

Introduction to Programming with C++

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INTRODUCTION TO
PROGRAMMING
WITH

The logo for C++ programming language, featuring a large blue 'C' followed by two blue '+' signs.

Third Edition

Contents are based on book by Y. Daniel Liang

Mathematical Functions

- C++ provides many useful functions in the `cmath` header for performing common mathematical functions.

| Function | Description |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>exp (x)</code> | Returns e raised to power of x (e^x). |
| <code>log (x)</code> | Returns the natural logarithm of x ($\ln(x) = \log_e(x)$). |
| <code>pow (a, b)</code> | Returns a raised to the power of b (a^b). |
| <code>sqrt (x)</code> | Returns the square root of x (\sqrt{x}) for $x \geq 0$. |

Mathematical Functions

- Functions in the `cstdlib` header

| Function | Description |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>min(x, y)</code> | Returns minimum of x and y. |
| <code>max(x, y)</code> | Returns maximum of x and y. |
| <code>pow(a, b)</code> | Returns a raised to the power of b (a^b). |
| <code>abs(x)</code> | Returns $ x $. |

Homework 4.1: Enter coordinates of three points, and compute the area of the triangle formed by these three points.

Character Data Type and Operations

- A character data type represents a single character.
- The character data type, `char`, is used to represent a single character.
- A character literal is enclosed in **single** quotation marks.

```
char letter = 'A';  
char numChar = '4';
```

- A string literal must be enclosed in quotation marks (" ").
- A character literal is a single character enclosed in single quotation marks (' ').
- Therefore, "A" is a string and 'A' is a character.

ASCII Code

- An 8-bit encoding scheme for representing all uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, punctuation marks, and control characters.
- The size of the char type is 1 byte.

| Characters | ASCII Code |
|------------|------------|
| '0' to '9' | 48 to 57 |
| 'A' to 'Z' | 65 to 90 |
| 'a' to 'z' | 97 to 122 |

```
char ch = 'a';  
cout << ++ch;  
-----  
b
```

Reading a Character from the Keyboard

```
cout << "Enter a character: ";  
char ch;  
cin >> ch; // Read a character  
cout << "The character read is " << ch << endl;
```

In-Class Exercise: Try the above code.

- Escape Sequences

| Escape Sequence | Name | ASCII Code |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| \t | Tab | 9 |
| \n | Linefeed | 10 |
| \\ | Backslash | 92 |
| \" | Double Quote | 34 |

```
cout << "He said \"Programming is fun\"" << endl;  
cout << "\\t is a tab character" << endl;  
cout << "Welcome to C++\n";
```

- See List4_2.cpp

Formatting Console Output

- You can use the stream manipulators to display formatted output on the console.
- These functions are called stream manipulators and are included in the **iomanip** header file.

| Operator | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| setprecision(n) | sets the precision of a floating-point number |
| fixed | displays floating-point numbers in fixed-point notation |
| setw(width) | specifies the width of a print field |
| left | justifies the output to the left |
| right | justifies the output to the right |

```
double number = 12.34567;
cout << setprecision(3) << number << " "
      << setprecision(4) << number << " "
      << setprecision(5) << number << " "
      << setprecision(6) << number << endl;
cout << setprecision(3) << number << " ";
cout << 9.34567 << " " << 121.3457 << " " << 0.2367 << endl;
```

```
-----
12.3 12.35 12.346 12.3457
12.3 9.35 121 0.237
```

Formatting Console Output

- If the width is not sufficient for an integer, the setprecision manipulator is ignored.

```
cout << setprecision(3) << 23456 << endl;
```

```
-----  
23456
```

- Fixed Manipulator. You can use the fixed manipulator to force the number to be displayed in nonscientific notation with a fixed number of digits (default 6) after the decimal point.

```
cout << 232123434.357;
```

```
cout << fixed << 232123434.357;
```

```
cout << fixed << 23.3575655E+2;
```

```
-----  
2.32123e+08  
232123434.357000  
2335.756550
```


setw(width) Manipulator

- You can use setw(width) to specify the minimum number of columns for an output.

```
cout << setw(8) << "12345678" << setw(6) << "123456" << endl;  
cout << setw(8) << "C++" << setw(6) << 101 << endl;  
cout << setw(8) << "Java" << setw(6) << 101 << endl;  
cout << setw(8) << "HTML" << setw(6) << 101 << endl;
```

```
-----  
<---8-->|<-6-->|  
12345678 123456  
      C++      101  
      Java      101  
      HTML      101
```

- If an item requires more spaces than the specified width, the width is automatically increased.

left and right Manipulators

- You can use the left manipulator to left-justify the output and use the right manipulator to right-justify the output.

```
cout << left;  
cout << setw(8) << 1.23 << endl;  
cout << right;  
cout << setw(8) << 351.34 << endl;
```

45678

1.23

123

____351.34

Homework 4.2: Programming exercise, 4.11