Introduction to Programming (2)

C++ Basics - 1

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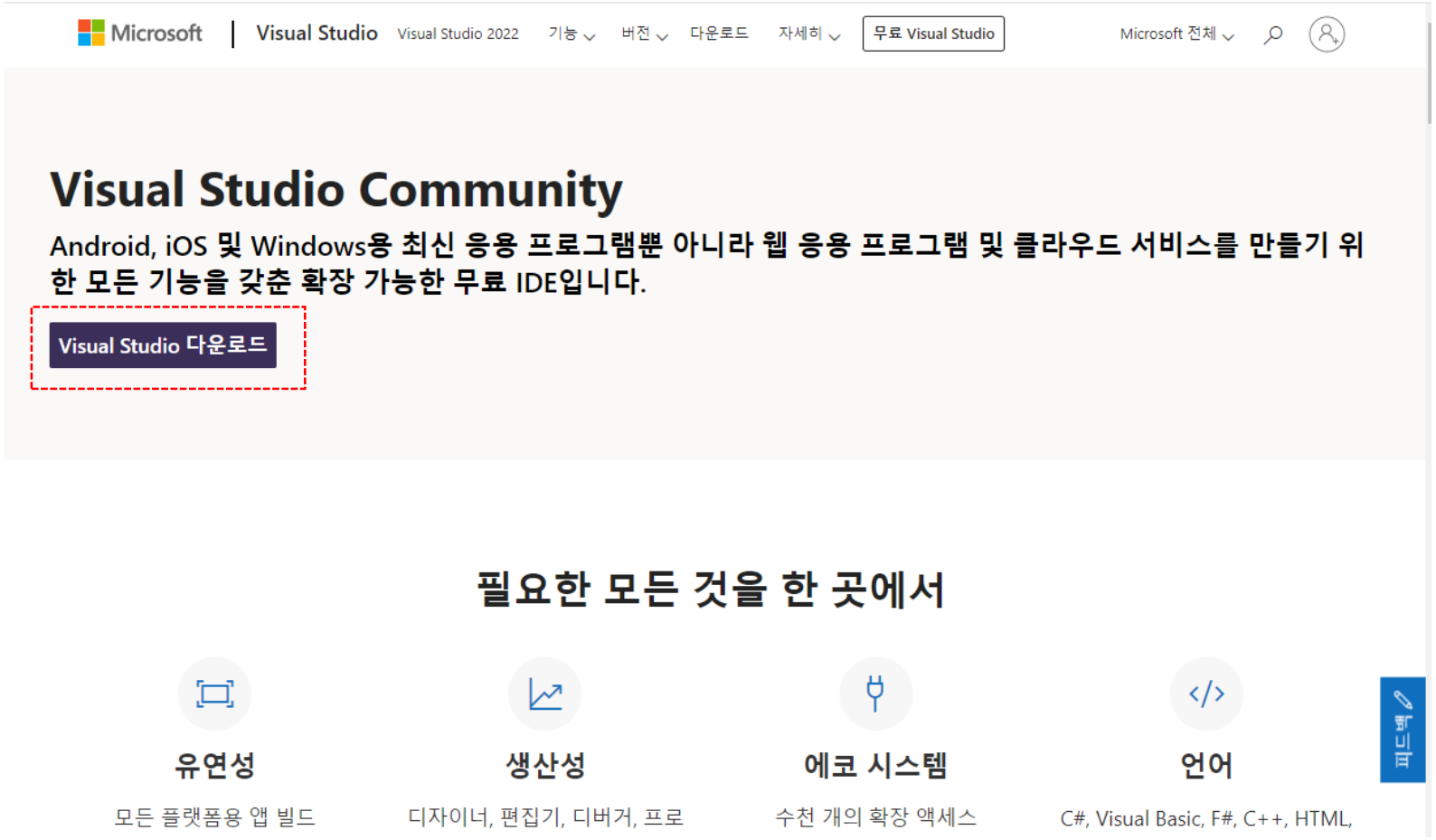
MS Visual Studio

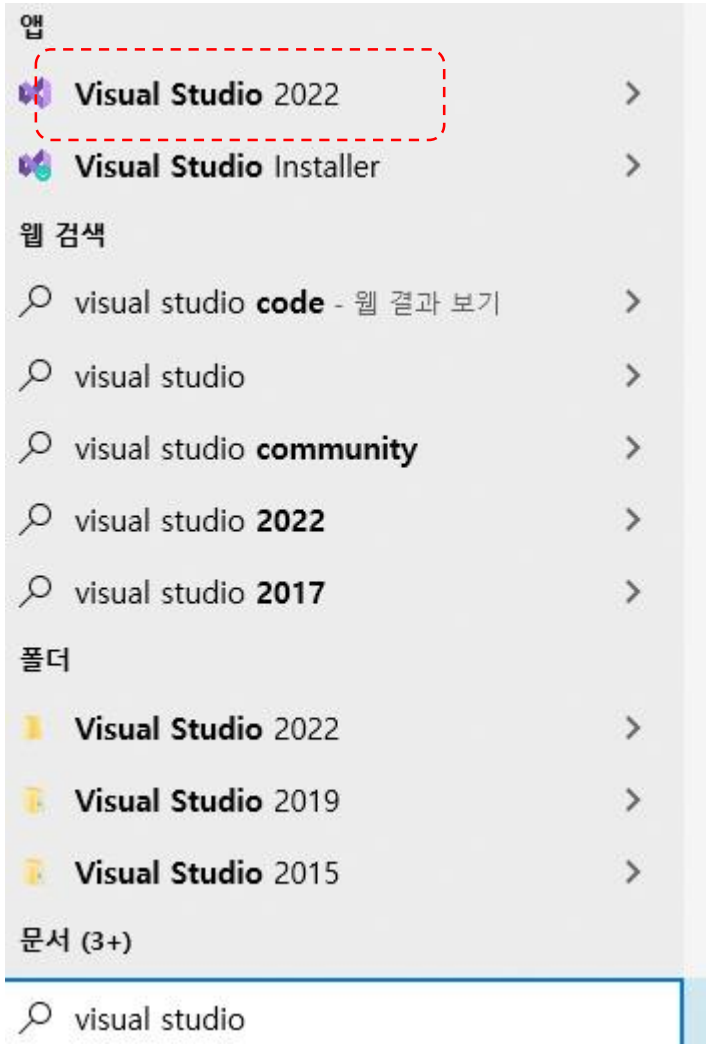
- *Download at*
  - https://visualstudio.microsoft.com/vs/community/



