



الجامعة الافتراضية السورية
SYRIAN VIRTUAL UNIVERSITY

برمجة 2

الدكتورة غيداء الربداوي



Books

البرمجة 2

الدكتورة غيداء ربداعي

من منشورات الجامعة الافتراضية السورية

الجمهورية العربية السورية 2018

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Computer Programming 2

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2

.

C++

.1

-1

-2

C++ -3

-4

-5

-6

-7

-8

-9

-10

C++ -11

1
:
-5 -4 -3 -2 -1

.

" "

" "

:

(.....

.

" "

```
int i;  
car c;
```

```
int i;  
Circle c;  
Line l;
```

" " " "

:



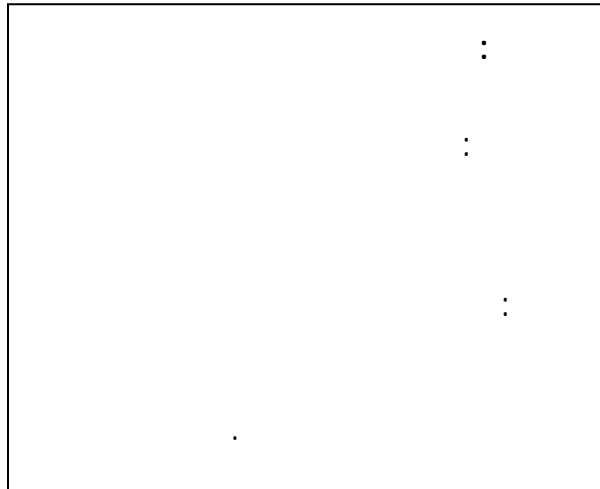
)

.(...



attributes

actions



agent

:
: .1

◀

:
•
•
•
•

◀

:

: .2

◀

:
•
•

/

•

◀

:

process

..... ((...) ())

" "

() :

:

() :

:

() :

:



طالب

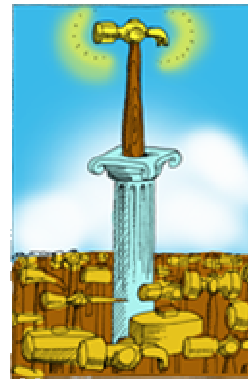
23456	رقم التسجيل
محمد أمير	الاسم
ذكر	الجنس
22	العمر
A 24	رقم الغرفة



attribute



behavior



identity

object

instance

type

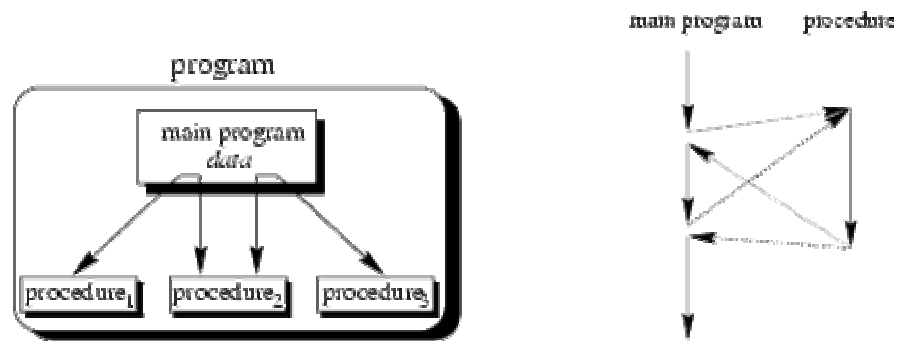


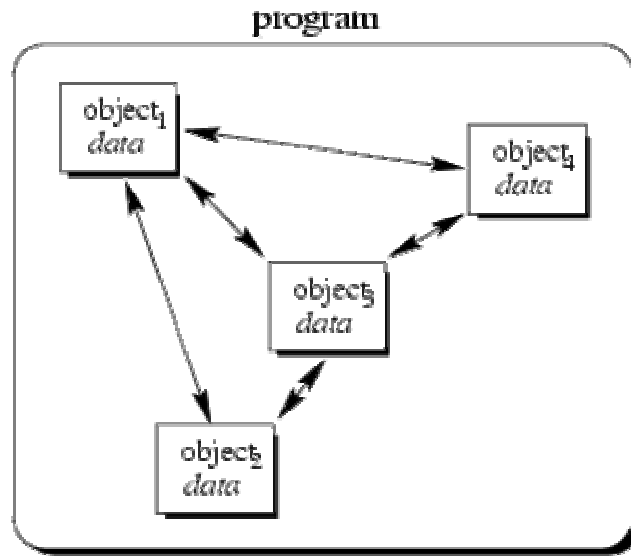
:

:

.1

:

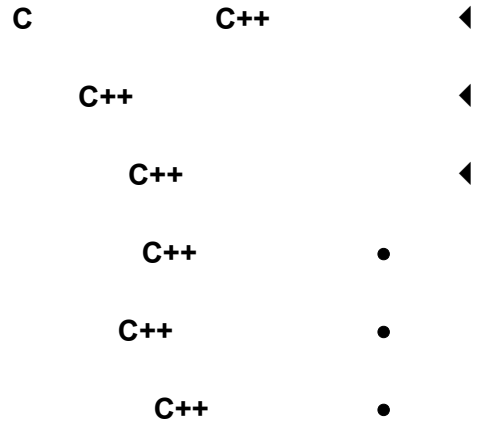




.C++

C++

:



C++

C++

C++

C++

AT&T Bell

C++

Bjarne Stroustrup

C++

C

C

C++

"

C"

1979

Stroustrup

C++

C++

1983/1984

1987

1.2

3.0

2.1

2.0

1.2

("Annotated C++ Reference Manual " ARM)

Stroustrup

1990

C++

:

C

C++

C

◀

◀

◀

C++

C++

(....)

.(1)

C++

```

// my first program in C++
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
  cout << "Hello World!";
  return 0;
}

```

Hello World!

Visual Studio.Net

Microsoft visual C++

C++

GNU C++

C++

" Hello World!"

.C++

```
// my first program in C++
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "Hello World!";
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
//
```

```
// my first program in C++
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "Hello World!";
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
#
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
    iostream
```

```
.C++
```

```
// my first program in C++
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "Hello World!";
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

C++

.std

C++

```
// my first program in C++
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "Hello World!";
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

.()

C++

()

main

{}

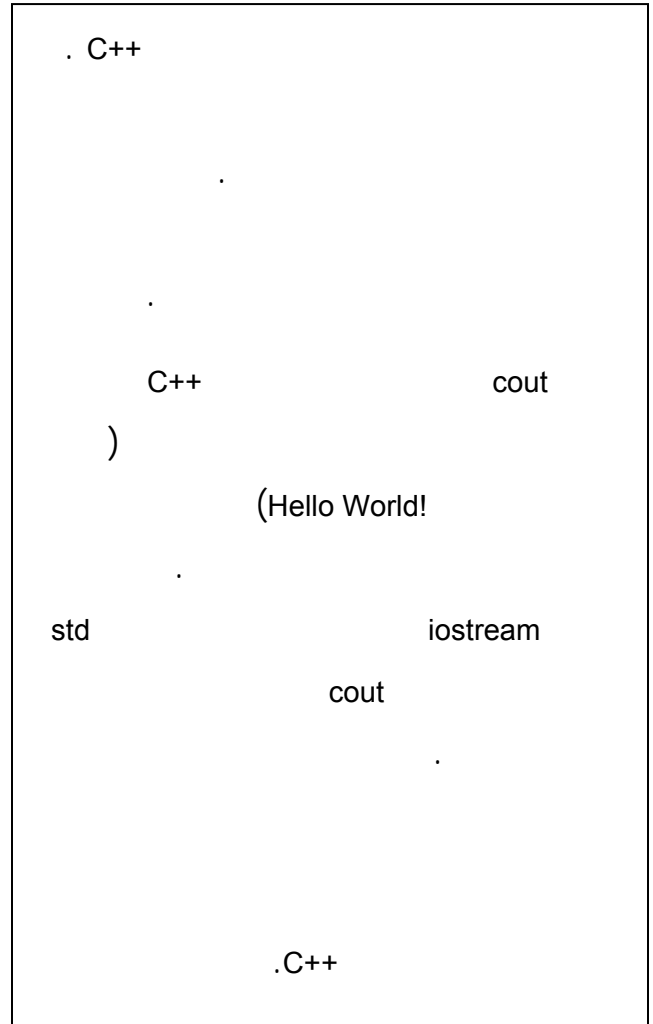

```

// my first program in C++

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

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

```



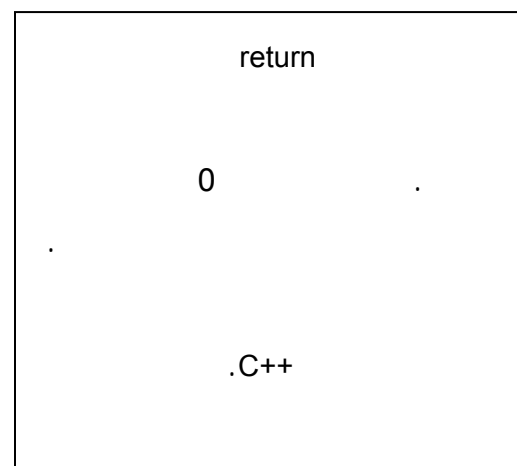
```

// my first program in C++

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

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

```



```

) ( // )
.( ) ( #
.{ } (cout )

```

C++

:

```

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

```

:

```

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

```

:

```

// my second program in C++
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
    cout << "Hello World! ";
    cout << "I'm a C++ program";
    return 0;
}

```

Hello World! I'm a C++ program

:

```
int main () { cout << " Hello World! "; cout << " I'm a C++ program "; return 0; }
```

:

```
int main ()  
{  
    cout <<  
        "Hello World!";  
    cout  
        << "I'm a C++ program";  
    return 0;  
}
```

#

:

```
// line comment  
/* block comment */
```

line comment

//

line comment

/*

*/

:

```

/* my second program in C++
   with more comments */
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
    cout << "Hello World! ";           //
prints Hello World!
    cout << "I'm a C++ program"; //
prints I'm a C++ program
    return 0;
}

```

C++

:

reserved words

C++

and	and_eq	asm	auto	bitand
bitor	bool	break	case	catch
char	class	const	const_cast	continue
default	delete	do	double	dynamic_cast
else	enum	explicit	export	extern
false	float	for	friend	goto
if	inline	int	long	mutable
namespace	new	not	not_eq	operator
or	or_eq	private	protected	public
register	reinterpret_cast	return	short	signed
sizeof	static	static_cast	struct	switch
template	this	throw	true	try
typedef	typeid	typename	union	unsigned
using	virtual	void	volatile	wchar_t
while	xor	xor_eq		

