

Programming Abstractions

CS106B

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Today's Topics

Introducing C++

- Hamilton example
 - › In QT Creator (the IDE for our class)
 - › Function prototypes
 - › `<iostream>` and `cout`
 - › C++ characters and strings
 - › Testing
- TODO this week:
 - › Sign ups for section will be **open on Thursday**, September 23rd at 5PM PT at cs198.stanford.edu. They will **close on Sunday**, September 26th at 5PM PT. Section meetings start week 2.
 - › [Assignment 0](#) is **due Friday**, September 24th at 11:59PM.
 - › **Qt Installation Help Session** in Huang Engineering Basement on **Thursday**, September 23rd from 7PM-9PM

Go to
pollev.com/cs106b
to join class practice
questions

Go to
edstem.org/
to join live lecture
Q&A with Julie

First C++ program (from Monday)

```
/*  
 * hello.cpp  
 * This program prints a welcome message  
 * to the user.  
 */  
#include <iostream>  
#include "console.h"  
using namespace std;  
  
int main() {  
    cout << "Hello, world!" << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

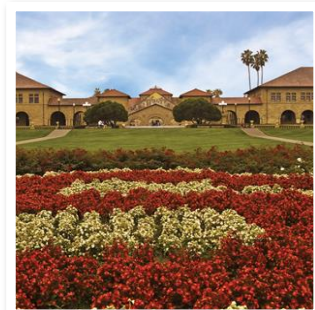
C++ math functions (2.1)

```
#include <cmath>
```

Function name	Description (returns)
<code>abs(<i>value</i>)</code>	absolute value
<code>ceil(<i>value</i>)</code>	rounds up
<code>floor(<i>value</i>)</code>	rounds down
<code>log10(<i>value</i>)</code>	logarithm, base 10
<code>max(<i>value1</i>, <i>value2</i>)</code>	larger of two values
<code>min(<i>value1</i>, <i>value2</i>)</code>	smaller of two values
<code>pow(<i>base</i>, <i>exp</i>)</code>	<i>base</i> to the <i>exp</i> power
<code>round(<i>value</i>)</code>	nearest whole number
<code>sqrt(<i>value</i>)</code>	square root
<code>sin(<i>value</i>)</code> <code>cos(<i>value</i>)</code> <code>tan(<i>value</i>)</code>	sine/cosine/tangent of an angle in radians

Live coding in Qt

HAMILTON KING GEORGE
EXAMPLE



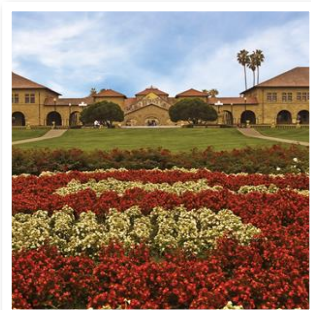
Hamilton Code Demo:

What essential skills did we just see?

- You must use function prototypes for your helper functions (if you want to keep **main** at the top, which is good style)
- You can write input/output with:
 - › **cout** (**<iostream>**)
- **cout** uses the **<<** operator
 - › Remember: the arrows point in the way the data is “flowing”
 - › These aren’t like HTML tags **** or C++ parentheses **()** or curly braces **{}** in that they don’t need to “match”
- Good style: **const int** to make int constants
 - › (in demo, not previous slides)
 - › No “magic numbers”!
 - › Works for other types too (**const double**)

Live Coding concept review

FUNCTION PROTOTYPES



A simple C++ program (ERROR)

simple.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "console.h"
using namespace std;

int main() {
    myFunction(); // compiler is unhappy with this line
    return 0;
}

void myFunction() {
    cout << "myFunction!!" << endl;
}
```


A simple C++ program (Fix option 1)

simple.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "console.h"
using namespace std;

void myFunction() {
    cout << "myFunction!!" << endl;
}

int main() {
    myFunction(); // compiler is happy with this line now
    return 0;
}
```

A simple C++ program (Fix option 2)

simple.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "console.h"
using namespace std;

void myFunction(); // this is called a function prototype

int main() {
    myFunction(); // compiler is happy with this line now
    return 0;
}

void myFunction() {
    cout << "myFunction!!" << endl;
}
```

