

# Basic Computer Programming and Networking Introduction to C++

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RHNS Jayathissa

Department of Computer Engineering

Faculty Of Computing

# 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

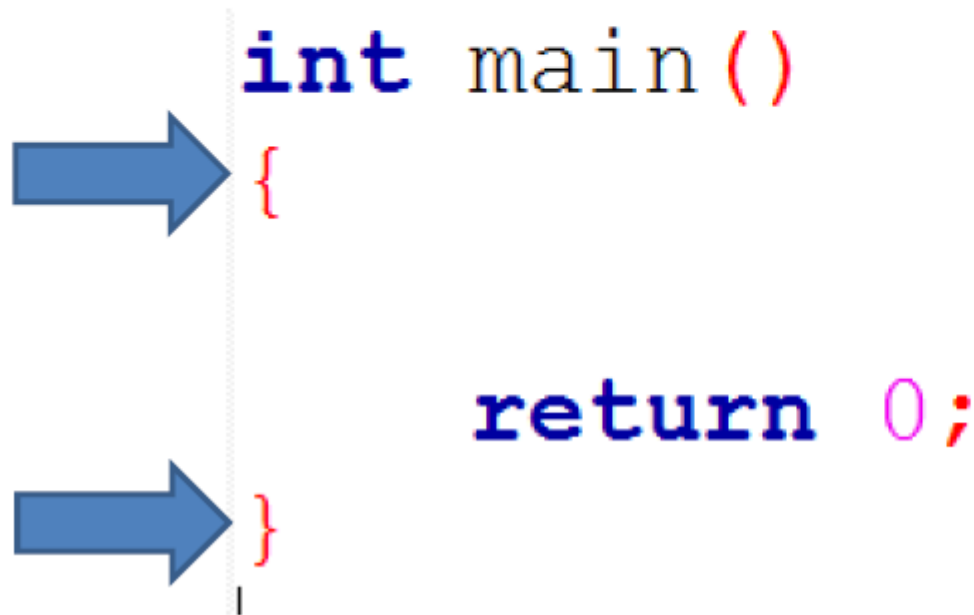
# Minimum C++ Program

- 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.