C++

(1)

char bool float int :

C++

Type	Description	Size	Domain
char	Signed character/byte. Characters are enclosed in single quotes.	1	-128..127
double	Double precision number	8	ca. 10^{-308} .. 10^{308}
int	Signed integer	4	-2^{31} .. $2^{31} - 1$
float	Floating point number	4	Ca. 10^{-38} .. 10^{38}
long (int)	Signed long integer	4	-2^{31} .. $2^{31} - 1$
long long (int)	Signed very long integer	8	-2^{63} .. $2^{63} - 1$
short (int)	Short integer	2	-2^{15} .. $2^{15} - 1$
unsigned char	Unsigned character/byte	1	0..255
unsigned (int)	Unsigned integer	4	0.. $2^{32} - 1$
unsigned long (int)	Unsigned long integer	4	0.. $2^{32} - 1$
unsigned long long (int)	Unsigned very long integer	8	0.. $2^{64} - 1$
unsigned short (int)	Unsigned short integer	2	0.. $2^{16} - 1$

:

```
int i, j, count;  
float sum, product;  
char ch;  
bool passed_exam;  
double wave_length;  
unsigned char color;  
long seconds;
```

:

```
int i, j, count = 0;  
float sum = 0.0, product;  
char ch = '7';  
bool passed_exam = false;  
double wave_length=0.00000879;  
unsigned char color=120;  
long seconds=54087996;
```

C++

:

```
const type constant_identifier = value ;
```

```
const int days_in_year = 365;  
const float VatRate = 17.5;  
const int days_in_year = 365,  
        days_in_leap_year = 366;
```

C++

(output stream)

cin (input stream)

C++

cout

:cin



```
cin >> number;
cin >> n1 >> n2;
```

n2 n1

enter

.enter

```
int count, n;
float value;
cin >> count >> value >> n;
```

:

23 -65.1 3

:

23
-65.1 3

(output stream)

cin (input stream)

C++

cout

:cout



```
cout << count;
cout <<"Hello there" << endl;
```

الإخراج الجملة الموضوعية بين علامتي اقتباس

endl **.endl**

:3.24 6.51

```
float length, breadth;  
cout << "Enter the length and breadth: ";  
cin >> length >> breadth;  
cout << endl << "The length is " << length;  
cout << endl << "The breadth is " << breadth << endl;
```

The length is 6.51
The breadth is 3.24

.(' 7 ')

C++

C++

1

(1) .1

: =

```
result = expression ;
```

```
average = (a + b)/2;
```

: =

+

-

*

/

(modulus) %

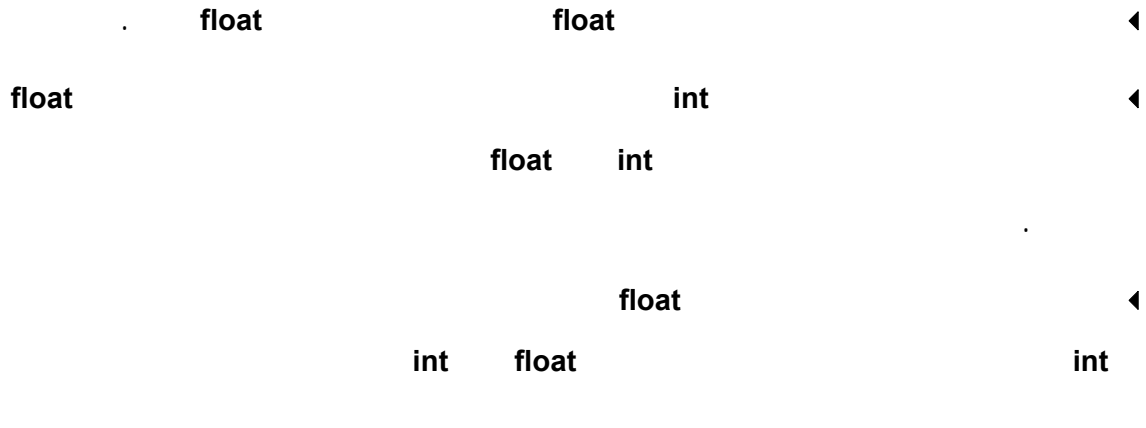
```
i = 3;
sum = 0.0;
perimeter = 2.0 * (length + breadth);
ratio = (a + b)/(c + d);
```

:

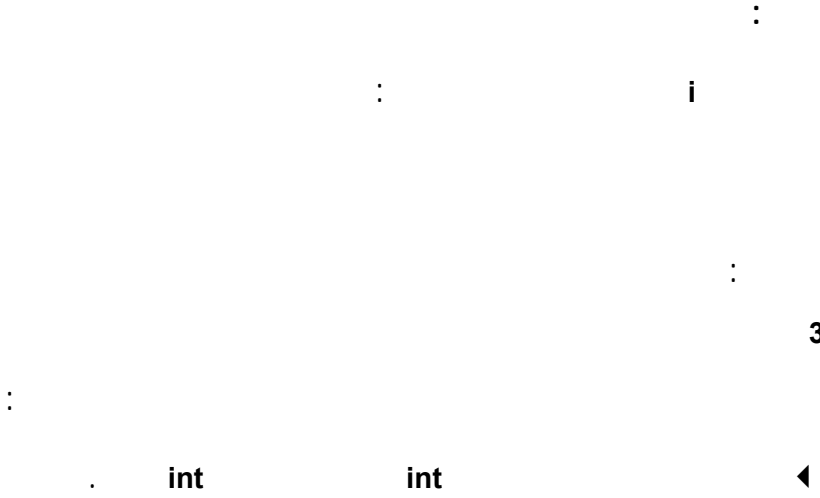
int

int

◀



```
int i;
i = 3.5 ;
```



```
i = 1/7 ;
```

.i 0

%

```
int i;
i=34 % 10;
cout<<i; //i=4
```

:

```
int i;
i=10 % -7;
cout<<i; //i=3 or -4
```

:

```
i % j = i - (i / j) * j
```

C++

:

= + % / * ()

C++

int

()

int

.float

. .0 float

```
int i;
float x=1.0/i;
```

float

: cast

```
f = float(i)/float(n);
```

float

char(y)

x

int(x)

.ASCII

y

```

// Convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade
// Enters a Fahrenheit value from the user,
// converts it to centigrade and outputs
// the result.

#include <iostream.h>

void main()
{
    const float mult = 5.0/9.0; // 5/9 returns zero
                                // integer division
    const int sub = 32;
    float fahr, cent;
    cout << "Enter Fahrenheit temperature: ";
    cin >> fahr;
    cent = (fahr - sub) * mult;
    cout << "Centigrade equivalent of " << fahr
         << " is " << cent << endl;
}

```

iostream.h

iostream

decrement

increment

C++

```

n = n + 1;
n = n - 1;

```

:

--

++ :

C++

n = n + 1;

n++;

`n = n - 1; n--;`

postincrement

postdecrement

preincrement

predecrement

`n = n + 1; n++;`

`n = n - 1; n--;`

1

.n

`i = n++;`

1

n

i

postdecrement

postincrement

predecrement

preincrement

5 n

`i = n++;`

:

.6 n 5 i

`i = ++n;`

.6 n 5 i

C++

C++

```
sum = sum + x;
```

```
sum += x;
```

:% / * +

```
total += value; or total = total + value;  
prod *= 10; or prod = prod * 10;  
x /= y + 1; or x = x/(y + 1);  
n %= 2; or n = n % 2;
```

C++

:

:

<

>

<=

>=

==

!=

:if statement ◀

: C++

```
if (condition)
    statement
```

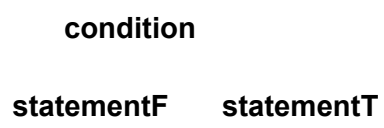


```
if (x > 0.0)
    cout << "The value of x is positive;"
```

:if_else statement الاختيارية ◀

تأخذ التعليمة الشرطية الاختيارية في C++ الشكل :

```
if ( condition )
    statementT
else
    statementF
```



```

if (disc >= 0.0)
    cout << "Roots are real";
if (disc < 0.0 )
    cout << "Roots are complex";

```

```

:
.1 C++
y x
> )
( <
C++ .2
.Fail Pass
(Pass)
(
50

```

switch ◀

تأخذ التعليمات switch في C++ :

```

switch ( selector )
{
case label1: statement1;
    break;
case label2: statement2;
    break;
...
case labeln: statementn;
    break;
default: statementd; // optional
    break;
}

```

char int

selector

.selector

labeli

```
switch (i)
{
    case 1 : grade = 'A';
            break;
    case 2 : grade = 'B';
            break;
    case 3 : grade = 'c';
            break;
    default : cout << i
              << " not in range";
            break;
}
```

.3

while ◀

: C++ while

```
while ( condition )
    statement
```

condition

statement

```
sum = 0.0;
cin >> x;
while (x > 0.0)
{
    sum += x;
    cin >> x;
}
```

for ◀

: C++ for

```
for ( initialise ; test ; update )
statement
```

initialise

test

update

:

```
i = 1;
while (i <= 10)
{
    cout << i << endl;
    i++;
}
```

:

```
for (i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
{
    cout << i << endl;
}
```

:

:

n .1

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

:

$$1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots - \frac{1}{n}$$

$(\pi/4) \quad 0.7854$

n) n

.2

(

n n

.3

4 n

.10

:

	1	2	3	4
1	1	2	3	4
2	2	4	6	8
3	3	6	9	12
4	4	8	12	16

Streams

C++



()



cout cin

iostream

iostream.h

.iostream

C++

ifstream

ofstream

fstream

fstream.h

.fstream

```
streamname.open(filename);
```

:Streamname

:Filename

```
ifstream ins; // input stream  
ofstream outs; // output stream
```

open

: **indata.dat** **ins**

```
ins.open("indata.dat");
```

indata.dat

.open **true** **streamname.fail ()**

open

```
ifstream ins;  
ins.open("indata.dat");  
if (ins.fail())  
{  
    cout << "Error opening file indata.dat"  
        << endl;  
    return 1;  
}
```

1

.return

```
int main()
{
    ifstream ins;
    ofstream outs;
    ins.open("indata.dat");
    if (ins.fail())
    {
        cout << "Error opening indata.dat"
              << endl;
        return 1;
    }
    outs.open("results.dat");
    if (outs.fail())
    {
        cout << "Error opening results.dat"
              << endl;
        return 1;
    }
    .
    .
}
```

