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# Streams

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# Prelude 1: Roadmap!

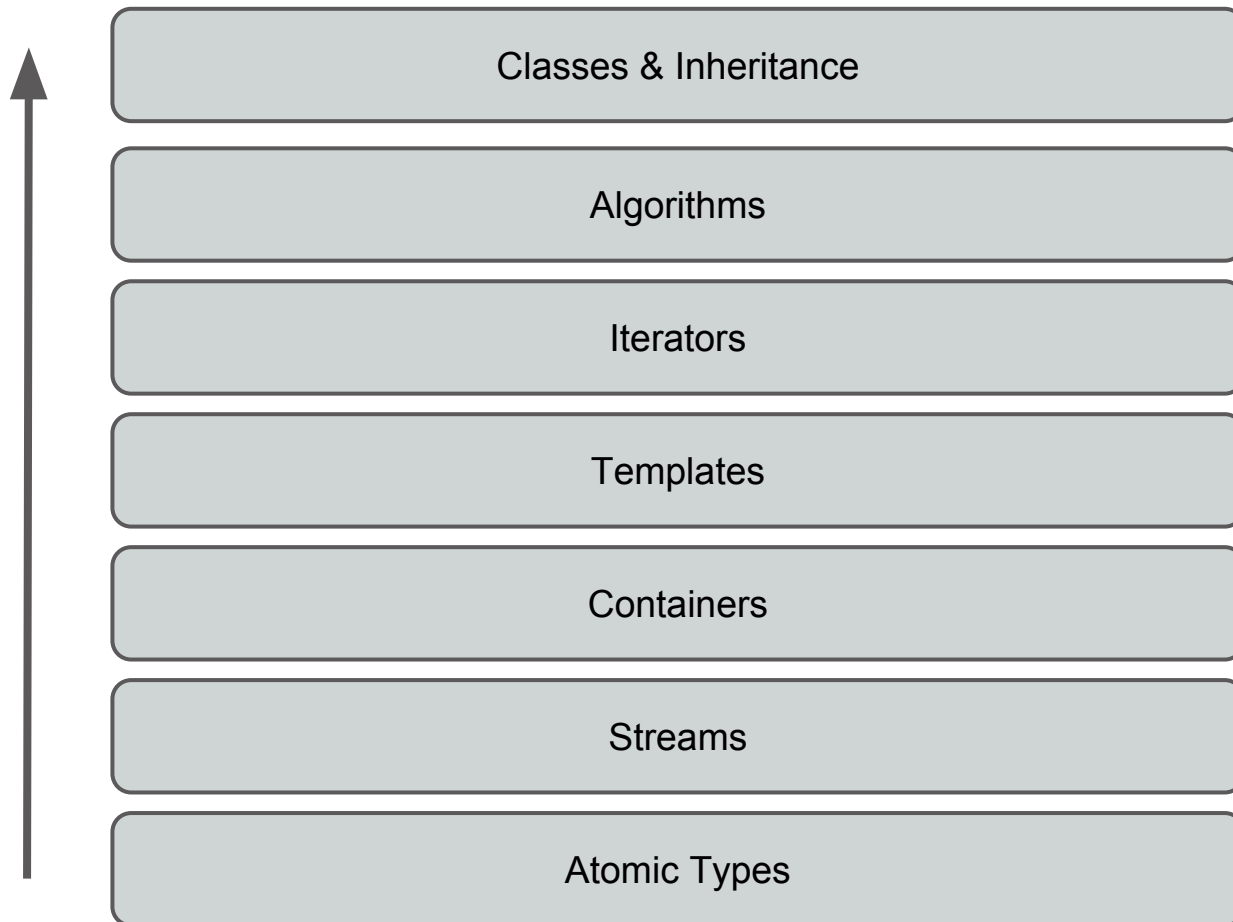
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We will follow the design of C++!

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# The Design of C++

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# Prelude 2: Code Snippets

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I often present code snippets like:

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

# Prelude 2: Code Snippets

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When you see a code snippet like that, think:

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

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

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# The Ideas Behind Streams

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# The Ideas Behind Streams

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"42.0"

*Ceci n'est pas une double*

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# The Ideas Behind Streams

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In C++, what is the difference between

```
double number = 42.0;
```

and

```
string number = "42.0";
```

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# The Ideas Behind Streams

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This won't work:

```
//print double a number  
void printDouble(string s) {  
    cout << s * 2 << endl;  
}
```

# The Ideas Behind Streams

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Will this?

```
//print a number appended with 4  
void append4(int n) {  
    cout << n + "4" << endl;  
}
```

# The Ideas Behind Streams

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

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# The Ideas Behind Streams

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

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# What is a Stream?

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

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

int main() {
    cout << "Hello World!" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

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# Hello World in C++

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

//Sends the string "Hello World!"
//to the output stream (ostream) cout
int main() {
    cout << "Hello World!" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

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# Output Streams

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- Any stream which you can only *send* data to, 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
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# Output Streams

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- 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`
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# Output Streams

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Output Stream Example  
(OutputStreams.pro)

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# Time Out

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- Office Hours:
  - Tuesdays and Thursdays after class.
  - Right here!