A simple C++ program (Fix option 2)

simple.cpp

```
#include <iostream>
#include "console.h"
using namespace std;

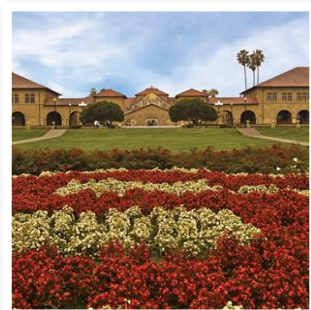
void myFunction(); // this is called a function prototype

int main() {
    myFunction(); // compiler initially ok with this line...
    return 0;
}

// ...but sad when it realizes it was tricked and you
// never gave a definition of myFunction!!
```

Live Coding concept review

STRINGS AND
CHARACTERS IN C++



Using cout and strings

```
int main(){  
    string s = "ab";  
    s = s + "cd";  
    cout << s << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
int main(){  
    string s = "ab" + "cd";  
    cout << s << endl;  
    return 0;  
}
```

- This prints “abcd”
- The + operator concatenates strings in the way you’d expect.
- But...SURPRISE!...this one doesn’t work.

String literals vs. C++ string objects

- In this class, we will interact with two types of strings:
 - › **String literals** are just hard-coded string values:
 - "hello!" "1234" "#nailedit"
 - Even though old C style, we still need to use it to write string literals
 - They have no methods that do things for us
 - (object-oriented programming didn't exist back in the day of C)
 - › **String objects** are objects with lots of helpful methods and operators:
 - `string s;`
 - `string piece = s.substr(0,3);`
 - `s.append(t);` //or, equivalently: `s += t;`

C++ standard `string` object member functions (3.2)

```
#include <string>
```

Member function name	Description
<code>s.append(<i>str</i>)</code>	add text to the end of a string
<code>s.compare(<i>str</i>)</code>	return -1, 0, or 1 depending on relative ordering
<code>s.erase(<i>index</i>, <i>length</i>)</code>	delete text from a string starting at given index
<code>s.find(<i>str</i>)</code> <code>s.rfind(<i>str</i>)</code>	first or last index where the start of <i>str</i> appears in this string (returns <code>string::npos</code> if not found)
<code>s.insert(<i>index</i>, <i>str</i>)</code>	add text into a string at a given index
<code>s.length()</code> or <code>s.size()</code>	number of characters in this string
<code>s.replace(<i>index</i>, <i>len</i>, <i>str</i>)</code>	replaces <i>len</i> chars at given index with new text
<code>s.substr(<i>start</i>, <i>length</i>)</code> or <code>s.substr(<i>start</i>)</code>	the next <i>length</i> characters beginning at <i>start</i> (inclusive); if <i>length</i> omitted, grabs till end of string