>>

outs ins

.<<

:x

ins

```
ins >> x;
```

: outs

```
outs << "Result is " << count << endl;
```

end-of-file

true

.eof

.false

:

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <fstream.h>
int main()
{
    int n;
    float x, sum, average;
    ifstream ins;          // input stream
    ofstream outs;        // output stream
    ins.open("indata.dat");

    // open files, exit program if fail
    if (ins.fail())
    {
        cout << "Can't open indata.dat" << endl;
        return 1; //exit with code 1 for failure
    }
    outs.open("results.dat");
    if (outs.fail())
    {
        cout << "Can't open results.dat" << endl;
        return 1; //exit with code 1 for failure
    }

    // Initialise and let user know something is happening
    sum = 0.0;
    n = 0;
    cout << "Reading input file " << endl;
    // read from file, accumulate sum and output average
    // to output file.
    ins >> x; // if file was empty then eof would now be true
    while (!ins.eof())
    {
        sum += x;
        n++;
        ins >> x;
    }
    average = sum / n;
    cout << "Writing results to file " << endl;
    outs << "The average of " << n << " numbers is "
        << average << endl;
    ins.close(); // Close all files - GOOD PRACTICE
    outs.close();
    return 0; // indicate success
}
```

.outs ins

C++

:

.

C++

```
Function_type function_name( parameter_list)
{
Local_definitions;
Function_implementation;
}
```

.function_type

◀

.function_type void

parameter_list ◀

local_definitions ◀

function_implementation ◀

x,y

distance


```

float distance(float x, float y)
//Returns the distance of (x, y) from origin
{
float dist; //local variable
dist = sqrt(x * x + y * y) ;
return dist;
}

```

.dist local variable

:

```

void skipthree(void)
//skips three lines on output
{
cout << endl << endl << endl;
}

```

void

void

.local_definitions

.parameter_list

:

```
Skipthree();
```

call

.()

main

skipthree

.skipthree

```
#include <iostream.h>
void skipthree(void)
//Function to skip three lines
{
cout << endl << endl << endl;
}

void main()
{
int ...;
float ...;
cout << "Title Line 1";
skipthree();
cout << "Title Line 2";
.
.
}
```

.function prototypes

link

```
#include <iostream.h>
```

نموذج التابع skipthree

```
void skipthree(void); // function prototype
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int....;
```

```
float....;
```

```
cout << "Title Line 1";
```

skipthree

```
skipthree();
```

```
cout << "Title Line 2";
```

```
.
```

```
.
```

```
}
```

```
// Now the function definition
```

```
void skipthree(void)
```

```
// Function to skip three lines
```

```
{
```

```
cout << endl << endl << endl;
```

```
}
```

C++

:

)

(C++

()

.include

iostream.h

iomanip.h

```
float distance(float x, float y)
//Returns the distance of (x, y) from origin
{
float dist; //local variable
dist = sqrt(x * x + y * y);
return dist;
}
```

: distance

```
float distance(float, float); // function prototype
```

:

```
float a, b, c, d, x, y;
a = 3.0;
b = 4.4;
c = 5.1;
d = 2.6;

x = distance(a, b);
y = distance(c, d);

if (distance(4.1, 6.7) > distance(x, y))
cout << " Message 1 " << endl;
```

return

:

```
float mysqrt(float x)
// Function returns square root of x.
//If x is negative it returns zero.
{
const float tol = 1.0e-7; // 7 significant figures
float xold, xnew; // local variables
if (x <= 0.0)
return 0.0; // covers -ve and zero case
else
{
xold = x; // x as first approx
xnew = 0.5 * (xold + x / xold); // better approx
while (fabs((xold-xnew)/xnew) > tol)
{
xold = xnew;
xnew = 0.5 * (xold + x / xold);
}
return xnew; // must return float value
}
} // end mysqrt
```

void

return

:

0

```
float power(float x, int n)
{
float product = 1.0;
int absn;
int i;
if ( n == 0)
return 1.0;
else
{
absn = int(fabs(n));
for (i = 1; i <= absn; i++)
product *= x;
if (n < 0)
return 1.0 // product;
else
return product;
}
} //end of power
```

```

float x, y, z;
int p;
cout << "Enter a float and an integer:";
cin >> x >> p;
y = power(x, p);
z = power(x + y, 3);

```

Call-by-value parameters

```

.
:
("parameter Passing (      )      "      1      )
.

```

```
n++;
```

```

:
power
p = 4;
y = power(x, p);
cout << p;

```

.passed by value

5 4

Call-by- reference parameters

call-by-reference

&

:

```
// solves the quadratic equation a*x*x+b*x+c = 0.
// If the roots are real then the roots are
//returned in two parameters root1 and root2 and
// the function returns true, if they are complex
//then the function returns false.

bool quadsolve(float a,          // IN coefficient
               float b,          // IN coefficient
               float c,          // IN coefficient
               float& root1,     // OUT root
               float& root2)     // OUT root
{
float disc;      // local variable
disc = b * b - 4 * a * c;
if (disc < 0.0)
return false;
else
    {
root1 = (-b + sqrt(disc))/(2 * a);
root2 = (-b - sqrt(disc))/(2 * a);
return true;
    }
}
```


()

.

:

```
int quadsolve(float, float, float, float&, float&);
```

:

```
float c1, c2, c3;
float r1, r2;
.
.
if (quadsolve(c1, c2, c3, r1, r2))
cout << "Roots are " << r1 << " and " << r2 << endl;
else
cout << "Complex Roots" << endl;
```

:

:

n

() :

()

:

```
3
161432 5 6 50
543289 10 2 25
876234 2 10 75
```

6

5

161432

3

50

C++

:

Invoice date: 10/6/96			
Item	quantity	unit price	total price
161432	5	6.50	32.50
543289	10	2.25	22.50
876234	2	10.75	21.50
		Total	76.50

:

initialise

n

n

}

}

Function name: dataentry
Operation: Enter a record
Description: Enters four integers from the current
input line and returns their values.
Parameters: Output parameter int itemno
Output parameter int quantity
Output parameter int unitpounds
Output parameter int unitpence

Function name : calccost
Operation : Calculates the cost for a single item.
Description : Given the unit price of an item in
pounds and pence and the quantity of
the item calculates the total cost in
pounds and pence.
Parameters : Input parameter int quantity
input parameter int unitpounds
input parameter int unitpence
output parameter int totalpound
output parameter int totalpence

Function name : acctotal
Operation : Accumulates the total cost of invoice
Description : Given current total invoice cost and
the total cost of an invoice item
calculates the new total invoice cost.
Parameters : input parameter int totalpound
input parameter int totalpence

input & output parameter int invpound
input & output parameter int invpence

:

Function name : writeline

Operation : Writes a line of the invoice.

Description : Given the item reference number, the quantity, the unit price and total price of an item outputs a line of the invoice.

Parameters : input parameter int itemno
input parameter int quantity
input parameter int unitpounds
input parameter int unitpence
input parameter int totalpound
input parameter int totalpence

:

```

void main()
{
    int i,          // control variable
        n,          // number of items
        itemno,    // item reference number
        quantity,  // quantity of item
    unitpounds,
    unitpence, // unit item price
    totalpound,
    totalpence, // total item price
    invpound,
    invpence; // total invoice price
    // initialise
    invpound = 0; // total value of invoice has to be
    invpence = 0; // set to zero initially
    // Enter number of items
    cout << "Enter number of items on invoice:";
    cin  >> n;
    // Headings
    cout << " Item   quantity  unit price  total price"
    <<endl << endl;
    //For n items
    for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
        {
        dataentry(itemno, quantity, unitpounds, unitpence);
        calccost(quantity, unitpounds, unitpence, totalpound,
        totalpence);
        acctotal(totalpound, totalpence, invpound, invpence);
        writeline(itemno, quantity, unitpounds, unitpence,
        totalpound, totalpence);
        }
    //write total line
    cout << "
    << invpound
    << "."
    <<invpence << endl;
}

```

calccost

.

:

```
void calccost(int q, int ul, int up, int& totl, int& totp)
// Calculates the quantity q times the unit cost in
// pounds and pence in ul and up and places the
//result in pounds and pence in totl and totp
{
int p;
p = q * up;
totp = p % 100;
totl = q * ul + p/100;
}
```

.driver program

:

.

:

```

// Driver program to test calccost
#include <iostream.h>
// function prototype
void calccost (int, int, int, int&, int&);

void main()
{
int quant, unitl, unitp, totall, totalp;
// stop on negative quantity
cout << "Enter quantity:";
cin >> quant;
while (quant >= 0)
    {
cout << "Enter unit cost (pounds pence:) ";
cin >> unitl >> unitp;
calccost(quant, unitl, unitp, totall, totalp);
cout << endl
<< quant << " times"
<< unitl << " pounds"
<<unitp << " pence"
<<"is "
<< totall << " pounds"
<< totalp << " pence ";
cout << endl << " Enter quantity:";
cin >> quant;
}
}
// function definition here

```

1.10

7

2.74

6

C++

.formal parameters

effective

parameters

```
void displayint (int i )
{
cout<<"integer " <<i<<endl;
}

void displaydouble (double i )
{
cout<<"double " <<i<<endl;
}
```


:

C++

```
#include <iostream.h>
void display (int i)
{
cout<<"integer "<<i<<endl;
}

void display (double i )
{
cout<<"double " <<i<<endl;
}

int main()
{
display(7);
display(3.5);
return 0;
}
```

```
:
integer 7
double 3.5
```

```
#include <iostream.h>
void display (int i )
{cout<<"integer "<<i<<endl;}

void display (double i )
{cout<<"double " <<i<<endl;}

int main(){
long int i = 1;
display(7);
display(3.5);
display(i); // Error ... compilation is ambiguous!!
return 0;
}
```

1 i :

double int long

```
void init (int a , int b = 0) ; // 2nd argument = 0 by default
```

init (2,4) init (3)

```
void incorrect (int a =3, int b, int c = 0) ; //error, b has no value
```

```
void init (int a = 0) ;
//declaration of init
```

```
main()
{
}
```

```
void init (int a = 0) //definition of init ERROR
{ /* body */ }
```

```
void init (int a = 0) ;
// declaration of init
```

```
main()
{
}
```

```
void init (int a ) //OK
{ / * body * / }
```

init

.3

.7

```
#include <iostream.h>
void init(int,int=3);
void init(int a,int b) { cout<<a <<" "<<b;}
void init(int=7,int); // overdefinition

int main(){
init(2,1); // displays 2,1
init(4); // displays 4,3
init(); // displays 7,3
return 0;
}
```

init()

C++ Arrays

(1 " ")

subscript /index

C++

:

```
float annual_temp[50];
```

```
const int NE = 50;  
float annual_temp[NE];
```

:

```
int i;  
cin>>i;  
float annual_temp[i];  
//Error
```

:

```
int i=50;  
float  
annual_temp[i];//Error
```

0 C++

1-

```

const int NE = 100;
N = 50;
int i, j, count[N];
float annual_temp[NE];
float sum, av1, av2;
.
for (i = 0; i < NE; i++)
cin >> annual_temp[i];
.
.
cin >> count[i];
count[i] = count[i] + 5;
count[i] += 12;
.
.
if (annual_temp[j] < 10.0)
cout << "It was cold this year"<<endl;

```

annual_temp

k

: (k<=NE)

```

sum = 0.0;
for (i = NE - k; i < NE; i++)
    sum += annual_temp[i];
av2 = sum / k;

```

:

C++

annual_temp[200]=10.8;

: annual_temp)

```
const int NE = 100;
float annual_temp[NE];
```

(

.Subscript Overflow

```
int primes[] = {1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13};
```

.7

```
int primes[] = {1, 2, 3, 5, 7};
```

.0

C++ strings

C++

.char

null character

.1+

. '0'

:

s1

```
char s1[10];
```

.(

.)

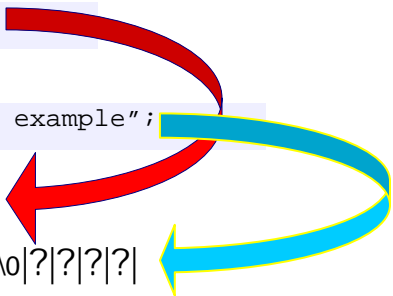
s1

```
char s1[] = "example";
```

```
char s2[20] = "another example";
```

s1 |e|x|a|m|p||e|\0|

s2 |a|n|o|t|h|e|r| |e|x|a|m|p||e|\0|?|?|?|?



C++ strings

:

```
cout << "The string s1 is " << s1 << endl;
```

:

The string s1 is example

C++ strings

:

```
cin >> s1;
```

.tab enter

. s1

"example"

s1

: s1

first

|f|i|r|s|t|\0|e|\0|

:

\0

s1

first

.

:

cin

:

```
char first[12], last[12];  
cout << "Enter your name (first last)";  
cin >> first;  
cin >> last;  
cout << "The name entered was "  
<<first " "  
<< last;
```


:

() ()

```
// Example program which copies a specified
// input file to a specified output file.
// It is assumed that the input file holds a
// sequence of integer values.

#include <iostream.h>
#include <fstream.h>

int main()
{
    ifstream ins;           // declare input and output
    ofstream outs;         // file streams
    char infile[20], outfile[20]; // strings for file names
    int I;
    // ask user for file names
    cout << "Enter input file name:";
    cin >> infile;
    cout << "Enter output file name:";
    cin >> outfile;

    //Associate file names with streams
    ins.open(infile);
    if (ins.fail())
    {
        cout << "Could not open file " << infile <<" for input" << endl;
        return 1; // exit with code 1 for failure
    }
    outs.open(outfile);
    if (outs.fail())
    {
        cout << "Could not open file " << outfile
        <<" for output" << endl;
        return 1; // exit with code 1 for failure
    }

    //input from input file and copy to output file
    ins >> I;
    while (!ins.eof())
    {
        outs << i<<" ";
    }
}
```

```

ins >> i;
}
outs << endl;
//close files
ins.close();
outs.close();
return 0; //return success indication.
}

```

C++ **string**

string

C++

: #include<string> :

```
string s,s1="hi";
```

cin

string



:

:substr(b,l) ◀

.L

b

```

string s1="hello";
string s2=s1.substr(0,2);
cout<<s2;    //result: he

```

substr s1 substr

s1

s1

substr

"

"

:length ◀

```
string s1="hello";  
int le=s1.length();  
cout<<le; //result 5
```

[] : [] ◀

```
string s1="hello";  
char c=s1[0];  
cout<<c; //result h
```

+ : + ◀

```
string s1="hello";  
string s2=" world";  
string s=s1+s2;  
cout<<s; //result hello world
```

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

int main()
{
string s1,s2;
s1="hello"; //assignment
cout<<"Guess the hidden word, Enter a word"<<endl;
cin>>s2;
if (s1==s2)
    cout<<"You guess!"<<endl;
else cout<<"You miss it, I will give you the first two characters"<<endl;
string s=s1.substr(0,2);
cout<<s;
return 0
};
```

:

.setfill(char) , setprecision(int), setw(int)

setw(int) : setw •

```

#include <iostream.h>
#include <iomanip.h>
int main() {
    int n = 64;
    cout << "In hexadecimal : " << hex << n << endl;
    cout << " In octal : " << oct << n << endl;
    cout << " In decimal : " << dec << n << endl;
    // The same display right justified
    cout << setw(20) << "Hexadecimal : " << hex << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setw(20) << "Octal : " << oct << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setw(20) << "Decimal : " << dec << setw(6) << n << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

:

```

In hexadecimal : 40
In octal : 100
In decimal : 64
    Hexadecimal :      40
                Octal :    100
                Decimal :    64

```

.“\0”

LL-1

```

#include <iostream.h>
#include <iomanip.h>
const int LL = 10; // maximum size of a line
int main() {
    char line[LL];
    while (cin >> setw(LL) >> line)
        cout << line << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

:

```

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy
abcdefghijklmnop
abcdefghijklmnopqr
stuvwxyz

```

^Z

.Ms_Dos

^Z :

6

: setprecision •

.setprecision (int)

```

#include <iostream.>
#include <iomanip.h>

const double pi = 3.141592654;

int main() {
    cout << pi << endl; // 6 digit by default
    cout << setprecision(9) << pi << endl; // 9 digit
    cout << pi/2.0 << endl; // we are still on 9 digit
    cout << setprecision(2) << pi << endl; // 2 digit
    return 0;
}

```

```

3.14159
3.14159265
1.57079633
3.1

```

setw(int)

setfill(char)

:setfill

```

#include <iostream.h>
#include <iomanip.h>
int main() {
    int n = 64;
    cout << "In hexadecimal : " << hex << n << endl;
    cout << "In octal : " << oct << n << endl;
    cout << "In decimal : " << dec << n << endl;
    // The same display right justified
    cout << setw(20) << "Octal : " << oct << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setw(20) << "Decimal : " << dec << setw(6) << n << endl;

    cout << setw(20) << "In hexadecimal : ";
    cout << hex << setfill('.') << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setfill(' ') << setw(20) << "In octal : ";
    cout << oct << setfill('.') << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setfill(' ') << setw(20) << "In decimal : ";
    cout << dec << setfill('.') << setw(6) << n << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

```

In hexadecimal : 40
In octal : 100
In decimal : 64
    In hexadecimal : ...40
        In Octal : ...100
    In Decimal : ...64

```

C++

2

C++
) (output stream), ostream (iostream.h) (input stream) istream
.
" << "
." >> "
:
istream cin •
ostream cout •
ostream Cerr •
:
" \n " endl •
: dec, flush, hex, oct •
: flush .1
flush

```
#include <iostream.h>
int main() {
    int numbe;
    cout << "Enter a number between 0 and 12 " << flush;

    cin >> nombre;
}
```

Hex .2

oct, dec

```
#include <iostream.h>

int main() {
    int n;
    cout << "Enter an integer number " << flush;
    cin >> n; // equivalent to cin >> dec >> n;
    cout << "This is the number in hexadecimal : " << hex << n << endl;
    cout << " This is the number in octal : " << oct << n << endl;

    cout << (++n) << endl; // we are still in octal mode!

    cout << " This is the number in hexadecimal : " << hex << n << endl;
    // now we move to decimal mode
    cout << " This is the number in decimal : " << dec << n << endl;

    cout << " Enter an integer number " << flush;
    cin >> hex >> n; // input in hexadecimal mode
    cout << " This is the number in hexadecimal: " << hex << n << endl;
    cout << " This is the number in decimal: " << dec << n << endl;

    cout << " Enter an integer number " << flush;
    cin >> n; // still in hexadecimal mode
    cout << " " This is the number in hexadecimal: " << hex << n << endl;
    cout << " " This is the number in decimal: " << dec << n << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

```

:
Enter an integer number 45
This is the number in hexadecimal : 2d
This is the number in octal : 55
56
This is the number in hexadecimal : 2
This is the number in decimal : 46
Enter an integer number AB
This is the number in hexadecimal: ab
This is the number in decimal: 171
Enter an integer number D2
This is the number in hexadecimal: d2
This is the number in decimal: 210
```

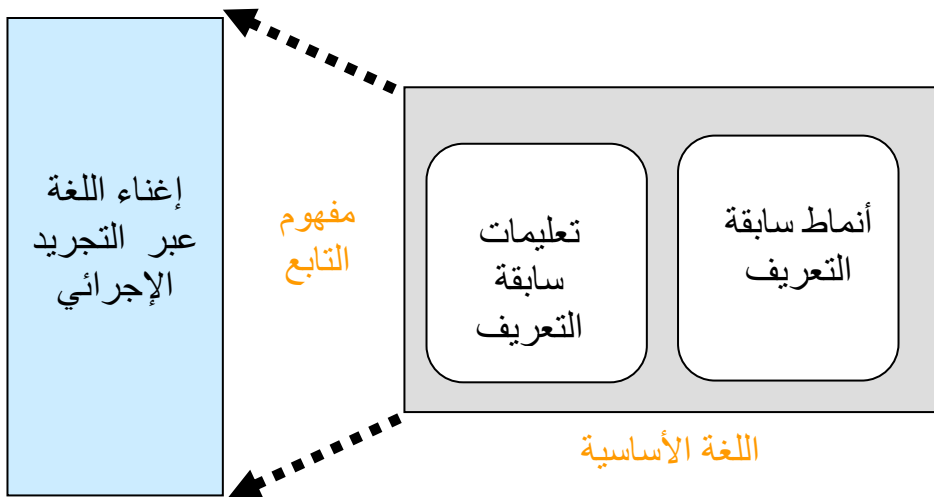
(white space) ws

" "

