



# Introduction to C++ Programming



# OBJECTIVES



In this lecture you will learn:

1. To write simple computer programs in C++.
2. To write simple input and output statements.
3. To use fundamental types.
4. Basic computer memory concepts.



# Introduction

## C++ Programming



1. Facilitates disciplined approach to computer program design
2. Programs process information and display results

## Examples Demonstrate

3. How to display messages
4. How to obtain information from the user



# First Program in C++: Printing a Line of Text

## Simple Program

- Prints a line of text
- Illustrates several important features of C++



## Outline

```

1 // Fig. 2.1: fig02_01.cpp
2 // Text-printing program
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 // function main begins
6 int main()
7 {
8     std::cout << "Welcome to
9
10    return 0; // in
11
12 } // end function main

```

Single-line comments

Function **main** returns an integer value

Left brace { begins function body

directive to

Statements end with a semicolon ;

exactly once in every C++ program

Corresponding right brace }

ends function

Name of the namespace **std**

Stream insertion operator

Keyword **return** is one of several means to exit a function; value **0** indicates that the program terminated successfully

fig02\_01.cpp  
f 1)

fig02\_01.cpp  
output (1 of 1)

Welcome to C++!



# Good Programming Practice

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Every program should begin with a comment that describes the purpose of the program, author, date and time.



# Common Programming Error

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Forgetting to include the `<iostream>` header file in a program that inputs data from the keyboard or outputs data to the screen causes the compiler to issue an error message, because the compiler cannot recognize references to the stream components (e.g. `cout`).



# Common Programming Error

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Syntax errors are also called compiler errors, compile-time errors or compilation errors, because the compiler detects them during the compilation phase. **You will be unable to execute your program until you correct all the syntax errors in it.** As you will see, some compilation errors are not syntax errors.





# Basics of C Programming



## Steps in Learning English Language:



## Steps in Learning C Language:





## Introduction to C++

### Character Set in C++

- The character set are set of words, digits, symbols and operators that are valid in C++.
- There are four types of Character Set:-

#### Character Set in C++

1.	Letters	Uppercase A-Z Lowercase a-z
2.	Digits	All digits 0-9
3.	Special Characters	All Symbols: , . : ; ? ' " !   \\ / ~ _ \$ % # & ^ * - + < > ( ) { } [ ]
4.	White Spaces	Blank space, Horizontal tab, Carriage return, New line, Form feed





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**Tokens:** The smallest individual units of a program are called tokens.

1. Constants
2. Variables
3. Keywords
4. Data Types

**A C++ program is written using these tokens, white spaces , and the syntax of the language.**

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# Constants , Identifiers and Keywords

The alphabets , numbers and special symbols when properly combined form constants , identifiers and keywords.

**Constant:** a constant is a quantity that does not change. This can be stored at a location in memory of computer.

**Variable(identifiers) :** is considered as a name given to the location in memory where this constant is stored. Naturally the contents of the variable can change. There are fundamental requirement of any language. Each language has its own rules for naming these identifiers.



Following are the rules for naming identifiers:

1. Only alphabetic characters digits and underscores are permitted.
2. The name cannot start with a digit.
3. Uppercase and Lowercase letters are distinct
4. A declared keyword cannot be used as a variable name.