MS Visual Studio

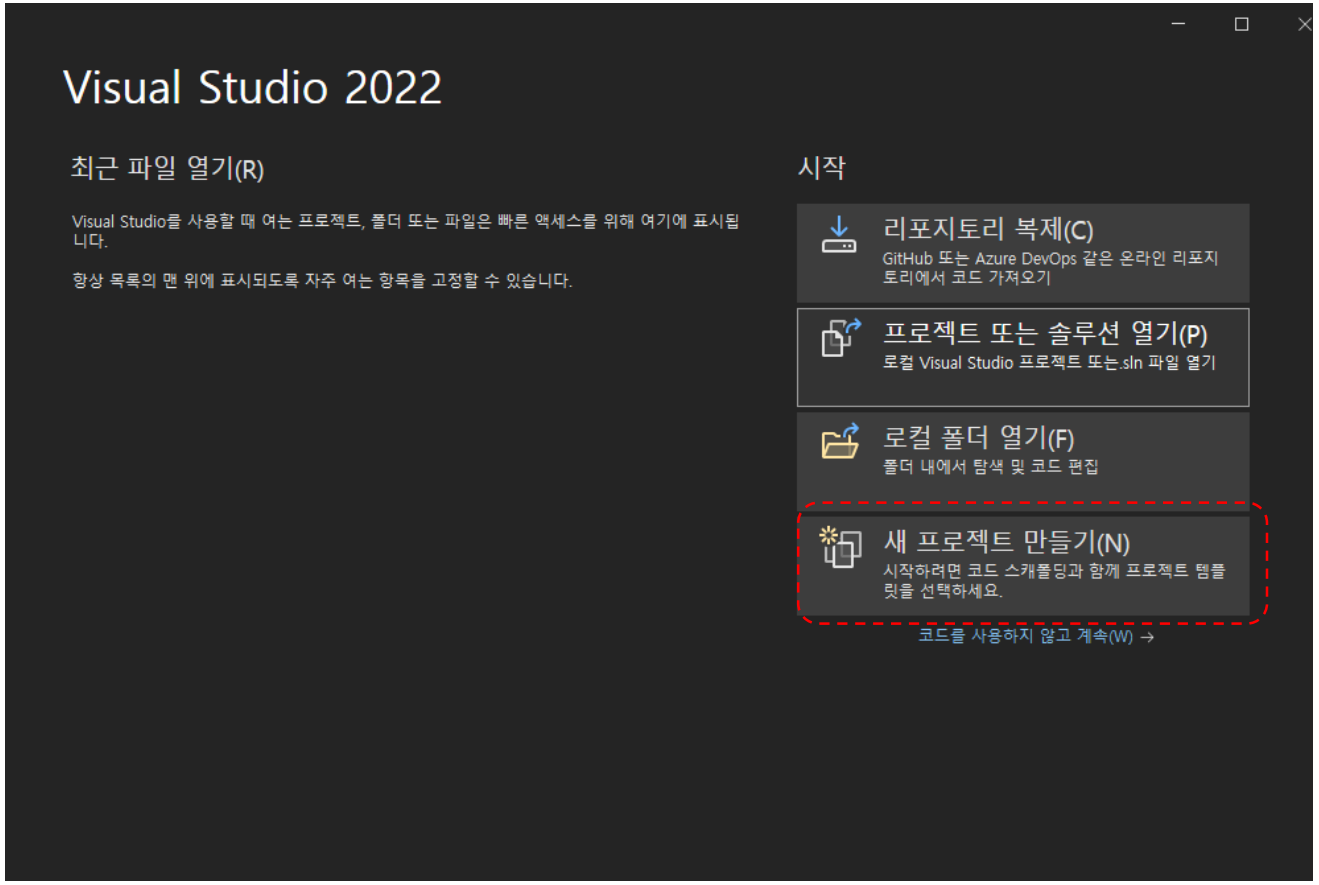
MS Visual Studio

- Run the Visual Studio 2022 on the [Start] menu



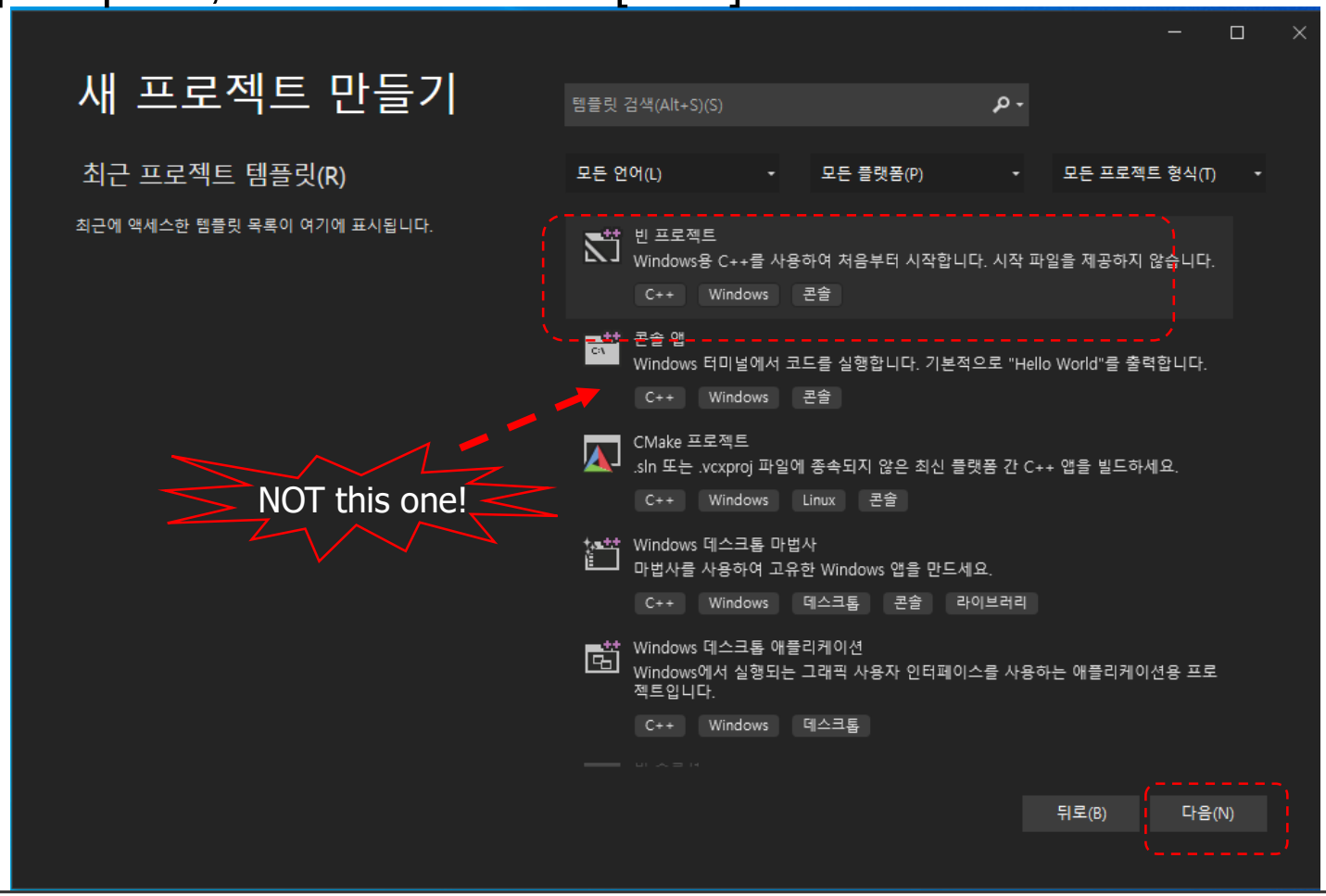
MS Visual Studio

- Select the [Create a new Project] button

