Poll Everywhere

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Which concept did you find the most difficult in the context of HW1?

A. Pointers
B. Output parameters
C. Dynamic memory allocation
D. Structs
E. Debugging Tools (e.g., GDB, valgrind)
F. Style considerations
G. Prefer not to say

C++ Intro

CSE 333 Summer 2023

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Relevant Course Information (1/2)

- Exercise 4 due Monday (7/10) @ 1pm

- Exercise 5 released today, due Wednesday (7/12) @ 1pm
  - *Significantly* shorter exercise than Exercise 4
  - First exercise in C++!

- Homework 2 released today, due Thursday (7/20)
  - Fill out partner sign-up form by Thursday, 7/13 @ 11:59pm PDT
  - Building a file system crawler, indexer, and file search engine
  - Lecture Demo

Relevant Course Information (2/2)

- Quiz 1 released Monday (7/10)
  - Will be administered on Gradescope, open @ 2pm and closes Wednesday (7/12) @ 11:59pm
  - Please keep all Quiz questions on Ed private
    - If anything is frequently asked, we'll make a separate public post.
  - Questions in Office Hours can only be clarification questions.
    - TAs may ask you to post on the Ed board instead of answering directly.

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

```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++

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++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++

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
  - 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++

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!
    - Converts back-and-forth to `int` freely for compatibility with C

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
  - Without the syntactic sugar (without abstraction)

```
std::cout.operator<<(char* c_str);
```

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

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…

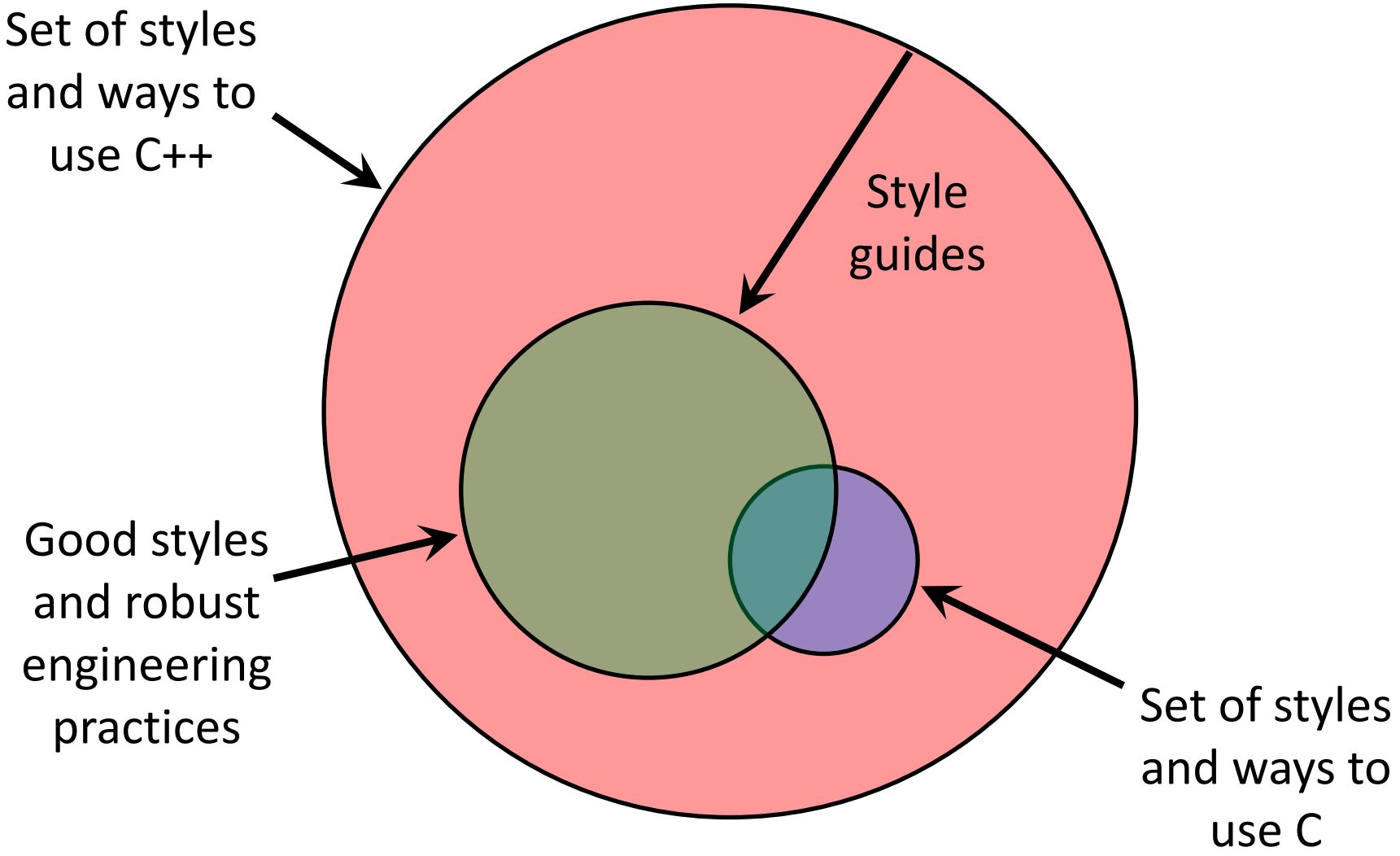
helloworld.cc

```
#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!

How to Think About C++



Or…

In the hands of a disciplined programmer, C++ is a powerful tool

But if you're not so disciplined about how you use C++…

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++17) – but include it explicitly 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 std::string;
using std::cout;
using std::endl;

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

- 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

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

```
hello.operator+(", World!");
```

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

```
hello.operator=(string);
```

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
    - 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)**

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
    - Look in Primer and online for details about member functions, etc.

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How many *different* versions of << are called?

- Ignore the stream manipulators for now
- 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