

# Lec 1: Introduction & Logistics

Bernard Nongpoh

# CS 1214: Object Oriented Programming and Data Structures Lab

L	T	P	C
2	0	3	7

Tuesday: **10 AM to 10:55 AM**

Wednesday: **11 AM to 11:55 AM**

**Friday: Quizzes/Compensation Class**

Classroom: **5401**

Monday: 2 PM to 5 PM

Lab: CCC

Website: <https://pass-iitg.github.io/cs1214/>

# CS 1214: Assessment Policy

Component	Weight (%)
Quizzes	10%
Assignments	25%
Labs	25%
Mid-Semester Exam	15%
End-Semester Exam	25%

# Github Classroom

To ensure smooth onboarding and accurate grading, please follow the instructions below carefully:

- Create a **GitHub account using your official IIT Guwahati (IITG) email ID.**
- **Grading will be done strictly based on the official IITG email ID** linked to your GitHub account.
- To map your GitHub username with your official details, **please submit the required information using the form below.**

**Google Form:**

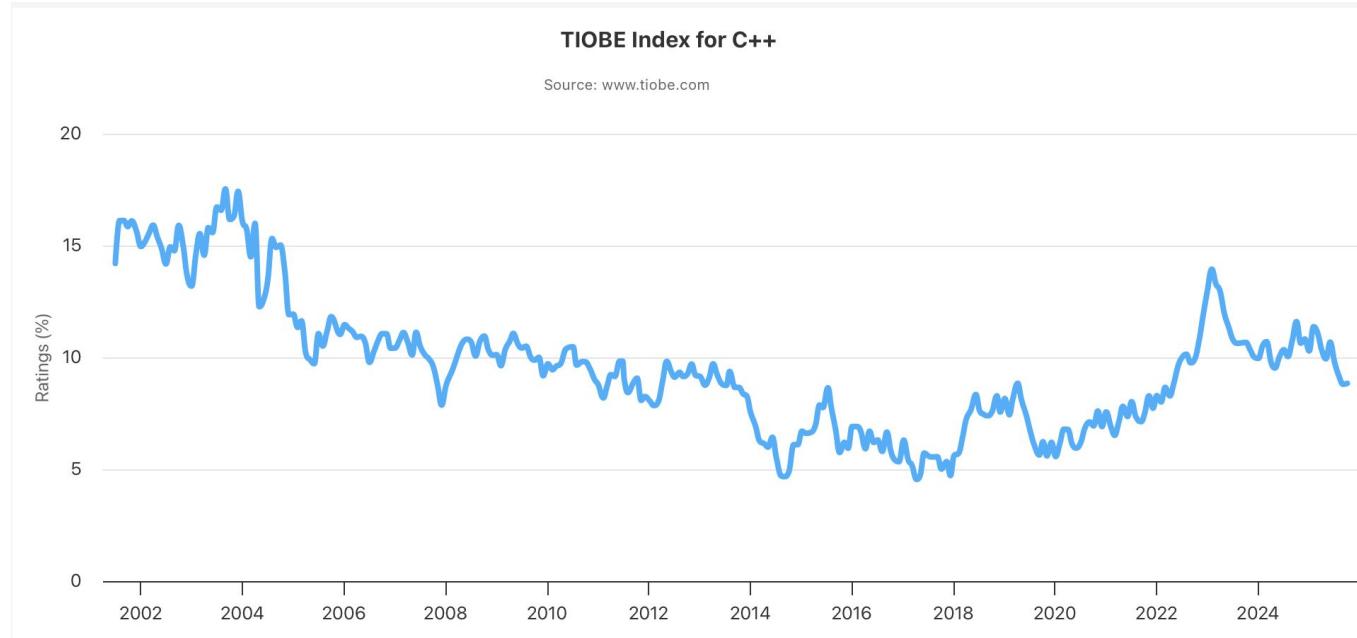
<https://forms.gle/QLNykJ2hDenauANP6>

Failure to complete this step may result in difficulties with assignment access or grading.