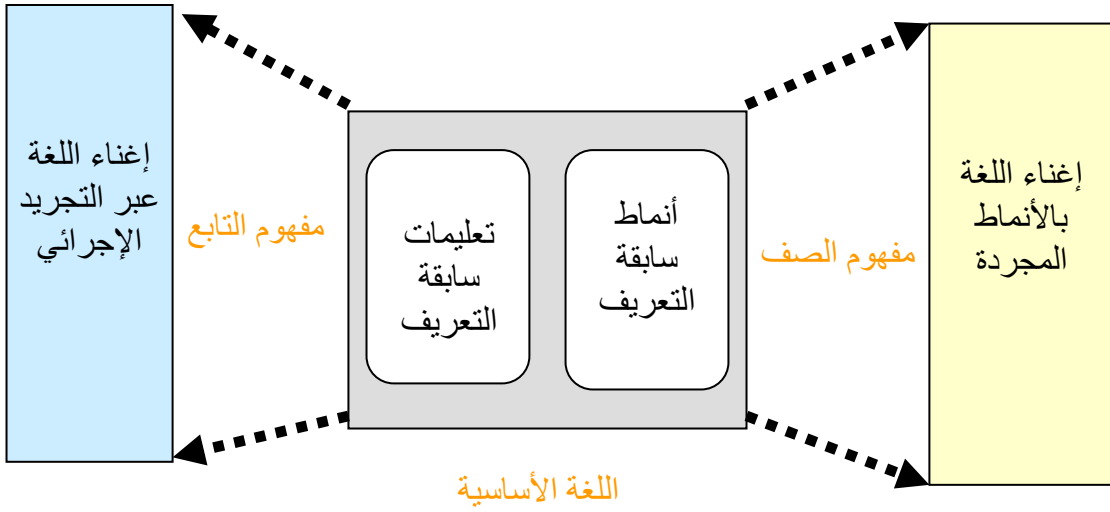
C++

C++

procedural abstraction



.abstract data types



C++

.class

:

(int, char,...)

:

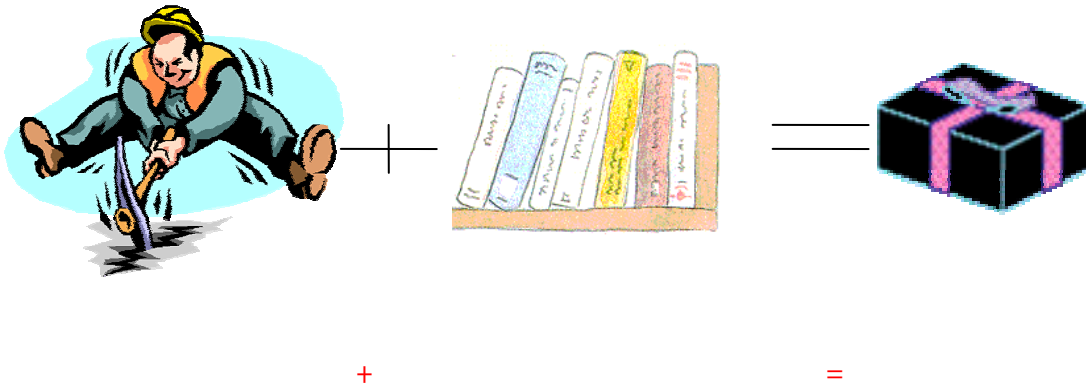




.state

.encapsulation

behavior



(members)

Public
Private

Class

()
()
)

instantiation

.()
.(C++

:

" ")
" ")

.(

} {

class

Time

:

: Time

```

1 class Time {
2 public:
3     Time();
4     void setTime( int, int, int );
5     void printMilitary();
6     void printStandard();
7 private:
8     int hour; // 0 - 23
9     int minute; // 0 - 59
10    int second; // 0 - 59
11 };

```

محددات للنفاذ إلى الأعضاء

تتابع أعضاء member function .
Time هو الباني constructor .

المعطيات الأعضاء data members .

:

:Constructors

:Destructor

:Accessors

:Modifiers

private ()

/

:""

public

private

public private

public private

/

.public

private

};

“ :: ”

::

private public

:

```
returnType ClassName::MemberFunctionName(){
    ...
}
```

scope resolution operator

binary scope resolution operator

(::)

)

.(

:

```
Time sunset,           // object of type Time  
arrayOfTimes[5];      // array of Time objects
```

.(.)

.(... sin(x) pow(x,n))

: **Time**

```

1 // Time class.
2 #include <iostream>
3
4 using std::cout;
5 using std::endl;
6
7 // Time abstract data type (ADT) definition
8 class Time {
9 public:
10     Time(); // constructor
11     void setTime( int, int, int ); // set hour, minute,
12     void printMilitary(); // print military time
13     void printStandard(); // print standard time format
14 private:
15     int hour; // 0 - 23
16     int minute; // 0 - 59
17     int second; // 0 - 59
18 };
19
20 // Time constructor initializes each data member to zero.
21 // Ensures all Time objects start in a consistent state.
22 Time::Time() { hour = minute = second = 0; }
23
24 // Set a new Time value using military time. Perform validity
25 // checks on the data values. Set invalid values to zero.
26 void Time::setTime( int h, int m, int s )
27 {
28     hour = ( h >= 0 && h < 24 ) ? h : 0;
29     minute = ( m >= 0 && m < 60 ) ? m : 0;
30     second = ( s >= 0 && s < 60 ) ? s : 0;
31 }
32
33 // Print Time in military format
34 void Time::printMilitary()
35 {
36     cout << ( hour < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << hour << ":"
37     << ( minute < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << minute;
38 }
39
40 // Print Time in standard format
41 void Time::printStandard()
42 {
43     cout << ( ( hour == 0 || hour == 12 ) ? 12 : hour % 12)
44     << ":" << ( minute < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << minute
45     << ":" << ( second < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << second
46     << ( hour < 12 ? " AM" : " PM" );
47 }
48

```

لاحظ وجود :: قبل أسماء التوابع


```

1 // Driver to test simple class Time
2 int main()
3 {
4     Time t; // instantiate object t of class Time
5
6     cout << "The initial military time is ";
7     t.printMilitary();
8     cout << "\nThe initial standard time is ";
9     t.printStandard();
10
11    t.setTime( 13, 27, 6 );
12    cout << "\n\nMilitary time after setTime is ";
13    t.printMilitary();
14    cout << "\nStandard time after setTime is ";
15    t.printStandard();
16
17    t.setTime( 99, 99, 99 ); //attempt invalid settings
18    cout << "\n\nAfter attempting invalid settings:"
19         << "\nMilitary time: ";
20    t.printMilitary();
21    cout << "\nStandard time: ";
22    t.printStandard();
23    cout << endl;
24    return 0;
25 }

```

لاحظ استدعاء التتابع باستخدام المعامل (.)

:

```

The initial military time is 00:00
The initial standard time is 12:00:00 AM

Military time after setTime is 13:27
Standard time after setTime is 1:27:06 PM

After attempting invalid settings:
Military time: 00:00
Standard time: 12:00:00 AM

```

endl

\n :1

:

:2

```
hour = ( h >= 0 && h < 24 ) ? h : 0;
```

```
if ( h >= 0 && h < 24 ) hour=h; else hour=0;
```

```
:3  
using std::cout;  
using std::endl;
```

```
using namespace std; :
```

compiler

class interface

class implementation

.()

prototypes

: C++

:Header files

function

:Source-code files

Pseudocode

-1

:

-2

.1

.2

Time

```
1 // time1.h
2 // Declaration of the Time class.
3 // Member functions are defined in time1.cpp
4
5 // prevent multiple inclusions of header file
6 #ifndef TIME1_H
7 #define TIME1_H
8
9 // Time abstract data type definition
10 class Time {
11 public:
12     Time(); // constructor
13     void setTime( int, int, int ); // set hour, minute
14     void printMilitary(); // print military time
15     void printStandard(); // print standard time
16 private:
17     int hour; // 0 - 23
18     int minute; // 0 - 59
19     int second; // 0 - 59
20 };
21
22 #endif
```

نستبدل (.) بالعلامة (_) في اسم الملف

```

1 // time1.cpp
2 // Member function definitions for Time class
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6
7 #include "time1.h"
8
9 // Time constructor initializes each data member to zero.
10 // Ensures all Time objects start in a consistent state
11 Time::Time() { hour = minute = second = 0; }
12
13 // Set a new Time value using military time. Perform validity
14 // checks on the data values. Set invalid values to zero.
15 void Time::setTime( int h, int m, int s )
16 {
17     hour = ( h >= 0 && h < 24 ) ? h : 0;
18     minute = ( m >= 0 && m < 60 ) ? m : 0;
19     second = ( s >= 0 && s < 60 ) ? s : 0;
20 }
21
22 // Print Time in military format
23 void Time::printMilitary()
24 {
25     cout << ( hour < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << hour << ":"
26         << ( minute < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << minute;
27 }
28
29 // Print time in standard format
30 void Time::printStandard()
31 {
32     cout << ( ( hour == 0 || hour == 12 ) ? 12 : hour % 12 )
33         << ":" << ( minute < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << minute
34         << ":" << ( second < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << second
35         << ( hour < 12 ? " AM" : " PM" );
36 }

```

يستخدم الملف المصدري #include لتحميل ملف الترويسة

يتضمن الملف المصدري تعريفات التتابع

```

1 //prog using the class Time
2 // Demonstrate errors resulting from attempts
3 // to access private class members.
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 using std::cout;
7
8 #include "time1.h"
9
10 int main()
11 {
12     Time t;
13
14     // Error: 'Time::hour' is not accessible
15     t.hour = 7;
16
17     // Error: 'Time::minute' is not accessible
18     cout << "minute = " << t.minute;
19
20     return 0;
21 }

```

محاولة تعديل hour وهو عضو من أعضاء
المعطيات الخاصة private في المتحول t.

