Today’s goals

An introduction to C++

- some shortcomings of C that C++ addresses
- give you a perspective on how to learn C++
- kick the tires and write some code
We had to work hard to mimic encapsulation, abstraction

- **encapsulation**: hiding implementation details
  - used header file conventions and the “static” specifier to separate private functions from public functions
  - cast structures to (void *) to hide implementation-specific details

- **abstraction**: associating behavior with encapsulated state
  - the functions that operate on a LinkedList were not really tied to the linked list structure
  - we passed a linked list to a function, rather than invoking a method on a linked list instance
A major addition is its support for objects!

- classes
  - public, private, and protected methods and instance variables
  - (multiple!) inheritance

- polymorphism
  - static polymorphism: multiple functions or methods with the same name, but different argument types (overloading)
    - Works for all functions, not just class members
  - dynamic (subtype) polymorphism: derived classes can overload methods of parents, and methods will be dispatched correctly
We had to emulate generic data structures

- customer passes a (void *) as a payload to a linked list

- customer had to pass in function pointers so that the linked list could operate on payloads correctly

  ‣ comparisons, deallocation, pickling up state, etc.
C++

Supports **templates** to facilitate generic data types!

- Parametric polymorphism - roughly the same intent as Java generics, but different in details - particularly implementation

  - to declare that \( x \) is a vector of ints:
    
    - `vector<int> x;`

  - to declare that \( x \) is a vector of floats:
    
    - `vector<float> x;`

  - to declare that \( x \) is a vector of (vectors of floats):
    
    - `vector<vector<float>> x;`
We had to be careful about namespace collisions

- C distinguishes between external and internal linkage
  ‣ use “static” to prevent a name from being visible outside a source file (as close as C gets to “private”)
  ‣ otherwise, a name is global -- visible everywhere

- we used naming conventions to help avoid collisions in the global namespace
  ‣ LLIteratorNext, HTIteratorNext, etc.
C++

Permits a module to define its own namespace!

- the linked list module could define an “LL” namespace
- the hashtable module could define an “HT” namespace
- both modules could define an Iterator class
  ‣ one would be globally named \texttt{LL::Iterator}
  ‣ the other would be globally named \texttt{HT::Iterator}

Classes also provide protection against name collisions
C does not provide any standard data structures

- we had to implement our own linked list and hash table
- as a C programmer, you often re-invent the wheel badly
  ‣ maybe if you’re clever you’ll use somebody else’s libraries
  ‣ but, C’s lack of abstraction, encapsulation, and generics means you’ll probably have to tweak them, or tweak your code to use them
The C++ standard library is rich!

- **generic containers**: bitset, queue, list, associative array (including hash table), deque, set, stack, and vector
  - and, iterators for most of these

- **a string class**: hides the implementation of strings

- **streams**: allows you to stream data to and from objects, consoles, files, strings, and so on

- and more...
Error handling is a pain

- have to define error codes and return them
- customers have to understand error code conventions, and need to constantly test return values
- if \( a() \) calls \( b() \) calls \( c() \)
  - \( a \) depends on \( b \) to propagate an error in \( c \) back to it
C++

Supports exceptions!
- try / throw / catch

if used with discipline, can simplify error processing
- but, if used carelessly, can complicate memory management
- consider: a() calls b() calls c()
  - if c() throws an exception that b() doesn’t catch, you might not get a chance to clean up resources allocated inside b()

But much C++ code works with C or old C++ libraries and uses return codes, exit(), etc.
Some tasks still hurt in C++

Memory management

- C++ has no garbage collector
  - you have to manage memory allocation and deallocation, and track ownership of memory
  - it’s still possible to have leaks, double frees, and so on
- but, there are some things that help
  - “smart pointers”
    - classes that encapsulate pointers and track reference counts
    - deallocate memory when the reference count goes to zero
Some tasks still hurt in C++

C++ doesn’t guarantee type or memory safety

- You can still...
  ‣ forcibly cast pointers between incompatible types
  ‣ walk off the end of an array and smash the stack
  ‣ have dangling pointers
  ‣ conjure up a pointer to an address of your choosing
C++ has many, many features.

Operator overloading
- your class can define methods for handling “+”, “->”, etc!

Object constructors, destructors
- particularly handy for stack-allocated objects

Reference types
- truly pass-by-reference instead of pass-by-value

Advanced OO
- multiple inheritance, virtual base classes, dynamic dispatch
How to think about C++

set of styles and ways to use C++

style guides

good styles and robust engineering practices

set of styles and ways to use C
Or...

in the hands of a disciplined programmer, C++ is a powerful weapon

but, if you’re not so disciplined about how you use C++...
Hello, world!

Looks simple enough...

- compile with g++ instead of gcc:
  - g++ -Wall -std=gnu++0x -o helloworld helloworld.cc

- let’s walk through the program step by step

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    std::cout << "Hello, World!" << std::endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
Hello, world!

