Ch03-StdInputOutput

August 10, 2020

1 3 Standard Input and Output

1.1 Topics

- common way to input and output
- printing variables and values onto monitor or console
- reading data from keyboard
- composing programs

1.2 3.1 Input and output (IO)

- IO operations are fundamental to computer programs
- C++ IO occurs in streams (sequence of bytes)
- programs must be able to read data from varieties of input devices (input operation)
  - streams of bytes flow from keyboard, disk drive, network connection, etc. to main memory, RAM (Random Access Memory)
- programs must be able to write data to varieties of output devices (output operation)
  - stream of bytes flow from RAM to monitor, disk drive, network connection, etc.
- this chapter covers standard input and output
- reading from and writing to disk drive or files is covered in File IO chapter

1.3 3.2 Standard output stream

- a prgram may need to display data or results of computation to users
- a common way to display results is by printing them to common output (monitor)
  - also called console
- we've printed hello world string to console in Chapter 1
- similarly, we can print literal values or data stored in variables
- use **cout** statement defined in **<iostream>** library and **std** namespace
- output statement syntax:

```
cout << varName1 << varName2 << "literal values";
```

- << called **stream insertion operator** inserts values to output stream
- multiple values are separated by << operator
- **endl** operator adds a new line

[16]:
```
// include required library
#include <iostream> // cout
```

```
// use required namespace
using namespace std; //std namespace defines cout, endl, etc.
```

[3]:
```
cout << "Hello World!" << endl;
cout << 100 << 2.5f << ' ' << 3.99 << 'A' << "some text as string";
cout << "continue printing stuff in next line...?" << endl;
```

```
Hello World!
1002.5 3.99Asome text as stringcontinue printing stuff in next line…?
```

[4]:
```
// declaring and printing variables
#include <string>

string name = "John Doe";
char MI = 'A';
int age = 25;
```

[5]:
```
// outputting variables
cout << "name = " << name << endl;
cout << "MI = " << MI << " and age = " << age << endl;
```

```
name = John Doe
MI = A and age = 25
```

[6]:
```
bool done = false;
float temperature = 73;
float richest_persons_networth = 120000000000; // 120 billion
float interestRate = 4.5;
float length = 10.5;
float width = 99.99f; // can end with f for representing floating point number
double space_shuttle_velocity = 950.1234567891234567 // 16 decimal points
```

[7]:
```
// cout can continue in multilines
cout << "temperature: " << temperature << " age: " << age
    << " richest person's worth: "
    << richest_persons_networth << endl;
cout << "interest rate: " << interestRate << endl;
cout << "length: " << length << " and width = " << width << endl;
cout << "space_shuttle_velocity: " << 950.1234567891234567 << endl;
```

```
temperature: 73 age: 25 richest person's worth: 1.2e+11
interest rate: 4.5
length: 10.5 and width = 99.99
space_shuttle_velocity: 950.123
```

[8]:
```
// outputting string variables
cout << "Hello there, " << name << '!' << endl;
```

```
Hello there, John Doe!
```

[9]:
```
// more string variables
string address1 = "1100 North Ave";
string state_code = "CO";
string country = "USA";
```

[10]:
```
cout << "CMU's address:\n"
     << address1 << endl
     << "Grand Junction, " << state_code << ' ' << 81501 << endl
     << country << endl;
```

```
CMU's address:
1100 North Ave
Grand Junction, CO 81501
USA
```

1.3.1 Escape sequences

- some letters or sequence of letters have special meaning to C++
- pair of single quote is used to represent a character type
- pair of double quotes is used to represent a string type
- how can we store single or double quotes as part of data?
  - e.g., we need to print: **“Oh no!”, Alice exclaimed, “Bob’s bike is broken!”**
  - use backslash \ (escape characer) to escape the special meaning
- characters represented using escape character are called escape sequences
  - \n - new line
  - \\ - back slash
  - \t - tab
  - \r - carriage return
  - \’ - single quote
  - \” - double quote

[11]:
```
cout << "What's up\n Shaq\tO'Neal?";
```

```
What's up
 Shaq   O'Neal?
```