# Why Learn C++

- One of the world's most widely used programming languages
- Use to build games, browsers, operating systems, and AI systems

# Why Learn C++



Growth trajectory

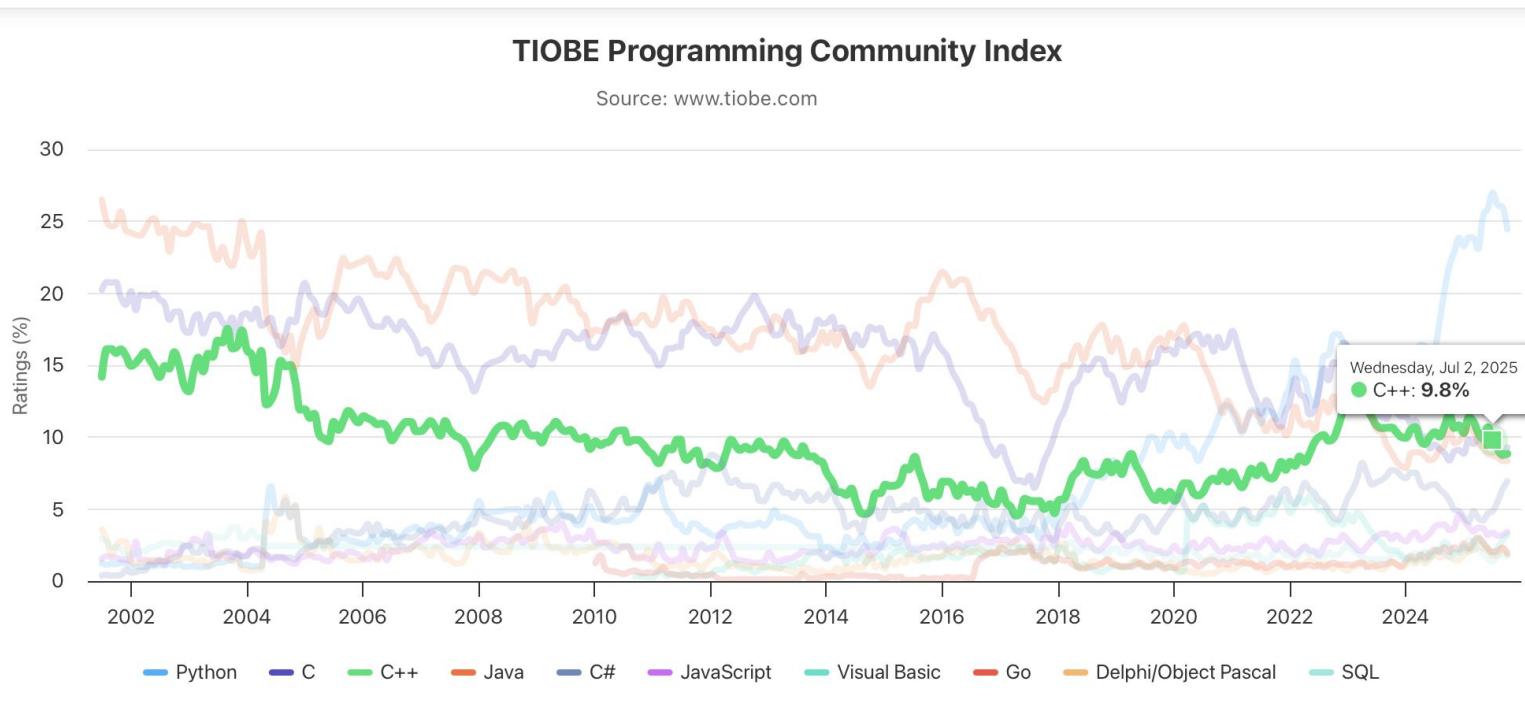
<https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/cplusplus/>

