Streams

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Original from : Mike Precup (mprecup@cs.stanford.edu) ENJMIN Edition 2016

Prelude: Code Snippets

I often present code snippets like:

```
cout << (5 * 4) + 2 << endl;
```

Prelude: Code Snippets

When you see a code snippet like that, think:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
   cout << (5 * 4) + 2 << endl;
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

"42.0"

In C++, what is the difference between

```
double number = 42.0;
and
```

string number = "42.0";

This won't work:

```
//print double a number

void printDouble(string s) {
   cout << s * 2 << endl;
}</pre>
```

```
Will this?

//print a number appended with 4

void append4(int n) {
   cout << n + "4" << endl;
}</pre>
```

Let's take a closer look at the difference

(nukes.cpp)

- Input from user is in text form (string)
- Output to screen is in text form (string)
- Computation, however, needs to be done in numeric form (int, double, etc)



"Designing and implementing a general input/output facility for a programming language is notoriously difficult" -Bjarne Stroustrup

Streams allow a C++ programmer to convert between the string (or binary) representation of data, and the data itself.

What is a Stream?

- a **stream** is an object that can send and receive data
- You have already been using streams: namely cout
- Many different kinds of streams

Hello World in C++

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
   cout << "Hello World!" << endl;
}</pre>
```

Hello World in C++

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
//Sends the string "Hello World!"
//to the stream cout
int main() {
   cout << "Hello World!" << endl;</pre>
```

Output Streams

- Any stream which can only receive data,
 like cout, is called an output stream, or ostream
- Send data using the string insertion operator: <<
- Converts data to a string and sends to a stream

Output Streams

- You can use an ostream for more than just printing data to a console
- You can also print data to a file using an ofstream

Output Streams

Output Stream Example

(output.cpp)

Is this familiar?

```
int x;
cin >> x;
```

- Any stream which can only give you data,
 - like cin, is called an input stream, or istream
- Send data using the string extraction
 - operator: >>
- Gets data from the stream **and** converts it into the appropriate type

- Just like with an ostream, an istream can be used or more than just console IO
- You can also read data from a file using an ifstream

Input Stream Example

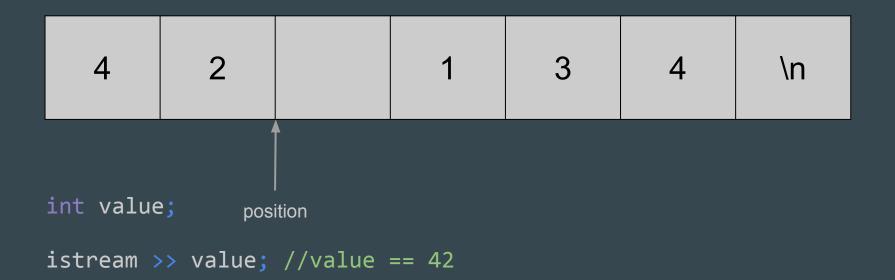
(input.cpp)

To understand an istream, think of

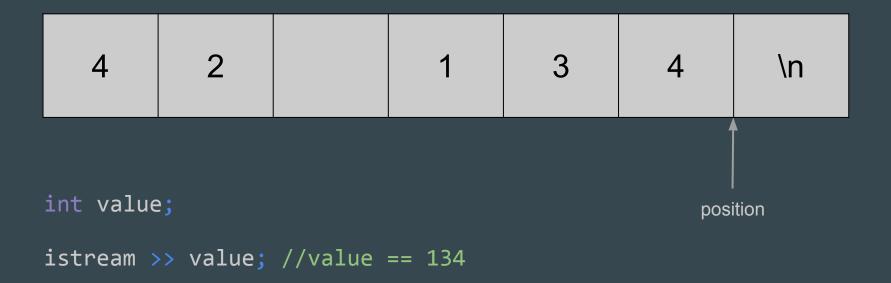
it as sequence of characters



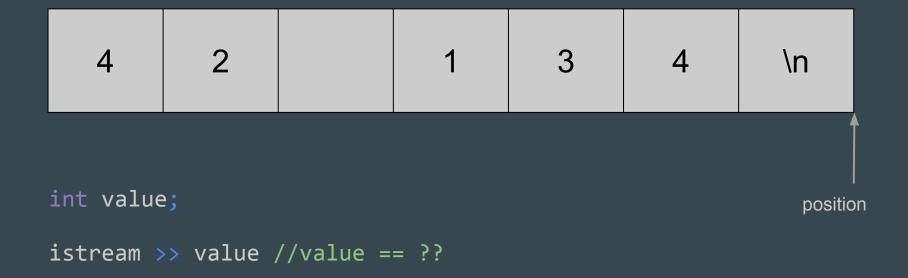
Extracting an integer will read as many characters as possible from the stream



Extracting again will skip over any whitespace when reading the next integer



When no more data can be read, the **fail bit** will be set to true



More Input Stream Examples

(input.cpp)

- There are some quirks with extracting a string from a stream
- Reading into a string using >> will only read a single word, not the whole line
- To read a whole line use getline

```
getline(istream& stream, string& line);
```

• To re-read a file, you can close it, clear it, and reopen it

```
input.close();
input.clear();
input.open("filename");
```

You can also seek back to the beginning

```
input.clear();
input.seekg(0);
```

More Input Stream Examples

(input.cpp)

Think carefully when mixing >> and getline!

• What happens when you read into the wrong type?

```
int x;
input >> x;
```

R	а	р	t	0	r	\n
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One Last Stream: Stringstream

- There is another type of stream worth mentioning: the stringstream
- Unlike every other stream we have looked at, stringstreams don't send data anywhere
- Useful for converting between types

One Last Stream: Stringstream

Stringstream Examples

(sstream.cpp)