[12]:
```
char quote = '\'';
```

[13]:
```
quote
```

[13]:
```
'''
```

[14]:
```
cout << "\"Oh no!\", Alice exclaimed, \"Bob's bike is broken!\"";
```

```
"Oh no!", Alice exclaimed, "Bob's bike is broken!"
```

[15]:
```
cout << "how many back slahses will be printeted? \\\\";
```

```
how many back slahses will be printeted? \\
```

1.4 3.3 Standard input stream

- often, data must be read from standard input stream or keyboard
  - e.g. most interactive programs
- must include **<iostream>** library for standard input
- must use **std** namespace
- use **cin** >> statement
- syntax:

```
cin >> var1 >> var2 >> ...;
```

- >> stream extraction operator
  - extracts one or more data from input stream
- must always use variables of appropriate types
- while scanning input stream, >> ignores leading whitespaces and stops at a trailing whitespace
- let's say we have a stream of data separated by a whitespace: 10 11 15.5 A
  - we can parse and extract as following
    - cin >> num1 >> num2 >> num3 >> alpha;
  - given num1 and num2 are int, num3 is float or double and alpha is char

1.4.1 inputting numerical data

- must store the extracted input data into appropriate numerical variables
- >> **int variables** extracts whole numbers from input stream; stops at anything else
- >> **float or double variables** extracts numbers including decimal points; stops at anything else

[17]:
```
// include required libraries
#include <iostream> //cin, cout

using namespace std;
```

[15]:
```
int num1;
// prompt user to enter a whole number
cout << "enter a whole number: ";
cin >> num1;
cout << "You entered: " << num1 << endl;
```

```
enter a whole number: 10
You entered: 10
```

[10]:
```
// can extract multiple integers
int num2;
cout << "enter two whole numbers separated by space: ";
```

```
cin >> num1 >> num2;
cout << num1 << '+' << num2 << '=' << num1+num2 << endl;
```

```
enter two whole numbers separated by space: 10 20
10+20=30
```

[11]:
```
// extracting int and float
float num3;
cout << "enter a whole number and a floating point number separated by space: ";
cin >> num1 >> num3;
cout << num1 << " + " << num3 << " = " << num1+num3 << endl;
```

```
enter a whole number and a floating point number separated by space: 5 9.9
5 + 9.9 = 14.9
```

[12]:
```
// let's enter 10 11 15.5 A and store them into corresponding variables
int n1, n2;
float n3;
char alpha;
```

[13]:
```
// let's not prompt; but simply enter 10 11 15.5 A
cin >> n1 >> n2 >> n3 >> alpha;
```

```
10 11 15.5 A
```

[14]:
```
// let's echo the entered values
cout << n1 << " " << n2 << " " << n3 << " " << alpha;
```

```
10 11 15.5 A
```

1.4.2 input failure

- if input data and variable type mismatched, cin will enter into a fail state
  - won't be able to extract data anymore
- Note: Jupyter notebook may crash or simply not work as expected when input fails

[15]:
```
// variable to store whole number
int number;
```

[16]:
```
cout << "Enter a number: ";
cin >> number;
cout << "You entered " << number;
// try entering whole number; whole number and characters, characters and␣
 ↪number, etc.
```

```
Enter a number: adf
You entered 0
```

[16]: @0x107733ec0

1.4.3 inputting string data

- two ways depending on the string data type
- string without whitespace or single word can be extracted using >> stream extraction operator
- string with whitespace must be extracted using **getline** function
- syntax:

```
getline(cin, strVar);
```

- getline reads the entire line including whitespaces and the **newline** at the end
  - newline is read but ignored and not stored as a part of string

[17]:
```
string player_name;
```

[18]:
```
cout << "Enter your first name: ";
cin >> player_name;
cout << "Hello there, " << player_name << endl;
// run it wih just firstname and then with fullname; notice the value of␣
 ↪player_name
```

```
Enter your first name:
John Smith
Hello there, John
```

[18]: @0x107733ec0

[19]:
```
// string with spaces
cout << "Enter your full name: ";
getline(cin, player_name);
cout << "Hello there, " << player_name << endl;
```

```
Enter your full name: John Smith
Hello there, John Smith
```