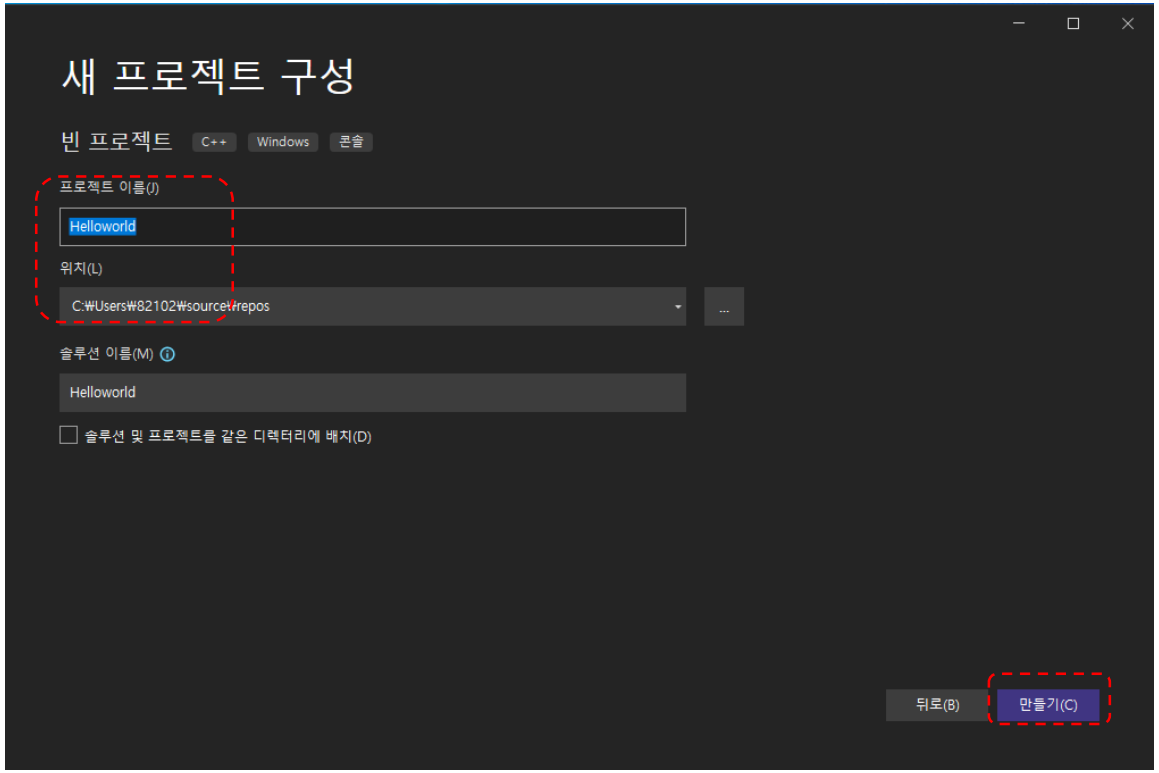


MS Visual Studio

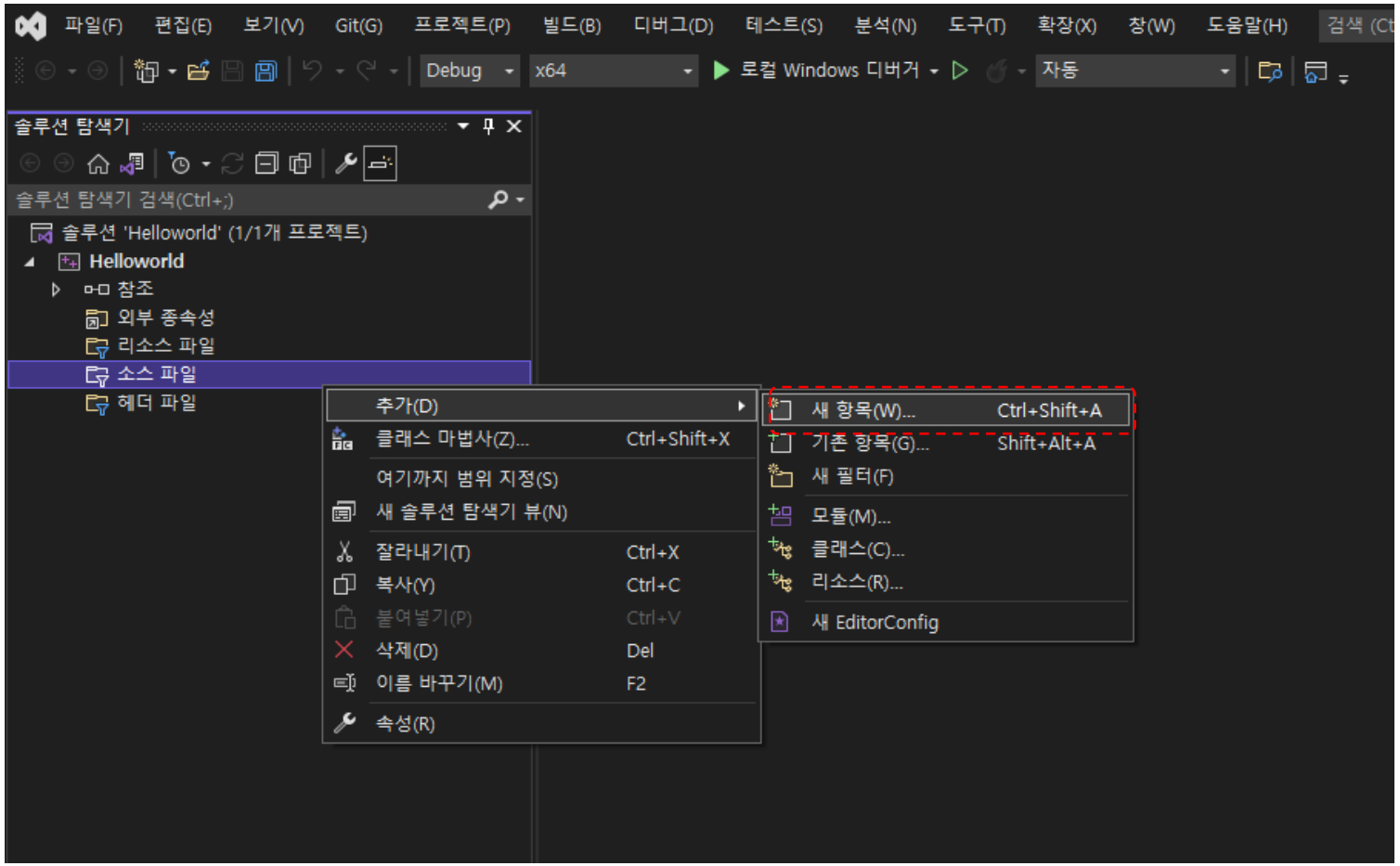
- The [Create a new Project] dialog will be shown
- Select the [Empty Project] template, and then choose [Next]