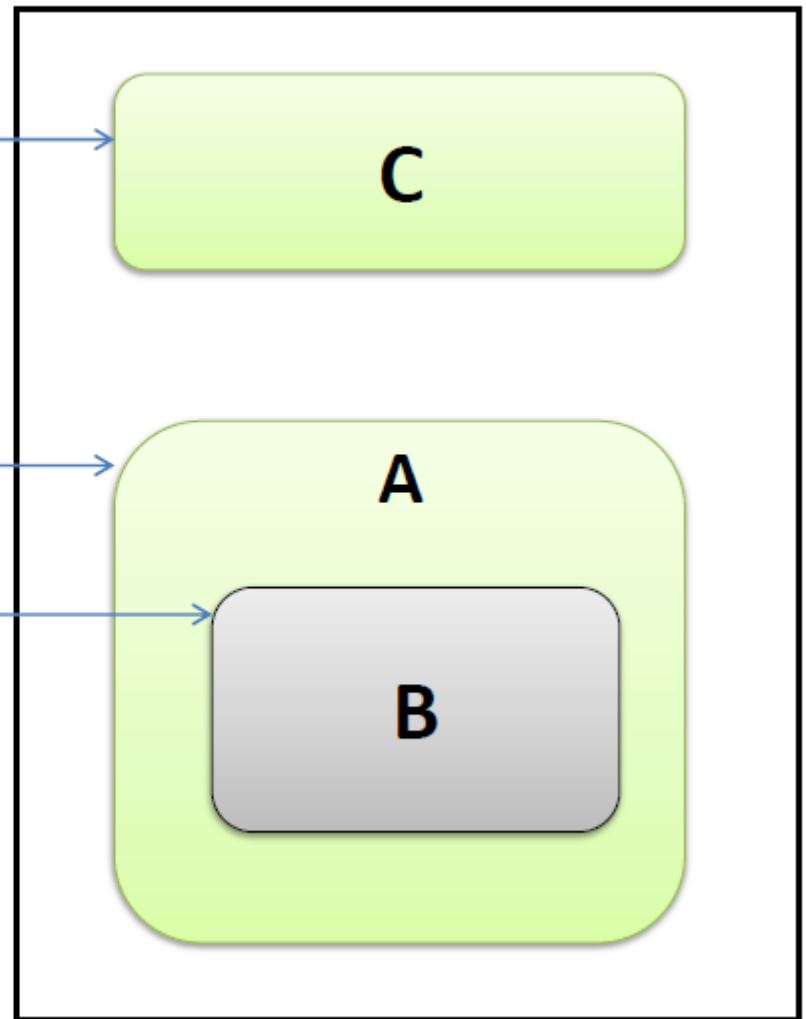


The diagram illustrates a C++ block structure. It shows the code for the `main` function: `int main()` on the first line, followed by an opening curly brace `{` on the second line, then the statement `return 0;` on the third line, and finally a closing curly brace `}` on the fourth line. A vertical dashed line is positioned to the left of the opening and closing braces. Two blue arrows point from the left towards this dashed line: one arrow points to the opening brace `{` and the other points to the closing brace `}`, highlighting the boundaries of the function block.

```
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.

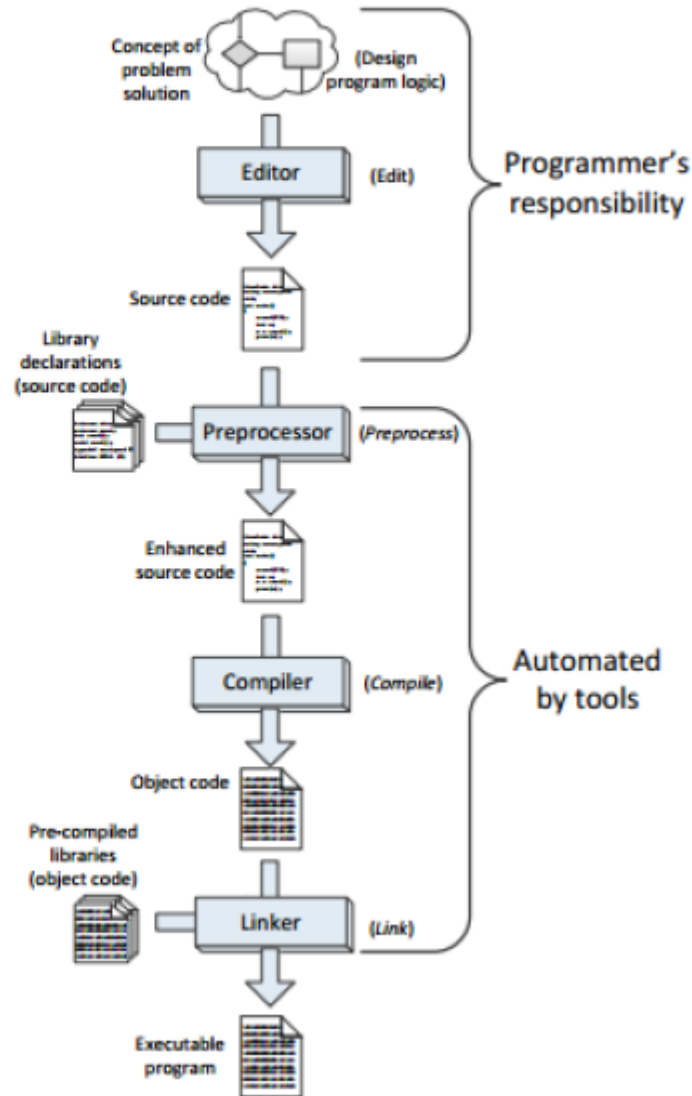
# What is preprocessor.

- 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**



Please select the compiler to use and which configurations you want enabled in your project.

Compiler:

GNU GCC Compiler ▼

# 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;  
}
```