**For Example:**

$$3X + Y = 20$$



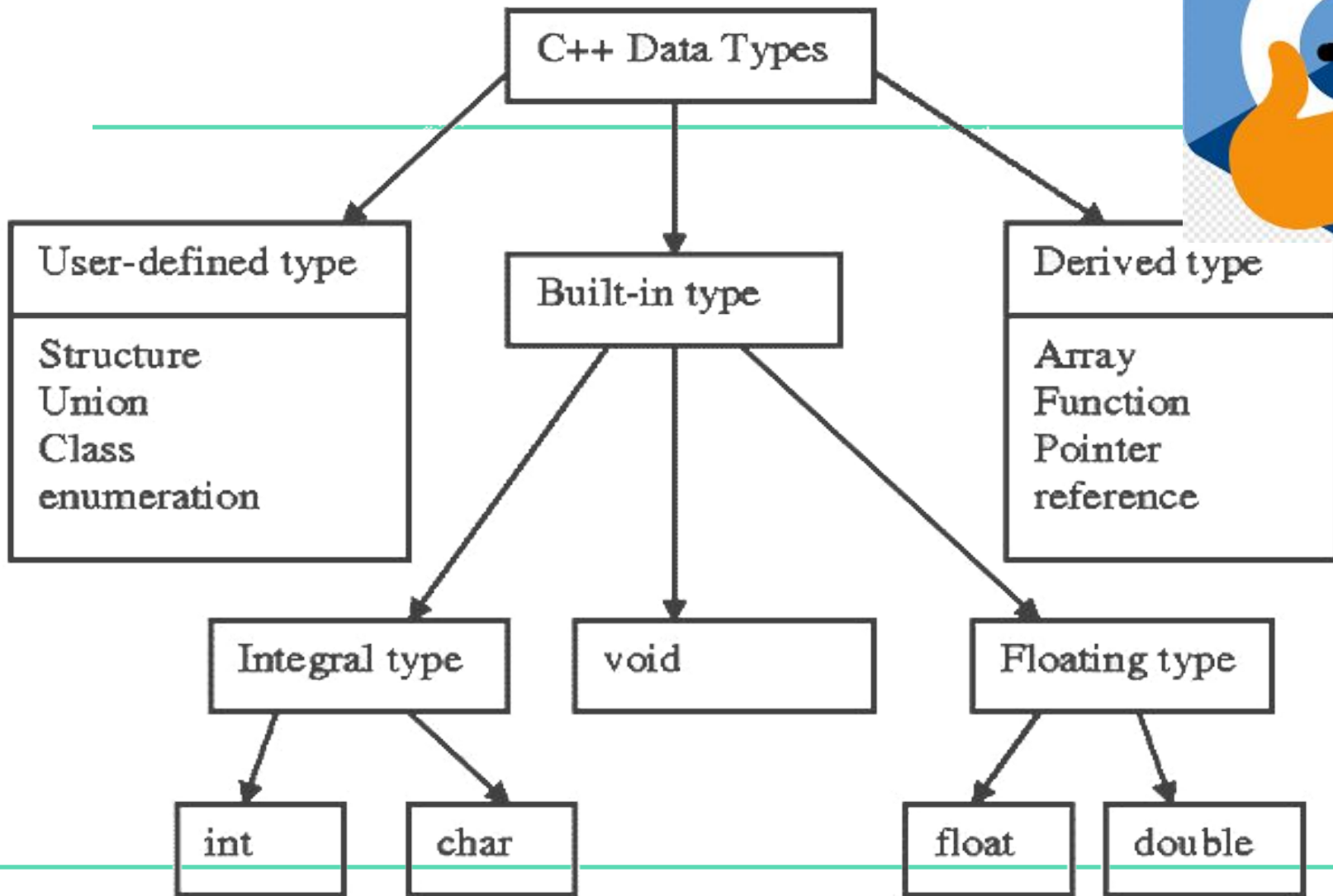
# Keywords

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Keywords implement specific C++ language features. They are explicitly reserved identifiers and cannot be used as names for the program variables or other user defined program elements.





# Data Type



**Data Type : type of data to be stored in a variable**

Primitive data type (built-in data type): provided as an integral part of the language

*Integer type*

*Real type*

```
int val;
```





# Primitive Data Type



## Primitive Type

	Data type	Memory size (byte)	range
I N T E G E R	char	1	-128 ~ +127
	short	2 or more	-32768 ~ +32767
	int	4	-2147483648 ~ +2147483647
	long	4	-2147483648 ~ +2147483647
R E A L	float	4 or more	$3.4 \times 10^{-37} \sim 3.4 \times 10^{+38}$ big
	double	8	$1.7 \times 10^{-307} \sim 1.7 \times 10^{+308}$
	long double	8	

## Primitive Data Type



### **Why do we need to define the type of data?**

1. Efficient use of memory space
2. Data loss can happen when store big data into small memory space



## Primitive Data Type



### sizeof operator

Return memory size of operand in byte

Need () when the operand is data type

Otherwise () is optional

```
#include <iostream>  
using namespace std;  
int main(void)  
{  
    int val=10;  
    cout << sizeof val << endl;// print memory size  
    cout << sizeof(int) << endl;// print int data type  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

## Primitive Data Type

### Criteria of selection of data type

Real type data

*Accuracy*

*'double' is common*

Data type	Accuracy
float	6 <sup>th</sup> below decimal point
double	15 <sup>th</sup> below decimal point
long double	More accurate than double



# Primitive Data Type

## Example



