Programming in C++ - Primer

Lesson 2 - Dive In

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Silicon Hill C++ Academy

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Welcome!

Revisiting basics

Conditions

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- if

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- if
- switch/case

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- if
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- ternary

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Loops

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- while

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- while
- do/while

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The International Obfuscated C Code Contest

http://ioccc.org/

Formatting styles

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Allman (ANSI)

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int Foo(bool isBar)
{
    if (isBar)
    {
        bar();
        return 1;
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    else
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Lisp

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int Foo(bool isBar) {
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        bar()
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Compact formatting

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Tabs take less space and are harder to mishandle.

Questions?

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Dividing declarations and definition.
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Every cpp got its own hpp.
Preprocessor variables come in all uppercase.

Preprocessor directives

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#ifdef	Checks existence of definition.
#ifndef	Checks inexistence of definition.
#include	Includes another file (usually a header).
#line	Changes number of line and name of file (for compiler only).
#error	Prints out error and ends compilation.
#pragma	Sets various compiler options.

Header shield

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```
#ifndef HEADER_HPP
#define HEADER_HPP

#include <header1>
#include <header2>
#include "header3.hpp"

class c {
    ...
};

int func1(int);
double func2(char);

#endif
```

Questions?

I/O streams

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- Terminal is standard output stream, cout &1
- Terminal is also standard error stream, cerr &2

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wcin	Wide stream for Unicode.

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- endl

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```
std::cout « std::setiosflags(std::ios::uppercase);
std::cout.flags(std::ios::uppercase);
```

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```
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    int size = 5;
    int a[size];
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        a[i] = i;
        std::cout << a[i] << std::endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

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```
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    int a = 2;
    std::cout << a << std::endl;
    if (1) {
        int a = 3;
        std::cout << a << std::endl;
    }
    std::cout << a << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

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```
int add(int, int);
double add(int, double);
double add(double, int);
double add(double, double);
```

Questions?

Break!