# C++ Intro

## CSE 333 Winter 2020

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# Administrivia

- Exercise 8 released today, due Wednesday
  - First C++ exercise!
  - Parallels to ex0 – compare user input checking between C/C++

- Homework 2 due next Thursday (2/6)
  - File system crawler, indexer, and search engine
  - Note: Make sure a copy of `libhw1.a` is in the `hw1/` directory
    - Either your own (run `make`) or ours (copy from `hw1/solution_binaries`)
  - Demo: use Ctrl-D to exit `searchshell` gracefully, test on directory of small self-made files

# Today's Goals

- An introduction to C++
  - Give you a perspective on how to learn C++
  - Kick the tires and look at some code

- **Advice:** Read related sections in the *C++ Primer*
  - It's hard to learn the "why is it done this way" from reference docs, and even harder to learn from random stuff on the web
  - Lectures and examples will introduce the main ideas, but aren't everything you'll ~~want~~ need to understand

# Hello World in C

helloworld.c

```
#include <stdio.h>     // for printf()
#include <stdlib.h>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  printf("Hello, World!\n");
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

- You never had a chance to write this!
  - Compile with `gcc`:

```
gcc -Wall -g -std=c11 -o hello helloworld.c
```

  - Based on what you know now, describe to your neighbor everything that goes on in the execution of this "simple" program
    - Be detailed!

# Hello World in C++

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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

- Looks simple enough…
  - Compile with `g++` instead of `gcc`:

```
g++ -Wall -g -std=c++11 -o helloworld helloworld.cc
```

  - Let's walk through the program step-by-step to highlight some differences

# Hello World in C++

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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 write "`.h`" when you include C++ standard library headers
    - But you *do* for local headers (*e.g.* `#include "ll.h"`)
  - `iostream` declares stream *object* instances in the "`std`" namespace
    - *e.g.* `std::cin`, `std::cout`, `std::cerr`

# Hello World in C++

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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

- `cstdlib` is the ***C*** standard library's `stdlib.h`
  - Nearly all C standard library functions are available to you
    - For C header `foo.h`, you should `#include <cfoo>`
  - We include it here for `EXIT_SUCCESS`, as usual

# Hello World in C++

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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`, living within the "`std`" namespace
  - C++'s name for `stdout`
  - `std:cout` is an object of class `ostream`
    - http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/ostream/ostream/
  - Used to format and write output to the console
  - The entire standard library is in the namespace `std`

# Hello World in C++

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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

- C++ distinguishes between objects and primitive types
  - These include the familiar ones from C: `char`, `short`, `int`, `long`, `float`, `double`, etc.
  - C++ also defines `bool` as a primitive type (woo-hoo!)
    - Use it!

# Hello World in C++

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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

- "<<" is an operator defined by the C++ language
  - Defined in C as well: usually it bit-shifts integers (in C/C++)
  - C++ allows classes and functions to overload operators!
    - Here, the `ostream` class overloads "<<"
    - *i.e.* it defines different member functions (methods) that are invoked when an `ostream` is the left-hand side of the << operator

# Hello World in C++

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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

- `ostream` has many different methods to handle <<
  - The functions differ in the type of the right-hand side (RHS) of <<
  - *e.g.* if you do `std::cout << "foo";`, then C++ invokes `cout`'s function to handle << with RHS `char*`

# Hello World in C++

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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

- The `ostream` class' member functions that handle << return *a reference to themselves*
  - When `std::cout << "Hello, World!";` is evaluated:
    - A member function 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 in C++

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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

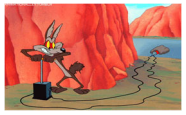
- Next, another member function on `std::cout` is invoked to handle `<<` with RHS `std::endl`
  - `std::endl` is a pointer to a "manipulator" function
    - This manipulator function writes newline (`'\n'`) to the `ostream` it is invoked on and then flushes the `ostream`'s buffer
    - This *enforces* that something is printed to the console at this point

# Wow…

helloworld.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

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

- 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 everything together (templates, operator overloading, method overloading, generics, multiple inheritance), it can get *really* hard to know what's actually happening!

# Let's Refine It a Bit

helloworld2.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <string>     // for string

using namespace std;

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

- C++'s standard library has a `std::string` class
  - Include the `string` header to use it
    - Seems to be automatically included in `iostream` on CSE Linux environment (C++11) – but include it explicitly anyway if you use it
  - http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/string/

# Let's Refine It a Bit


helloworld2.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <string>     // for string

using namespace std;

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

- The `using` keyword introduces a namespace (or part of) into the current region
  - `using namespace std;` imports all names from `std::`
  - `using std::cout;` imports *only* `std::cout` (used as `cout`)

# Let's Refine It a Bit

helloworld2.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <string>     // for string

using namespace std;

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

- Benefits of `using namespace std;`
  - We can now refer to `std::string` as `string`, `std::cout` as `cout`, and `std::endl` as `endl`

# Let's Refine It a Bit

helloworld2.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <string>     // for string

using namespace std;

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

- Here we are instantiating a `std::string` object *on the stack* (an ordinary local variable)
  - Passing the C string `"Hello, World!"` to its constructor method
  - `hello` is deallocated (and its destructor invoked) when **`main`** returns

# Let's Refine It a Bit

helloworld2.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <string>     // for string

using namespace std;

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

- The C++ string library also overloads the << operator
  - Defines a function (*not* an object method) that is invoked when the LHS is `ostream` and the RHS is `std::string`
    - http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/string/string/operator<</

# String Concatenation

concat.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <string>     // for string

using namespace std;

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

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

# String Assignment

concat.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <string>     // for string

using namespace std;

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

- The string class overloads the "=" operator
  - Copies the RHS and replaces the string's contents with it

# String Manipulation

concat.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <string>     // for string

using namespace std;

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

- This statement is complex!
  - First "+" creates a string that is the concatenation of `hello`'s current contents and `", World!"`
  - Then "=" creates a copy of the concatenation to store in `hello`
  - Without the syntactic sugar:
    - `hello.operator=(hello.operator+(", World!"));`

# Stream Manipulators

manip.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <iomanip>    // for dec, hex, setw

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;
}
```