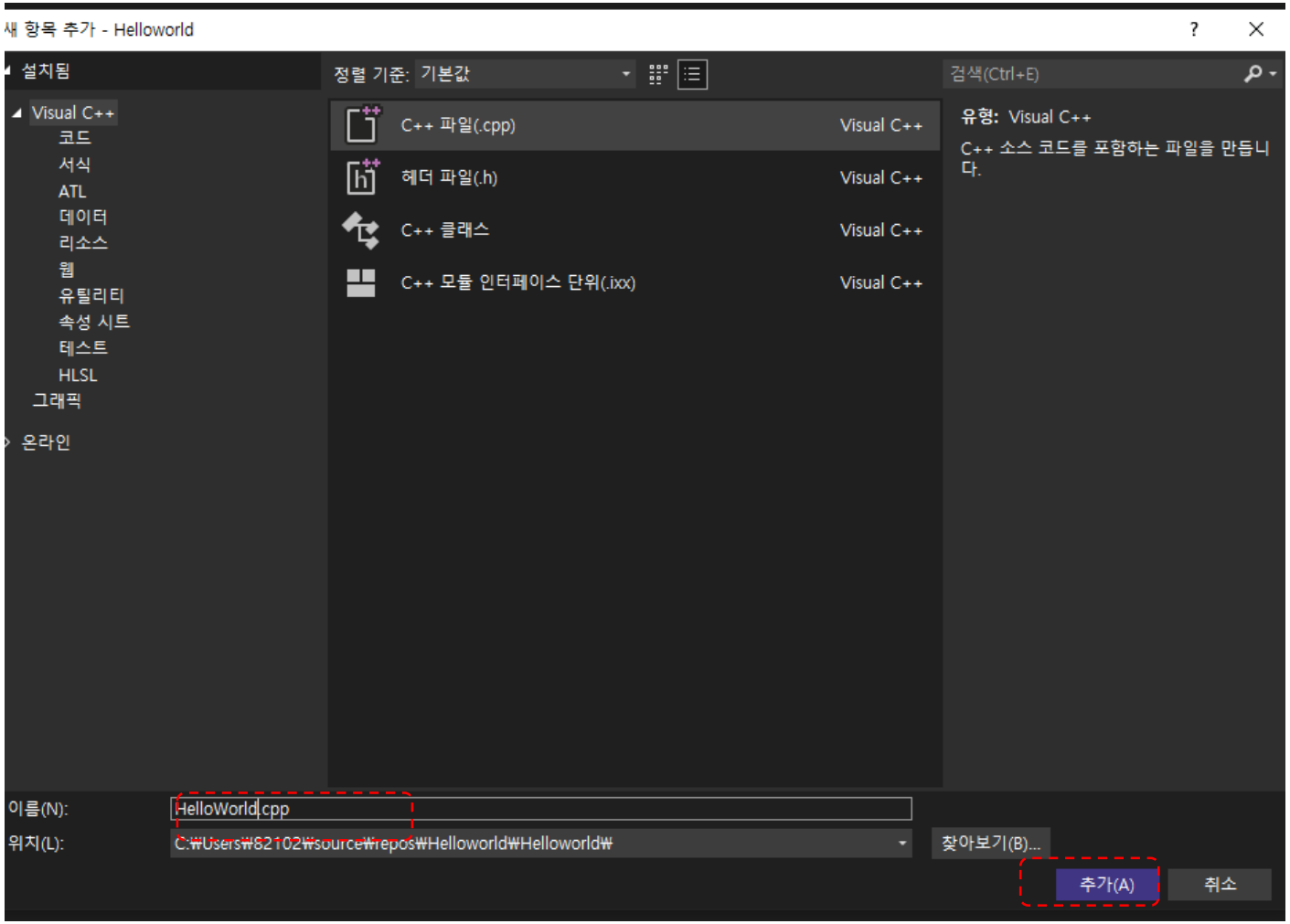
MS Visual Studio



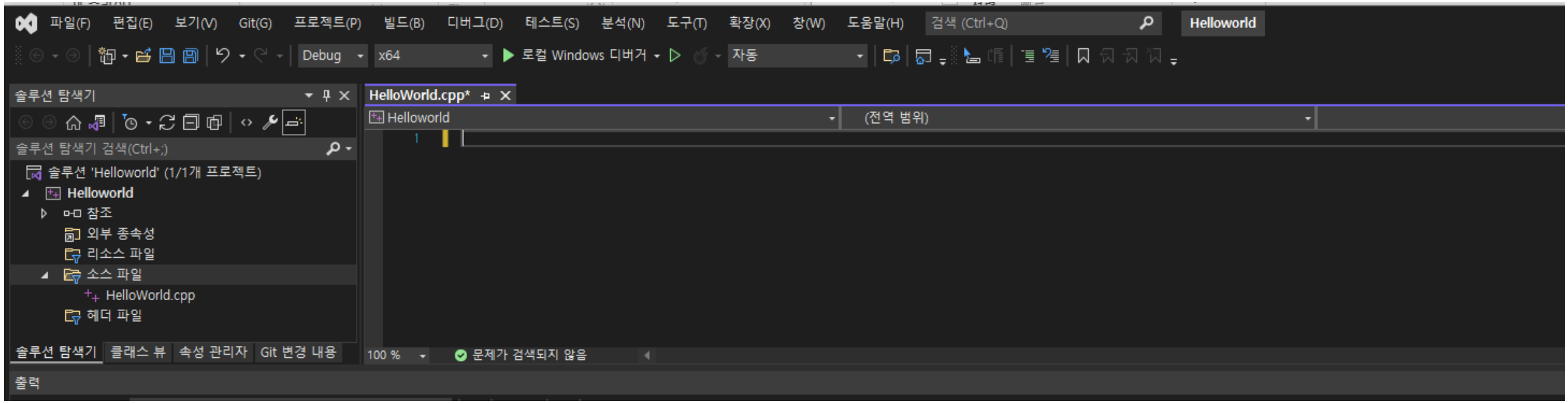
MS Visual Studio



MS Visual Studio

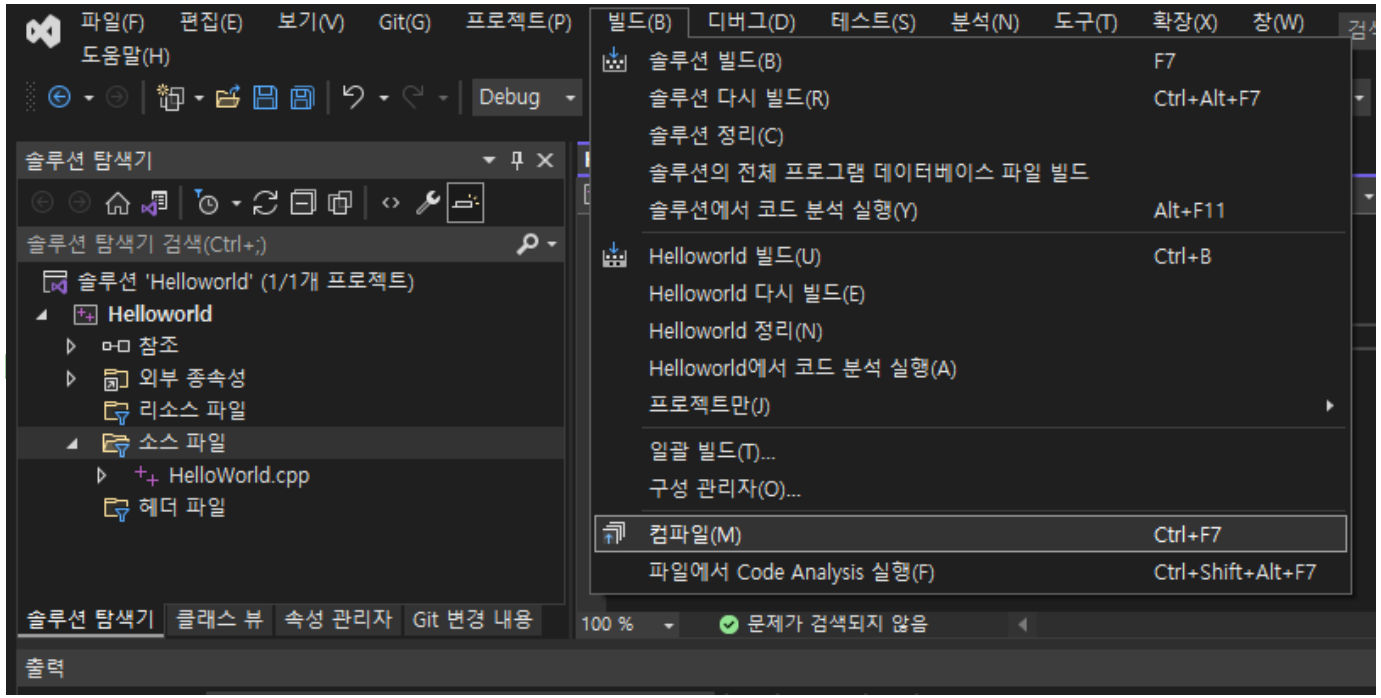


MS Visual Studio



C++ Program

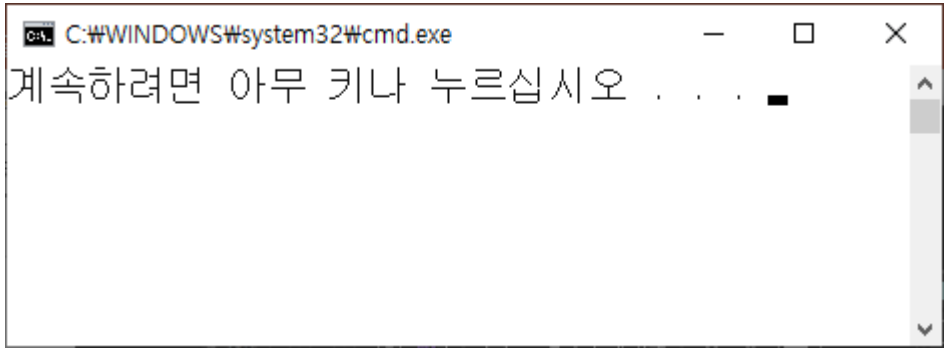
```
#include <iostream>

int main() {

    //variable declaration
    //read values input from user
    //computation  and print output to use
    return 0;
}
```