```
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;
int main(void)
{
    double radius;
    double area;
    cout << "Input radius of circle" << endl;
    cin >> radius;
    area = radius * radius * 3.1415;
    cout << area;
    return 0;
}
```

# Primitive Data Type



**unsigned: the range of data is changed**

Positive integer only

Can not be used in real data type

Data type	Byte	Range
char(signed char)	1	-128 ~ +127
unsigned char	1	0 ~ (127 + 128)
short(signed short)	2	-32768 ~ +32767
unsigned short	2	0 ~ (32767 + 32768)
int(signed int)	4	-2147483648 ~ +2147483647
unsigned int	4	0 ~ (2147483647 + 2147483648)
long(signed long)	4	-2147483648 ~ +2147483647
unsigned long	4	0 ~ (2147483647 + 2147483648)

## Primitive Data Type

### **How to express letter (including characters, notations, ...) inside computer?**

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) code was born for expressing letters.

Defined by ANSI (American National Standard Institute)

The standard of letter expression by computer

Ex) letter 'A' □ 65, letter 'B' □ 66



# Primitive Data Type

## Range of ASCII code

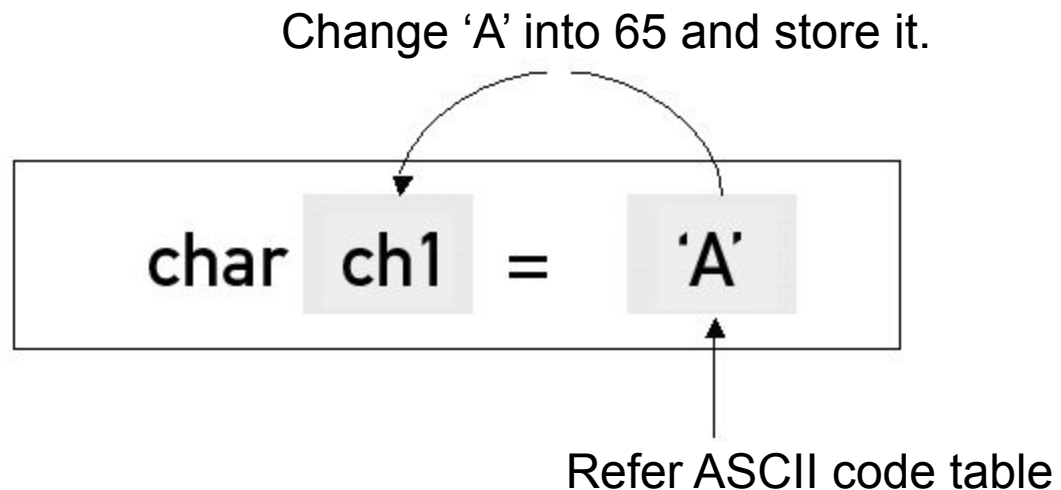
0 ~ 127, □ possible using 'char' type

### Declare 'char'

Expression of letters

“ (quotation mark)

Declare “store letter A into variable ch1”





# Primitive Data Type

## Example

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(void)
{
    char ch1='A';
    char ch2=65;

    cout << ch1 <<endl << ch2 << endl;
    cout << (int)ch1 << endl << (int)ch2 <<endl;

    return 0;
}
```



