COSC1076 | Advanced Programming Techniques

Revision Questions | Week 05 | Answers

1. `stdout` (Standard Output), `stdin` (Standard Input), `stderr` (Standard Error)
2. It represent any form of input stream. Input streams include `cin` (read from keyboard) and `ifstream` (Reading from a file) What is the purpose of the `istream` C++ class? Give some examples of an `istream`.
3. `operator«`
4. By white space
5. If the file has exists and has been successfully opened. The `good()` or `bad()` methods of `ifstream` can be used for this purpose.
6. The full program is

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>

#define EXIT_SUCCESS    0

using string;
using cout;
using endl;

int main(void) {
   string filename("file.txt");
   std::ifstream inFile;

   inFile.open(filename);

   if(inFile.good()) {
      while (!inFile.eof()) {
         string line;

         std::getline(inFile, line);

         cout << "Read: " << line << endl;
      }
   }

   // What should go here?

   return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

7. It is the ordering of all text characters, typically defined by the ASCII (or unicode) value of the characters, though depending on the application, could correspond to true "dictionary" ordering.
8. The final values are

```
hello = "hallo"
second = "helloworld!" (no space)
compare = false
order = true
```

9. The definition should be:

```
int main(int argc, char** argv)
```

   (a) `argc` is the number of command line arguments
   (b) `argv` is an array of c-style strings of the arguments