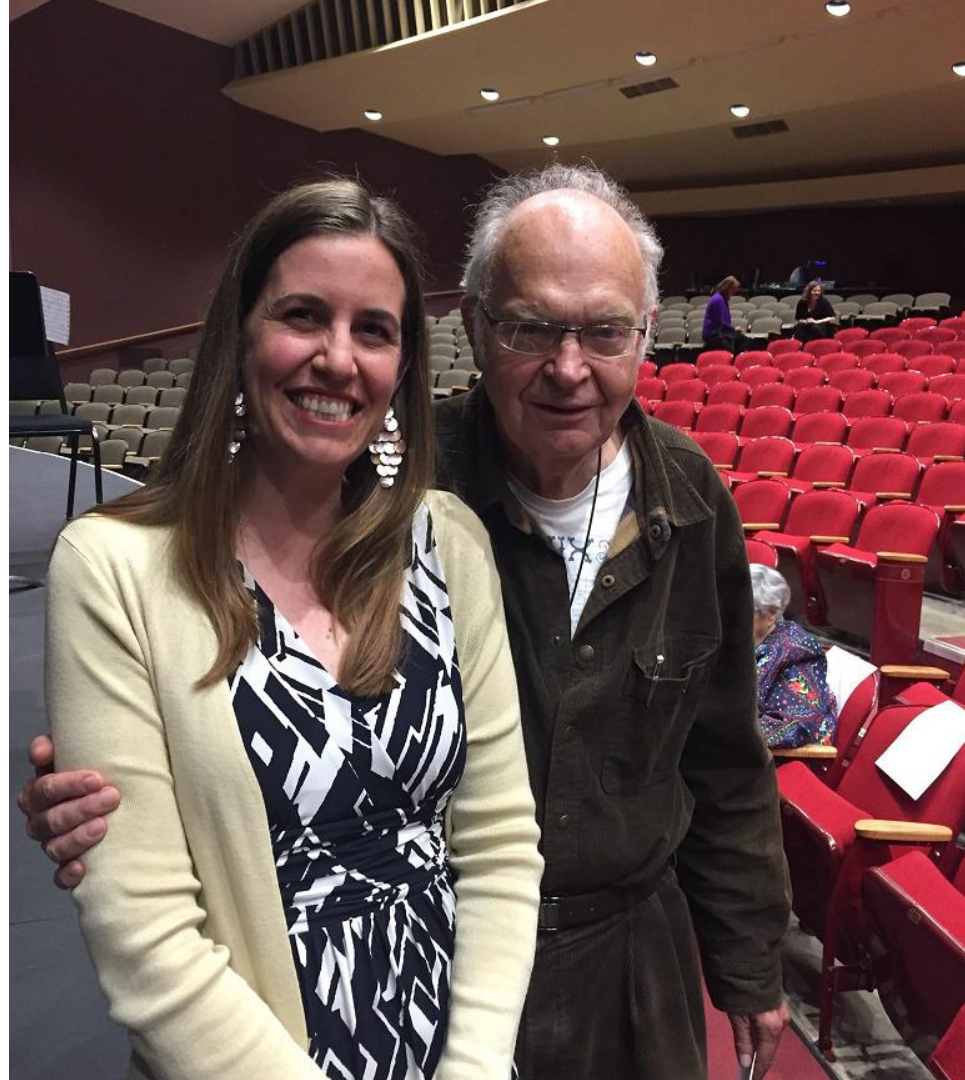
```
string name = "Donald Knuth";  
if (name.find("Knu") != string::npos) {  
    name.erase(5, 6);  
}
```

“Father of Algorithms” “Yoda of Silicon Valley” Donald Knuth

- Probably the most famous living computer scientist
- Stanford faculty (emeritus)
- Still lives on campus and comes to Gates building about once a week
- You’ll see him on his bike



BFFs!



C++ standard `string` object member functions (3.2)

```
#include <string>
```

Member function name	Description
<code>s.append(str)</code>	add text to the end of a string
<code>s.compare(str)</code>	return -1, 0, or 1 depending on relative ordering
<code>s.erase(index, length)</code>	delete text from a string starting at given index
<code>s.find(str)</code> <code>s.rfind(str)</code>	first or last index where the start of <code>str</code> appears in this string (returns <code>string::npos</code> if not found)
<code>s.insert(index, str)</code>	add text into a string at a given index
<code>s.length()</code> or <code>s.size()</code>	number of characters in this string
<code>s.replace(index, len, str)</code>	replaces <code>len</code> chars at given index with new text
<code>s.substr(start, length)</code> or <code>s.substr(start)</code>	the next <code>length</code> characters beginning at <code>start</code> (inclusive); if <code>length</code> omitted, grabs till end of string

Exercise: Write a line of code that pulls out the part of a string that is inside parentheses, assuming input variable `str` has the form `"(blahblah)"` where `blahblah` is any pattern of characters.

```
string insidePart = _____;
```

Exercise solutions:

Exercise: Write a line of code that pulls out the part of a string that is inside parentheses, assuming variable `str` has the form `"(blahblah)"` where `blahblah` is any pattern of characters.

```
string insidePart = _____;
```

Stanford library helpful string processing (*read3.7*)

```
#include "strlib.h"
```

- Unlike the previous ones, these take the string as a parameter.

Function name	Description
endsWith(<i>str</i> , <i>suffix</i>) startsWith(<i>str</i> , <i>prefix</i>)	returns true if the given string begins or ends with the given prefix/suffix text
integerToString(<i>int</i>) realToString(<i>double</i>) stringToInteger(<i>str</i>) stringToReal(<i>str</i>)	returns a conversion between numbers and strings
equalsIgnoreCase(<i>s1</i> , <i>s2</i>)	true if s1 and s2 have same chars, ignoring casing
toLowerCase(<i>str</i>) toUpperCase(<i>str</i>)	returns an upper/lowercase version of a string
trim(<i>str</i>)	returns string with surrounding whitespace removed

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