

# Data Structures

Control structures  
(cont)

I/O



## Course announcements

- Lab due today
- HW - due Tuesday  
(git instructions are coming)
- Likely in this afternoon

Last time

- loops
- conditionals

# Command Line Tips

In general, 5 or 6 commands will go far!

- ls
- cp sourcefile destfile
- mkdir name
- rmdir name ↗ must be empty
- cd directory  
    ↳ variants: cd ↗ to get back home

- { - mv sourcefile destfile
- { - rm file

Careful!  
Don't ask if you  
are sure!

## Others ↴ editors

- emacs, vi or nano
- g + t
- make (later)
- man command

↑ manual

> man ls ↪

> ls -lart ↪

## Also:

- CS page has info on  
conducting  
(Dennis + I can also help!)
- Many, many resources online

## A few tricks

- Hit up arrow : gives last command, which you can then edit
- Tab will auto complete file names
- On lab or nomachine & gives prompt back  
ie > kate myfile &
- . is current directory
  - .. is parent (up one level)
- / is home
- / is root

Ex: > cd ..  
> o/a.out  
> cp .. /file ..

# Conditional

```
if (bool) {  
    body1;  
}  
else {  
    body2;  
}  
  
Ex:
```

```
if (x < 0)  
    x = -x;
```

```
if (groceries.length() > 15)  
    cout << "Go to the grocery store" << endl;  
else if (groceries.contains("milk"))  
    cout << "Go to the convenience store" << endl;
```

```
if ( )  
    cout  
else if ( )
```

These can get a bit ugly!

```
if (cond 1)
  if (cond 2)
    { code ; }
else { code ; }
if (cond 3)
  if (cond 4)
    { code ; }
else { code ; }
```

if (cond 1)  
if (cond 2)  
{ code ; }  
else { code ; }  
if (cond 3)  
if (cond 4)  
{ code ; }  
else { code ; }

if (cond 1)  
if (cond 2)  
else . . .  
if (cond 3)  
if (cond 4)  
if (cond 5)  
code  
else code

```
if (cond 3) {
  if (cond 4)
    if (cond 5)
      { code ; }
}
else { }
```

if (cond 3)  
{  
 if (cond 4)  
 if (cond 5)  
 { code ; }  
}  
else { }

Booleans + Whiles/conditionals:

- If + while can both be written with numeric values as the boolean

Reason: bools are really just integers!

Ex: if (mistakeCount)  
cout << "error!" << endl;

0  $\Leftrightarrow$  false

all else is true

An error that crops up w/  
conditionals / booleans:

"Feature" 1: ints, + 0 is ~~false~~ <sup>only</sup>

"Feature" 2: operator = chains  
 $x = \boxed{y = 5};$

So - a common bug :)



```
double gpa;  
cout << "Enter your gpa: ";  
cin >> gpa;  
if (gpa == 4.0) == for T/F  
cout << "Wow!" << endl;
```

# Do-While loops

- A variant of whiles that executes body before checking condition

```
int number;
do {
    cout << "Enter a number from 1 to 10: ";
    cin >> number;
} while (number < 1 || number > 10);
```

## Main function

- Every program starts running at its main function.

### Syntax

int main () {

~~int x;~~ = myAdd(10, 15);  
    return 0;  
    <sup>optional</sup>

}

## Other functions:

int myAdd( int ~~x~~, int ~~y~~ ) {  
    return (x+y);  
}  
<sup>// code here won't run</sup>

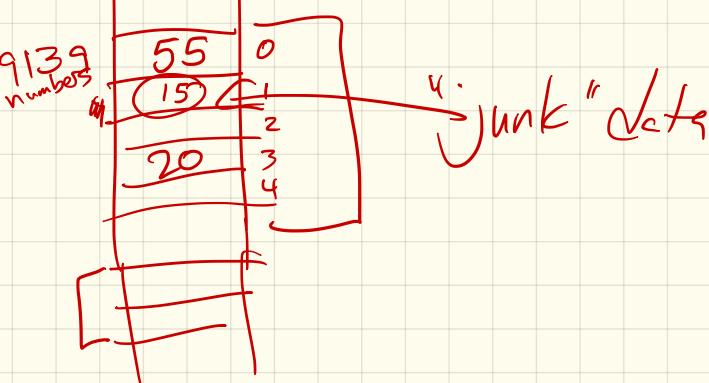
# Arrays

- Python has lists, tuples, etc.
- C++ : Starts with only arrays
- Size is fixed at time of declaration
- type is fixed (homogeneous)

Ex : int numbers[5];

variable  
is → numbers[0] = 55;  
numbers[3] = 20;

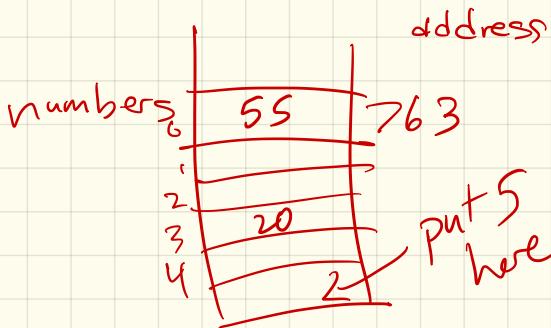
763  
cout << number[0] << endl;



Caution:

- Seg faults will be a problem!