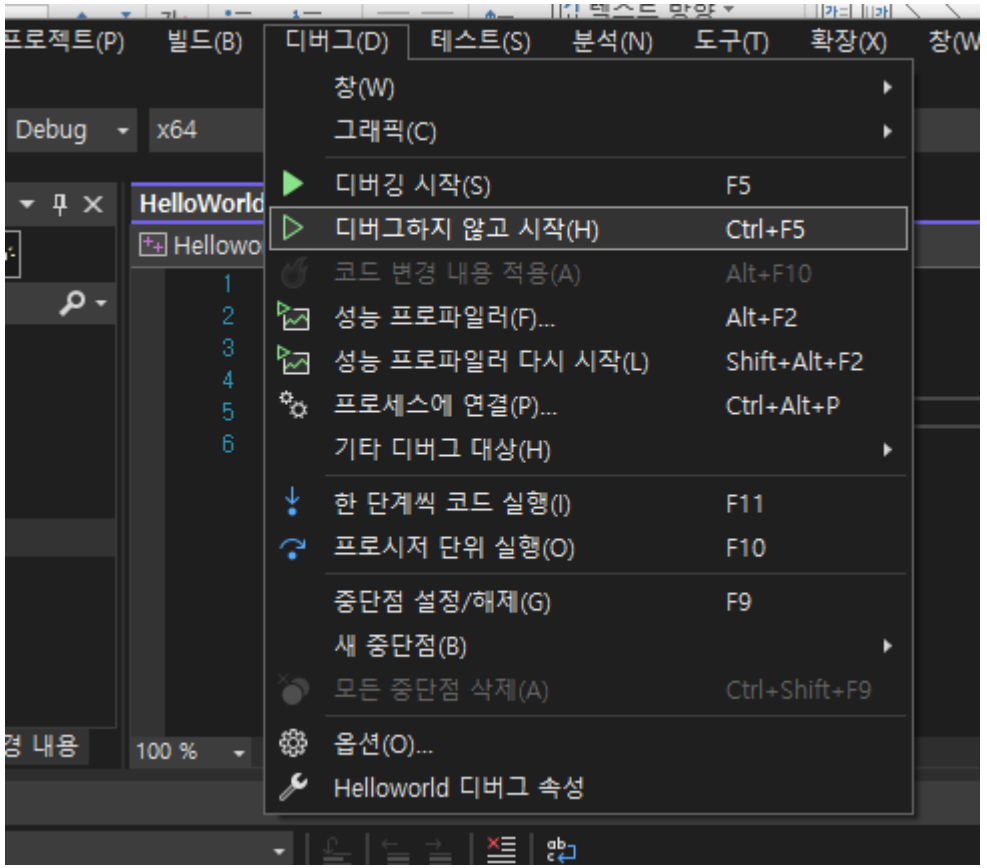


- After you write a C++ program you compile it; that is, you run a program called compiler that checks whether the program follows the C++ syntax
- if it finds errors, it lists them