- `iomanip` defines a set of stream manipulator functions
  - Pass them to a stream to affect formatting
    - http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/iomanip/
    - http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/ios/

# Stream Manipulators

manip.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <iomanip>    // for dec, hex, setw

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;
}
```

- **`setw`**`(x)` sets the width of the *next* field to `x`
  - Only affects the next thing sent to the output stream (*i.e.* it is not persistent)

# Stream Manipulators

manip.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <iomanip>    // for dec, hex, setw

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`, `dec`, and `oct` set the numerical base for *integers* output to the stream
  - Stays in effect until you set the stream to another base (*i.e.* it is persistent)

# C and C++


helloworld3.cc

```
#include <cstdio>      // for printf
#include <cstdlib>     // for EXIT_SUCCESS

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  printf("Hello from C!\n");
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

- C is (roughly) a subset of C++
  - You can still use **`printf`** – but bad style in ordinary C++ code
  - Can mix C and C++ idioms if needed to work with existing code, but avoid mixing if you can
    - Use C++(11)

# Reading

echonum.cc

```
#include <iostream>   // for cout, endl
#include <cstdlib>    // for EXIT_SUCCESS

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  int num;
  cout << "Type a number: ";
  cin >> num;
  cout << "You typed: " << num << endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

- `std::cin` is an object instance of class `istream`
  - Supports the >> operator for "extraction"
    - Can be used in conditionals – (`std::cin>>num`) is `true` if successful
  - Has a `getline()` method and methods to detect and clear errors

# Polling Question

- How many *different* versions of << are called?
  - For now, ignore manipulator functions
  - Vote at http://PollEv.com/justinh
  - Also, what is output?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. We're lost…

msg.cc

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <string>
#include <iomanip>

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  int n = 172;
  string str("m");
  str += "y";
  cout << str << hex << setw(2)
       << 15U << n << "e!" << endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

# Extra Exercise #1

- Write a C++ program that uses stream to:
  - Prompt the user to type 5 floats
  - Prints them out in opposite order with 4 digits of precision