# Primitive Data Type

## ASCII code



Dec	Hx	Oct	Char	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr
0	0	000	<b>NUL</b> (null)	32	20	040	&#32;	<b>Space</b>	64	40	100	&#64;	<b>@</b>	96	60	140	&#96;	<b>`</b>
1	1	001	<b>SOH</b> (start of heading)	33	21	041	&#33;	<b>!</b>	65	41	101	&#65;	<b>A</b>	97	61	141	&#97;	<b>a</b>
2	2	002	<b>STX</b> (start of text)	34	22	042	&#34;	<b>"</b>	66	42	102	&#66;	<b>B</b>	98	62	142	&#98;	<b>b</b>
3	3	003	<b>ETX</b> (end of text)	35	23	043	&#35;	<b>#</b>	67	43	103	&#67;	<b>C</b>	99	63	143	&#99;	<b>c</b>
4	4	004	<b>EOT</b> (end of transmission)	36	24	044	&#36;	<b>\$</b>	68	44	104	&#68;	<b>D</b>	100	64	144	&#100;	<b>d</b>
5	5	005	<b>ENQ</b> (enquiry)	37	25	045	&#37;	<b>%</b>	69	45	105	&#69;	<b>E</b>	101	65	145	&#101;	<b>e</b>
6	6	006	<b>ACK</b> (acknowledge)	38	26	046	&#38;	<b>&amp;</b>	70	46	106	&#70;	<b>F</b>	102	66	146	&#102;	<b>f</b>
7	7	007	<b>BEL</b> (bell)	39	27	047	&#39;	<b>'</b>	71	47	107	&#71;	<b>G</b>	103	67	147	&#103;	<b>g</b>
8	8	010	<b>BS</b> (backspace)	40	28	050	&#40;	<b>(</b>	72	48	110	&#72;	<b>H</b>	104	68	150	&#104;	<b>h</b>
9	9	011	<b>TAB</b> (horizontal tab)	41	29	051	&#41;	<b>)</b>	73	49	111	&#73;	<b>I</b>	105	69	151	&#105;	<b>i</b>
10	A	012	<b>LF</b> (NL line feed, new line)	42	2A	052	&#42;	<b>*</b>	74	4A	112	&#74;	<b>J</b>	106	6A	152	&#106;	<b>j</b>
11	B	013	<b>VT</b> (vertical tab)	43	2B	053	&#43;	<b>+</b>	75	4B	113	&#75;	<b>K</b>	107	6B	153	&#107;	<b>k</b>
12	C	014	<b>FF</b> (NP form feed, new page)	44	2C	054	&#44;	<b>,</b>	76	4C	114	&#76;	<b>L</b>	108	6C	154	&#108;	<b>l</b>
13	D	015	<b>CR</b> (carriage return)	45	2D	055	&#45;	<b>-</b>	77	4D	115	&#77;	<b>M</b>	109	6D	155	&#109;	<b>m</b>
14	E	016	<b>SO</b> (shift out)	46	2E	056	&#46;	<b>.</b>	78	4E	116	&#78;	<b>N</b>	110	6E	156	&#110;	<b>n</b>
15	F	017	<b>SI</b> (shift in)	47	2F	057	&#47;	<b>/</b>	79	4F	117	&#79;	<b>O</b>	111	6F	157	&#111;	<b>o</b>
16	10	020	<b>DLE</b> (data link escape)	48	30	060	&#48;	<b>0</b>	80	50	120	&#80;	<b>P</b>	112	70	160	&#112;	<b>p</b>
17	11	021	<b>DC1</b> (device control 1)	49	31	061	&#49;	<b>1</b>	81	51	121	&#81;	<b>Q</b>	113	71	161	&#113;	<b>q</b>
18	12	022	<b>DC2</b> (device control 2)	50	32	062	&#50;	<b>2</b>	82	52	122	&#82;	<b>R</b>	114	72	162	&#114;	<b>r</b>
19	13	023	<b>DC3</b> (device control 3)	51	33	063	&#51;	<b>3</b>	83	53	123	&#83;	<b>S</b>	115	73	163	&#115;	<b>s</b>
20	14	024	<b>DC4</b> (device control 4)	52	34	064	&#52;	<b>4</b>	84	54	124	&#84;	<b>T</b>	116	74	164	&#116;	<b>t</b>
21	15	025	<b>NAK</b> (negative acknowledge)	53	35	065	&#53;	<b>5</b>	85	55	125	&#85;	<b>U</b>	117	75	165	&#117;	<b>u</b>
22	16	026	<b>SYN</b> (synchronous idle)	54	36	066	&#54;	<b>6</b>	86	56	126	&#86;	<b>V</b>	118	76	166	&#118;	<b>v</b>
23	17	027	<b>ETB</b> (end of trans. block)	55	37	067	&#55;	<b>7</b>	87	57	127	&#87;	<b>W</b>	119	77	167	&#119;	<b>w</b>
24	18	030	<b>CAN</b> (cancel)	56	38	070	&#56;	<b>8</b>	88	58	130	&#88;	<b>X</b>	120	78	170	&#120;	<b>x</b>
25	19	031	<b>EM</b> (end of medium)	57	39	071	&#57;	<b>9</b>	89	59	131	&#89;	<b>Y</b>	121	79	171	&#121;	<b>y</b>
26	1A	032	<b>SUB</b> (substitute)	58	3A	072	&#58;	<b>:</b>	90	5A	132	&#90;	<b>Z</b>	122	7A	172	&#122;	<b>z</b>
27	1B	033	<b>ESC</b> (escape)	59	3B	073	&#59;	<b>;</b>	91	5B	133	&#91;	<b>[</b>	123	7B	173	&#123;	<b>{</b>
28	1C	034	<b>FS</b> (file separator)	60	3C	074	&#60;	<b>&lt;</b>	92	5C	134	&#92;	<b>\</b>	124	7C	174	&#124;	<b> </b>
29	1D	035	<b>GS</b> (group separator)	61	3D	075	&#61;	<b>=</b>	93	5D	135	&#93;	<b>]</b>	125	7D	175	&#125;	<b>}</b>
30	1E	036	<b>RS</b> (record separator)	62	3E	076	&#62;	<b>&gt;</b>	94	5E	136	&#94;	<b>^</b>	126	7E	176	&#126;	<b>~</b>
31	1F	037	<b>US</b> (unit separator)	63	3F	077	&#63;	<b>?</b>	95	5F	137	&#95;	<b>_</b>	127	7F	177	&#127;	<b>DEL</b>