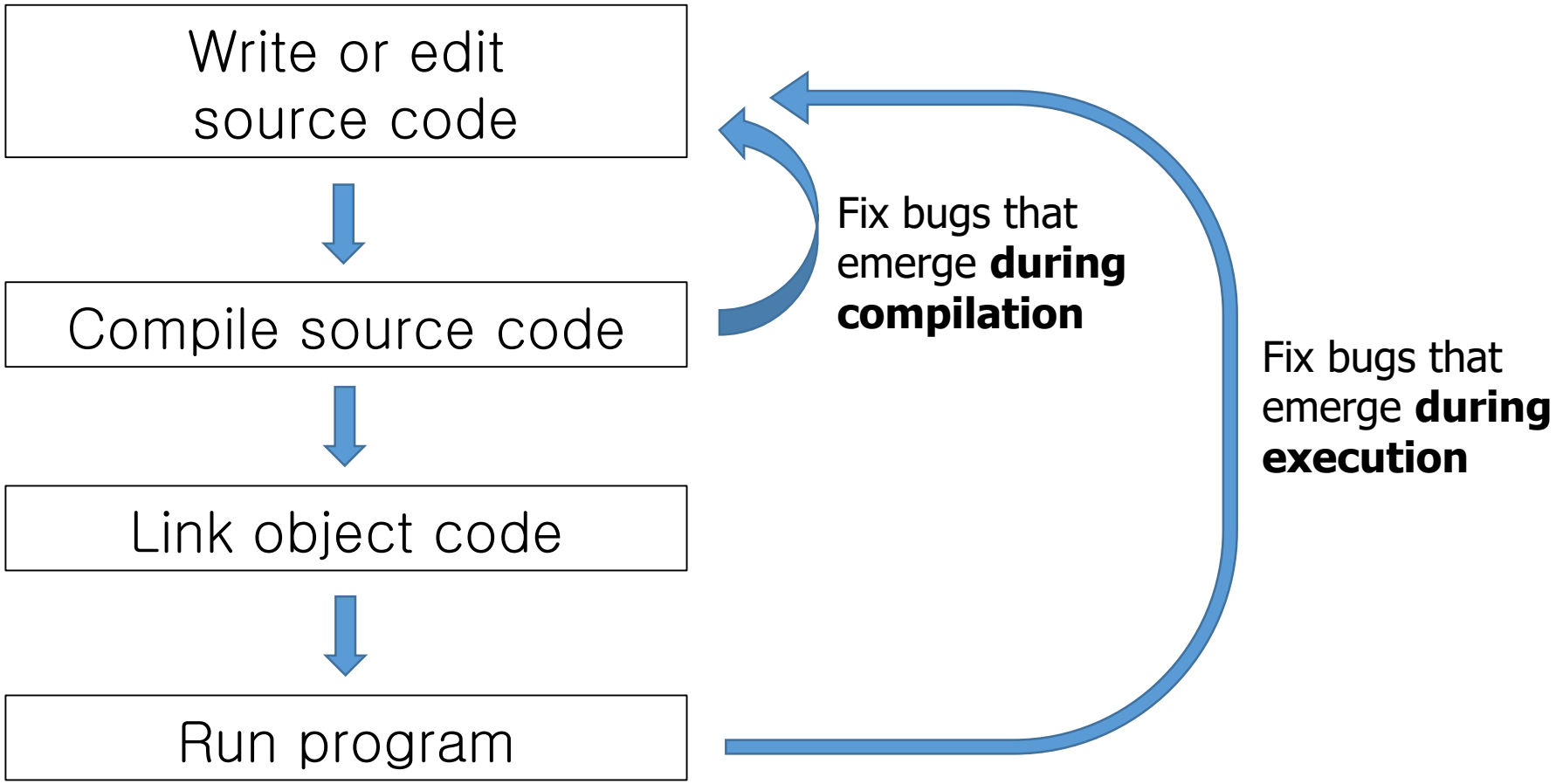
C++ Program

- Execute





Compile and Execute



C++ Program

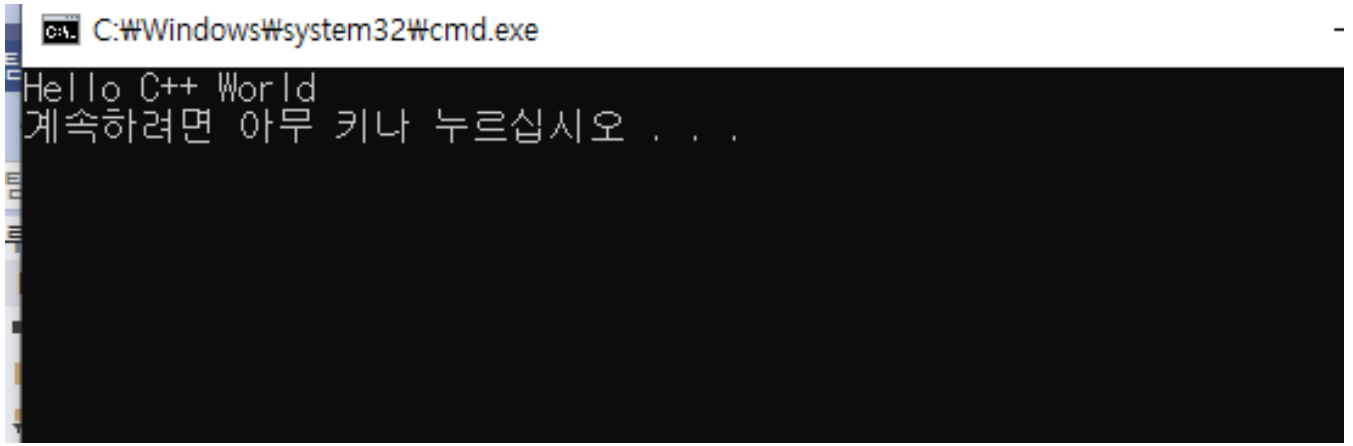
- Every C++ Program contains one or more **functions**, one of which must be named **main**
- The operating system runs a C++ program by calling main

```
#include <iostream>

int main() {

    //variable declaration
    //read values input from user
    //computation  and print output to user
    return 0;
}
```

- A function definition has four elements; a return type, a function name, a (possibly empty) parameter list enclosed in parentheses, and a function body

Hello C++ World

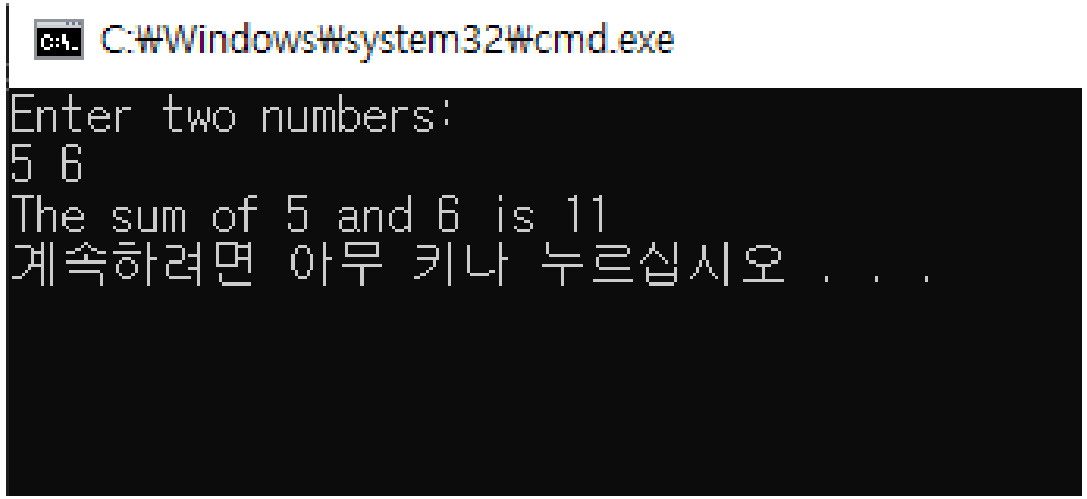
```cpp
#include <iostream>

int main()
{
    std::cout << "Hello C++ World" << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```



Input/Output

- C++ includes an extensive standard library that provides IO.
- iostream library
  - To handle input, we use an object named **cin**
  - To handle output, we use an object named **cout**
- Simple IO stream example

```
#include <iostream>

int main()
{
std::cout << "Enter two numbers:" << std::endl;
int v1 = 0, v2 = 0;
std::cin >> v1 >> v2;
std::cout << "The sum of " << v1 << " and " << v2
<< " is " << v1 + v2 << std::endl;
return 0;
}
```



Namespace std

- Careful readers will note that this program uses std::cout and std::endl rather than just cout and endl
- The prefix std:: indicates that the names cout and endl are defined inside the **namespace** named **std**
- Namespaces allow us to avoid inadvertent collisions between the names we define and uses of those same name sinside a library
- All the names defined by the standard library are in the std namespace.
- One side effect of the library's use of a namespace is that when we use a name from the library, we must say explicitly that we want to use the name from the std namespace
- Writing std::cout uses the scope operator (the **:: operator**) to say that we want to use the name cout that is defined in the namespace std.

Comments

- **Comments** are ignored by the compiler.
- Comments can help readers understand the code.
  - `/* … */`
  - `//`

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    int u = 1, v = 2;
