

File I/O and STL vectors

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CMPT166

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Pausing at the end of program

- Common issue with **console-based** programs:
 - When program finishes, it closes the console window right away
- One solution: **PAUSE**
 - `system("PAUSE");`
 - Executes the PAUSE.EXE command
- Or use **cin** to get and throwaway input
- MSVC++ uses this for "Win32 Console" projects

Coding style

- C++ is much more **flexible** than Python
- Up to you to keep to a **consistent** coding style
- Common convention: **curly braces** (**{**) go right after the function/class name:
 - ◆ **int main() {**
 - not
 - ◆ **int main()**
 - ◆ **{**
- Naming standards: **ClassNames**, **methodNames()**
- See online textbook Appendix A for more details

C++ strings

- **Standard library**; not part of language
 - C++ lang only has **arrays of chars**
 - But every C++ install has **<string>**
 - ◆ **#include <string>**
 - ◆ **void main() {**
 - **string s1, s2;**
 - **s1 = "Hello,";**
 - **s2 = s1 + " World";**
 - **cout << s2 << endl;**
- **Declare, initialize, concatenate (+)**
- Many **more** operations; see library reference

File I/O in C++

- I/O is over streams
 - Can be from files, network, other programs...
 - File I/O: `#include <fstream>`
- Reading from files: creating an `ifstream` object opens a file for reading
 - ◆ `ifstream inputFile("input.txt");`
 - Declare an `ifstream` object called `inputFile` and initialize it to open "input.txt"
- Read a line: `getline(inputFile, myString);`
 - Returns `false (0)` if end of file

ifstream and ofstream

- Writing to an `ofstream` is as easy as with `cout`
- A simple program to `copy` one `line` at a time:
 - `#include <string>`
 - `#include <fstream>`
 - `using namespace std;`
 - `int main() {`
 - ◆ `ifstream in("input.txt");`
 - ◆ `ofstream out("output.txt");`
 - ◆ `string line;`
 - ◆ `while (getline(in, line))`
 - `out << line << endl;`
 - `}`

Standard C++ Library

- **Standard C++ Library**
 - Not part of C++ **language**
 - Standard libraries **included** with every C++ installation
 - Lots of data structures: **sets, trees**, etc.
 - First one we'll look at: **<vector>**
- **STL** (Standard Template Library)
 - Predecessor to Std. C++ Lib.; continues to be developed
 - Many of the same names and ADTs

C++ <vector>

- Like a Python list: flexible size
- Templated: indicate element type in <>
 - ◆ `#include <vector>`
 - ◆ `vector<string> myParagraph;`
- Can treat like stack: `push_back()`
 - ◆ `myParagraph.push_back(line);`
- Can access like array: `.size()`, `[]`
 - ◆ `for (int i=0; i< myPar.size(); i++)`
 - `myPar[i]`
- More info in STL reference