

Basic Computer Programming and Networking

Introduction to C++

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C++

- C++ is a middle-level programming language
- Developed by Bjarne Stroustrup
- Starting in 1979 at Bell Labs
- C++ runs on a variety of platforms
 - Windows,
 - Mac OS,
 - various versions of UNIX

- General-purpose programming language
- Features
 - Object-oriented & generic programming features
 - Low-level memory manipulation
- Consists of
 - Key words
 - Syntax
 - Semantics

Minimum C++ Program

- Do nothing

```
int main ()  
{  
    return 0;  
}
```

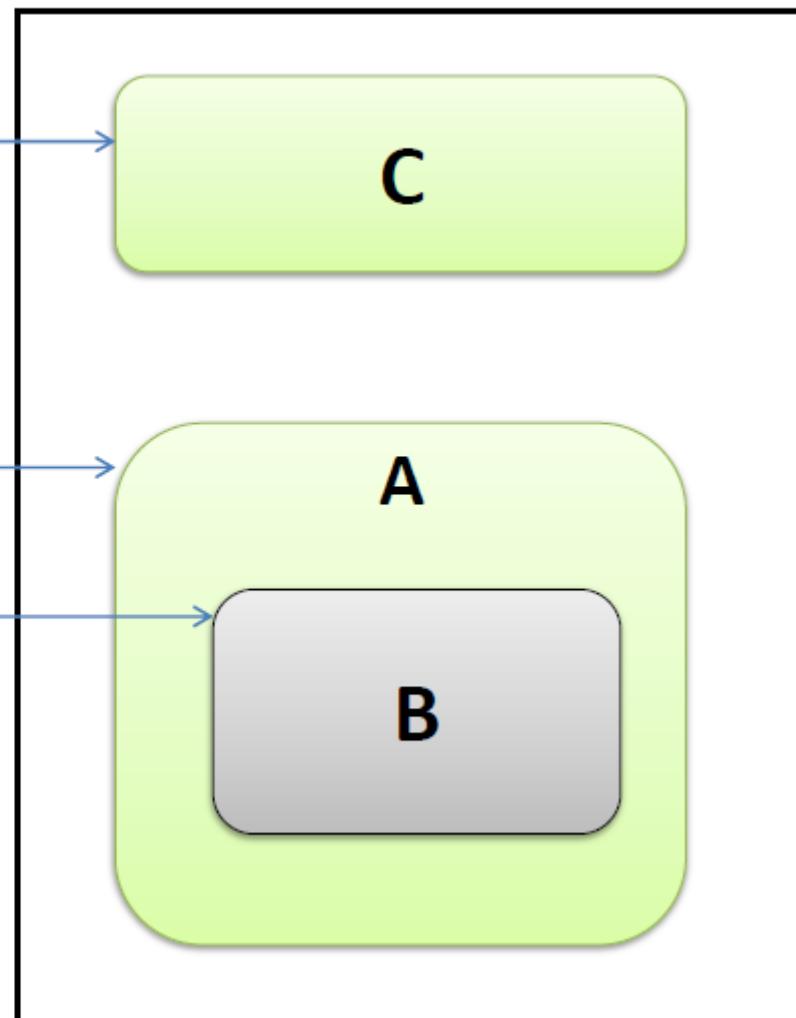
C++ Block

- A **block** is a set of logically connected statements that are surrounded by opening and closing braces.