    std::cout << u + v;   // sum of u and v
                          /* sum of u and v */
}
```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Types, Variables

- Primitive built-in types
  - bool, char, wchar_t, short, int, long, float, double
  - unsigned char, unsigned int, …
  - void

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    int height = 11, width = 9, length = 40;
    int result = height * width * length;

    std::cout << "The volume of the box car is ";
    std::cout << result << std::endl;
}
```


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Types, Variables

- Enumerations
  - **Enumerations** provide an alternative method for defining/grouping sets of integer type constants.

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    enum shape { sphere, cylinder, polygon = 7, cube };
    std::cout << sphere << cylinder << polygon << cube;
    std::cout << std::endl;

    shape myFavouriteShape = cylinder;
    std::cout << myFavouriteShape;
}
```

Types, Variables

- typedef
  - **typedef** allows us to define a synonym for a type

```
#include <iostream>

typedef double wages;// wages is double
typedef int exam_score;// exam_score is int
typedef wages salary;// salary is wages (double)

void main() {
    wages    wage0 = 200, wage1 = 300;
    exam_score  score0 = 90, score1 = 100;

    std::cout << wage0 << std::endl << score0 << std::endl;
    std::cout << wage1 << std::endl << score1 << std::endl;
}
```

Types, Variables

- sizeof
  - The **sizeof** operator returns the size (in bytes) of a type or an object

```
#include <iostream>

typedef double wages;// wages is double
typedef int exam_score;// exam_score is int

void main() {
    wages w;
    std::cout << sizeof(int) << ":" << sizeof(exam_score) << std::endl;
    std::cout << sizeof(double) << ":" << sizeof(wages) << std::endl;
    std::cout << sizeof(w) << std::endl;
}
```

Scope of Variables

- Local and global variables

```
#include <iostream>

int a = 3;

void main() {
    int b = 5;
    {
        int c = 7;
        std::cout << a << b << c;
    }
    std::cout << a << b;
    std::cout << c;// Compilation Error !
}
```