1.4.4 Note

- getline( ) reads and discards newline character (**\n**)
- >> stops before the trailing newline character leaving it in the input stream
- must explictly read and discard newline character if getline is used subsequently
- use **ws** whitespace manipulator
  - ws operator extracts as many whitespace characters as possible from the current position in the input stream
  - extraction stops as soon as a non-whitespace character is found
  - e.g. cin >> number >> ws;
  - reads and discards whitespace(s) including \n after number value in input stream

1.4.5 demo program

- program that demonstrates the above caveat is found here demo_programs/Ch03/stdio.cpp

1.5 3.4 Composition

- similar to composing an assay or music
  - start with basic elements and combine them to build something more bigger and meaningful work
- we use the same basic principle of **composition** in coding
  - take small building blocks
    - variables, values, expressions(operators), statements (input, output), etc.
  - compose something meaningful or solve a problem

1.5.1 example 1: find area and perimeter of a rectangle

- algorithm steps:
  1. get values for length and width of a rectangle
  - calculate area and perimeter using the following equations
    - area = length x width
    - perimeter = 2 x (length + width)
  - display the results

[20]:
```
// ex.1 program
// variables to store length and width
float rect_length, rect_width;
```

[21]:
```
// 1 get values;
// a. can be hardcoded literal values
rect_length = 10.5; //hardcoded
rect_width = 5.5;
```

[22]:
```
// b. or can be read from keyboard
cout << "Enter length and width of a rectangle separated by space: ";
cin >> rect_length >> rect_width;
```

```
Enter length and width of a rectangle separated by space: 10.5 5.5
```

[23]:
```
// 2 and 3: calculate and display the area and perimeter
cout << "area of the rectangle: " << rect_length * rect_width << endl;
cout << "perimeter of the rectangle: " << 2*(rect_length+rect_width) << endl;
```

```
area of the rectangle: 57.75
perimeter of the rectangle: 32
```

1.5.2 demo programs

- see complete program here demo_programs/Ch03/composition.cpp or at https://repl.it/@rambasnet/CS1-Rectangle

1.5.3 example 2: convert decimal to binary

- let's convert $(13)_{10}$ to binary $(?)_2$?
  - from manual calculation we know $(13)_{10}$ -> $(1101)_2$
- let's use algorithm defined in chapter 2:
  1. repeteadly divide the decimal number by base 2 until the quotient becomes 0
  2. collect the remainders in reverse order
     - the first remainder is the last (least significant) digit in binary
- let's try to convert the above algorithm into C++ code

[1]:
```
#include <iostream> // cin, cout
#include <string> // string, to_string

using namespace std; // std::cin, std::cout, std::endl, etc.
```

[2]:
```
// decimal to binary conversion requires to calculate both quotient and␣
↪remainder
const int divisor = 2; // divisor is contant name whose value can't be changed␣
↪once initialized with
int dividend;
int quotient, remain;
string answer; // collect remainders by prepending as a string
```

[4]:
```
dividend = 13;
answer = "";
```

[5]:
```
remain = dividend%divisor;
quotient = dividend/divisor;
cout << dividend << '/' << divisor << " quotient: " << quotient << " remainder:␣
↪" << remain << endl;
answer = to_string(remain) + answer; // prepend remainder to answer
// is quotient 0?
```

```
13/2 quotient: 6 remainder: 1
```

[5]:
```
"1"
```

[6]:
```
// further divide quotient
remain = quotient%divisor;
quotient = quotient/divisor;
cout << dividend << '/' << divisor << " quotient: " << quotient << " remainder:␣
↪" << remain << endl;
answer = to_string(remain) + answer;
// is quotient 0?
```

```
13/2 quotient: 3 remainder: 0
```

[6]:
```
"01"
```

[7]:
```
// further divide quotient
remain = quotient%divisor;
quotient = quotient/divisor;
cout << dividend << '/' << divisor << " quotient: " << quotient << " remainder:␣
 ↪" << remain << endl;
answer = to_string(remain) + answer;
// is quotient 0?
```

```
13/2 quotient: 1 remainder: 1
```