محاولة النفاذ إلى minute وهو عضو من أعضاء
المعطيات الخاصة private في المتحول t.

```

Compiling...
Fig06_06.cpp
D:\Fig06_06.cpp(15) : error C2248: 'hour' : cannot
access private
member declared in class 'Time'
D:\Fig6_06\time1.h(18) : see declaration of 'hour'
D:\Fig06_06.cpp(18) : error C2248: 'minute' : cannot
access private
member declared in class 'Time'
D:\time1.h(19) : see declaration of 'minute'
Error executing cl.exe.

test.exe - 2 error(s), 0 warning(s)

```

-1

() ()

Time

constructor

(void)

:

: constructor



return value



Time

Time()

Time

0

()

Point

:

y x

```

class Point{
public:           // public methods
    Point () { x = 0; y = 0;} // a default constructor
    Point (int x0, int y0); // a constructor
    Point(double alpha, double r); // a constructor
    void move (int dx, int dy);
    void rotate (double alpha);
    int distance (Point p);
private:
    double x, y; // private data members
};

```

:

```

int main() {
    Point p2; // call default constructor
    Point p1 (20,10),
           p3 (3.14 / 4, 2.5);
}

```

default constructor

-1

default constructor

:

Point p2;

. Point

:

constructors with arguments

-2

```
Point p1 (20,10),  
      p3 (pi / 4, 2.5);
```

.p3 p1

Default argument

-3

.C++

:

.()

argument




```

1 // time2.h
2 // Declaration of the Time class.
3 // Member functions are defined in time2.cpp
4
5 // preprocessor directives that
6 // prevent multiple inclusions of header file
7 #ifndef TIME2_H
8 #define TIME2_H
9
10 // Time abstract data type definition
11 class Time {
12 public:
13     Time( int = 0, int = 0, int = 0 ); // default
14     void setTime( int, int, int ); // set hour, minute,
15     void printMilitary(); // print military time
16     void printStandard(); // print standard time
17 private:
18     int hour; // 0 - 23
19     int minute; // 0 - 59
20     int second; // 0 - 59
21 };
22
23 #endif

```

**لاحظ هنا أن القيم الافتراضية للمتحويلات الأعضاء
 الثلاثة قد وضعت في ترويسة الباني. لاجابة بنا
 لأسماء المتحويلات الأعضاء. تطبق القيم الافتراضية
 بترتيب التصريح عن المتحويلات الأعضاء في الصف.**

```

24
25 // Demonstrating a default constructor
26 // function for class Time.
27 #include <iostream>
28
29 using std::cout;
30 using std::endl;
31
32 #include "time2.h"
33
34 int main()
35 {
36     Time t1, // all arguments defaulted
37           t2(2), // minute and second defaulted
38           t3(21, 34), // second defaulted
39           t4(12, 25, 42), // all values specified
40           t5(27, 74, 99); // all bad values specified
41
42     cout << "Constructed with:\n"
43          << "all arguments defaulted:\n  ";
44     t1.printMilitary();
45     cout << "\n  ";
46     t1.printStandard();
47
48     cout << "\nhour specified; minute and second defaulted:"
49          << "\n  ";
50     t2.printMilitary();
51     cout << "\n  ";
52     t2.printStandard();
53
54     cout << "\nhour and minute specified; second defaulted:"
55          << "\n  ";
56     t3.printMilitary();
57     cout << "\n  ";
58     t3.printStandard();
59
60     cout << "\nhour, minute, and second specified:"
61          << "\n  ";
62     t4.printMilitary();
63     cout << "\n  ";
64     t4.printStandard();
65
66     cout << "\nall invalid values specified:"
67          << "\n  ";
68     t5.printMilitary();
69     cout << "\n  ";
70     t5.printStandard();
71     cout << endl;
72
73     return 0;
74 }

```

لاحظ كيفية إعطاء قيم ابتدائية للأغراض:
Constructor ObjectName (value1,value2...) ;
عند وجود نقص في عدد القيم، يعتبر المترجم كأن القيم
الافتراضية موجودة في أقصى اليمين لتكمل العدد.

:

```

OUTPUT
Constructed with:
all arguments defaulted:
    00:00
    12:00:00 AM
hour specified; minute and second defaulted:
    02:00
    2:00:00 AM
hour and minute specified; second defaulted:
    21:34
    9:34:00 PM
hour, minute, and second specified:
    12:25
    12:25:42 PM
all invalid values specified:
    00:00
    12:00:00 AM

```

عندما تخصص قيمة للساعة `hour`،
توضع القيم الافتراضية لـ `minute` و
`second` وهي 0.

-4

initilization list

C++

()

.

:

```

ClassName::ClassName(T1 arg1,...,Tm argm,...,Tn argn):data1(arg1),..., datan(argn)
{.....
.....}

```

data1,...,datan

T1,...Tm,...Tn

initilization list

:Rectangle :

```
Rectangle:: Rectangle(double l, double w): length(l), width(w)
{ }
```

i

.int

int i; i=1; :

int i=1; :

initialization

allocation

```
int i=1;
```

إعطاء قيمة
ابتدائية

```
int i;  
i=1;
```

حجز
ذاكرة

: initialization

:allocation

```
int num=0, round, position=2;  
.  
.  
round=7;
```

```

class Rectangle{
public:
//default constructor
Rectangle(double = 0.0, double = 0.0);

//compute rectangle measurements
double perimeter();
double area();

//data access function
double getLength();
double getWidth();

//data update function
void setSides(double l, double w);

private:
double length,width;
};
Rectangle:: Rectangle(double l, double w): length(l), width(w)
{ }

```

:

```

Rectangle:: Rectangle(double l, double w)
{ length=l;
width=w };

```

:

:

```

Rectangle(double = 0.0, double = 0.0);

```

initilization list

~"

" "

"dynamic memory management

pointers

C++

()

:Person

```

class Person{
    char name[20];
    int yearOfBirth;
public:
    void displayDetails()
    {
        cout << name << " born in "
            <<yearOfBirth << endl;
    }
    //....
};

```

إن عدم وجود الكلمة **public** أو **private** يعني ضمناً **private**

:Creature

:

-1

::

-2

:

```
class Creature
{
private:
    int yearOfBirth;
public:
    Creature()
    {
        yearOfBirth = 1970;
        cout << "Hello.";
    }
    Creature(int year){
        yearOfBirth = year;
    }
    Creature(Creature & otherCreature){
        yearOfBirth=
            otherCreature.getYearOfBirth();
    }

    void setYearOfBirth(int year)
    {
        yearOfBirth = year;
    }
    int getYearOfBirth()
    {
        return yearOfBirth;
    }
};
```

باني افتراضي.

باني النسخ لانه يستخدم للحصول على عرض ثان من نفس النمط يحتوي نفس المعطيات.

```

class Creature {
private:
    int yearOfBirth;
public:
    Creature();
    Creature(int year);
    Creature(Creature & otherCreature);
    void setYearOfBirth(int year);
    int getYearOfBirth();
};
Creature:: Creature()
{
    yearOfBirth = 1970;
    cout << "Hello.";
}
Creature:: Creature(int year){
    yearOfBirth = year;
}
Creature:: Creature(Creature& otherCreature){
    yearOfBirth= OtherCreature.getYearOfBirth();
}
void Creature::setYearOfBirth(int year){
    yearOfBirth = year;
}
int Creature::getYearOfBirth(){
    return yearOfBirth;
}

```

باني افتراضي.

باني النسخ لأنه يستخدم للحصول على غرض ثان من نفس النمط يحتوي نفس المعطيات.

باني افتراضي.

يسمى هذا الباني باني النسخ لأنه يستخدم للحصول على غرض ثان من نفس النمط يحتوي نفس المعطيات.

Creature myDog(1995); : MyDog

: (yearOfBirth)
 Creature myCat(myDog);

C++

```
const double pi=3.14;
```

.const

const

```
const Time noon( 12, 0, 0);
```

. 12

Time

noon

const

const

const

```
ReturnType FunctionName(param1,param2...) const;
```

```
ReturnType FunctionName(param1,param2...) const {...};
```

```
int A::getValue( ) const
    {return privateDataMember};
```

Time

```
1 // time5.h
2 // Declaration of the class Time.
3 // Member functions defined in time5.cpp
4 #ifndef TIME5_H
5 #define TIME5_H
6
7 class Time {
8 public:
9     Time( int = 0, int = 0, int = 0 ); // default
10
11     // set functions
12     void setTime( int, int, int ); // set time
13     void setHour( int ); // set hour
14     void setMinute( int ); // set minute
15     void setSecond( int ); // set second
16
17     // get functions (normally declared const)
18     int getHour() const; // return hour
19     int getMinute() const; // return minute
20     int getSecond() const; // return second
21
22     // print functions (normally declared const)
23     void printMilitary() const; // print military time
24     void printStandard(); // print standard time
25 private:
26     int hour; // 0 - 23
27     int minute; // 0 - 59
28     int second; // 0 - 59
29 };
30
31 #endif
```

```

32 // time5.cpp
33 // Member function definitions for Time class.
34 #include <iostream>
35
36 using std::cout;
37
38 #include "time5.h"
39
40 // Constructor function to initialize private data.
41 // Default values are 0 (see class definition).
42 Time::Time( int hr, int min, int sec )
43     { setTime( hr, min, sec ); }
44
45 // Set the values of hour, minute, and second.
46 void Time::setTime( int h, int m, int s )
47 {
48     setHour( h );
49     setMinute( m );
50     setSecond( s );
51 }
52
53 // Set the hour value
54 void Time::setHour( int h )
55     { hour = ( h >= 0 && h < 24 ) ? h : 0; }
56
57 // Set the minute value
58 void Time::setMinute( int m )
59     { minute = ( m >= 0 && m < 60 ) ? m : 0; }
60
61 // Set the second value
62 void Time::setSecond( int s )
63     { second = ( s >= 0 && s < 60 ) ? s : 0; }
64
65 // Get the hour value
66 int Time::getHour() const { return hour; }
67
68 // Get the minute value
69 int Time::getMinute() const { return minute; }
70
71 // Get the second value
72 int Time::getSecond() const { return second; }
73

```

إن الباني ليس تابعاً ثابتاً لكنه يمكن أن
يستدعى للحصول على أغراض ثابتة.

لاحظ استعمال الكلمة
المفتاحية **const** في
تعريف التابع وترويسته

لا يمكن للتتابع غير الثابتة `functions non-const` استخدام أغراض ثابتة وإن كانت لاتقوم بتعديلها مثل `printStandard`.

```
74 // Display military format time: HH:MM
75 void Time::printMilitary() const
76 {
77     cout << ( hour < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << hour << ":"
78         << ( minute < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << minute;
79 }
80
81 // Display standard format time: HH:MM:SS AM (or PM)
82 void Time::printStandard() // should be const
83 {
84     cout << ( ( hour == 12 ) ? 12 : hour % 12 ) << ":"
85         << ( minute < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << minute << ":"
86         << ( second < 10 ? "0" : "" ) << second
87         << ( hour < 12 ? " AM" : " PM" );
88 }
89
90 // Attempting to access a const object with
91 // non-const member functions.
92 #include "time5.h"
93
94 int main()
95 {
96     Time wakeUp( 6, 45, 0 ); // non-constant object
97     const Time noon( 12, 0, 0 ); // constant object
98
99     // MEMBER FUNCTION    OBJECT
100    wakeUp.setHour( 18 ); // non-const    non-const
101
102    noon.setHour( 12 ); // non-const    const
103
104    wakeUp.getHour(); // const    non-const
105
106    noon.getMinute(); // const    const
107    noon.printMilitary(); // const    const
108    noon.printStandard(); // non-const    const
109    return 0;
110 }
```

أخطاء سيولدها المترجم.