# Coding, Editing, compiling and run a program

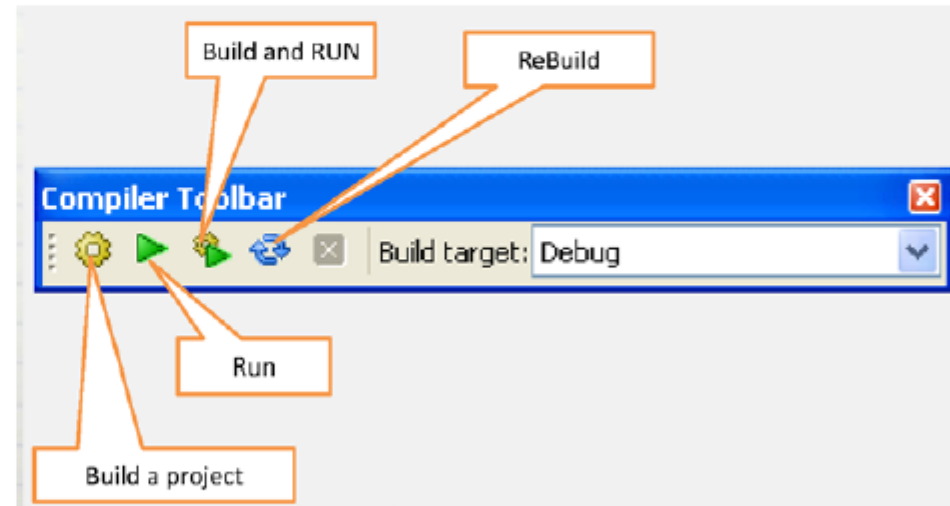
- Create new Code:blocks project
- Add following code

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

using namespace std;

