

# Lab2

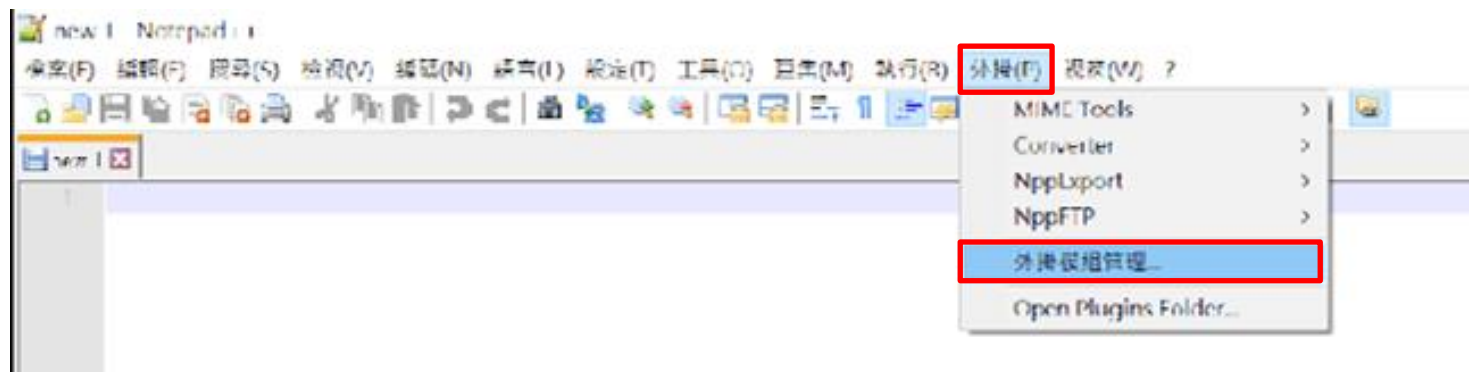
Stream & File I/O

# Notepad++

- ❑ <https://notepad-plus-plus.org/downloads/>
- ❑ Choose the edition you desired
- ❑ Plugins→Plugin Manager → NppFTP → Download
- ❑ NppFTP → Show NppFTP Window
- ❑ Settings → Profile Settings
- ❑ Hostname: 140.113.212.154
- ❑ Connection type: SFTP