# Input Streams

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Is this familiar?

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

# Input Streams

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- 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
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# Input Streams

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

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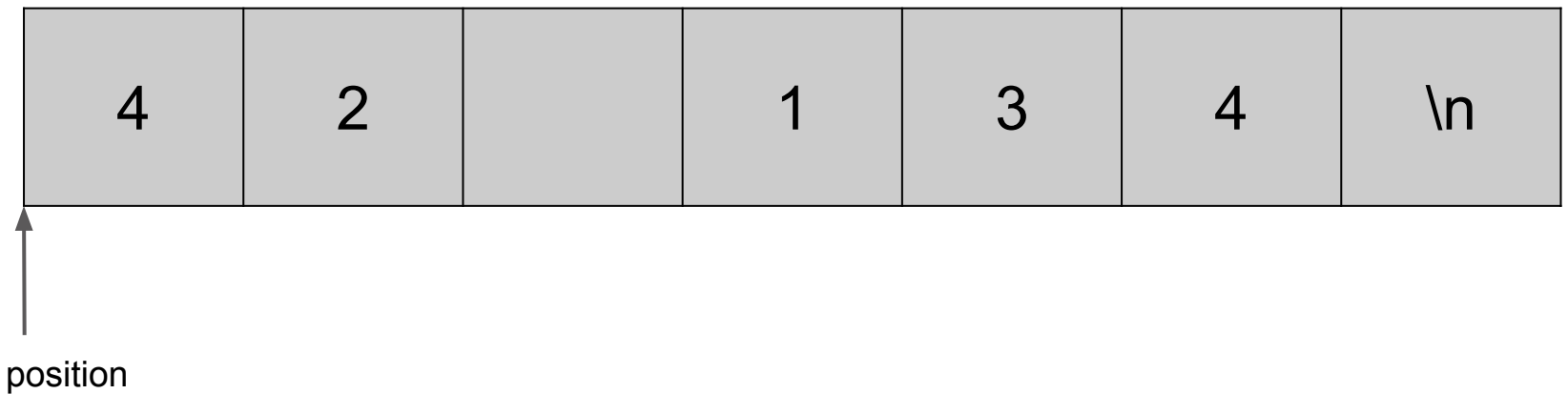
Input Stream Example  
(InputStreams.pro)

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# Reading Data from a File

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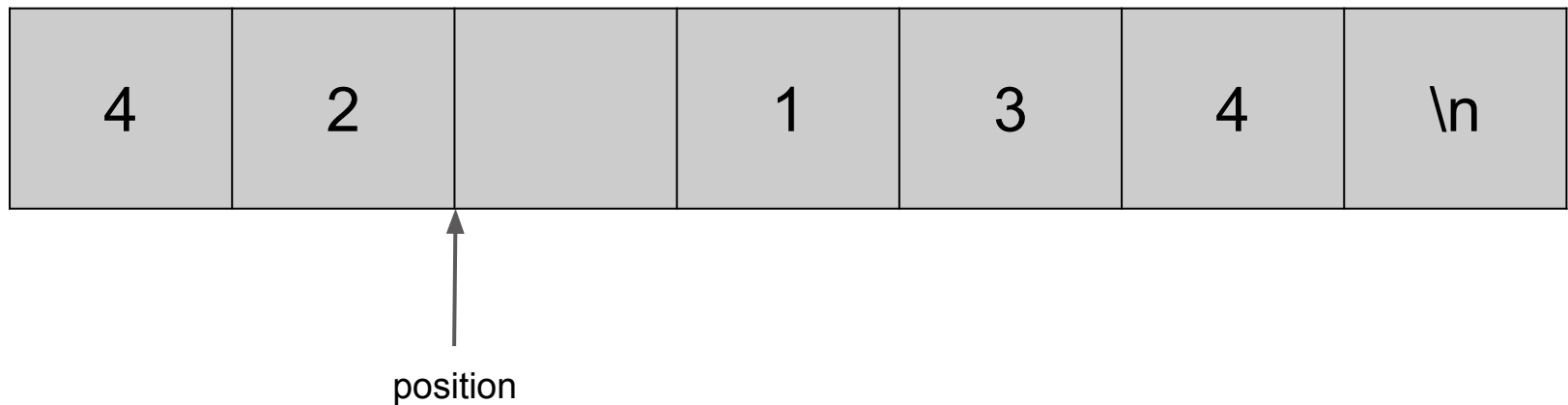
To understand an `istream`, think of it as sequence of characters