# Why Learn C++

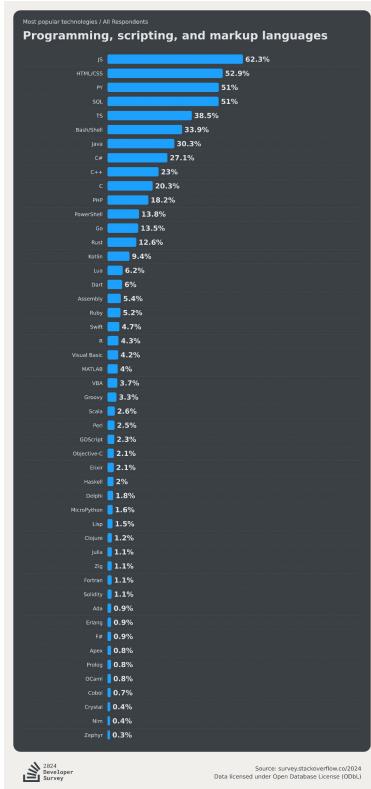


Growth trajectory

# Why Learn C++



# Why Learn C++

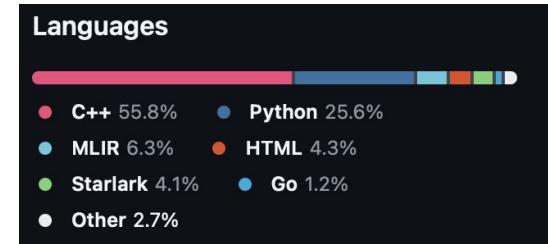
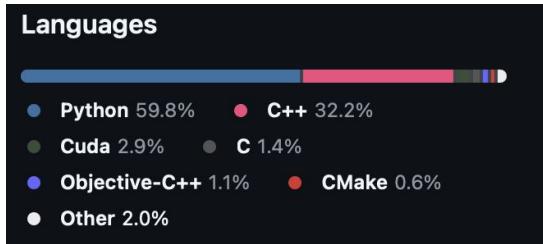


Most popular technologies / All Respondents

## Programming, scripting, and markup languages



# Why Learn C++



# Why Learn C++



# Why Learn C++



# Why Learn C++



High Frequency Trading

# Why Learn C++

GPU Programming



# History

- **Bjarne Stroustrup**  
Danish computer scientist

known for the development of the  
[C++](#) programming language.



# History

- Simula is the initial source of C++'s abstraction mechanisms. The class concept (with derived classes and virtual functions) was borrowed from it
- However, templates and exceptions came to C++ later with different sources of inspiration
- 1979 under the name “C with Classes”
- 1984: C with Classes was renamed to C++
- 1985: C++ was released commercially

# Basic C++ Programming Elements

## HelloWorld.cpp

```
1 /*  
2  * Hello, World in C++  
3 */  
4 #include<iostream>  
5 int main()  
6 {  
7     std::cout<< "Hello, World!\n"; // Using iostream  
8     return 0; // terminate successfully  
9 }
```

# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Comments

## HelloWorld.cpp

```
1 /* ←  
2 * Hello, World in C++  
3 */  
4 #include<iostream>  
5 int main()  
6 {  
7     std::cout<< "Hello, World!\n"; // Using iostream  
8     return 0; // terminate successfully  
9 }
```

- Multi-line comment starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`
- Ignored by the compiler
- Used to describe what the program does
- For single line, `//` comment



# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Preprocessor Directive

## HelloWorld.cpp

```
1 /*  
2  * Hello, World in C++  
3 */  
4 #include<iostream>  
5 int main()  
6 {  
7     std::cout<< "Hello, World!\n"; // Using iostream  
8     return 0; // terminate successfully  
9 }
```

- `#include` tells the **preprocessor** to include another file before compilation
- `<iostream>` provides access to **standard input/output streams** (`cin`, `cout`, `cerr`, `clog`)
- It's part of the **C++ Standard Library**
-

# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Preprocessor Directive

## HelloWorld.cpp

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1 /*  
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- `#include` tells the **preprocessor** to include another file before compilation
- `<iostream>` provides access to **standard input/output streams** (`cin`, `cout`, `cerr`, `clog`)
- It's part of the **C++ Standard Library**
- 

We're importing a library that lets us talk to the screen and keyboard

# Basic C++ Programming Elements: The `main()` Function

## HelloWorld.cpp

```
1 /*  
2  * Hello, World in C++  
3 */  
4 #include<iostream>  
5 int main() {  
6     std::cout<< "Hello, World!\n"; // Using iostream  
7     return 0; // terminate successfully  
8 }  
9 }
```