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

- Compile and run



# Code::Blocks

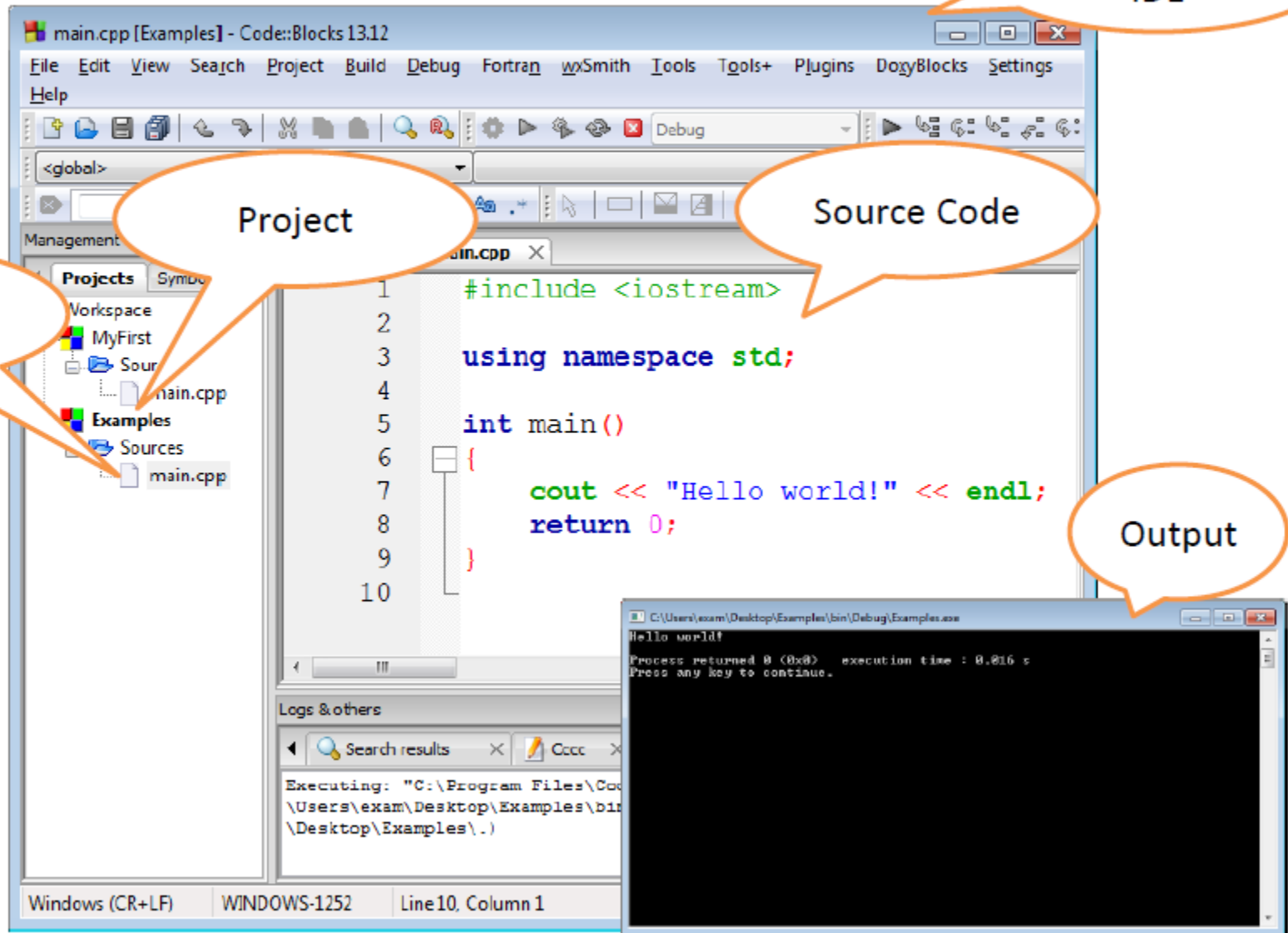
Code::Blocks  
IDE

Project

Source Code

Source file

Output



## Example 2

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

```
int main()  
{  
    cout << "Saman Kumara";  
    cout << "No 27, Panadaura";  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

## Example 2

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

```
int main()  
{  
    cout << "Saman Kumara";  
    cout << "No 27, Panadaura";  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Saman KumaraNo 27, Panadaura

# 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;  
}
```

A screenshot of a terminal window showing the output of the C++ program. The text "Saman Kumara" is on the first line and "No 27, Panadura" is on the second line, demonstrating the effect of the endl newline 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, Panadaura";  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Saman KumaraNo 27, Panadaura



# 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>
```

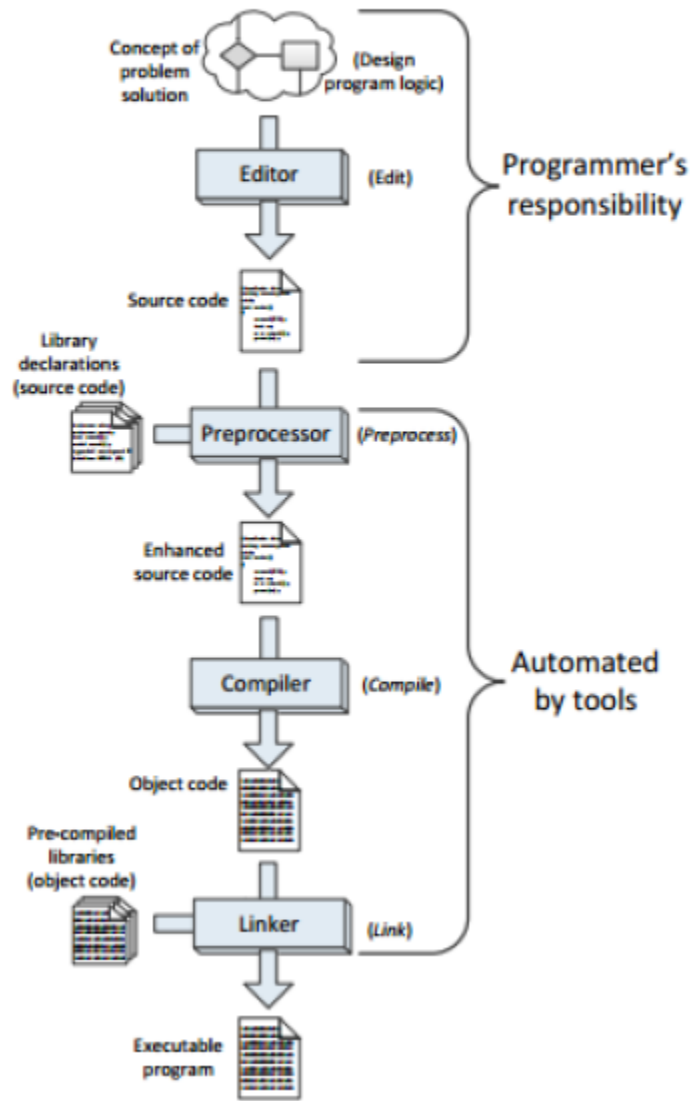
```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {
```

