C++ Intro
CSE 333 Spring 2023

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Relevant Course Information

- Exercise 4 due next Thursday (4/20) @ 11am
  - *Time consuming!*

- Exercise 5 released this week, due Friday (4/21) @ 11am
  - *Significantly* shorter exercise than Exercise 4
  - First exercise in C++!

- Homework 1 due Thursday (4/13) @ 11:59pm PDT

- Homework 2 on 4/27
  - Demo next lecture

- Attend the section you’re registered in!
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

```
#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=c17 -o helloworld helloworld.c
  ```

- Based on what you know now, what is one thing that goes on in the execution of this “simple” program?
  - Be detailed!
Hello World in C++

```cpp
#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`:
  ```bash
g++ -Wall -g -std=c++17 -o helloworld helloworld.cc
  ```
- What are some differences you notice in the C++ program compared to C?
- Let’s walk through the program step-by-step to highlight some differences
Hello World in C++

#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
  - You don’t add “.h” when including C++ standard library headers
    - But you *do* for local headers (*e.g.* `#include "ll.h"`)
  - **iostream** declares stream object instances in the “std” namespace
    - Callback: C++ supports classes and objects
      - *e.g.* `std::cin, std::cout, std::cerr`
Hello World in C++

```cpp
#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++

```c++
#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`
- Used to format and write output to the console
- The entire standard library is in the namespace `std`
Hello World in C++

```cpp
#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++

❖ “<<” 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
  ▪ Without the syntactic sugar (without abstraction)

```cpp
#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;
}
```

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

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    std::cout.operator<<((char*) c_str);
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
Hello World in C++

```cpp
#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++

The `iostream` 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`

- Synonymous to `std::cout.operator<<("Hello, World!");`
Hello World in C++

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...

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!

```cpp
#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;
}
```
Let’s Refine It a Bit

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++17) – but include it explicitly anyway if you use it
Let’s Refine It a Bit

### helloworld2.cc

```cpp
#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

Benefits of importing namespaces

- We can now refer to `std::string` as `string`, `std::cout` as `cout`, and `std::endl` as `endl`
Let’s Refine It a Bit

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

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`

```cpp
#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;
}
```
String Concatenation

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

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

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    string hello("Hello");
    hello = hello + "", World!";  // hello.operator+("", World!");
    cout << hello << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
The string class overloads the “=” operator

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

```cpp
#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;
}
```
String Manipulation

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:
  ```cpp
  hello.operator=(hello.operator+("", World"));
  ```
Stream Manipulators

```cpp
#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
Stream Manipulators

```
#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

- 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)

```cpp
#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;
}
```
C and C++

C is (roughly) a subset of C++

- You can still use `printf` – but bad style in ordinary C++ code
  - E.g. Use `std::cerr` instead of `fprintf(stderr, ...)`
- Can mix C and C++ idioms if needed to work with existing code, but avoid mixing if you can
  - Use C++(17)

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

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

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

```cpp
#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;
}
```

```cpp```

---

**Reading**

**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

```cpp
#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;
}
```
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