The diagram illustrates a C++ code block. It features a vertical grey line on the left side. To its right, the code is written in a monospaced font. A blue arrow points from the start of the code to the opening brace '{'. Another blue arrow points from the end of the code back to the closing brace '}'. The code itself consists of the following lines:
int main ()
{
 return 0;
}

Blocks

```
void message ()  
{ //C  
}  
  
int main ()  
{ // A  
{  
// B  
}  
  
return 0;  
}
```



C++ semicolon

- The **semicolon** is a statement terminator. That is, each individual statement must be ended with a semicolon.

```
int main ()  
{  
    return 0;  
}
```



Example

- Create a C++ program to print message on console window

```
//My first C++ program
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout << "Hello world!";
    return 0;
}
```

Example

```
//My first C++ program
```

- This is a **comment** line.
- All lines beginning with two slash signs (//) or /* are considered comments and do not have any effect on the behavior of the program.
- // Single line comment
- /* */ block comment
- Block comments cannot be nested

Example

```
#include <iostream>
```

- Lines beginning with a hash sign (#) are directives for the preprocessor.
- They are not regular code lines with expressions but indications for the compiler's preprocessor.
- In this case the directive **#include <iostream>** tells the preprocessor to include the iostream standard file.
- This specific file (**iostream**) includes the declarations of the basic standard input-output library in C++, and it is included because its functionality is going to be used later in the program.

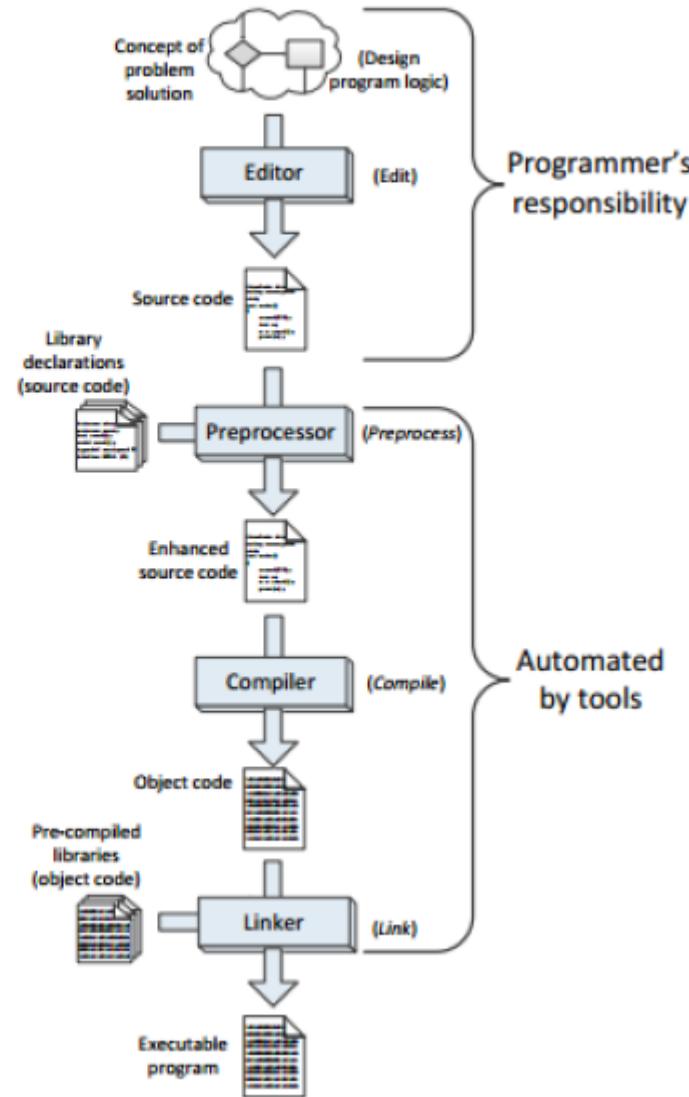
What is preprocessor.

- Is a program that processes its input data to produce output that is used as input to another program.
- The preprocessor provides the ability for the **inclusion of header files**.
- Is a separate program invoked by the compiler as the first part of translation
- **Example:**

