

The Rook's Guide to C++

Kickstarter Backer & Contributor Version

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Contents

1	History	1
2	Sample Program	3
3	Variables	5
4	Constants	7
5	Assignments	9
6	Input	11
7	Output	13
8	Arithmetic	15
8.1	Review Questions	18
8.2	Homework Exercises	19
8.3	Review Answers	20
8.4	Homework Answers	21
8.5	Further Reading	21
9	Comments	23
10	Data types, conversion	25

11 Conditionals	27
12 Strings	29
13 Loops	31
14 Arrays	33
14.1 Multi-dimensional Arrays	35
14.2 Review Questions	36
14.3 Homework Questions	36
14.4 Review Answers	36
14.5 Homework Answers	36
14.6 Further Reading	36
15 Blocks, Scope, and Functions	37
15.1 Blocks	37
15.2 Basic Functions in C++	38
15.2.1 What are Functions and why do we use them?	38
15.2.2 The parts of a basic function	38
15.3 void Functions	41
15.4 Overloading Function Names	42
15.5 Scope	43
15.6 Review Questions	45
15.7 Homework Questions	45
15.8 Review Answers	45
15.9 Homework Answers	45
15.10 Further Reading	45
16 Problem Solving	47
17 Testing	49
18 Preprocessor	51

19 Advanced Arithmetic	53
19.1 Examples	54
19.1.1 pow()	54
19.1.2 sqrt()	55
19.1.3 Modulo	56
19.2 Review Questions	57
19.3 Homework Questions	58
19.4 Review Answers	58
19.5 Homework Answers	58
19.6 Further Reading	59
20 File I/O	61
21 Pointers	63
22 Dynamic Data	65
23 Separate compilation	67
24 Classes and Abstraction	69
25 STL	71

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Chapter 1

History

Chapter 2

Sample Program

Chapter 3

Variables

Chapter 4

Constants

Chapter 5

Assignments

Assignments are a way for a user or a programmer to assign a value to a variable. The way we assign a value to a variable in C++ is different from how we might do it in math. In mathematics we are allowed to say that $x = 3$ or $3 = x$, but in C++ the only acceptable way to assign the value of 3 to x is to type `x = 3`.

The `=` in the expression `x = 3` is known as an **assignment operator**. This allows the program to set a variable's value depending on its type. Here are some examples of setting a value to different types of variables:

```
int x = 4;
```

```
char alpha = 'A';
```

```
string word = "Alpha";
```

```
float y = 3.14;
```

We are able to declare variables and assign a value to those variables immediately by using the assignment operator. When we assign literal values to variables

of type `char`, the value must be surrounded by single quotes (for example, `'A'`). When we assign values to variables of type `string`, the literal value must be surrounded by double quotes (for example, `"Alpha"`). We do not have to initialize the values of the variables, however. We can set them later in the code like this:

```
int myVal;  
//some code  
myVal = 0;
```

In all of the lines of code in this section where a variable is set using the assignment operator, the “thing that is being given a value” is known as an **lvalue**, and the expression on the right that is being stored in the variable is known as the **rvalue**. Literals such as `'A'` or `3` can never be an lvalue. Aside from literals, the rvalue can consist of other variables, like this:

```
myVal = myVal2;
```

Even though `myVal2` is a variable, we are only using the *value stored in the variable*, not the variable itself. For example, if `myVal2` had a value of `6`, `myVal` would then be assigned to the value `6` with the above code.

We can also store the results of an arithmetic expression in a variable like this:

```
myVal = 5 + 6; //assigns myVal a value of 11
```

But we can't write

```
5 + 6 = myVal; // ERROR!
```

since `5 + 6` doesn't refer to a place where we can store a value. We can also combine arithmetic expressions with variables as an rvalue like this:

```
myVal2 = 6;  
myVal = 4 + myVal2;
```

In this case, the variable `myVal` would be assigned a value of `10` because the variable `myVal2` was initialized to a value of `6`, and `4 + 6` is `10`. The value

of `myVal2` remains unchanged. Make sure that the variable `myVal1`, the variable `myVal2`, and the literal `4` are of the same type. For example, the following code will result in an error:

```
int myValue = 4;
int yourVal;
string myString = "word";

yourVal = myValue + myString;
// Adding string to an int is
// probably not what you meant!
\begin{lstlisting}
```

When we `try` to combine different variable types, the compiler will get very mad at us.

Some exceptions to `this` rule are `if` we `try` to combine `\Code{float}s`, `\Code{int}s`, and `\Code{double}s`.

These types have the ability to be combined (to a certain extent) because they are all numeric values.

Both `\Code{double}s` and `\Code{float}s` can hold values with a decimal point such as `\Code{-3.14}`, `\Code{0.003}`, or `\Code{5.167289}` whereas an `\Code{int}` can only hold round values such as `\Code{2}`, `\Code{-18}`, or `\Code{100}`.

Refer to Chapter `\ref{chap_datatypes}` for more information on converting between data types.

```
\LevelD{Review Questions}
```

```
\LevelD{Homework Questions}
```

```
\LevelD{Review Answers}
```

```
\LevelD{Homework Answers}
```

```
\LevelD{Further Reading}
```

```
\begin{itemize}
```

```
\item ~
```

```
\item ~
```

```
\item ~
```

```
\end{itemize}
```

```
\LevelC{Input}
```

```
\input{chap_input.tex}
```

```

\LevelC{Output}}
\input{chap_output.tex}
\LevelC{Arithmetic}
\input{chap_arithmetic.tex}
\LevelC{Comments}
\input{chap_comments.tex}
\LevelC{Data types, conversion}
\input{chap_datatypes.tex}

% \LevelA{Section 3}
% \LevelB{Chapters:}
\LevelC{Conditionals}
\input{chap_conditionals.tex}
\LevelC{Strings}
\input{chap_strings.tex}
\LevelC{Loops}
\label{chap_loops}
\input{chap_loops.tex}
\LevelC{Arrays}
\input{chap_arrays.tex}
\LevelC{Blocks, Functions, and Scope}
\input{chap_functions.tex}
\LevelC{Problem Solving}
\input{chap_problems.tex}
\LevelC{Testing}
\input{chap_testing.tex}

% \LevelA{Section 4}
% \LevelB{Chapters}
\LevelC{Preprocessor}
\input{chap_preproc.tex}
\LevelC{Advanced Arithmetic}
\input{chap_advancedarith.tex}
\LevelC{File I/O}
\input{chap_file_io.tex}
\LevelC{Pointers}
\input{chap_pointers.tex}
\LevelC{Dynamic Data}
\input{chap_dynamic.tex}

\Comment{ % LevelX comment.

\LevelA {}
\LevelB {}
\LevelC {}
\LevelC {}
\LevelC {}

```