## Symbolic Constant

### Make 'variable' to 'constant'

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(void)
{
    const int MAX = 100;
    const double PI = 3.1415;
    return 0;
}
```



# Another C++ Program: Adding Integers

## • Variables

- Location in memory where value can be stored
- Common data types (fundamental, primitive or built-in)
  - `int` – integer numbers
  - `char` – characters
  - `double` – floating point numbers
- Declare variables with name and data type before use
  - `int integer1;`
  - `int integer2;`
  - `int sum;`



# Another C++ Program: Adding Integers (Cont.)

## • Variables (Cont.)

- Can declare several variables of same type in one declaration
  - Comma-separated list
  - `int integer1, integer2, sum;`
- Variable names
  - Valid identifier
    - Series of characters (letters, digits, underscores)
    - Cannot begin with digit
    - Case sensitive (upper and lower case letter)
  - Keywords





```
1 // Fig. 2.5: fig02_05.cpp
2 // Addition program that displays the sum of two numbers.
3 #include <iostream> // allows program to perform input and output
4
5 // function main begins program execution
6 int main()
7 {
8     // variable declarations
9     int number1; // first integer to add
10    int number2; // second integer
11    int sum; // sum of number1 and number2
12
13    std::cout << "Enter first integer: ";
14    std::cin >> number1; // read first integer from user into number1
15
16    std::cout << "Enter second integer: "; // prompt user for data
17    std::cin >> number2; // read second integer from user into number2
18
19    sum = number1 + number2; // add the numbers; store result in sum
20
21    std::cout << "Sum is " << sum << std::endl; // display sum, end line
22
23    return 0; // indicate that program ended successfully
24
25 } // end function main
```

Declare integer variables

Use stream extraction operator with standard input stream to obtain user input

Stream manipulator **std::endl** outputs a newline, then “flushes output buffer”

Concatenating, chaining or cascading stream insertion operations