Ex : int numbers[5];  
numbers[0] = 55;  
numbers[3] = 20;  
numbers[5] = 5;



## Creating arrays

int daysInMonth = {31, 28, 31, 30,  
31, 30, 31, 31, 30,  
31, 30, 31};  
daysInMonth[2]

Error:

int daysInMonth [];

} no fixed  
size

One exception:

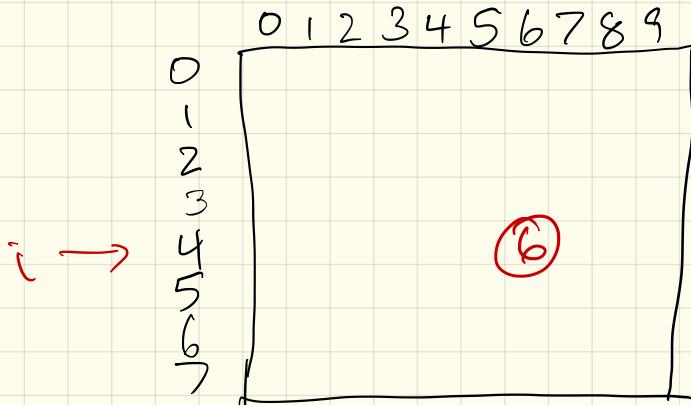
char greeting [] = "Hello";

Reason:

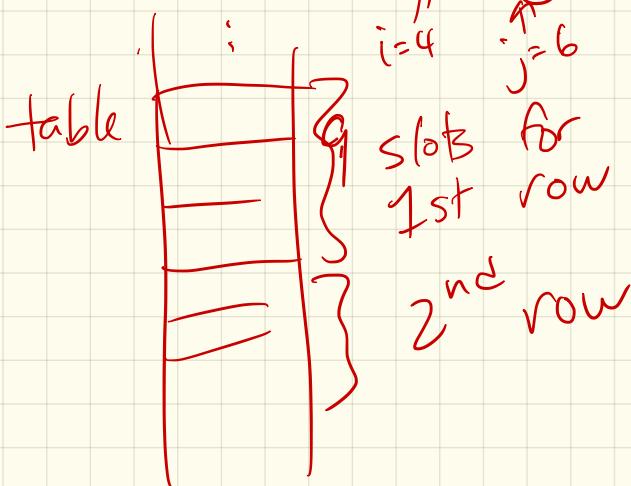
Strings are char  
arrays

Multi-d arrays.

int table [8] [10];



$$\text{table}[i][j] = 6$$



I/O :

C++ has classes to handle I/O:

Class	Purpose	Library
istream	Parent class for all input streams	<iostream>
ostream	Parent class for all output streams	<iostream>
iostream	Parent class for streams that can process input and output	<iostream>
ifstream	Input file stream	<fstream>
ofstream	Output file stream	<fstream>
fstream	Input/output file stream	<fstream>
istringstream	String stream for input	<sstream>
ostringstream	String stream for output	<sstream>
stringstream	String stream for input and output	<sstream>

Figure 6: Various input and output stream classes.

# Most common : I/O stream

Python

```
1 print "Hello"  
2 print # blank line  
3 print "Hello, ", first  
4 print first, last # automatic space  
5 print total  
6 print str(total) + ". " # no space  
7 print "Wait...", # space; no newline  
8 print "Done"
```

C++

```
1 cout << "Hello" << endl;  
2 cout << endl; // blank line  
3 cout << "Hello, " << first << endl;  
4 cout << first << " " << last << endl;  
5 cout << total << endl;  
6 cout << total << ". " << endl;  
7 cout << "Wait... "; // no newline  
8 cout << "Done" << endl;
```

Figure 7: Demonstration of console output in Python and C++. We assume that variables first and last have previously been defined as strings, and that total is an integer.

Notes:

- ~~# include <iostream>~~  
~~using namespace std;~~
- get cin, cout  
    >> <<  
    char letter;  
    cin >> letter;

