

public member function

**std::ostream::ostream**

&lt;ostream&gt; &lt;iostream&gt;

C++98

C++11

initialization (1) explicit ostream (streambuf\* sb);

**Construct object**Constructs an `ostream` object.**(1) initialization constructor**Assigns initial values to the components of its base classes by calling the inherited member `ios::init` with `sb` as argument.**(2) copy constructor (deleted)**

Deleted: no copy constructor.

**(3) move constructor (protected)**Acquires the contents of `x`, except its associated *stream buffer*: It calls `ios::move` to transfer `x`'s internal components inherited from `ios`. `x` is left with its associated *stream buffer* unchanged and not *tied* (all other components of `x` are in an unspecified but valid state after the call).**Parameters**

sb

Pointer to a *streambuf* object.

x

Another *ostream* object.**Example**

```

1 // ostream constructor
2 #include <iostream> // std::cout, std::ostream, std::ios
3 #include <fstream> // std::filebuf
4
5 int main () {
6     std::filebuf fb;
7     fb.open ("test.txt",std::ios::out);
8     std::ostream os(&fb);
9     os << "Test sentence\n";
10    fb.close();
11    return 0;
12 }

```

This code uses a *filebuf* object (derived from *streambuf*) to open the file `test.txt`. The buffer is then passed as parameter to the *ostream* constructor, associating it to the stream.

Objects of class *ostream* are seldom constructed directly. Generally some derived class is used (like the standard *ofstream* and *ostringstream*).

**Data races**

The object pointed by `sb` may be accessed and/or modified.

**Exception safety**

If an exception is thrown, the only side effects may come from accessing/modifying `sb`.

**See also****ios::init**

Initialize object (protected member function )