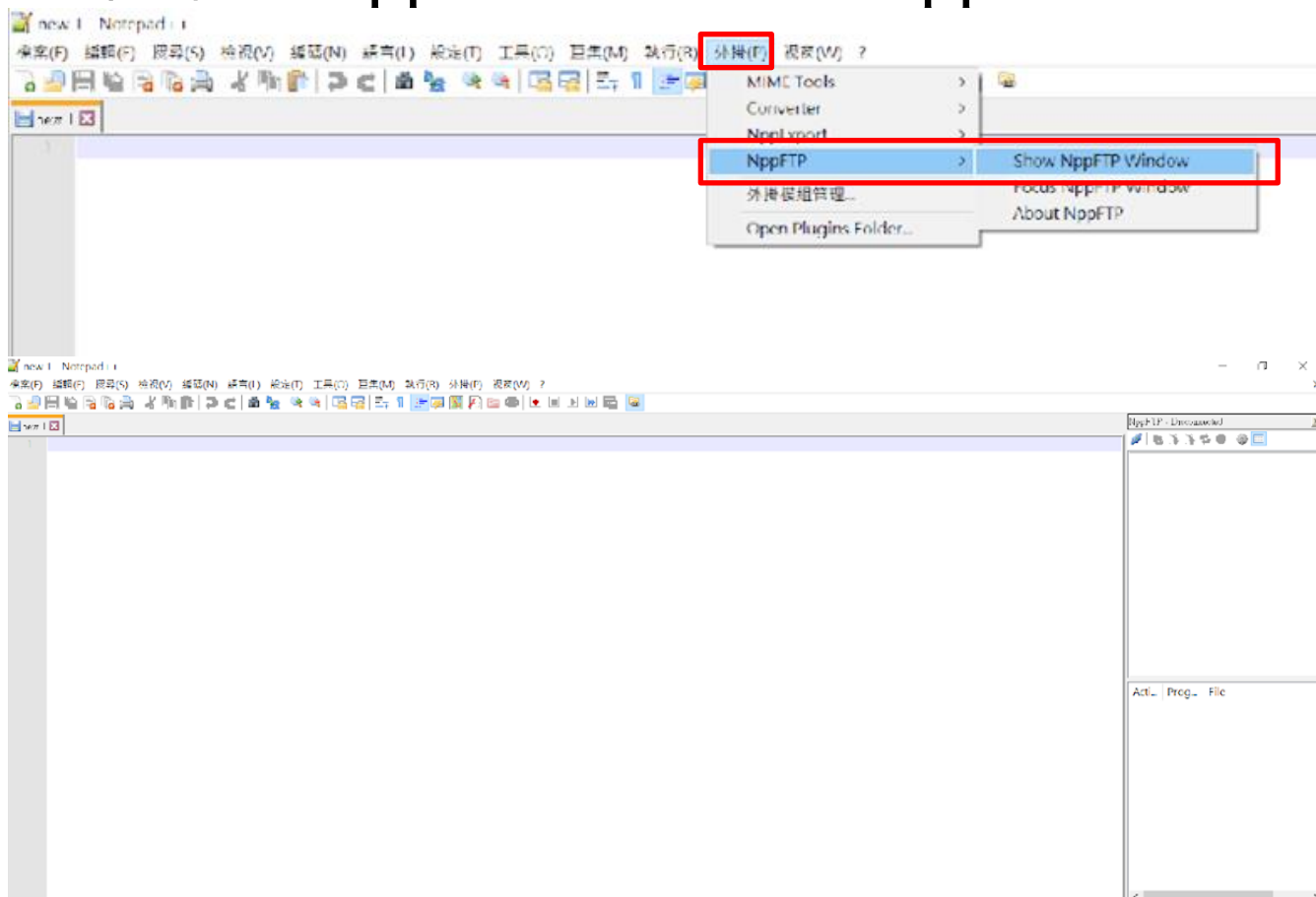
# Notepad++ (Cont.)

- 外掛 → 外掛模組管理 → 搜尋NppFTP並下載



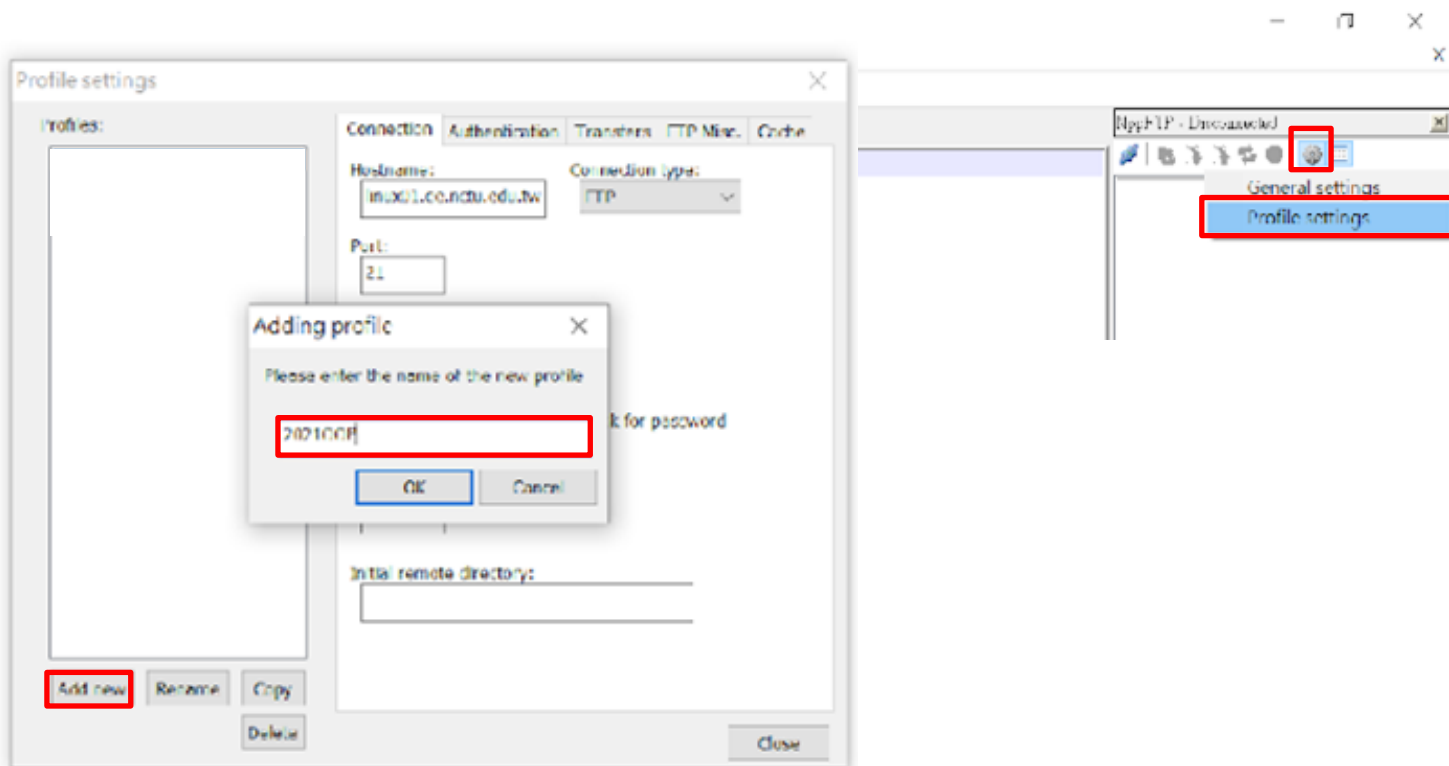
# Notepad++ (Cont.)

- 外掛 → NppFTP → Show NppFTP Window



# Notepad++ (Cont.)

- Settings → Profile Settings



# Notepad++ (Cont.)

Profile settings

Profiles:

2021OOP

Add new Rename Copy Delete

Connection Authentication Transfers FTP Misc. Cache

Hostname: 140.113.212.154 Connection type: SFTP

Port: 22

Username: 2021OOP009

Password:  Ask for password

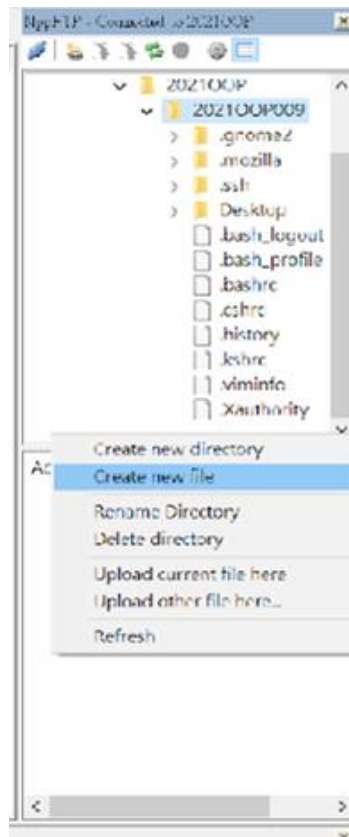
Timeout: 30

Initial remote directory:

Close

# Notepad++ (Cont.)

- 在工作站上開啟cpp檔案，在右邊空白處點右鍵Creat new file



# Coding

- Coding → Ctrl+s存檔(or左上角存檔)

\*C:\Users\Ray\AppData\Roaming\Notepad++\plugins\Config\NppFTP\Cache\2021OOP009@140.113.212.154\edahome\course\2021OOP\2021OOP009\lab2.cpp - Notepad++

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 搜尋(S) 檢視(V) 編碼(N) 語言(L) 設定(I) 工具(O) 巨集(M) 執行(R) 外掛(P) 視窗(W) ?

lab2.cpp

```
1 #include <fstream>
2 #include <iostream>
3
4 using namespace std;
5 int main(){
6     cout<<"2021OOP"<<endl;
7     cout<<"ooh ah idai idai idai"<<endl;
8
9 }
```

NppFTP - Connected to 2021OOP

- .gnome2
- .mozilla
- .ssh
- Desktop
- .bash\_logout
- .bash\_profile
- .bashrc
- .cshrc
- .history
- .kshrc
- .viminfo
- .Xauthority
- lab
- lab2.cpp

Acti... Prog... File

NppFTP - Output

```
12:39:06 Connected
12:39:14 [SFTP] Host key accepted
12:39:14 [SFTP] Successfully authenticated
12:39:17 Download of /edahome/msedalab/raykingtw/oopp.cpp succeeded, opening file.
12:39:24 Disconnected
12:39:26 Connecting
12:39:31 [SFTP] Host key accepted
12:39:33 [SFTP] Successfully authenticated
12:39:34 Connected
12:42:17 [SFTP] Host key accepted
12:42:18 [SFTP] Successfully authenticated
```

C++ source file length: 145 lines: 9 Ln: 7 Col: 34 Pos: 134 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8 INS



# Compile & Run

- Compile:

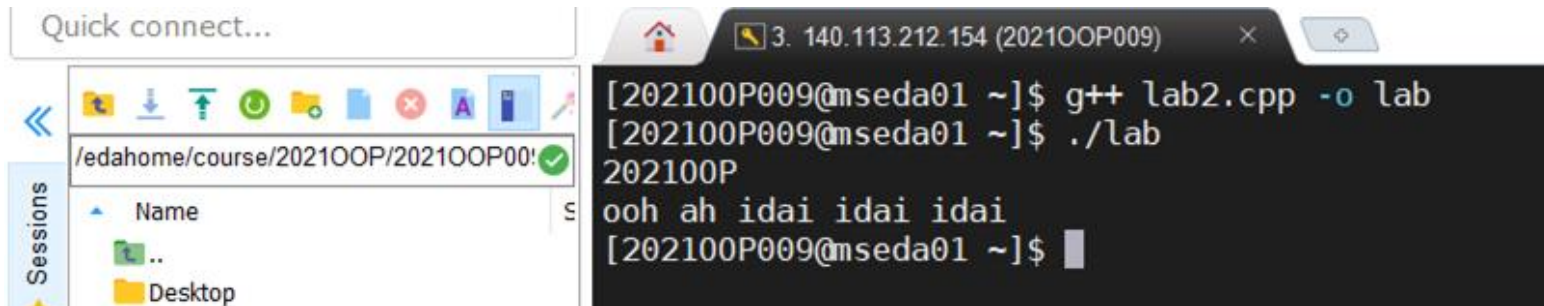
- ? `g++ <.cpp檔> -o <執行檔名>`

- ? EX: `g++ lab2.cpp -o lab`

- Run:

- ? `./<執行檔名>`

- ? EX: `./lab`



The screenshot shows a remote terminal window titled "3. 140.113.212.154 (2021OOP009)". The terminal output is as follows:

```
[202100P009@mseda01 ~]$ g++ lab2.cpp -o lab
[202100P009@mseda01 ~]$ ./lab
202100P
ooh ah idai idai idai
[202100P009@mseda01 ~]$
```

On the left side of the terminal window, there is a sidebar with a "Sessions" list. The active session is "/edahome/course/2021OOP/2021OOP00:" with a green checkmark icon. Below the session list, there are icons for "Name", "t..", and "Desktop".

# File I/O

- Declare a file name variable

```
#include <fstream>
```

```
ifstream input_filename_var ;    // input file
```

```
ofstream output_filename_var ; // output file
```

- Open the file

```
input_filename_var.open( ".../file_path/filename" );
```

```
output_filename_var.open( ".../file_path/filename" );
```

# Check file opened successfully

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    ifstream input;
    input.open("input.txt");
    //boolalpha(cout);
    cout << input.is_open() << endl;

    input.close();
    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    ifstream input;
    input.open("nofile.txt");
    //boolalpha(cout);
    cout << input.is_open() << endl;

    input.close();
    return 0;
}
```

# Read file

- Input file syntax just like input stream “cin”.

? Example:

1. `input_filename_var >> x >> y;` // x and y are integers
2. `input_filename_var >> ch;` // ch is a char
3. `ch = input_filename_var.get();` // ch is a char
4. `input_filename_var.getline(ch, ch_num);` //ch is char\*, ch\_num is streamsize
5. `getline(input_filename_var, str_var);` // str\_var is string

# Output file

- Treat *ofstream* (output file stream) just as *cout*.

? Example:

1. `output_filename_var << x << y;`      // x and y are integers
2. `output_filename_var << ch;`      // ch is a char
3. `output_filename_var << "Hello World!" << "\n";`      // literal string
4. `output_filename_var << str;`      // str is a char\* or string

# Output file (Cont.)

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    ifstream input;

    string str;

    input.open("input.txt");

    for(int i=0; i<4; ++i)
    {
        input >> str;
        cout << str << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

"C:\Users\

name  
subject1  
subject2  
subject3

Process re  
Press any

Using *cout*

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    ifstream input;
    ofstream output;

    string str;

    input.open("input.txt");
    output.open("output.txt");

    for(int i=0; i<4; ++i)
    {
        input >> str;
        output << str << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

"C:\Users\ye

Process retu  
Press any ke

output.txt

檔案(F) 編輯(E)

name  
subject1  
subject2  
subject3

Using *ofstream*

# Close file

- All opened files will be closed automatically after the execution of the program.
- Always close the open files **explicitly** if they are no longer being used.

*input\_filename\_var.close();*

*output\_filename\_var.close();*

# End of file (EOF)

string a;

1. while(input >> a){  
    ...  
}

2. while(!input.eof()){  
    input >> a;  
    ...  
}

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    ifstream input;
    input.open("input.txt");
    bool alpha(cout);
    cout << input.is_open() << endl;
    cout << endl;

    string str;

    while(input >> str)
    {
        cout << str << endl;
    }

    if(input.eof())
        cout << "EOF" << endl;
    else
        cout << "error" << endl;
    input.close();

    return 0;
}
```

```
true
name
subject1
subject2
subject3
a
100
99
98
b
59
70
66
c
100
50
50
d
30
60
90
e
95
95
99
EOF
Process re
Press any
```



# From string to stream

- `#include <sstream>`
- `istringstream stream_name(string)`

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <sstream>

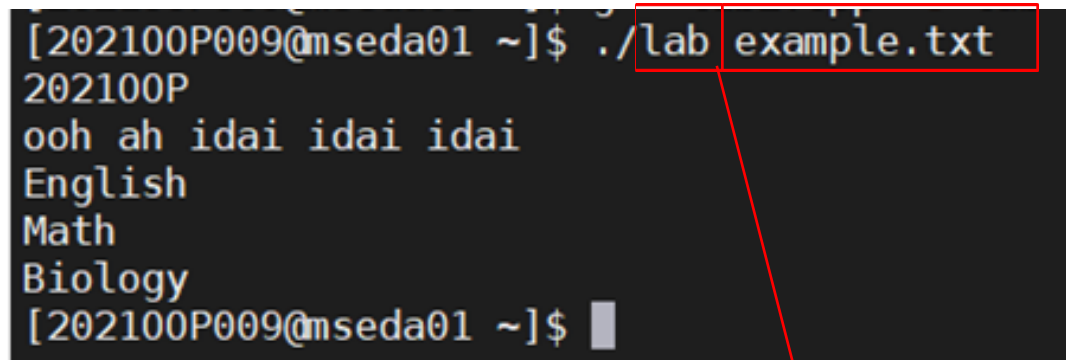
using namespace std;

int main() {
    string s = "Hello World";
    istringstream stream(s);
    string s1, s2;
    stream >> s1 >> s2;
    cout << s1 << s2;

    return 0;
}
```

# Information from terminal

- `int main(int argc, char **argv)`
- `int main(int argc, char* argv[])`
- ifstream input
- `input.open(argv[1], ios::in)`



A terminal window screenshot with a black background and white text. The prompt is `[202100P009@mseda01 ~]$`. The command `./lab example.txt` is entered and executed. The output consists of four lines: `202100P`, `ooh ah idai idai idai`, `English`, and `Math`. The prompt `[202100P009@mseda01 ~]$` is shown again at the bottom. A red box highlights the command `./lab example.txt`. A red arrow points from the text 'Other arguments start from argv[1]' to the `example.txt` part of the command. Another red arrow points from the text 'argv[0] is the name of your execution file' to the `./lab` part of the command.

```
[202100P009@mseda01 ~]$ ./lab example.txt
202100P
ooh ah idai idai idai
English
Math
Biology
[202100P009@mseda01 ~]$
```

Other arguments start from `argv[1]`

`argv[0]` is the name of your execution file

# Information from terminal (Cont.)

- EX:  $\text{aaa} \rightarrow \text{argv}[1]$ ,  $\text{bbb} \rightarrow \text{argv}[2]$ ,  $\text{ccc} \rightarrow \text{argv}[3]$

```
[202100P009@mseda01 ~]$ ./lab aaa bbb ccc
```

- EX:  $-i \rightarrow \text{argv}[1]$ ,  $\text{example.txt} \rightarrow \text{argv}[2]$ , ...

```
[202100P009@mseda01 ~]$ ./lab -i example.txt -o output111.txt
```

# Exercise – Interesting blocks

- Download files “sample\_input.txt” from newE3
- Then you receive lots of special blocks, some of which can even be squeezed as you please... 🤩
- Read input file by using *argv[]*



# Exercise – Interesting blocks (Cont.)

## *Input explanation:*

Input format	sample_input.txt
$\langle \text{softBlockRatio}_{\text{lowerBound}} \rangle \langle \text{softBlockRatio}_{\text{upperBound}} \rangle$	0.5 4.0
$\langle \text{blockName} \rangle \langle \text{blockWidth} \rangle \langle \text{blockHeight} \rangle$ // <i>It's a hard block</i>	b3 10 20
...	b1 25 50 S
$\langle \text{blockName} \rangle \langle \text{blockWidth} \rangle \langle \text{blockHeight} \rangle S$ // <i>It's a soft block</i>	b5 50 80
...	b2 40 10 S
	b4 10 10

- First line contains 2 **double**, they indicates the lower bound and upper bound of soft blocks.
- The line without an *S* append at the end implies that it's a **hard block**.
- The line with an *S* append at the end implies that it's a **soft block**.
- The ID of the blocks always start from 1, and its form is  $b_n$ , where  $n \leq 9$

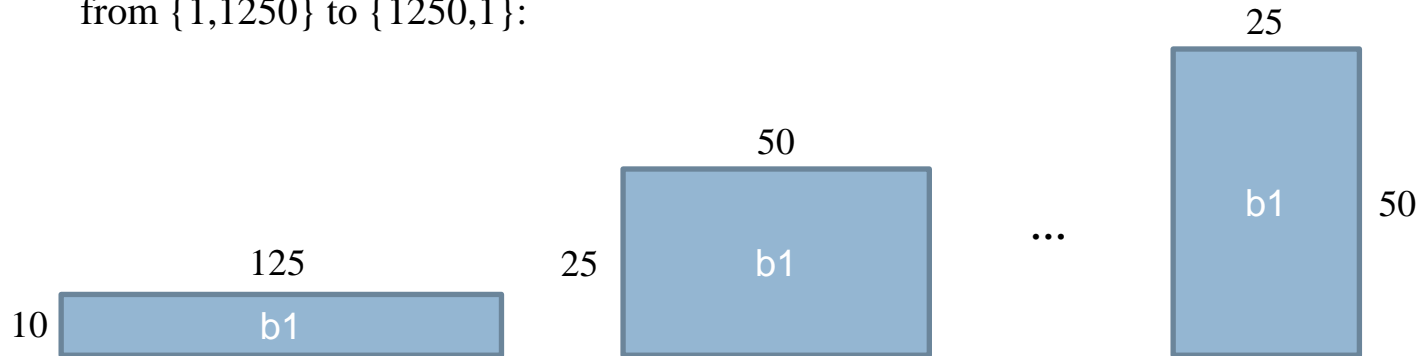
# Exercise – Interesting blocks (Cont.)

## *Output explanation:*

- Output format of an *soft block*:

Ex: If the description of soft block is **b1 10 125 S**, that means the area of the block is  $10 \times 125$ .

Such block may have multiple possible *integer* width-height pairs range from  $\{1,1250\}$  to  $\{1250,1\}$ :



*Some possible width-height pairs of soft block*

However, there's a bounding ratio range from 0.5 to 4.0; therefore, only  $\{25,50\}$  and  $\{50,25\}$  are available.

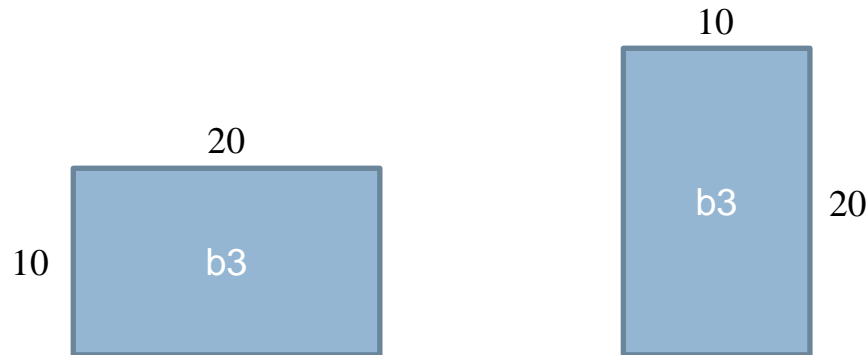
Finally, the output result is **b1 {25,50} {50,25}**.

# Exercise – Interesting blocks (Cont.)

## *Output explanation:*

- Output format of an *hard block*:

Ex: If the line of the hard block is **b3 10 20**.



*All possible width-height pairs of hard block*

Directly output the only 2 width-height pairs: **b1 {10,20} {20,10}**.

# Exercise – Interesting blocks (Cont.)

## *Output explanation:*

- The output width-height pairs should be sort in *increasing width (decreasing height)*.
- *Don't* output the same width-height pairs.

*Ex1*: {30,40} and {40,30} are different width-height pairs.

*Ex2*: {20,20} and {20,20} are same width-height pairs.

- The restriction of *softBlockRatio* is

$$softBlockRatio_{lowerBound} \leq \frac{width}{height} \leq softBlockRatio_{upperBound}$$

- You only need to find *integer* width-height pairs!
- Please output the blocks in *increasing* order.



# Exercise – Interesting blocks (Cont.)

*Sample output:*

```
b1 {25,50} {50,25}
b2 {16,25} {20,20} {25,16} {40,10}
b3 {10,20} {20,10}
b4 {10,10}
b5 {50,80} {80,50}
```

You can check *sample\_output.txt* to confirm the output format.

# Exercise – Interesting blocks (Cont.)

- ❑ Create a directory “OOP112” (mkdir OOP112)
- ❑ Change your working directory to “OOP112” (cd OOP112)
- ❑ Create a cpp file “Lab-02.cpp” (touch Lab-02.cpp)
- ❑ Write your code in Lab-02.cpp
- ❑ Use following command to demo:

`/home/share/demo_OOP112 Lab 02`

# Submission

- Ask TAs for demo
- Try your best to debug your code by yourself
- Upload all your **cpp** to new E3
- Naming rule : studentID\_lab2.cpp