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
```

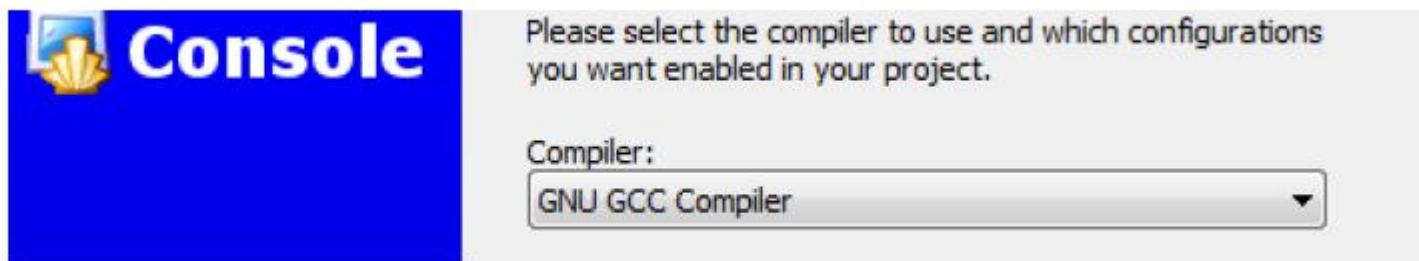
Preprocessor in a Program



Example

using namespace std;

- All the elements of the standard C++ library are declared within what is called a **namespace**, the namespace with the name **std**



Example

```
int main ()  
]  
{
```

- Beginning of the definition of the main function.
- The main function is the point by where all C++ programs start their execution, independently of its location within the source code.
- **All C++ programs have a main function**

Example

```
cout << "Hello world!" ;
```

- Is a C++ statement.
- This statement performs the only action that generates a visible effect in our first program.
- **Command**

```
cout <<
```

Example

```
return 0;
```

- The return statement causes the main function to finish.

```
int main()
{
    cout << "Hello world!";
    return 0;
}
```

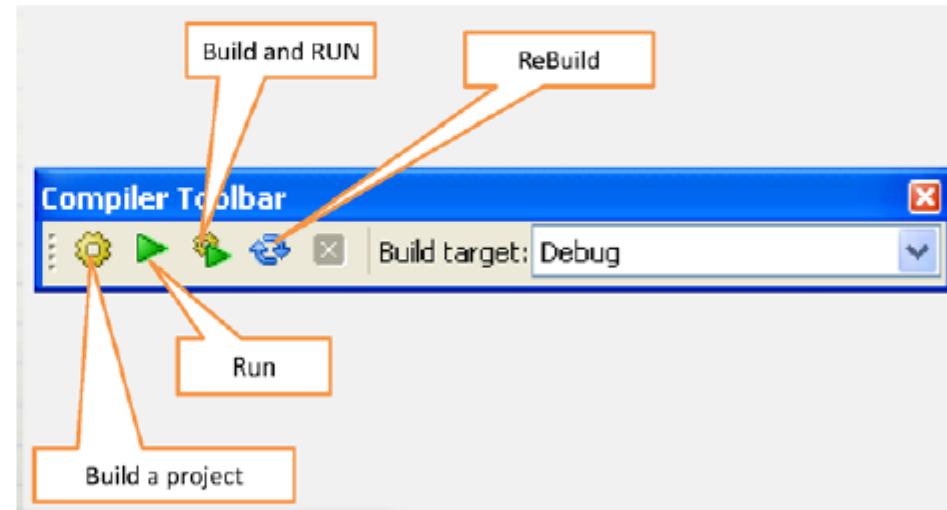
Cording, Editing, compiling and run a program

- Create new Code:blocks project
- Add following code