Global variable

Scope of variable c

Scope of Variables

- extern
  - We can declare a global variable without defining it by using the **extern** keyword.

main.cpp

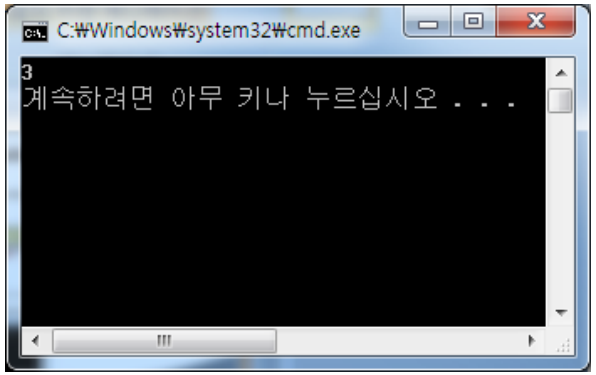
```
#include <iostream>

extern int a;

void main() {
    std::cout << a << std::endl;
}
```

declaration of a

tmp.cpp

```
int a = 3;
```

definition of a



Scope of Variables

- static global variable
  - We can define a global variable as **static** to make its scope local to a file.

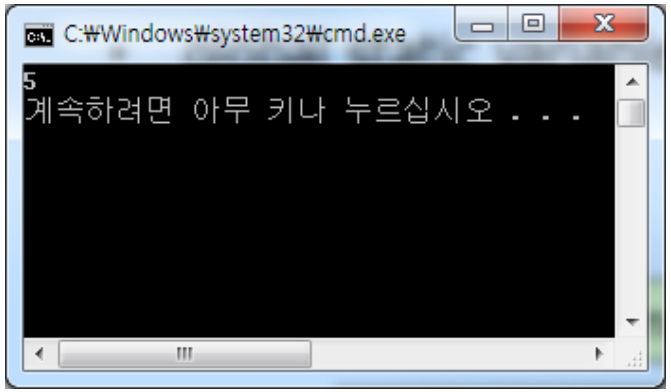
main.cpp

```
#include <iostream>

static int a = 5;

static int f() {}

void main() {
   std::cout << a << std::endl;
}
```

tmp.cpp

```
static int a = 3;
static int f() { }
```

different definitions of variable a

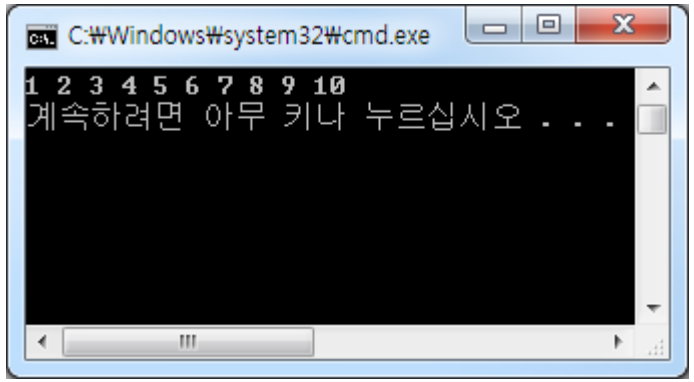


Scope of Variables

- local static variable
  - Local static variables of a function are kept intact when the function returns.

```
#include <iostream>

void func() {
   static int a = 0;
   a++;
   std::cout << a << " ";
}

void main() {
   for(int i=0;i<10;++i)
        func();
   std::cout << std::endl;
}
```

Local Static Variable



Scope of Variables

- const
  - A **constant** is a special kind of variable whose value cannot be altered in the program.

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    int a = 3;
    const int b = 5;        // b is const variable

    a = 7;
    b = 7;                  // Compilation Error !
}
```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Basic Expressions

- Arithmetic expressions

  +, -, *, /, %

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    std::cout << 6 + 3 << std::endl;
    std::cout << 6 - 3 << std::endl;
    std::cout << 6 * 3 << std::endl;
    std::cout << 6 / 3 << std::endl << std::endl;
    std::cout << 5 / 3 << std::endl;
    std::cout << 5 % 3 << std::endl;
    std::cout << 5.0 / 3.0 << std::endl;
}
```

Basic Expressions

- Numerical predicates
  - ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    int i = 50;
    double d = 50.0;
    std::cout << (i == (int)d) << std::endl;
    std::cout << ((double)i != d) << std::endl;
}
```

Basic Expressions

- Conditional operator
  - cond ? expr1 : expr2;

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    int score;
    std::cin >> score;
    std::cout << "The score is " << score <<
    (score == 1 ? " point" : " points") << "." << std::endl;
}
```

Basic Expressions

- Memory management
  - new, delete

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
   int * v = new int[10];        // allocate ten consecutive
                                 // integer variables

   delete v;                     // de-allocate
}
```

Basic Statements

- Conditional statement
  - **if … else**, switch

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    const int v = 5;

    if (v < 3)std::cout << "v is less than 3";
    else if (v < 5)  std::cout << "v is less than 5";
    else if (v < 7)  std::cout << "v is less than 7";
    else std::cout << "v is greater than 7";
    std::cout << std::endl;
}
```

Basic Statements

- Conditional statement
  - if … else, **switch**

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    const int v = 5;

    switch (v) {
    case 3: std::cout << "v is 3"; break;
    case 5: std::cout << "v is 5"; break;
    case 7: std::cout << "v is 7"; break;
    default: std::cout << "v is not 3 or 5 or 7";
    }

    std::cout << std::endl;
}
```

Basic Statements

- Loops
  - **for**, while, do_while

- Problem
  - Do summation from 1 to 10

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    int sum = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i <= 10; ++i)
        sum += i;
    std::cout << sum << std::endl;
}
```


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Basic Statements

- Loops
  - for, **while**, do_while

- Problem
  - Do summation from 1 to 10

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    int sum = 0, i = 1;
    while (i <= 10) {
        sum += i;
        i++;
    }
    std::cout << sum << std::endl;
}
```

Basic Statements

- Loops
  - for, while, **do_while**

- Problem
  - Do summation from 1 to 10

```
#include <iostream>

void main() {
    int sum = 0, i = 1;
    do {
        sum += i;
        i++;
    } while (i <= 10);
    std::cout << sum << std::endl;
}
```

Class

- A **class** consists of the datafields and interface.

```
#include <iostream>

class Box {
public:
    void print() {
        std::cout << height << " " << width << " " << length << std::endl;
    }
    double height, width, length;
};

void main() {
    Box box;
    box.height = 3; box.width = 5; box.length = 7;
    box.print();
}
```