- Every C++ program **must have a `main()`** - it's the **entry point**
- **int**: the function returns an integer to the OS
- **{ ... }**: body of the function (statements executed in order)

When `main()` finishes, the OS checks its return value:

- **0** : success
- non-zero: error or abnormal termination

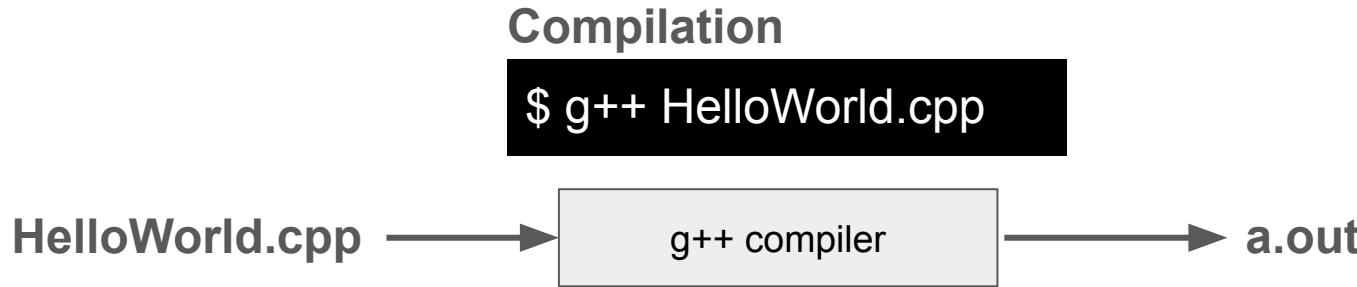
# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Output Statement

## HelloWorld.cpp

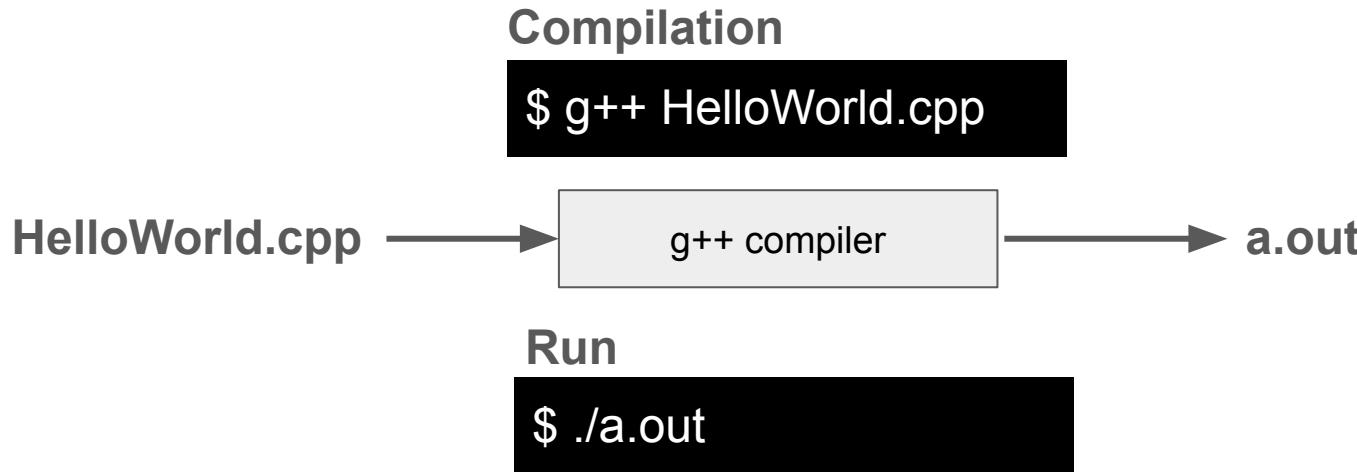
```
1 /*  
2  * Hello, World in C++  
3 */  
4 #include<iostream>  
5 int main()  
6 {  
7     std::cout << "Hello, World!" << '\n'  
8     return 0; // terminate successfully  
9 }
```