:

```
Compiling...
Fig07_01.cpp
d:fig07_01.cpp(14) : error C2662: 'setHour' : cannot
convert 'this' pointer from 'const class Time' to
'class Time &'
Conversion loses qualifiers
d:\fig07_01.cpp(20) : error C2662: 'printStandard' :
cannot convert 'this' pointer from 'const class Time'
to 'class Time &'
Conversion loses qualifiers
Time5.cpp
Error executing cl.exe.

test.exe - 2 error(s), 0 warning(s)
```

:

```
.supplier
.client
.host
```



:



Date

Employee

```
class Employee    // maintain employee information
{
    private:
        // String (ID) and Date are supplier classes
        String name;           // employee ID (Supplier)
        Date birthDate;       // date of birth (Supplier)
        Date hireDate;        // date of hire (Supplier)
    public:
        . . .
};
```

```
Employee::Employee( char *fname ,
                   int bmonth, int bday, int byear,
                   int hmonth, int hday, int hyear)
    : birthDate( bmonth, bday, byear),
      hireDate( hmonth, hday, hyear)
```

```
1 // date1.h
2 // Declaration of the Date class.
3 // Member functions defined in date1.cpp
4 #ifndef DATE1_H
5 #define DATE1_H
6
7 class Date {
8 public:
9     Date( int = 1, int = 1, int = 1900 ); // default constructor
10    void print() const; // print date in month/day/year format
11    ~Date(); // provided to confirm destruction order
12 private:
13    int month; // 1-12
14    int day; // 1-31 based on month
15    int year; // any year
16
17    // utility function to test proper day for month and year
18    int checkDay( int );
19 };
20
21 #endif
```

```

22 // date1.cpp
23 // Member function definitions for Date class.
24 #include <iostream>
25
26 using std::cout;
27 using std::endl;
28
29 #include "date1.h"
30
31 // Constructor: Confirm proper value for month;
32 // call utility function checkDay to confirm proper
33 // value for day.
34 Date::Date( int mn, int dy, int yr )
35 {
36     if ( mn > 0 && mn <= 12 ) // validate the month
37         month = mn;
38     else {
39         month = 1;
40         cout << "Month " << mn << " invalid. Set to month 1.\n";
41     }
42
43     year = yr; // should validate yr
44     day = checkDay( dy ); // validate the day
45
46     cout << "Date object constructor for date ";
47     print(); // interesting: a print with no
48     cout << endl;
49 }
50
51 // Print Date object in form month/day/year
52 void Date::print() const
53 { cout << month << '/' << day << '/' << year; }
54
55 // Destructor: provided to confirm destruction order
56 Date::~Date()
57 {
58     cout << "Date object destructor for date ";
59     print();
60     cout << endl;
61 }
62
63 // Utility function to confirm proper day value
64 // based on month and year.
65 // Is the year 2000 a leap year?
66 int Date::checkDay( int testDay )
67 {
68     static const int daysPerMonth[ 13 ] =
69         {0, 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31};
70
71     if ( testDay > 0 && testDay <= daysPerMonth[ month ] )
72         return testDay;
73
74     if ( month == 2 && // February: Check for leap
75         testDay == 29 &&
76         ( year % 400 == 0 ||
77         ( year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0 ) ) )
78         return testDay;

```

```

79
80     cout << "Day " << testDay << " invalid. Set to day 1.\n";
81
82     return 1; // leave object in consistent state if bad
83 }
84 // employ1.h
85 // Declaration of the Employee class.
86 // Member functions defined in employ1.cpp
87 #ifndef EMPLOY1_H
88 #define EMPLOY1_H
89
90 #include "date1.h"
91
92 class Employee {
93 public:
94     Employee( char *, char *, int, int, int, int, int, int);
95     void print() const;
96     ~Employee(); // provided to confirm destruction order
97 private:
98     char firstName[ 25 ];
99     char lastName[ 25 ];
100     const Date birthDate;
101     const Date hireDate;
102 };
103
104 #endif
105 // employ1.cpp
106 // Member function definitions for Employee class.
107 #include <iostream>
108
109 using std::cout;
110 using std::endl;
111
112 #include <cstring>
113 #include "employ1.h"
114 #include "date1.h"
115
116 Employee::Employee( char *fname, char *lname,
117                   int bmonth, int bday, int byear,
118                   int hmonth, int hday, int hyear )
119     : birthDate( bmonth, bday, byear ),
120     hireDate( hmonth, hday, hyear )
121 {
122     // copy fname into firstName and be sure that it fits
123     int length = strlen( fname );
124     length = ( length < 25 ? length : 24 );
125     strncpy( firstName, fname, length );
126     firstName[ length ] = '\0';
127
128     // copy lname into lastName and be sure that it fits
129     length = strlen( lname );
130     length = ( length < 25 ? length : 24 );
131     strncpy( lastName, lname, length );
132     lastName[ length ] = '\0';
133
134     cout << "Employee object constructor: "
135           << firstName << ' ' << lastName << endl;

```



```

136 }
137
138 void Employee::print() const
139 {
140     cout << lastName << ", " << firstName << "\nHired: ";
141     hireDate.print();
142     cout << " Birth date: ";
143     birthDate.print();
144     cout << endl;
145 }
146
147 // Destructor: provided to confirm destruction order
148 Employee::~Employee()
149 {
150     cout << "Employee object destructor: "
151         << lastName << ", " << firstName << endl;
152 }
153
154 // Demonstrating composition: an object with member objects.
155 #include <iostream>
156
157 using std::cout;
158 using std::endl;
159
160 #include "employ1.h"
161
162 int main()
163 {
164     Employee e( "Bob", "Jones", 7, 24, 1949, 3, 12, 1988 );
165
166     cout << '\n';
167     e.print();
168
169     cout << "\nTest Date constructor with invalid values:\n";
170     Date d( 14, 35, 1994 ); // invalid Date values
171     cout << endl;
172     return 0;
173 }

```

التابع print هو تابع ثابت const وسيطبع كلما جرى بناء غرض Date أو هدمه. يستطيع طباعة غرض ثابت لأنه تابع ثابت.

نحمل فقط employ.h لأن هذا الملف يحمل بدوره date.h.

:

```
Date object constructor for date 7/24/1949
Date object constructor for date 3/12/1988
Employee object constructor: Bob Jones
```

```
Jones, Bob
Hired: 3/12/1988 Birth date: 7/24/1949
```

```
Test Date constructor with invalid values:
Month 14 invalid. Set to month 1.
Day 35 invalid. Set to day 1.
Date object constructor for date 1/1/1994
```

```
Date object destructor for date 1/1/1994
Employee object destructor: Jones, Bob
Date object destructor for date 3/12/1988
Date object destructor for date 7/24/1949
```

:

char

strncpy

strlen:

.string

friend class

friend function

private

protected

(B A A B)
A C B B A)

◀
◀
◀
(C

friend

friend

◀

:

```
friend int myFunction(int x);
```

class

friend

◀

: ClassTwo

ClassOne

◀

```
friend class ClassTwo;
```

ClassOne

```

1
2 // Friends can access private members of
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 // Modified Count class
9 class Count {
10     friend void setX( Count &, int ); // friend declaration
11 public:
12     Count() { x = 0; } // constructor
13     void print() const { cout << x << endl; } // output
14 private:
15     int x; // data member
16 };
17
18 // Can modify private data of Count because
19 // setX is declared as a friend function of Count
20 void setX( Count &c, int val )
21 {
22     c.x = val; // legal: setX is a friend of Count
23 }
24
25 int main()
26 {
27     Count counter;
28
29     cout << "counter.x after instantiation: ";
30     counter.print();
31     cout << "counter.x after call to setX friend function:
";
32     setX( counter, 8 ); // set x with a friend
33     counter.print();
34     return 0;
35 }

```

setX هو friend للصف Count (يمكنه

النفاذ للأعضاء الخاصة في Count)

setX يعرف بشكل عادي وهو ليس عضواً في Count)

يسمح بتعديل

متحول private.

:

```

counter.x after instantiation: 0
counter.x after call to setX friend function: 8

```

```

1
2 // Non-friend/non-member functions cannot access
3 // private data of a class.
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 using std::cout;
7 using std::endl;
8
9 // Modified Count class
10 class Count {
11 public:
12     Count() { x = 0; } // constructor
13     void print() const { cout << x << endl; } // output
14 private:
15     int x; // data member
16 };
17
18 // Function tries to modify private data of Count,
19 // but cannot because it is not a friend of Count.
20 void cannotSetX( Count &c, int val )
21 {
22     c.x = val; // ERROR: 'Count::x' is not accessible
23 }
24
25 int main()
26 {
27     Count counter;
28     cannotSetX( counter, 3 ); // cannotSetX is not a friend
29     return 0;
30

```

cannotSetX ليس تابعاً صديقاً. لا

يمكنه النفاذ للأعضاء الخاصة في

Count

cannotSetX يحاول تعديل متحول خاص...