```
//My first C++ program
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

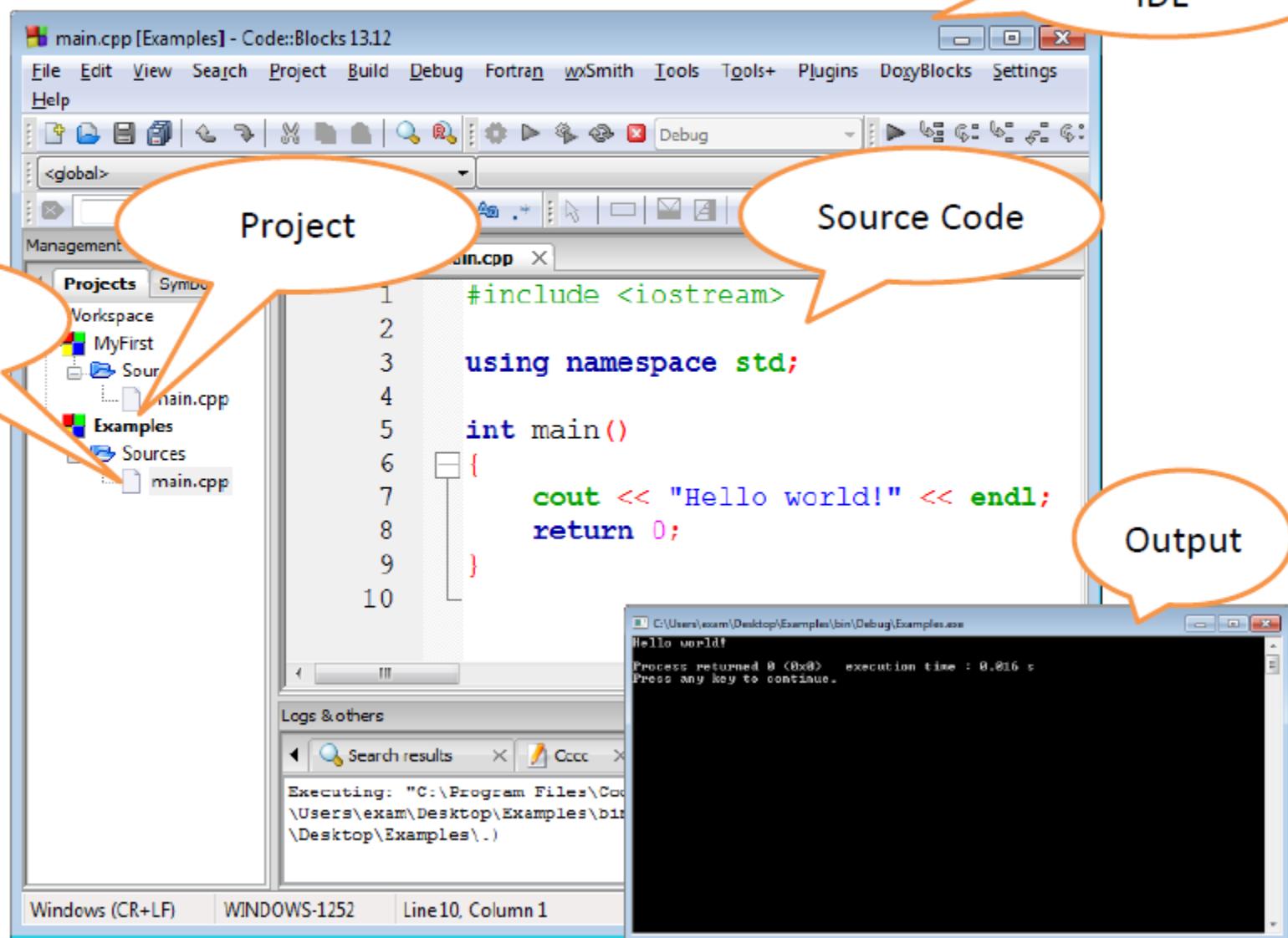
int main()
{
    cout << "Hello world!";
    return 0;
}
```



- Compile and run

Code::Blocks

Code::Blocks
IDE



Example 2

- Create a C++ program to display your name and address

```
int main()
{
    cout << "Saman Kumara";
    cout << "No 27, Panadura";

    return 0;
}
```

Example 2

- Create a C++ program to display your name and address