```
Enter first integer: 45
Enter second integer: 72
Sum is 117
```

fig02\_05.cpp  
output (1 of 1)



# Good Programming Practice

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**Place a space after each comma (,) to make programs more readable.**



# Good Programming Practice

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**Some programmers prefer to declare each variable on a separate line. This format allows for easy insertion of a descriptive comment next to each declaration.**





## Portability Tip

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**C++ allows identifiers of any length, but your C++ implementation may impose some restrictions on the length of identifiers. Use identifiers of 31 characters or fewer to ensure portability.**



# Good Programming Practice

---

**Choosing meaningful identifiers helps make a program self-documenting—a person can understand the program simply by reading it rather than having to refer to manuals or comments.**



# Good Programming Practice

---

**Always place a blank line between a declaration and adjacent executable statements. This makes the declarations stand out in the program and contributes to program clarity.**



# Another C++ Program: Adding Integers (Cont.)



- **Input stream object**

- `std::cin` from `<iostream>`

- Usually connected to keyboard
    - Stream extraction operator `>>`

- Waits for user to input value, press *Enter* (Return) key
      - Stores value in variable to right of operator

- Converts value to variable data type

- **Example**

- `std::cin >> number1;`

- Reads an integer typed at the keyboard
    - Stores the integer in variable `number1`



# Another C++ Program: Adding Integers (Cont.)

- **Assignment operator =**
  - Assigns value on left to variable on right
  - Binary operator (two operands)
  - Example:
    - `sum = variable1 + variable2;`
      - Add the values of `variable1` and `variable2`
      - Store result in `sum`
- **Stream manipulator `std::endl`**
  - Outputs a newline
  - Flushes the output buffer

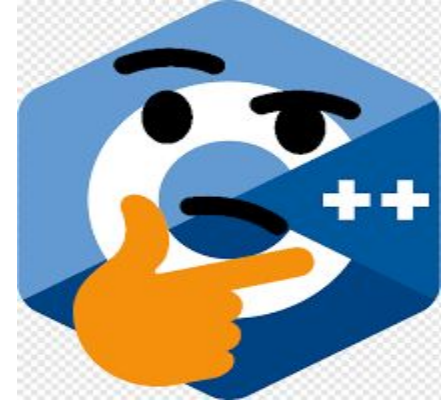


# Another C++ Program: Adding Integers (Cont.)

- **Concatenating stream insertion operations**
  - Use multiple stream insertion operators in a single statement
    - Stream insertion operation knows how to output each type of data
  - Also called chaining or cascading
  - Example
    - `std::cout << "Sum is " << number1 + number2 << std::endl;`
      - Outputs "Sum is "
      - Then, outputs sum of `number1` and `number2`
      - Then, outputs newline and flushes output buffer



# Memory Concept



- **Variable names**

- **Correspond to actual locations in computer's memory**
  - **Every variable has name, type, size and value**
- **When new value placed into variable, overwrites old value**
  - **Writing to memory is destructive**
- **Reading variables from memory nondestructive**
- **Example**
  - **`sum = number1 + number2;`**
    - **Value of `sum` is overwritten**
    - **Values of `number1` and `number2` remain intact**

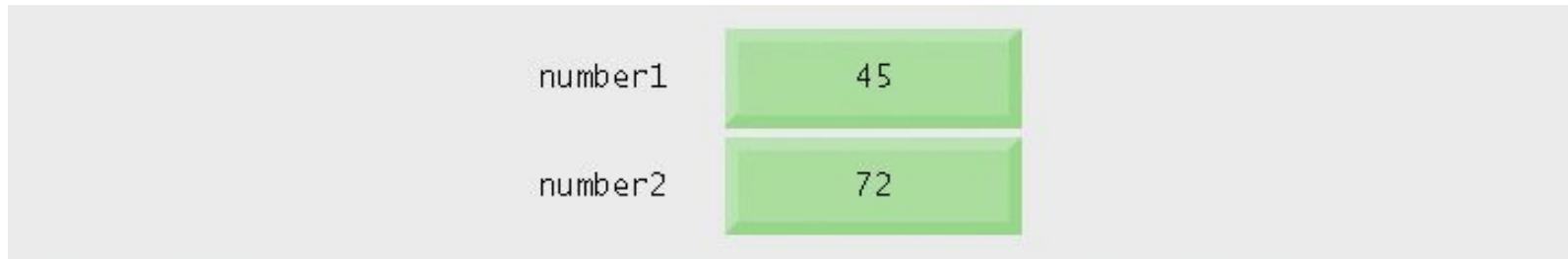




**Fig. 2.6 | Memory location showing the name and value of variable number 1.**







**Fig. 2.7 | Memory locations after storing values for number1 and number2.**





number1	45
number2	72
sum	117

**Fig. 2.8 | Memory locations after calculating and storing the sum of number1 and number2.**



# Arithmetic

- **Arithmetic operators**

- **\***

- **Multiplication**

- **/**

- **Division**

- **Integer division truncates remainder**

- **7 / 5** evaluates to **1**

- **%**

- **Modulus operator returns remainder**

- **7 % 5** evaluates to **2**



# Common Programming Error

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**Attempting to use the modulus operator (%) with non integer operands is a compilation error.**



# Arithmetic (Cont.)



- **Straight-line form**

- Required for arithmetic expressions in C++
- All constants, variables and operators appear in a straight line