*program statements*

```
}
```

# C++ Programming



C++ Source File  
(.cpp)



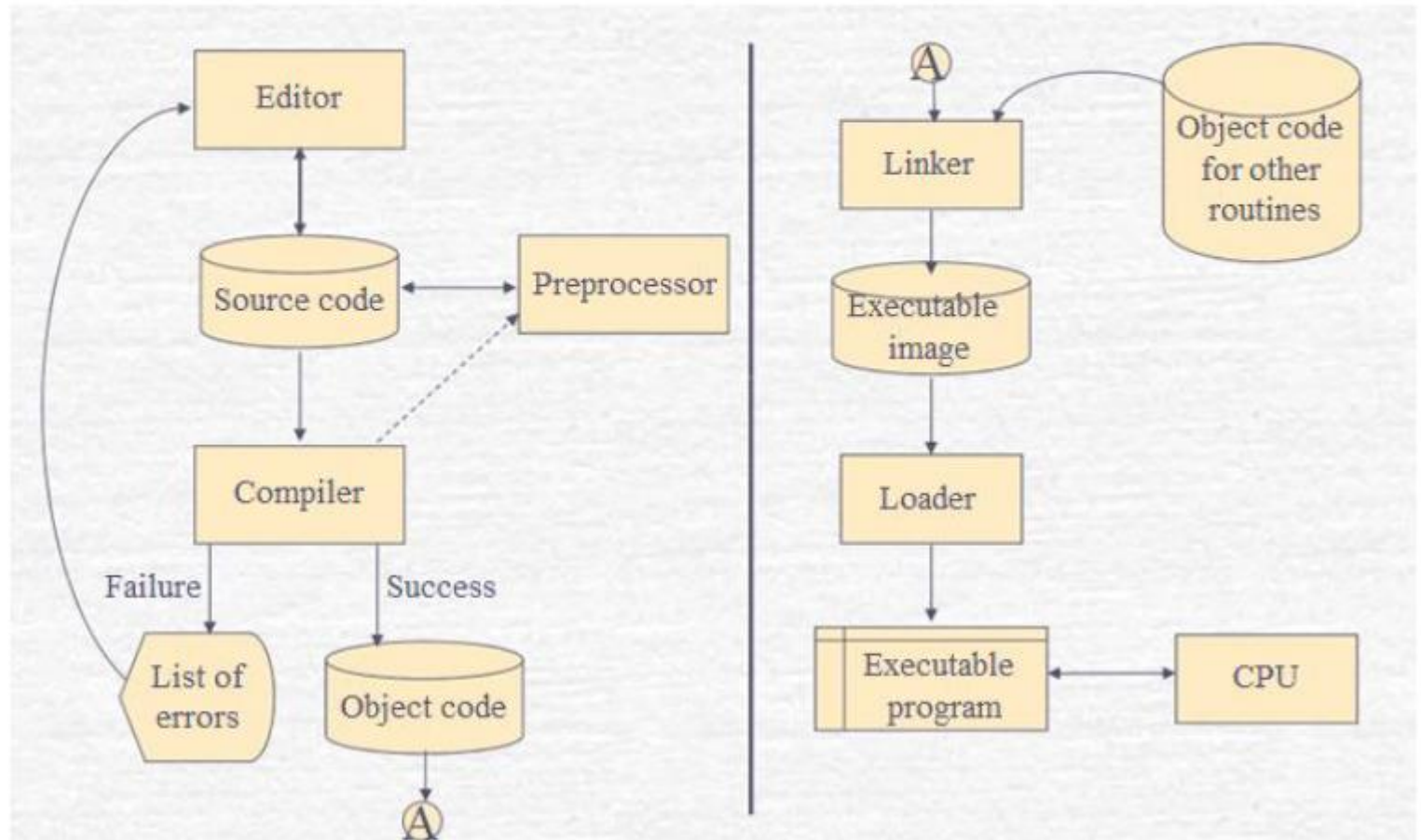