- **std**: standard namespace (contains C++ library features)
- **cout**: standard output stream (prints to screen)
- **std::cout**: use **cout** from the **std** namespace
- **<<**: stream insertion operator, sends data to output
- **"Hello, World!"** is a string literal to display
- **\n** is a newline character (moves cursor to next line)
- **Needs *<iostream>***: defines **std::cout**
- **Type-safe**: automatically handles different data types
-

# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Compilation Process



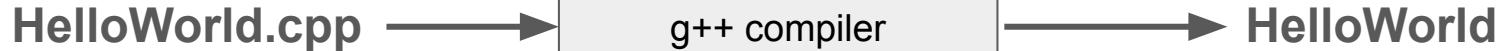
# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Compilation Process



# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Compilation Process

## Compilation

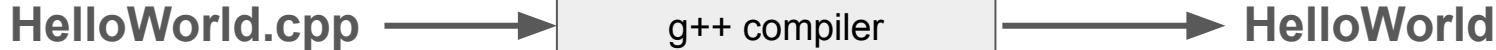
```
$ g++ HelloWorld.cpp -o HelloWorld
```



# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Compilation Process

## Compilation

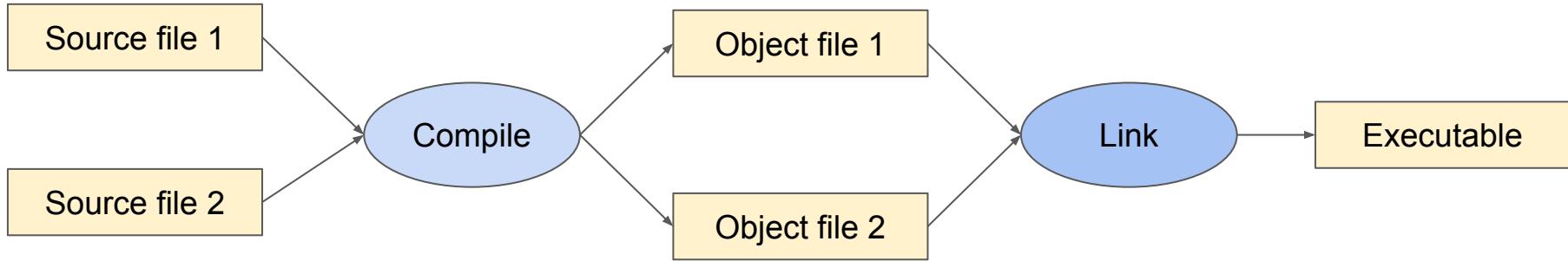
```
$ g++ HelloWorld.cpp -o HelloWorld
```