- **Grouping subexpressions**

- Parentheses are used in C++ expressions to group subexpressions
  - Same manner as in algebraic expressions
- Example
  - $a * ( b + c )$ 
    - Multiple **a** times the quantity **b + c**



C++ operation	C++ arithmetic operator	Algebraic expression	C++ expression
<b>Addition</b>	<b>+</b>	$f + 7$	<b>f + 7</b>
<b>Subtraction</b>	<b>-</b>	$p - c$	<b>p - c</b>
<b>Multiplication</b>	<b>*</b>	$bm$ or $b \cdot m$	<b>b * m</b>
<b>Division</b>	<b>/</b>	$x / y$ or $\frac{x}{y}$ or $x \div y$	<b>x / y</b>
<b>Modulus</b>	<b>%</b>	$r \text{ mod } s$	<b>r % s</b>

**Fig. 2.9 | Arithmetic operators.**



## 2.6 Arithmetic (Cont.)

- **Rules of operator precedence**
  - **Operators in parentheses evaluated first**
    - **Nested/embedded parentheses**
      - **Operators in innermost pair first**
  - **Multiplication, division, modulus applied next**
    - **Operators applied from left to right**
  - **Addition, subtraction applied last**
    - **Operators applied from left to right**



## Common Programming Error 2.4

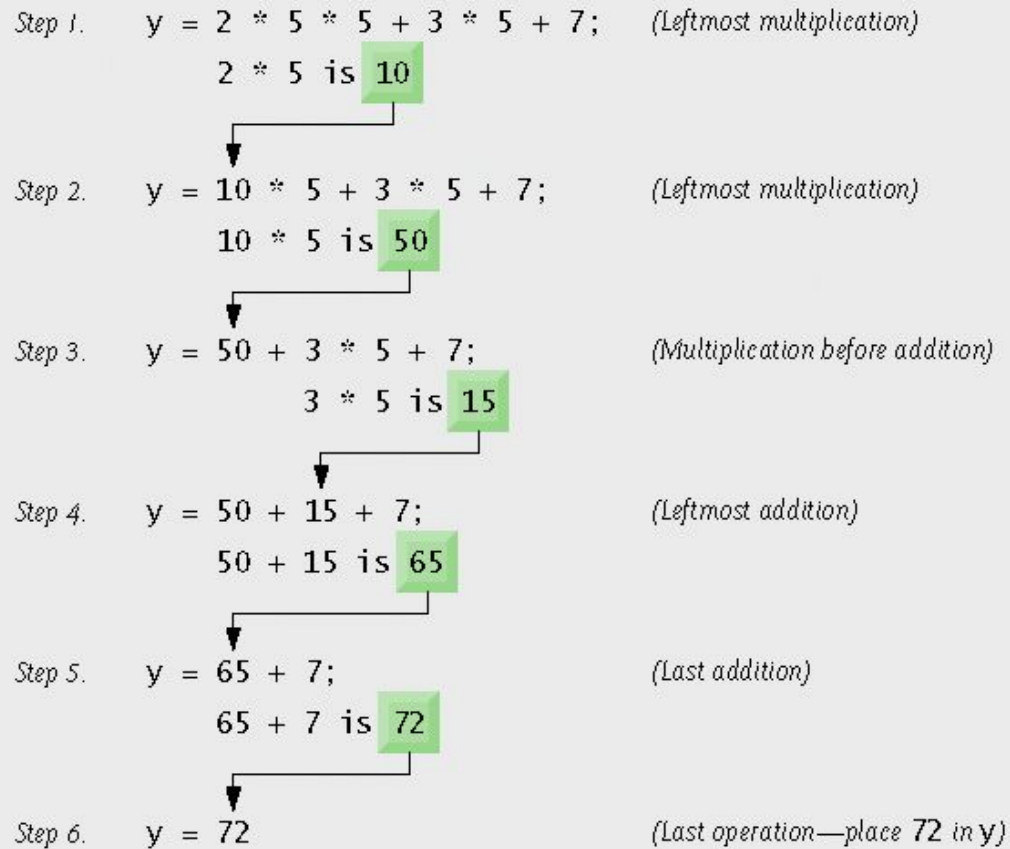
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**Some programming languages use operators `**` or `^` to represent exponentiation. C++ does not support these exponentiation operators; using them for exponentiation results in errors.**

**Use `pow(A, B) = A^B` function in C++**







**Fig. 2.11 | Order in which a second-degree polynomial is evaluated.**



# Decision Making: Equality and Relational Operators

- **Condition**

- Expression can be either **true** or **false**
- Can be formed using equality or relational operators

- **if** statement

- If condition is **true**, body of the **if** statement executes
- If condition is **false**, body of the **if** statement does not execute



Standard algebraic equality or relational operator	C++ equality or relational operator	Sample C++ condition	Meaning of C++ condition
<i>Relational operators</i>			
>	>	$x > y$	<b>x is greater than y</b>
<	<	$x < y$	<b>x is less than y</b>
$\geq$	>=	$x \geq y$	<b>x is greater than or equal to y</b>
$\leq$	<=	$x \leq y$	<b>x is less than or equal to y</b>
<i>Equality operators</i>			
=	==	$x == y$	<b>x is equal to y</b>
≠	!=	$x != y$	<b>x is not equal to y</b>

**Fig. 2.12 | Equality and relational operators.**



# Common Programming Error 2.5

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**A syntax error will occur if any of the operators ==, !=, >= and <= appears with spaces between its pair of symbols.**



# Common Programming Error

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**Reversing the order of the pair of symbols in any of the operators  $\neq$ ,  $\geq$  and  $\leq$  (by writing them as  $=!$ ,  $=>$  and  $=<$ , respectively) is normally a syntax error. In some cases, writing  $\neq$  as  $=!$  will not be a syntax error, but almost certainly will be a logic error that has an effect at execution time.  
(cont...)**



## Outline

fig02\_13.cpp

(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 2.13: fig02_13.cpp
2 // Comparing integers using if statements, relational operators
3 // and equality operators.
4 #include <iostream> // allows program to perform input and output
5
6 using std::cout; // program uses cout
7 using std::cin; // program uses cin
8 using std::endl; // program uses endl
9
10 // function main begins program
11 int main()
12 {
13     int number1; // first integer
14     int number2; // second integer
15
16     cout << "Enter two integers to compare: ";
17     cin >> number1 >> number2; // read two integers
18
19     if ( number1 == number2 )
20         cout << number1 << " == " << number2 << endl;
21
22     if ( number1 != number2 )
23         cout << number1 << " != " << number2 << endl;
24
25     if ( number1 < number2 )
26         cout << number1 << " < " << number2 << endl;
27
28     if ( number1 > number2 )
29         cout << number1 << " > " << number2 << endl;
30