```
int main()
{
    cout << "Saman Kumara";
    cout << "No 27, Panadura";

    return 0;
}
```

Saman Kumara No 27, Panadura

Coding Styles

```
int main() {  
    Body  
}
```

K & R Style

```
int main()  
{  
    Body  
}
```

ANSI Style

```
int main()  
{  
    Body  
}
```

Whitesmith Style

```
int main() {  
    Body  
}
```

Banner Style

New Line

```
endl;
```

```
int main()
{
    cout << "Saman Kumara" << endl;
    cout << "No 27, Panadura" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```



The image shows a terminal window with a black background and white text. It displays two lines of output from a C++ program. The first line is "Saman Kumara" and the second line is "No 27, Panadura". Both lines are separated by a new line character.

```
Saman Kumara
No 27, Panadura
```

Example 2

- What is output of the following program

```
int main()
{
    cout << "C:\WINDOWS is Windows's root directory";
    return 0;
}
```

Example 2

- Create a C++ program to display your name and address

```
int main()
{
    cout << "Saman Kumara";
    cout << "No 27, Panadura";

    return 0;
}
```

Saman KumaraNo 27, Panadura

Escape sequences

- **Escape sequences** are used to represent certain special characters within string literals (" " ")

Escape sequence	Description
\'	single quote
\"	double quote
\?	question mark
\\	backslash
\a	audible bell
\b	backspace
\f	form feed - new page
\n	line feed - new line
\r	carriage return
\t	horizontal tab

Exercise

1. Write a C++ Program to Display the Following output

c1033

Fundamentals of Programming

Different ways to create a C++ program

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "This is a simple C++ program!" << endl;
}
```

```
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    std::cout << "This is a simple C++ program!" << std::endl;
}
```

Different ways to create a C++ program

```
#include <iostream>

using std::cout;
using std::endl;

int main() {
    cout << "This is a simple C++ program!" << endl;
}
```

Different ways to create a C++ program

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "      *      " << endl;
    cout << "    ***     " << endl;
    cout << "   *****   " << endl;
    cout << "     *     " << endl;
    cout << "     *     " << endl;
    cout << "     *     " << endl;
}
```

Different ways to create a C++ program

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "      *      " << endl
        << "      ***     " << endl
        << "      *****   " << endl
        << "      *      " << endl
        << "      *      " << endl
        << "      *      " << endl;
}
```

Template for a C++ Program

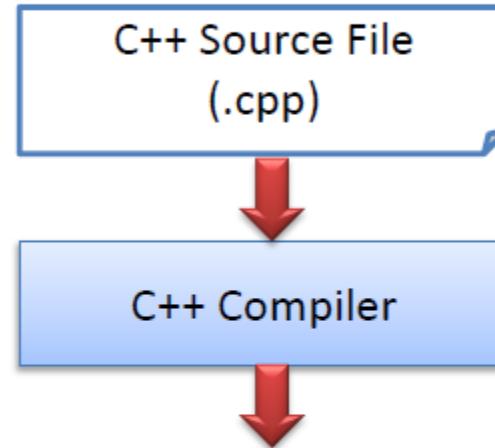
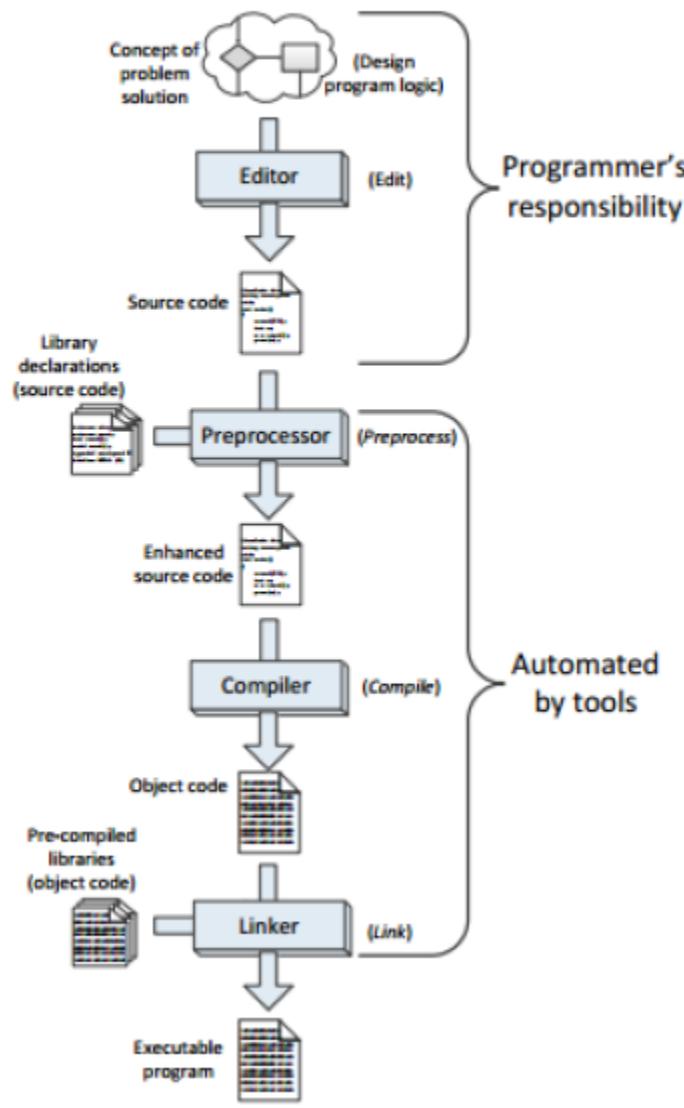
```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

