

Week 7

Exercise 58

<i>Type</i>	<i>Time</i>
real	0m2,944s
user	0m2,924s
sys	0m0,020s

Table 1: Not prefixed

<i>Type</i>	<i>Time</i>
real	0m0,033s
user	0m0,033s
sys	0m0,000s

Table 2: If-prefixed

Without the if check in every iteration the string has to be stored in the buffer. Afterwards when it tries to pass it to out, it wont be printed since the state is set to failbit. With the if check there is no need to store things in the buffer, which makes it much faster. So a general rule should be to perform checks before storing things in a buffer when possible.

../58/main.ih

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 using namespace std;
```

../58/main.cc

```
1 #include "main.ih"
2
3 int main(int argc, char **argv)
4 {
5     ostream out(cout.rdbuf()); // Initialise ostream out using buffer cout
6
7     out.setstate(ios::failbit); // Set the failbit of out
8
9     size_t its = atoi(argv[1]); // Convert command line argument to its
10
11     for (size_t index = 0; index != its; ++index) // Loop through its
12         if (out.good()) // If failbit is not set, comment out for other version
13             out << "Nr. of command line arguments " << argc << '\n'; // Output
14 }
```

Exercise 59

The code does work as intended for the first operation as the default open mode of `ofstream` is `ios_base::out`. This means that it immediately tries to write to the file, and create said file if it is not available. Conversely, `fstream` is meant for both reading and writing, and thus its default open mode is `ios_base::in | ios_base::out`: first open the file, then write to it. Since it does not exist, it can't open it, and won't continue.

The code can be fixed in a number of ways. First, the second operation could simply make use of `ofstream` as well. In this case, this is probably the best solution as the use of `ofstream` indicates that this concerns a 'write-only' application. Secondly, the default open mode of `fstream` can be overridden using the following parameter `out2{ "./tmp/out2", ios_base::out };`. Third, the file could be created first, before running the operation; either manually or by some other means in the code itself.

Exercise 60

As before, `istr` has error state flags. After it has been assigned to something for the first time, `istr` is now fully read until its end, and its `eofbit` has been set / toggled accordingly. In order to utilise `istr` again, its error state flags must be cleared, using `std::ios::clear` (i.e. `istr.clear()`).

```
1 ...
2 cout << "extracted first number: " << no1 << '\n';
3
4 istr.clear();           // Clear error state flags
5 istr.str(argv[2]);      // Sets istr to a copy of argv[2]
6 size_t no2 = 0;
7 istr >> no2;            // Assign contents of istr to no2
8 ...
```

Exercise 61

../61/main.cc

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <iomanip>
3  #include <ctime>
4
5  using namespace std;
6
7  ostream &now(std::ostream &stream)
8  {
9      time_t currentTime = time(0);           // Get calendar time
10     tm lTime = *localtime(&currentTime);    // Convert to tm
11     return stream << std::put_time(&lTime, "%c"); // %c refers to std. time/date string
12 }
13
14 int main()
15 {
16     cout << now << '\n';                    // Print
17 }
```

Exercise 62

Exercise 63

../63/main.cc

```
1  #include <iomanip>
2  #include <iostream>
3
4  using namespace std;
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      double value = 12.04;
9
10     cout << setw(15) << value << '\n'
11         << setw(15) << left << value << '\n'
12         << setw(15) << right << value << '\n'
13         << setw(15) << fixed << setprecision(1) << value << '\n'
14         << setw(15) << fixed << setprecision(4) << value << '\n'
15         << setw(15) << resetiosflags(std::cout.flags()) << value << '\n';
16 }
```