

# CS150 Intro to CS I

Fall 2017

# Chapter 2

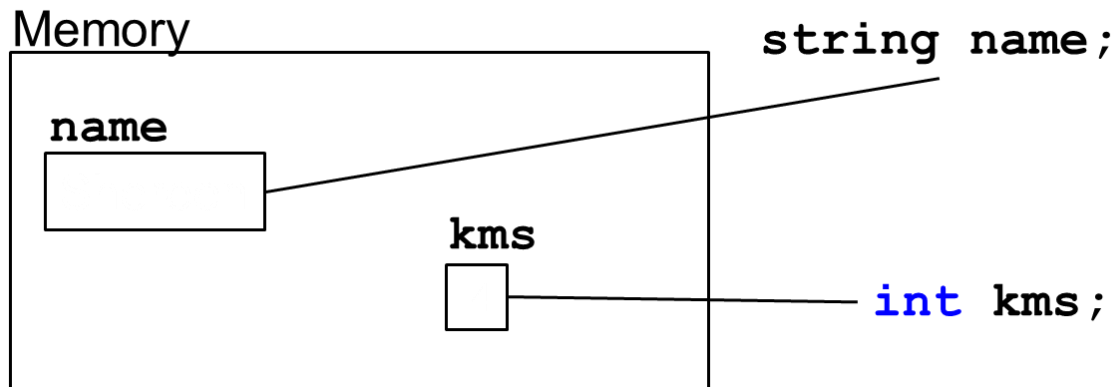
## Introduction to C++

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- Reading: Chapter 2 (2.4 to 2.10), Chapter 3 (3.1)
- Good Problems to Work: pp. 40 [2.5], pp.47 [2.7, 2.8], pp.53 [2.11, 2.12, 2.15]

# Variables

- Named storage location for holding data
  - named piece of memory
- You need to determine what variables you need in your program
  - what data do we need to handle?



# Variable Definition

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`int number;`

- Tells the compiler
  - the variable's type (int)
  - the variable's name (number)

`int` is short for integer

- Variable definitions end with a semicolon
- Every variable must be defined

# C++ Assignment Statement

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```
number = 5;
```

- = is an operator that copies the value from the right into a variable on the left
- The item to the left of the = operator must be a variable
- You cannot write 5 = number;

# Variables in a program

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```
1 // This program has a variable called number
2 #include <iostream>
3 #include <string>
4 using namespace std;
5
6 int main() // what is the output of this program?
7 {
8     int number;
9
10    number = 5;
11    cout << "Number is " << number << endl;
12
13    number = 7;
14    cout << "Now number is " << number << endl;
15
16    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
17 }
```

# cin object

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- cin is an executable statement
- cin is the standard input object
- The keyboard is the standard input device
- cin is a stream object and works with streams of data
- The executable statement  
**cin >> number;**  
places the value a user types at the keyboard into the variable number?

# cin object

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- Input operator (extraction operator): `>>`
- Standard input (from keyboard): `cin`
- Whatever the user types in is stored in the variable to the right of the operator (the right operand)
  - All variables must be previously declared
- When reading in the data typed by the user
  - Any spaces before the data item are skipped
  - Reading continues until the user hits return



# What is the output?

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- Consider the following program:

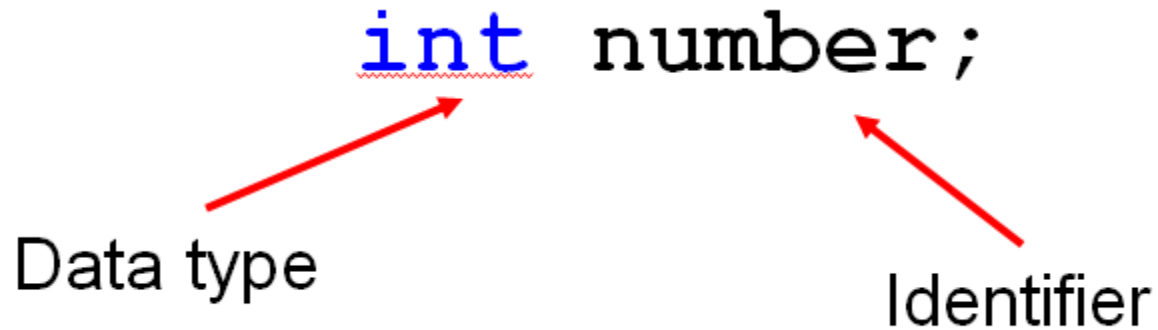
```
int num1;  
int num2;  
  
cout << "Enter two numbers: ";  
cin >> num1 >> num2;  
  
cout << num1 << " " << num2 << endl;
```

- What is output if the user enters: 10 12  
What is the output if the user enters: 5 10 15

# Variable Definition

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We now know that:



What is an identifier?!

# Identifiers (Variables)

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- Programmer-defined names that represent some element of a program
- C++ limits on variable names:
  1. Identifiers must begin with a letter or an underscore
  2. Identifiers must consist of letters, numbers and underscore, nothing else
  3. Identifiers cannot be a *keyword*

# Identifiers (Variables)

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- Identifiers are case sensitive

```
int totalCost;
```

```
int TotalCost;
```

- Use meaningful variable names

```
int width;
```

```
int w;
```

# Data types

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- A data type defines:
  - how the computer interprets data in memory
- C++ has many data types including:
  - Numerical data: `int`, `double`, `float`
  - Textual data: `string`
  - Character data: `char`
  - Binary data: `bool`

# Integer (`int`)

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- The main integer data type is `int`
  - Others are `short` and `long`
- `ints` are finite (why?)
- An `int` without a sign (+ or -) is assumed to be positive
- 2,353 is not an `int` while 2353 is an `int`
- Operations?

# Character (**char**)

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- The **char** data type is used to store a single character (a letter, a digit, or a special character)
  - ASCII is the internal representation for a **char**
- Character literals are enclosed in single quotes
- Examples of character literals are: `'A'`, `'a'`, `'*'`, `'2'`, `'$'`

# Program

---

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    char letter;

    letter = 'A';
    cout << letter << ' ';
    letter = 'B';
    cout << letter << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```



# string Class

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- string is used to store a list of characters
- Need to include the preprocessor directive

```
#include <string>
```

- why?

# string Questions

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- How do we declare a variable of type string?
- How do we assign a value to the variable?
- How do we output a string literal and a string variable?
- What is the difference between 'A' and "A"?

# Floating-Point (**double**)

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- **double, float, long double**
  - positive and negative
  - no unsigned float!
- Scientific Notation
- Examples:
  - 1.0, -2.3, -0.3, 12E5, -1E-2, 1.4e+8
- 2,353.99 is not a **double**
- 2353.99 is a **double**

# Examples

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- Remember, the format for declaring variables is:
  - **data-type** identifier;
- You can declare variables of the different data types as follows

```
int num1;
```

```
double num2;
```

```
char letter;
```

```
string name;
```

# Boolean (**bool**)

---

- Variables of type **bool** can be either **true** or **false**
  - They cannot be any other value
  - For coding standards, we precede boolean variables with a **b**
- Example

```
bool bValue;  
bValue = true;  
cout << bValue << endl;  
bValue = false;  
cout << bValue << endl;
```

# Identifier Problem

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- Which of the following declarations are invalid and why?
  1. `char Letter1;`
  2. `char lletter;`
  3. `double inches, kms;`
  4. `double inches*num;`
  5. `int joe's;`
  6. `Int cent_per_inch;`
  7. `double two-dimensional;`
  8. `char hello;`
  9. `int return;`
  10. `size int;`

# Problem

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- Write a program to input the user's first name, middle initial, last name, and age (in that order).
- Output the data on the screen as follows:

Lastname, Firstname MiddleInitial. Age