#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  std::cout << "Hello, World!" << std::endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}

iostream is part of the C++ standard library

- note you don’t include a “.h” when you include C++ standard library headers

  ▸ but you do for local headers (e.g., #include “ll.h”)

- iostream declares stream object instances, including std::cin, std::cout, std::cerr, in the “std” namespace
Hello, world!

cstdlib is the C standard library’s stdlib.h header

- (nearly) all C standard library functions are available to you
  - for header foo.h, you should #include <cfoo>

- we need it for EXIT_SUCCESS, as usual
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    std::cout << "Hello, World!" << std::endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}

std::cout is the “cout” object instance declared by iostream.h, living within the “std” namespace
- std::cout is an object of class ostream
- used to format and write output to the console
- the entire standard library is in namespace std
Hello, world!

C++ distinguishes between objects and primitive types

- primitive types include all the familiar ones from C
  - char, short, int, unsigned long, float, double, long double, etc.
  - and, C++ defines “bool” as a primitive type (woohoo!)
Hello, world!

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  std::cout << "Hello, World!" << std::endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

“`<<`” is an operator defined by the C++ language

- it’s defined by C as well; in C/C++, it bitshifts integers
- but, C++ allows classes to overload operators
  ‣ the ostream class overloads “`<<`”
  ‣ i.e., it defines methods that are invoked when an ostream is the LHS of the `<<` operator
Hello, world!

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    std::cout << Hello, World!" << std::endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

ostream has many different methods to handle `<<`
- the methods differ in the type of the RHS of `<<`
- if you do `std::cout << "foo";`
  - C++ invokes cout’s method to handle "<<" with RHS “char *”
Hello, world!

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  std::cout << "Hello, World!" << std::endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

the ostream class’s methods that handle "<<" return (a reference to) themselves

- so, when (std::cout << "Hello, World!") is evaluated:
  ‣ a method of the std::cout object is invoked
  ‣ it buffers the string "Hello, World!" for the console
  ‣ and, it returns (a reference to) std::cout
Hello, world!

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  std::cout << "Hello, World!" << std::endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

next, a method on std::cout to handle "<<" is invoked

- this time, the RHS is std::endl
  - turns out this is a pointer to a “manipulator” function
    - this manipulator function writes newline to the ostream it is invoked on, and then flushes the ostream’s buffer
    - so, something is printed on the console at this point
Wow...

You should be surprised and scared at this point

- C++ makes it easy to hide a significant amount of complexity
  - it’s powerful, but really dangerous
  - once you mix together templates, operator overloading, method overloading, generics, and multiple inheritance, and it gets really hard to know what’s actually happening!
Refining it a bit...

C++'s standard library has a `std::string` class!

- include the `<string>` header to use it

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

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  string hello("Hello, World!");
  cout << hello << endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
Refining it a bit...

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

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  string hello("Hello, World!");
  cout << hello << endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

The “using” keyword introduces part of a namespace, or an entire namespace, into the current region

- using namespace std; -- imports all names from std::
- using std::cout; -- imports only std::cout
Refining it a bit...

We’re instantiating a `std::string` object on the stack

- passing the C string “Hello, World!” to its constructor method
  - `hello` is deallocated (and its destructor invoked) when main returns
Refining it a bit...

The C++ string library overloads the `<<` operator as well

- defines a function (not an object method) that is invoked when the LHS is an ostream and the RHS is a `std::string`


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

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  string hello("Hello, World!");
  cout << hello << endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

```cpp
helloworld2.cc
```
Refining it a bit...

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

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  string hello("Hello, World!");
  cout << hello << endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Note the side-effect of `using namespace std;`

- can now refer to `std::string` by `string`, `std::cout` by `cout`, and `std::endl` by `endl`
string concatenation

#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    string hello("Hello");
    hello = hello + " there";
    cout << hello << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}

The string class overloads the "+" operator
- creates and returns a new string that is the concatenation of LHS and RHS
string assignment

The string class overloads the “=” operator

- copies the RHS and replaces the string’s contents with it

  ▶ so, the full statement (a) “+” creates a string that is the concatenation of hello’s current contents and “ there”, and (b) “=” creates a copy of the concatenation to store in hello. Without the syntactic sugar it is:
  ```
  hello.operator=(hello.operator+(" there");
  ```

```c++
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  string hello("Hello");
  hello = hello + " there";
  cout << hello << endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
stream manipulators

- pass them to a stream to affect formatting

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  cout << "Hi! " << setw(4) << 5 << " " << 5 << endl;
  cout << hex << 16 << " " << 13 << endl;
  cout << dec << 16 << " " << 13 << endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
stream manipulators

`setw(x)` sets the width of the next field to `x`

- only affects the next thing sent to the output stream
stream manipulators

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    cout << "Hi! " << setw(4) << 5 << " " << 5 << endl;
    cout << hex << 16 << " " << 13 << endl;
    cout << dec << 16 << " " << 13 << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

`hex` sets the stream to output integers in hexadecimal
- stays in effect until you set the stream to some other base
- `hex`, `dec`, `oct` are your choices
You can still use printf, though

C is (roughly) a subset of C++
Reading

std::cin is an object instance of class istream
- supports the >> operator for “extraction”
- cin also has a getline() method
Exercise 1

Write a C++ program that:

- uses streams to:
  ‣ prompts the user to type in 5 floats
  ‣ prints them out in opposite order
  ‣ with 4 digits of precision
See you on Friday!