

# Riddles

- At night they come without being fetched, and by day they are lost without being stolen.
- I fly, yet I have no wings. I cry, yet I have no eyes. Darkness follows me.
- After you take away the whole, some still remains?
- What kind of coat can only be put on when wet?
- What jumps when it walks and sits when it stands?

MORE FILE I/O

PREDEFINED FUNCTIONS

PROGRAMMER DEFINED FUNCTIONS

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# Today's Class

- More File I/O Operations
- Predefined Functions
- Programmer Defined Functions

# MORE FILE I/O OPERATIONS

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# Filenames

- Sometimes we want the user to tell us the file they want to use
- We have to do something special to make this work

```
string filename;  
std::ifstream fin;  
cout << "Enter file name\n";  
cin >> filename;  
fin.open(filename.c_str());
```

# How to Get an Entire Line

- Need to use the `getline()` function
- Example

```
string line;  
getline(fin, line);
```

- It reads the entire (or rest) of the current line
  - Up to the newline character
  - It discards the newline character
- You can specify a different delimiter via the third parameter

```
getline(fin, line, '?');
```

- Do NOT use `getline` and `fin >>` in the same program

# Getting Single Characters

- `fin.get(a_variable);`  
    `char next;`  
    `in_stream.get(next);`
- `next` now has the value of the first character in the file

# End of File

- We also have a way to tell us when we hit the end of a file
  - `.eof()`
  - This returns a Boolean value
- Useful when we want to loop through a file until the end

```
do {  
    cout << next;  
    in_stream.get(next);  
} while (!in_stream.eof());
```



# Sample Code

- Adding to our File I/O abilities
  - `more_file_io.cpp`

# PREDEFINED FUNCTIONS

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# Predefined Functions

- C++ has predefined functions we can use
- These functions are NOT part of any class
- Some we have already used
  - `time()`
  - `rand()`
- We will look at `sqrt()`
  - Computes the square root of a number

# sqrt()

- Starts with the number we want to get the square root of
  - This is its argument
    - Can be a constant, variable, or an expression
- Produces the square root and gives it to us
  - The return value
    - We can only have 1 return value

# sqrt()

- Syntax

```
the_root = sqrt(9.0);
```

- Function call

```
sqrt(9.0)
```

- Is an expression

- Can use wherever you use an expression

```
bonus = sqrt(sales)/10;
```

# Predefined Functions

- Includes
  - Most predefined functions need to be included in your program
  - `sqrt()` is in `cmath`
  - `#include <cmath>`

# Some Predefined Functions

Name	Description	Types of Argument(s)	Type of Value Returned	Example	Return Value	Include
<code>sqrt</code>	Square Root	<code>double</code>	<code>double</code>	<code>sqrt(4.0)</code>	2.0	<code>cmath</code>
<code>pow</code>	Powers	<code>double</code>	<code>double</code>	<code>pow(2.0, 3.0)</code>	8.0	<code>cmath</code>
<code>abs</code>	Absolute value for <code>int</code>	<code>int</code>	<code>int</code>	<code>abs(-7)</code> <code>abs(7)</code>	7 7	<code>cstdlib</code>
<code>fabs</code>	Absolute value for <code>double</code>	<code>double</code>	<code>double</code>	<code>fabs(-7.5)</code> <code>fabs(7.5)</code>	7.5 7.5	<code>cmath</code>

# More Predefined Functions

Name	Description	Types of Argument(s)	Type of Value Returned	Example	Return Value	Include
<b>ceil</b>	Round Up	<b>double</b>	<b>double</b>	<b>ceil</b> (3.2) <b>ceil</b> (3.9)	4.0 4.0	<b>cmath</b>
<b>floor</b>	Round Down	<b>double</b>	<b>double</b>	<b>floor</b> (3.2) <b>floor</b> (3.9)	3.0 3.0	<b>cmath</b>
<b>exit</b>	End Program	<b>int</b>	<b>void</b>	<b>exit</b> (1)	None	<b>cstdlib</b>
<b>rand</b>	Random Number	<b>none</b>	<b>int</b>	<b>rand</b> ()	Value Varies	<b>cstdlib</b>
<b>srand</b>	Set Seed for rand	<b>unsigned int</b>	<b>void</b>	<b>srand</b> (42)	None	<b>cstdlib</b>



# Predefined **void** Functions

- These perform an action but do not return a value
- Used as a statement, not as an expression
- Can contain arguments, but does not return anything
- Example
  - **exit**(1);

# Sample Code

- Using Predefined Functions
  - `predefined.cpp`

# PROGRAMMER DEFINED FUNCTIONS

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# Programmer Defined Functions

- We can create functions outside of classes
- Remember
  - We have two types of functions
- Functions that return a value
- Functions that do not return a value
  - **void** functions

# Defining Functions

- Can define in same file as `main()`
  - Do NOT define inside of `main()`
- Can also defined in a separate file
  - Do this if you want to use in multiple programs
  - Great for portability

# Function Declaration (Prototype)

- We declare our function at the beginning of our file
- Example
  - `double TotalCost(int num_param, double price_param);`

# Function Definition

- Code that does the work of the function
- Consists of
  - A function header
  - A function body

# Function Header

- Much like the declaration

- `double TotalCost(int num_param, double price_param)`

- Example

```
double TotalCost(int num_param, double price_param) {  
    Function Body  
}
```



# Function Body

- Enclosed in { }
- Much like the body of main
- Contains declarations and statements
- Can use the parameters in the body
- If we have a return type we finish the function body with a return statement
  - **return** something;

# Functions

- The Function Declaration goes before (above) `main()`
- The function definition goes after (below) `main()`
- We can call functions inside of functions
  - Both predefined and programmer defined functions

# Sample Code

- Programmer Defined Functions
  - `programmer_defined.cpp`