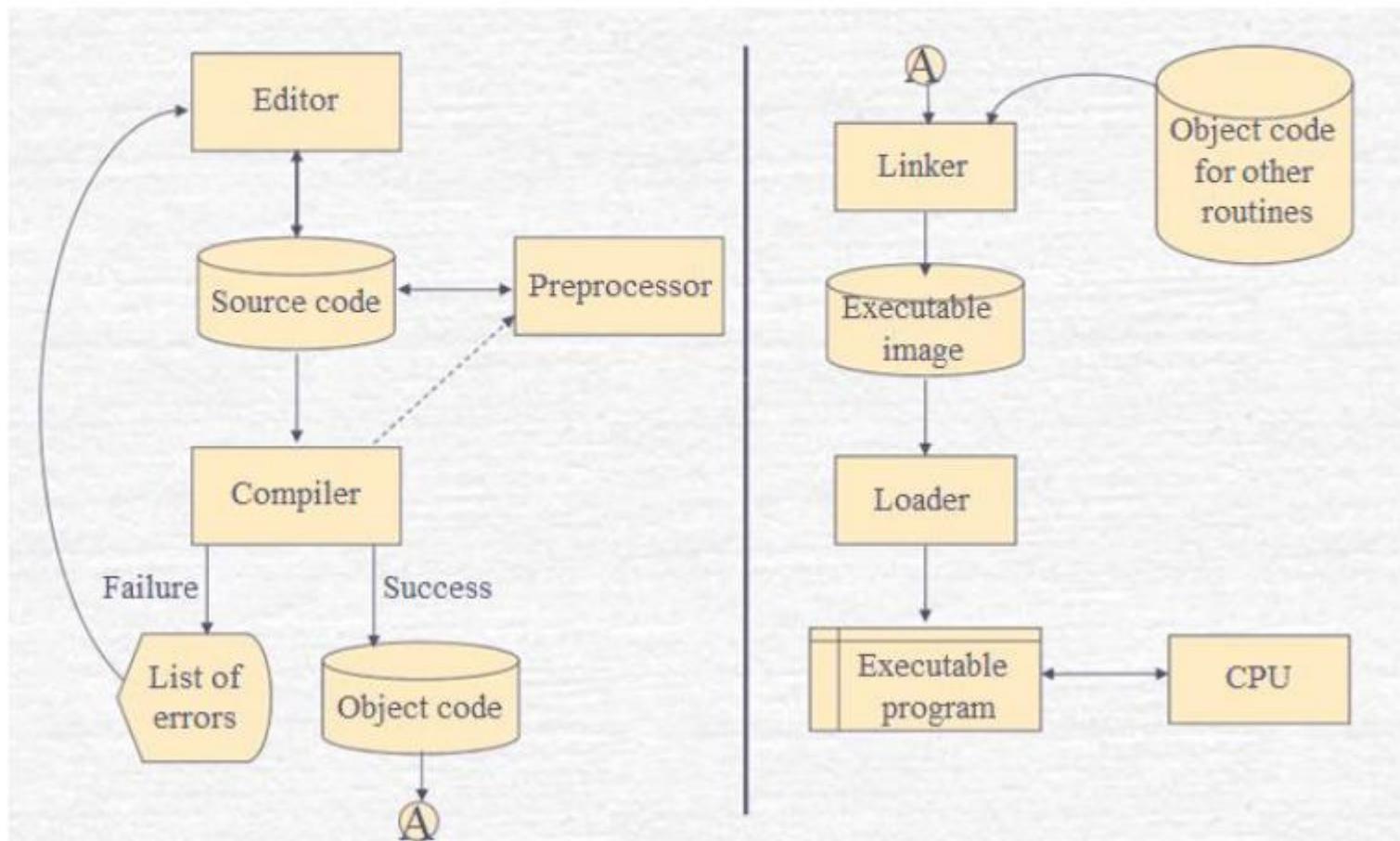
int main() {
    program statements
}

}
```

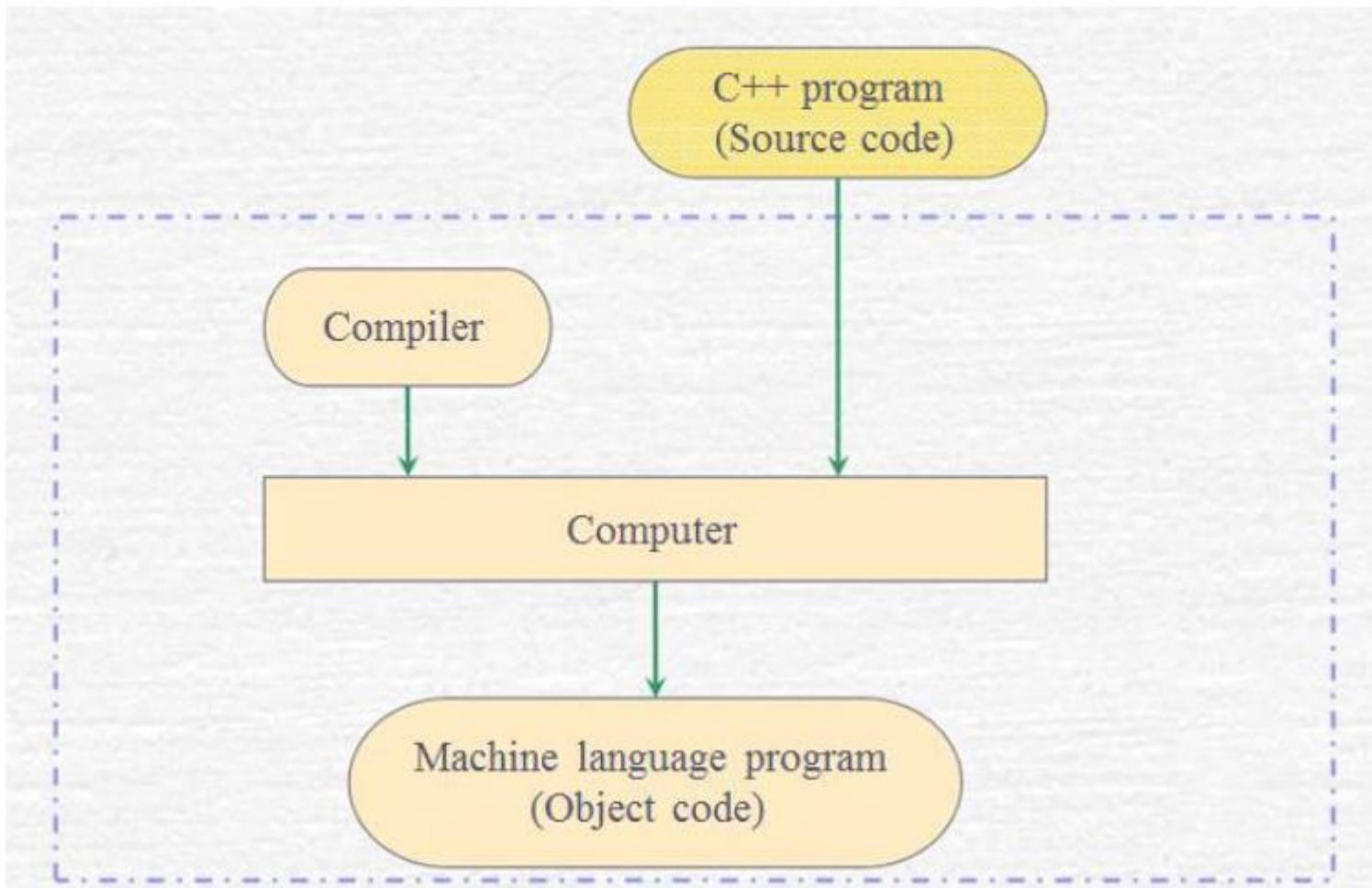
C++ Programming



Preparing a C++ program for running



Compiling



Compile errors

Compilation Errors

- Compiler **fails to compile** a piece of computer program source code.
- Error message is given

The screenshot shows a code editor window with a C++ file containing a 'Hello World' program. A red square marker highlights the closing brace '}' at line 8, which is causing a syntax error. Below the editor is a tab bar with 'Code::Blocks', 'Search results', 'Cccc', 'Build log', 'Build messages' (which is selected), and 'CppCheck'. The 'Build messages' tab displays the compiler's output:

File	Line	Message
C:\Users\buddi...	8	In function 'int main()': error: expected ';' before 'return'
==== Build failed: 1 error(s), 0 warning(s) (0 minute(s), 0 second(s))		

Common C++ compilation errors

- Undeclared identifier
- Common function undeclared
- = expected
- Internal compiler error
- Unexpected closing brace