```

using declarations eliminate need for `std::` prefix

Declare variables

Can write `cout` and `cin` without `std::` prefix

`if` statement compares values of `number1` and `number2` for equality

If condition is **true** (i.e., values are equal), execute this statement

`if` statement compares values of `number1` and `number2` for inequality

If condition is **true** (i.e., values are not equal), execute this statement

Compares two numbers using relational operator `<` and `>`



## Outline

Compares two numbers using relational operators `<=` and `>=`

```
31 if ( number 1 <= number 2 )
32     cout << number 1 << " <= " << number 2 << endl;
33
34 if ( number 1 >= number 2 )
35     cout << number 1 << " >= " << number 2 << endl;
36
37 return 0; // indicate that program ended successfully
38
39 } // end function main
```

fig02\_13.cpp

(2 of 2)

fig02\_13.cpp  
output (1 of 3)

(2 of 3)

(3 of 3)



Enter two integers to compare: 3 7

3 != 7

3 < 7

3 <= 7

Enter two integers to compare: 22 12

22 != 12

22 > 12

22 >= 12

Enter two integers to compare: 7 7

7 == 7

7 <= 7

7 >= 7

# Common Programming Error

---

**It is a syntax error to split an identifier by inserting white-space characters (e.g., writing `main` as `ma in`).**