[7]:
```
"101"
```

[8]:
```
// further divide quotient
remain = quotient%divisor;
quotient = quotient/divisor;
cout << dividend << '/' << divisor << " quotient: " << quotient << " remainder:␣
 ↪" << remain << endl;
answer = to_string(remain) + answer;
// is quotient 0?
```

```
13/2 quotient: 0 remainder: 1
```

[8]:
```
"1101"
```

[10]:
```
// no more division; display the answer
cout << dividend << " base 10 = " << " binary " << answer << endl;
```

```
13 base 10 =  binary 1101
```

1.5.4 A complete C++ program to convert decimal to binary

- basic building blocks covered so far is able to find the solution in Jupyter notebook
  - however, we've not learned enough to write a complete program that is intuitive and complete yet!
- we'll revisit this problem as we learn more concepts, such as conditional statements and loops

1.6 3.5 Exercises

1. Write a C++ program including algorithm steps that calculates area and perimeter of a circle.
2. Write a C++ program including algorithm steps that calculates Body Mass Index (BMI) of a person.
   - More information on BMI - https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health/educational/lose_wt/BMI/bmicalc.htm
   - Formula here.
   - a sample solution is provided here demo_programs/Ch03/BMI.cpp and here: https://repl.it/@rambasnet/CS1-BMI
   - directly run the program at: https://cs1-bmi.rambasnet.repl.run/
3. Write a C++ program including algorithm steps that calculates area and perimeter of a triangle given three sides.

- Hint: use Heron's formula to find area with three sides.

4. Write a C++ program that converts hours into seconds.
   - e.g. given 2 hours, program should print 7200 as answer.
5. Write a C++ program that converts seconds into hours, minutes and seconds.
   - e.g. given 3600 seconds, program should print 1 hour, 0 minute and 0 second.
   - e.g. given 3661 seconds, program should print 1 hour, 1 minute and 1 second.
   - Hint: use series of division and module operators

1.7 3.6 Kattis Problems

1. Solving for Carrots - https://open.kattis.com/problems/carrots
   - a simple standard input/output problem; just print the second number in first line
   - see sample solution in [demo_programs/Ch03/carrots] folder
2. R2 - https://open.kattis.com/problems/r2
   - simply print: 2*S-R1
3. Spavanac - https://open.kattis.com/problems/spavanac
   - convert min+hour to minute; subtract 45 and convert the result back to hour minute and print it

1.8 3.7 Testing Kattis provided samples

- one way to check for the sample input and output is manually typing the input and comparing the results
  - input can be long and output can be tedious to compare
  - Kattis expects output to be 100% accuracte to the space
- here's the better way to automate the process:
- download the samples provided in a compressed .zip file
- unzip the file; it'll create a folder with the same name as the problem name or zip file name
- create .cpp solution file inside the same folder where the sample files are
- follow the following instructions:
- open a terminal on Mac/Linux/WSL or cmd prompt on Windows
- change working directory to a problem folder, e.g. carrots

```
$ cd carrots
$ pwd
```

- compile using g++

```
$ g++ -std=c++14 cold.cpp
```

- run kattis provided sample test cases e.g. if 1.in and 1.ans are sample test files:
- on Mac/Linux/WSL Terminal
- read the sample 1.in and feed it to ./a.out program and feed the answer to diff to compare against 1.ans

```
$ cat 1.in | ./a.out | diff - 1.ans
$ cat 2.in | ./a.out | diff - 2.ans
```

- on Windows cmd prompt:

```
> type 1.in | a.exe > out1.txt
> FC out1.txt 1.ans
```

- once your program provides correct result as shown in the output for the corresponding output, now is a good time to upload it to the Kattis to test against all the hidden test samples.

1.9 3.8 Summary

- this chapter covered reading data from common input stream (standard input)
- this chapter covered writing data to common output stream (standard output)
- covered escape character, sequences and their usage
- we also learned about composing more meaningful programs with two examples
- exercises and problems with sample solutions

[ ]: