Streams

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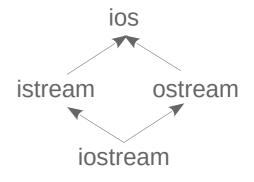
Streams

- Linear queue maintaining data-flow between the source (for input) or the destination (for output) and your program.
- Typically, a sequence of bytes
- Used in
 - Standard input, output
 - Files
 - Strings
 - Custom (e.g., sockets, pipes, etc.)

I/O

- Input stream
 - istream cin
 - Defaults to keyboard / stdin
- Output stream
 - ostream cout
 - Defaults to console / stdout
- Uses header <iostream>
- cin and cout are objects.
 - >> and << are overloaded.

```
#include <iostream>
int main() {
    std::string name;
    std::cout << "Enter your name: ";
    std::cin >> name;
    std::cout << "Hello " << name << "!\n";
    return 0;
}</pre>
```



cin

- By default, reads whitespace-separated formatted tokens.
 - But be careful with char and string.
- Example stream: 12 17.3 -19

```
int A, B;
double X;
cin >> A; 12
cin >> X; 17.3
cin >> B; -19
```

```
int A, B;
char X;
cin >> A; 12
cin >> B; 17
cin >> X; '.'
cin >> A; 3
```

```
int A;
char B, C, D;
cin >> A; 12
cin >> B; '1'
cin >> C; '7'
```

```
string A, B, C;
cin >> A; "12"
cin >> B; "17.3"
cin >> C; "-19"
```

ignore

- cin ignores the leading whitespace.
- One can ignore input until a character of relevance is seen.
 - cin.ignore(N, ch); // skip upto N chars or till ch is seen.
 - Useful for ignoring a line (ch = '\n')

```
cout << "Enter your name: ";
cin.ignore(2, 'A');
cin >> name;  // ABCD
cout << name;  // BCD</pre>
```

```
cout << "Enter your name: ";
cin.ignore(2, 'Z');

cin >> name;  // ABCD
cout << name;  // CD</pre>
```

cout

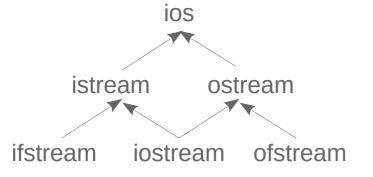
- Uses buffered output
 - − \n can be printed with endl.
 - May not print to screen.
 - To force, use cout << flush.
 - endl involves flush.
 - cin involves cout's flush.

```
#include <iostream>
int main() {
    std::string name;
    std::cout << "Enter your name: ";
    std::cin >> name;
    std::cout << "Hello " << name << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

- cin maps to stdin.
- cout maps to stdout.
- cerr, clog map to stderr.

File streams

- #include <fstream>
 - ifstream and ofstream



What is the output?

What is the issue?

stream4.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    ifstream file("stream4.cpp");
    string word;
    while (!file.eof()) {
        file >> word;
        cout << word;
    }

    file.close(); // optional
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

#include<iostream>#include<fstream>usingnamespacestd;intmain() {ifstreamfile("stream4.cpp");stringword;while(!file.eof()){file>>word;cout<<word;}file.close();//optionalreturn0;}}

ifstream

• **Issue**: Last line is read twice.

• Solution: read precedes eof.

stream4.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    ifstream file("stream4.cpp");
    string word;
    file >> word;
    while (!file.eof()) {
        cout << word;
        file >> word;
    }

file.close(); // optional
    return 0;
}
```

#include<iostream>#include<fstream>usingnamespacestd;intmain() {ifstreamfile("stream4.cpp");stringword;while(!file.eof()){file>>word;cout<<word;}file.close();//optionalreturn0;}

cat

What is the output?

```
while (getline(file, line)) {
    cout << line;
}</pre>
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
     ifstream file("stream4.cpp");
     string line;
     getline(file, line);
     while (!file.eof()) {
          cout << line:
          getline(file, line);
     file.close(); // optional
     return 0;
```

cat

What is the output?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    ifstream file("stream4.cpp");
    string word;
    while (!file.eof()) {
         file >> word;
         cout << word;
    file.close();
                  // optional
    return 0;
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
     ifstream file("stream4.cpp");
     string line;
     getline(file, line);
     while (!file.eof()) {
          cout << line << endl;</pre>
          getline(file, line);
     file.close(); // optional
     return 0;
```

cp

a.out <inputfile> <outputfile>

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
     ifstream iifile(argv[1]);
     ofstream oofile(argv[2]);
     string line;
     getline(iifile, line);
     while (!iifile.eof()) {
          oofile << line << endl;
          getline(iifile, line);
     return 0;
```

cp

a.out <inputfile> <outputfile>

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
     if (argc != 3) {
          cerr << "Usage: " << argv[0] << " <inputfile> <outputfile>" << endl;
          exit(1);
     ifstream iifile(argv[1]);
     ofstream oofile(argv[2]);
     string line;
     getline(iifile, line);
     while (!iifile.eof()) {
          oofile << line << endl;
          getline(iifile, line);
     return 0;
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
     if (argc != 3) {
          cerr << "Usage: " << argv[0] << " <inputfile> <outputfile>" << endl;
          exit(1);
     ifstream iifile(argv[1]);
     if (iifile.fail()) {
          cerr << "File " << argv[1] << " could not be opened." << endl;
          exit(2);
     ofstream oofile(argv[2]);
     string line;
     getline(iifile, line);
     while (!iifile.eof()) {
          oofile << line << endl;
          getline(iifile, line);
     return 0;
```

Appending to a file

- ios::app
 - Creates file if it does not exist.

```
ofstream out("y", ios::app);
out << "This is appended\n";
out.close();
$ cat y
No such file or directory
$ a.out; cat y
This is appended
$ a.out; cat y
This is appended
This is appended
$
```

Write a program to replace *appended* with *defended*.

Both read and write

ios::in | ios::out

```
fstream rwfile("y", ios::in | ios::out);
     string word;
     while (rwfile >> word) {
          if (word == "appended")
                rwfile << "defended";
     rwfile.close();
$ cat y
This is appended
This is appended
$ a.out; cat y
This is appendeddefended appendeddefended
```

Write a program to replace *appended* with *defended*.

Both read and write

ios::in | ios::out

```
fstream rwfile("y", ios::in | ios::out);
     string word;
     while (rwfile >> word) {
          if (word == "appended") {
               rwfile.seekg(-word.length(), ios::cur);
               rwfile << "defended";
     rwfile.close();
$ cat y
This is appended
This is appended
$ a.out; cat y
This is defended
This is defended
```

Formatted I/O

data.txt

Name: Roll Number: Marks

John Augustine: CS12D001: 88 Madhu Mutyam: CS11D111: 89 Rupesh Nasre: CS13B000: 25

Name::: Roll Number::: Marks

John Augustine CS12D001::: 88

Madhu Mutyam::: CS11D111

89

Rupesh Nasre::: CS13B000::: 25

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
     ifstream file("data.txt");
     string name, roll, marks;
     getline(file, name, ':');
     while (!file.eof()) {
          getline(file, roll, ':'):
          getline(file, marks,
          cout << name << ":::" << roll << ":::" << marks << end
          getline(file, name, ':');
     return 0;
```

Formatted I/O

data.txt

Name: Roll Number: Marks

John Augustine: CS12D001: 88 Madhu Mutyam: CS11D111: 89 Rupesh Nasre: CS13B000: 25 **Note:** getline does not ignore leading whitespace.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    ifstream file("data.txt");
    string name, roll, marks;

    getline(file, name, ':');
    while (!file.eof()) {
        getline(file, roll, ':');
        getline(file, marks);

        cout << name << ":::" << roll << ":::" << marks << end getline(file, name, ':');
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Name::: Roll Number::: Marks John Augustine::: CS12D001::: 88 Madhu Mutyam::: CS11D111::: 89 Rupesh Nasre::: CS13B000::: 25

Formatted I/O

Name	Roll Number	Marks
John Augustine	CS12D001	88
Madhu Mutyam	CS11D111	89
Rupesh Nasre	CS13B000	25

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main() {
     ifstream file("data.txt");
     string name, roll, marks;
     getline(file, name, ':');
     while (!file.eof()) {
          getline(file, roll, ':');
          getline(file, marks);
          cout << setw(20) << name;
          cout \ll setw(10) \ll roll;
          cout << setw(10) << marks;
          cout << endl;
          getline(file, name, ':');
     return 0;
```

Other functions

- setprecision: for floating point values.
- get: to read a single character.
- peek: to examine a character without removing it from the stream.
- putback: add to the stream.

String streams

- #include <sstream>
 - istringstream and ostringstream

```
std::string source = "CS2810 101\n34.5 50";
                                                   ss.str = CS2810 101
std::istringstream ss(source);
                                                   34.5 50
                                                   Course = CS2810
std::string course;
                                                   Class size = 101
int nstuds;
                                                   Average = 34.5 / 50
float average;
int marks;
std::cout << "ss.str = " << ss.str() << std::endl;
ss >> course >> nstuds >> average >> marks;
std::cout << "Course = " << course << std::endl;
std::cout << "Class size = " << nstuds << std::endl;
std::cout << "Average = " << average << " / " << marks << std::endl;
```

Acknowledgments

- https://courses.cs.vt.edu/cs1044/Notes/C04.IO.pdf
- cppreference.com