# Reading Data from a File

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



```
int value;
```

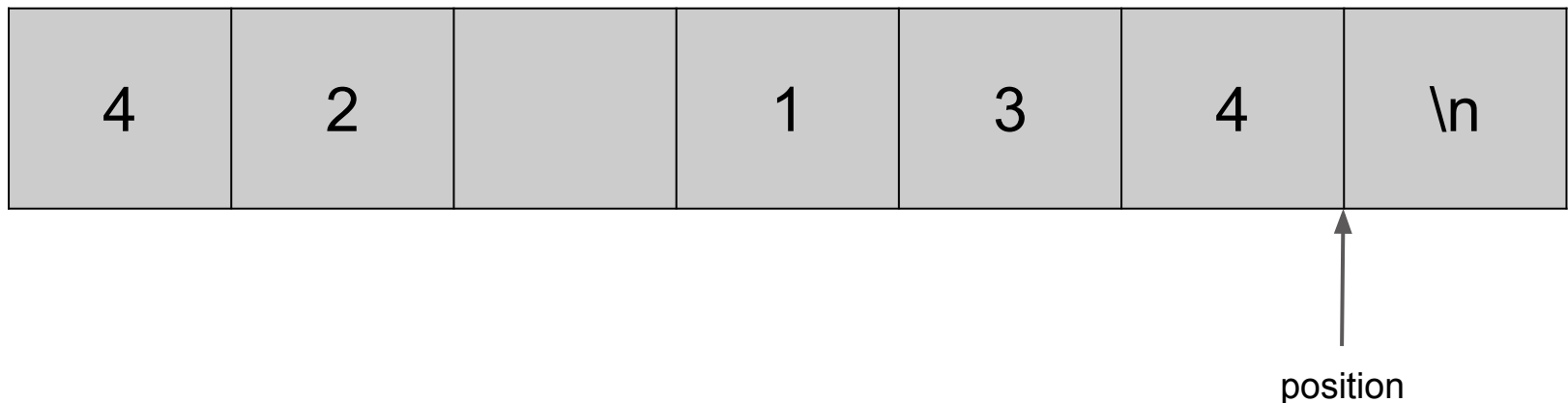
```
istream >> value //value == 42
```

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# Reading Data from a File

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



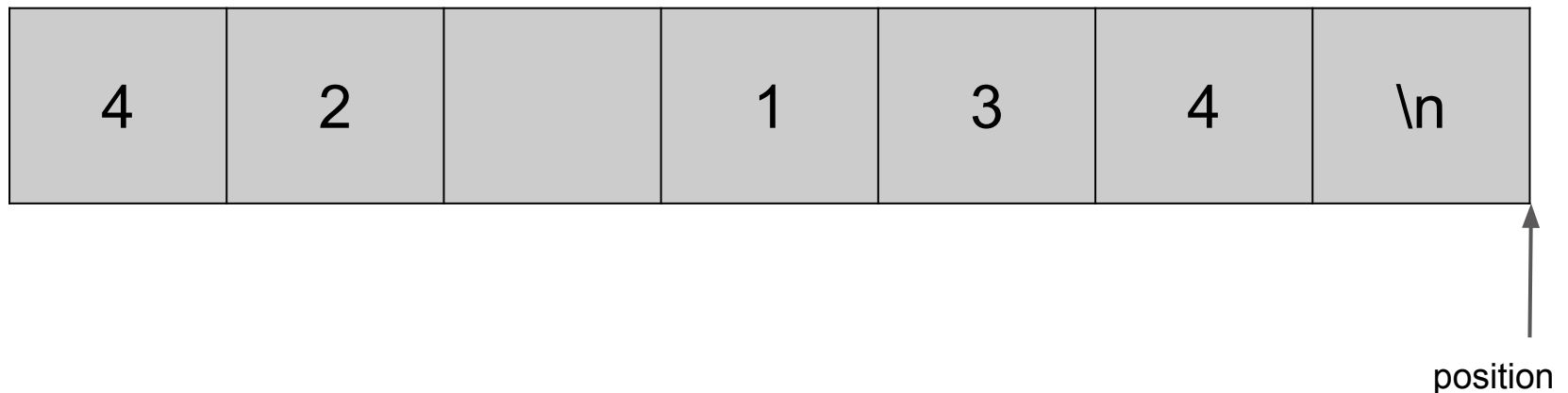
```
int value;  
istream >> value //value == 134
```

---

# Reading Data from a File

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



```
int value;
```

```
istream >> value //value == ??
```

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# Input Streams

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More Input Stream Examples  
(InputStreams.pro)

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# Reading Data from a File

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- 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(stream, string line);`
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# Reading Data from a File

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

```
input.close();
```

```
input.clear();
```

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

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# Input Streams

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Most Input Stream Examples  
(InputStreams.pro)

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# Reading Data from a File

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- There are some more subtle details to file reading that we will examine on Tuesday
- As a preview: What happens when you read into the wrong type?

R	a	p	t	o	r	\n
---	---	---	---	---	---	----

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

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# One Last Stream: Stringstream

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

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Stringstream Examples  
(StringStream.pro)

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