```
-  
error: expected ';' before 'int'  
In function 'int main()':  
error: 'cout' was not declared in this scope  
error: expected ';' before 'cout'  
error: return-statement with no value, in function returning 'int' [-fpermissive]
```

Example

- Write the following C++ program and identify Compilation errors

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std

int main()
{
    cout << "Department of Computer Science" << endl
    cout << KDU;

    return ;
}
```

Example

- Correct errors and rewrite the program
-

Clear the console screen

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
```

Header

```
int main()
{
    cout << "Hello world!" << endl;
    //Clear the screen
    system("cls");
    cout << "New screen";

    return 0;
}
```

Command

Change console Text and background color

- Sets the default console foreground and background colours.
- Syntax
 - COLOR [background][foreground]
 - system("Color FA");
 - system("Color F0");



color 17
color 9f
color 0f
color 07

Color Code

- 0 = Black
- 1 = Blue
- 2 = Green
- 3 = Aqua
- 4 = Red
- 5 = Purple
- 6 = Yellow
- 7 = White
- 8 = Gray
- 9 = Light Blue
- A = Light Green
- B = Light Aqua
- C = Light Red
- D = Light Purple
- E = Light Yellow
- F = Bright White

Example

- Write a C++ program to display following screen

USER INFORMATION

NAME : B. HETTIGE

ADDRESS : No23, Panadura

AGE : 19

SALARY : 23500

GENDER : M

Summary

- C++ Programming Language?
- C++ Vs Natural Languages
- C++ Syntax
- Create a C++ program using code:blocks
- Coding styles
- ASCII Art
- Handle compile errors
- Customize Console screen