C++ Compiler



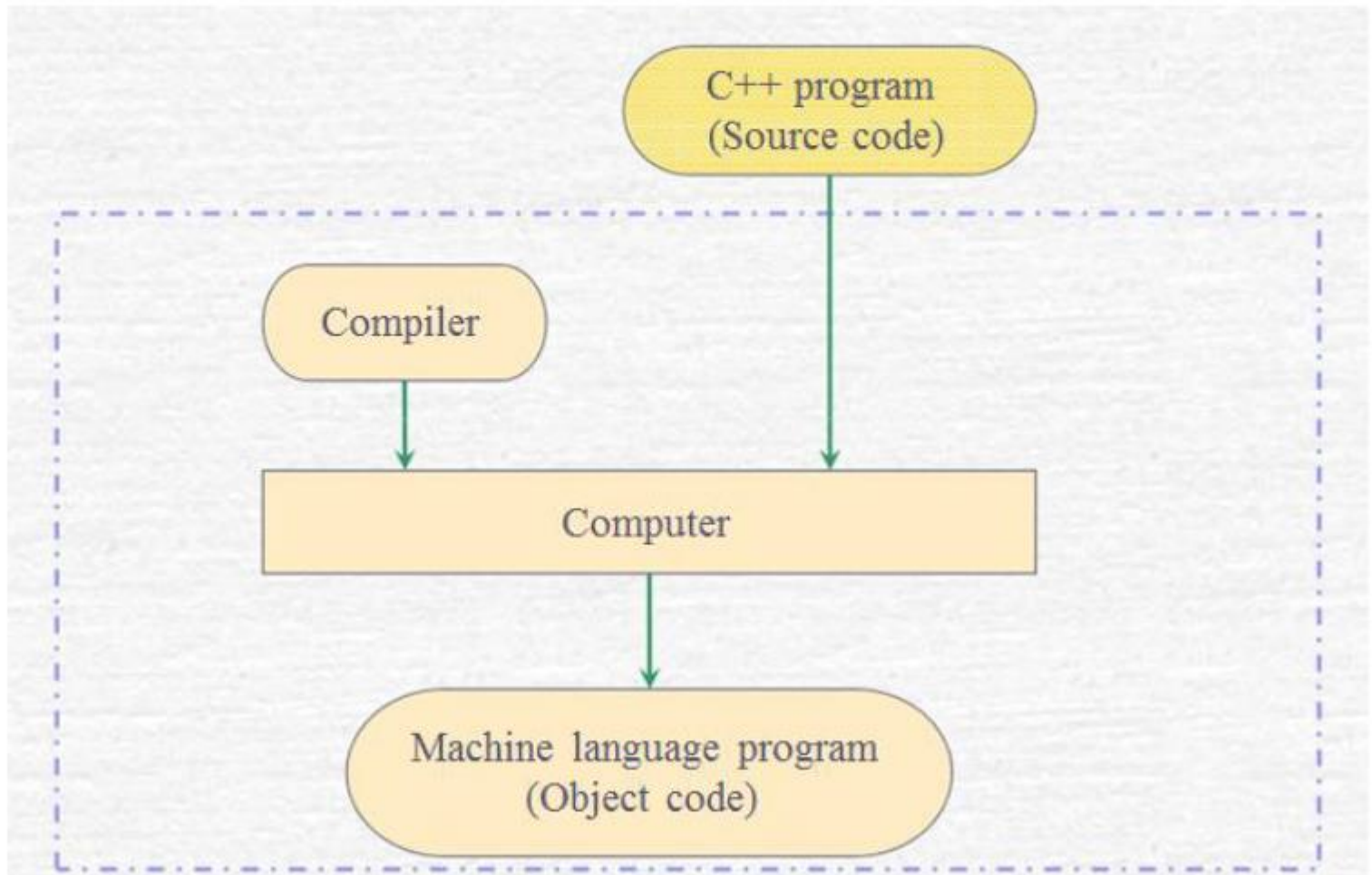
Operating  
system can  
directly execute