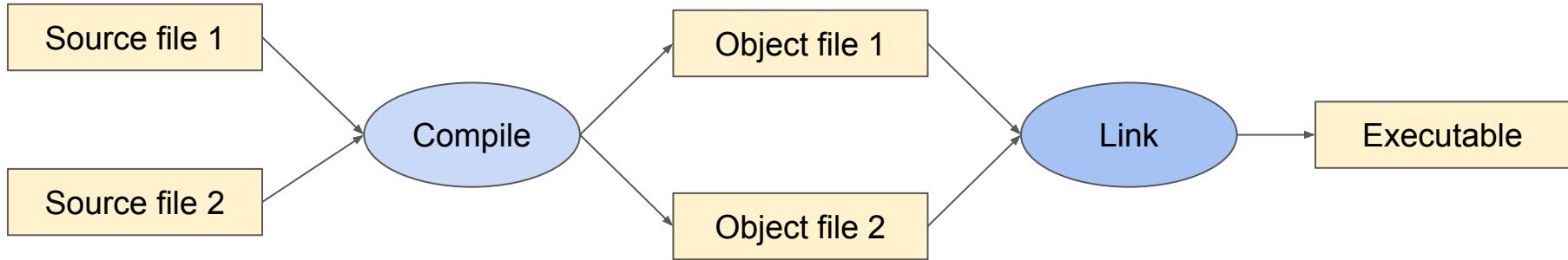
## Run

```
$ ./HelloWorld
```

# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Compilation Process



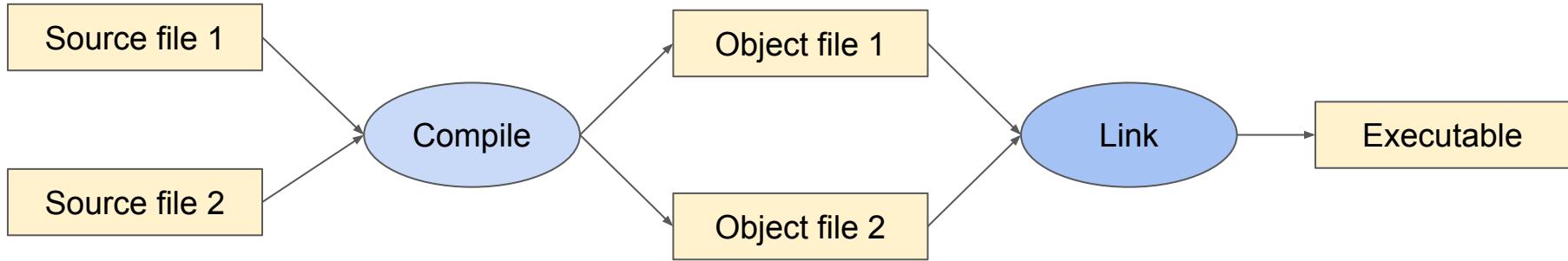
# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Compilation Process



C++ is a **compiled language**

- For a program to run, its source text has to be processed by a compiler, producing object files, which are combined by a linker yielding an executable program

# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Compilation Process



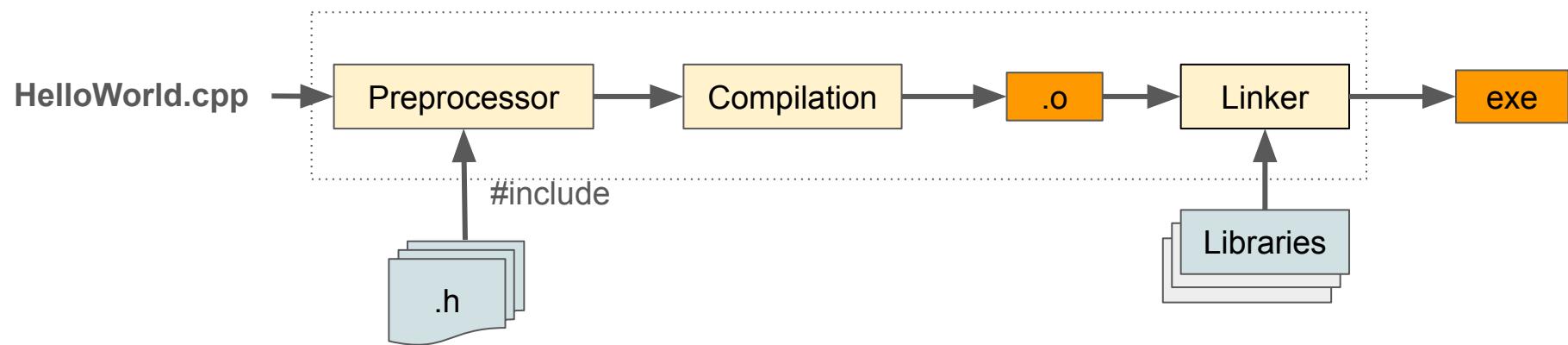
C++ is a **compiled language**

- For a program to run, its source text has to be processed by a compiler, producing object files, which are combined by a linker yielding an executable program

C++ is a **statically typed language**

- The type of every entity (e.g. object, value, name, and expression) must be known to the compiler at its point of use

# Basic C++ Programming Elements: Compilation Process



# Basic C++ Programming Elements

## hello\_world.cpp

```
1 /*  
2  * Hello, World in C++  
3 */  
4 #include<iostream>  
5 int main()  
6 {  
7     std::cout<< "Hello, World!\n"; // Using iostream  
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9 }
```

# C/C++ Compilers



Clang/LLVM



GNU Compiler  
Collection



Microsoft Visual C++

# GodBolt Compiler Explorer

<https://godbolt.org/>