Processing Lines

Since text files are usually arranged by lines, it is often useful to read an entire line of data at one time. The easiest way to do that is to use the function named `getline()` in the `<string>` library. `getline()` is not a member function, and it takes two arguments:

- the **input stream from which** the line is read. (Open the stream as shown in the previous sections.)
- a `string` variable **into which** the result is written

By default, `getline()` stops when it encounters a newline, which is **removed** from the stream and **discarded**. It **is not** stored as part of the string. Like `get()`, the `getline()` function **returns** the input stream, which allows you to test for end-of-file.

```cpp
string line;
while (getline(in, line))
    cout << line << endl;
```

This `while` loop reads each line of data from the stream into the `string` variable named `line`, until the stream reaches the end of the file. For each line, the body of the loop uses `<<` to send the line to `cout`, followed by a newline character to replace the one which was discarded by `getline()`.