billions" respectively.

Namestitev:

- ☐ CMD
- ☐ git clone <https://github.com/libsdl-org/SDL>.git vendored/SDL



Simple DirectMedia Layer (SDL)

SDL (Simple DirectMedia Layer) je knjižnica, ki omogoča delo z:

- ☐ okni,
- ☐ tipkovnico,
- ☐ miško,
- ☐ zvokom,
- ☐ grafiko,
- ☐ igralnimi ploščki.



Namestitev SDL

- CMD
- git clone <https://github.com/libsdl-org/SDL.git> vendored/SDL
- CMakefile

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 4.3)
project(test)

set(CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD 20)

set(CMAKE_RUNTIME_OUTPUT_DIRECTORY "${CMAKE_BINARY_DIR}")
set(CMAKE_LIBRARY_OUTPUT_DIRECTORY "${CMAKE_BINARY_DIR}")

add_subdirectory(vendored/SDL EXCLUDE_FROM_ALL)
add_executable(test main.cpp)

target_link_libraries(test PRIVATE SDL3::SDL3)
```



Prvi program, ki uporablja knjižnico SDL3

Program:

- ☐ ustvariti okno,
- ☐ obdelovati dogodke s tipkovnice,
- ☐ risati na zaslon,
- ☐ premikati objekt,
- ☐ pravilno zaključiti program.

Končni rezultat bo preprost program, v katerem lahko s puščicami premikamo kvadrat.



Prvi program, ki uporablja knjižnico SDL3

```
#include <SDL3/SDL.h>

int main() {
    SDL_Init(SDL_INIT_VIDEO);
    SDL_Window* window = SDL_CreateWindow("Moj prvi SDL program", 800, 600, 0);

    bool running = true;
    while (running) {
        SDL_Event event;
        while (SDL_PollEvent(&event)) {
            if (event.type == SDL_EVENT_QUIT) { running = false; }
        }
    }

    SDL_DestroyWindow(window);
    SDL_Quit();
    return 0;
}
```



Dodamo grafiko

```
#include <SDL3/SDL.h>

int main() {
    SDL_Init(SDL_INIT_VIDEO);
    SDL_Window* window;
    SDL_Renderer* renderer;
    SDL_CreateWindowAndRenderer( "Moj prvi SDL program", 800, 600, 0,
                                &window, &renderer );

    bool running = true;
    while (running) {
        SDL_Event event;
        while (SDL_PollEvent(&event)) {
            if (event.type == SDL_EVENT_QUIT) { running = false; }
        }

        SDL_SetRenderDrawColor( renderer, 30, 30, 30, 255 );
        SDL_RenderClear(renderer);
        SDL_RenderPresent(renderer);
    }

    SDL_DestroyRenderer(renderer);
    SDL_DestroyWindow(window);
    SDL_Quit();

    return 0;
}
```



Narišimo kvadrat

SDL omogoča risanje pravokotnikov. Najprej določimo njegovo velikost in položaj:

```
SDL_FRect square;  
  
square.x = 350;  
square.y = 250;  
square.w = 100;  
square.h = 100;
```

Nato določimo barvo:

```
SDL_SetRenderDrawColor(renderer, 255, 0, 0, 255);
```

in narišemo pravokotnik:

```
SDL_RenderFillRect(renderer, &square);
```

Pomembno je, da risanje izvedemo pred:

```
SDL_RenderPresent(renderer);
```



Premikanje kvadrata

Ko uporabnik pritisne puščico, želimo spremeniti položaj kvadrata.

```
if (event.type == SDL_EVENT_KEY_DOWN){  
    if (event.key.key == SDLK_LEFT)  
        square.x -= 10;  
  
    if (event.key.key == SDLK_RIGHT)  
        square.x += 10;  
  
    if (event.key.key == SDLK_UP)  
        square.y -= 10;  
  
    if (event.key.key == SDLK_DOWN)  
        square.y += 10;  
}
```



Celoten program

```
#include <SDL3/SDL.h>
int main() {
    SDL_Init(SDL_INIT_VIDEO);
    SDL_Window* window;
    SDL_Renderer* renderer;
    SDL_CreateWindowAndRenderer("SDL program", 800, 600, 0, &window, &renderer);
    SDL_FRect square{ 350.0f, 250.0f, 100.0f, 100.0f };
    bool running = true;
    while (running) {
        SDL_Event event;
        while (SDL_PollEvent(&event)) {
            if (event.type == SDL_EVENT_QUIT) { running = false; }
            if (event.type == SDL_EVENT_KEY_DOWN) {
                if (event.key.key == SDLK_LEFT) square.x -= 10;
                if (event.key.key == SDLK_RIGHT) square.x += 10;
                if (event.key.key == SDLK_UP) square.y -= 10;
                if (event.key.key == SDLK_DOWN) square.y += 10;
            }
        }
        SDL_SetRenderDrawColor( renderer, 30, 30, 30, 255 );
        SDL_RenderClear(renderer);
        SDL_SetRenderDrawColor( renderer, 255, 0, 0, 255 );
        SDL_RenderFillRect( renderer, &square );
        SDL_RenderPresent(renderer);
    }
    SDL_DestroyRenderer(renderer);
    SDL_DestroyWindow(window);
    SDL_Quit();
    return 0;
}
```




Naloge

- ☐ Spremenite barvo kvadrata.
- ☐ Spremenite velikost kvadrata.
- ☐ Dodajte omejitev, da kvadrat ne more zapustiti okna.
- ☐ Dodajte še en kvadrat.
 - ☐ Prvi naj se premika s puščicami.
 - ☐ Drugi nas se premika tipkami: W, A, S in D
- ☐ Dodajte zaznavo trčenja med kvadratomoma. Na začetku sta na različnih položajih.



Premikanje s pomočjo igralnega ploščka.

```
...
SDL_Init(SDL_INIT_VIDEO | SDL_INIT_GAMEPAD);
...
SDL_Gamepad* gamepad = nullptr;
int count = 0;
SDL_JoystickID* joysticks = SDL_GetGamepads(&count);
if (count > 0) gamepad = SDL_OpenGamepad(joysticks[0]);
SDL_free(joysticks);
if (!gamepad) std::cout << "Kontroler ni priključen.\n";
...
if (gamepad){
    Sint16 x = SDL_GetGamepadAxis(gamepad, SDL_GAMEPAD_AXIS_LEFTX);
    Sint16 y = SDL_GetGamepadAxis(gamepad, SDL_GAMEPAD_AXIS_LEFTY);

    float dx = x / 32768.0f;
    float dy = y / 32768.0f;
    float speed = 0.1f;

    square.x += dx * speed;
    square.y += dy * speed;

    if (square.x < 0) square.x = 0;
    if (square.y < 0) square.y = 0;
    if (square.x > 700) square.x = 700;
    if (square.y > 500) square.y = 500;
}
...
if (gamepad) SDL_CloseGamepad(gamepad);
```