# Preparing a C++ program for running



# Compiling

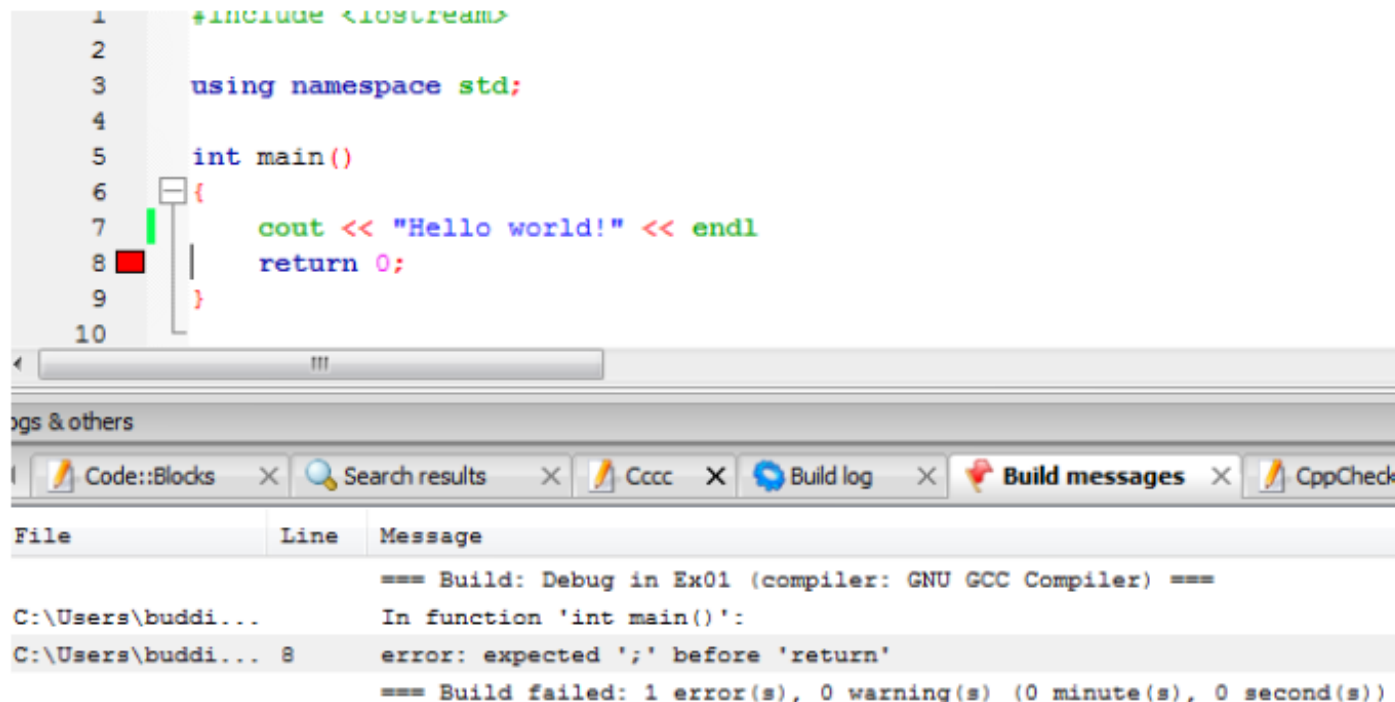


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# Compile errors

# Compilation Errors

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



```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     cout << "Hello world!" << endl
8     return 0;
9 }
10
```

Build messages

File	Line	Message
=== Build: Debug in Ex01 (compiler: GNU GCC Compiler) ===		
C:\Users\buddi...		In function 'int main()':
C:\Users\buddi...	8	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 <istream>

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;

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

    return 0;
}
```

Header

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