(private:
int x;)

خطأ متوقع للمترجم

cannot access private data

```

Compiling...
Fig07_06.cpp
D:\books\2000\cpphttp3\examples\Ch07\Fig07_06\Fig07_06.c
pp(22) :
    error C2248: 'x' : cannot access private member
declared in
    class 'Count'
        D:\books\2000\cpphttp3\examples\Ch07\Fig07_06\
        Fig07_06.cpp(15) : see declaration of 'x'
Error executing cl.exe.

test.exe - 1 error(s), 0 warning(s)

```

```
a = 2 + 3;
assign(a, add(2,3));
```

C++

(C++'s built-in operators) C++

C++

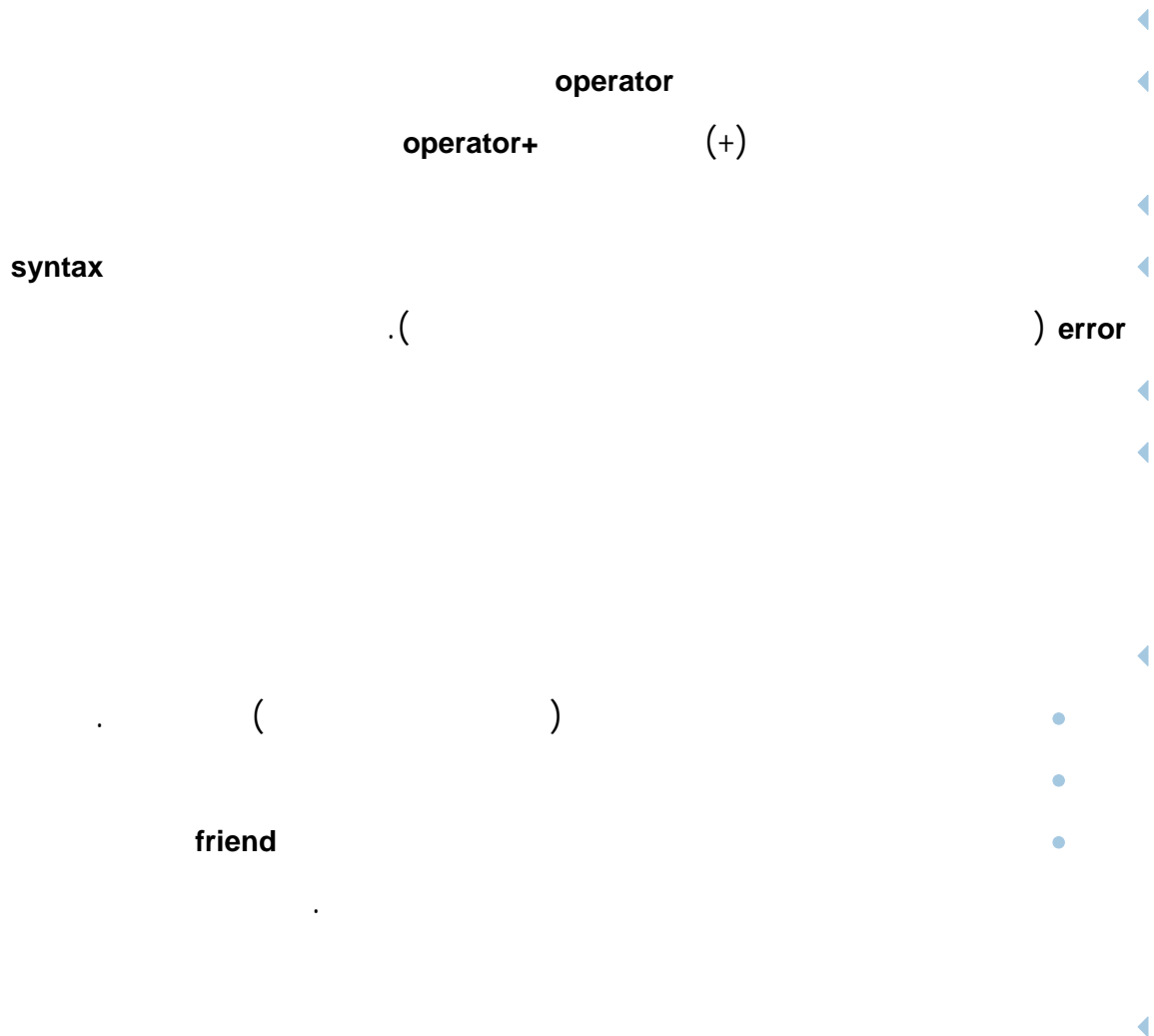
C++

+	-	*	/	%	^	&	
~	!	=	<	>	+=	-=	*=
/=	%=	^=	&=	=	<<	>>	>>=
<<=	==	!=	<=	>=	&&		++
--	->*	,	<-	[]	()	new	Delete
new []	Delete[]						

"&" "*" "-" "+"

:

::	.*	.	?:	sizeof
----	----	---	----	--------



```
HugeInteger bigInteger;
int integer;
bigInteger = integer + bigInteger; //or
bigInteger = biginteger + integer;
```

istream &

<< >>

ostream &

)

.(

```
1
2 // Overloading the stream-insertion and
3 // stream-extraction operators.
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 using std::cout;
7 using std::cin;
8 using std::endl;
9 using std::ostream;
10 using std::istream;
11
12 #include <iomanip>
13
14 using std::setw;
15
16 class PhoneNumber {
17     friend ostream &operator<<( ostream&, const PhoneNumber &);
18     friend istream &operator>>( istream&, PhoneNumber & );
19
20 private:
21     char areaCode[ 4 ]; // 3-digit area code and null
22     char exchange[ 4 ]; // 3-digit exchange and null
23     char line[ 5 ];     // 4-digit line and null
24 };
25
26 // Overloaded stream-insertion operator (cannot be
27 // a member function if we would like to invoke it with
28 // cout << somePhoneNumber;).
29 ostream &operator<<( ostream &output, const PhoneNumber &num)
30 {
31     output << "(" << num.areaCode << " ) "
32           << num.exchange << "-" << num.line;
33     return output; // enables cout << a << b << c;
34 }
35
36 istream &operator>>( istream &input, PhoneNumber &num )
37 {
```



```

38     input.ignore(); // skip (
39     input >> setw( 4 ) >> num.areaCode; // input area code
40     input.ignore( 2 ); // skip ) and space
41     input >> setw( 4 ) >> num.exchange; // input exchange
42     input.ignore(); // skip dash (-)
43     input >> setw( 5 ) >> num.line; // input line
44     return input; // enables cin >> a >> b >> c;
45 }
46
47 int main()
48 {
49     PhoneNumber phone; // create object phone
50
51     cout << "Enter phone number in the form (123) 456-7890:\n";
52
53     // cin >> phone invokes operator>> function by
54     // issuing the call operator>>( cin, phone ).
55     cin >> phone;
56
57     // cout << phone invokes operator<< function by
58     // issuing the call operator<<( cout, phone ).
59     cout << "The phone number entered was: " << phone <<endl;
60     return 0;
61 }

```

:

```

Enter phone number in the form (123) 456-7890:
(800) 555-1212
The phone number entered was: (800) 555-1212

```

:

```

. Rational .1
.<< >>
.
. Complex .2
.<< >>
.
. Rectangle .3
:
>>
.
. <<

```

dynamic memory management

pointers

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

-1

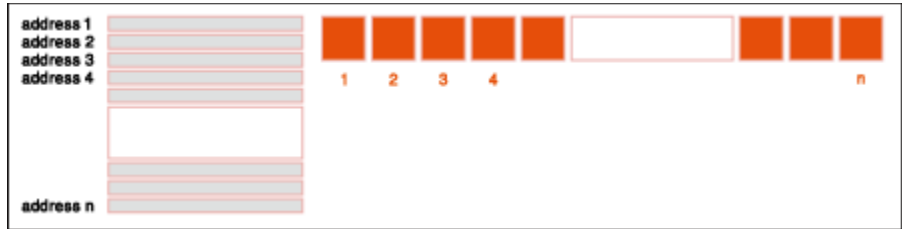
C++

-2

address

.byte





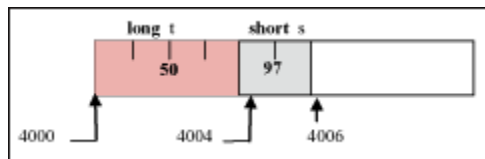
C++

long

char

short s 4000 long t

.4004



pointer

C++

" "

) .

.(4004 4000

-3

"*"

```
long *ptr; //pointer to a long integer
```

:

```
Type *ptr; //pointer to a variable from the type Type
```

```
int *intPtr;  
char *charPtr;
```

-4

```
Type *ptr;
```

ptr

"&"

C++

250

intData

intPtr

.intPtr

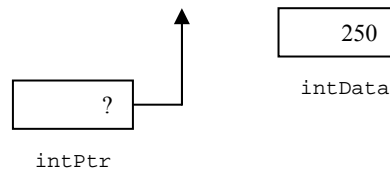
intData

"&"

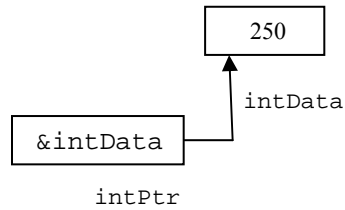
.intData

intPtr

```
int intData=250, *intPtr; //pointer is uninitialized
```



```
intPtr= &intData; //&intData is the address of intData
```



:
:
* &

```
// Using the & and * operators.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int a; // a is an integer
    int *aPtr; // aPtr is an int * -- pointer to an integer

    a = 7; // assigned 7 to a
    aPtr = &a; // assign the address of a to aPtr

    cout << "The address of a is " << &a
         << "\n\nThe value of aPtr is " << aPtr;
    cout << "\n\nThe value of a is " << a
         << "\n\nThe value of *aPtr is " << *aPtr;
    cout << "\n\nShowing that * and & are inverses of"
         << "each other.\n\n&*aPtr = " << &*aPtr
         << "\n\n*aPtr = " << *aPtr << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

-1-4

: intData

:intData .1

```
cout<< intData;
```

:intPtr .2

,"x"

*intPtr

:intPtr

```
cout<< *intPtr; //output: 250  
*intPtr=300; //assign 300 to the memory pointed to by intPtr  
cout<< intData; //output: 300
```

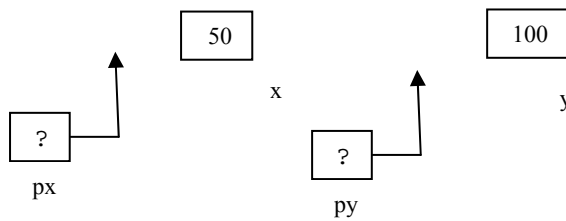
*

:

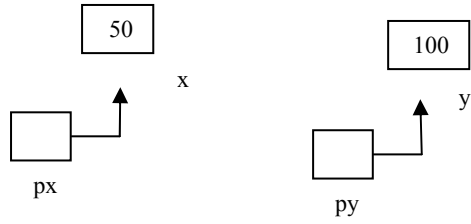
:

```
int x=50, y=100,*px, *py;
```

:

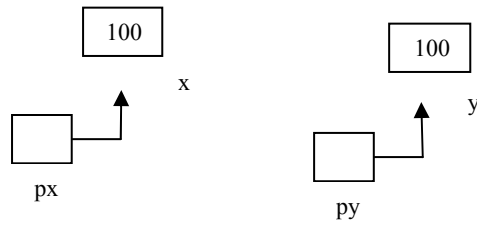


```
px=&x;  
py=&y;
```



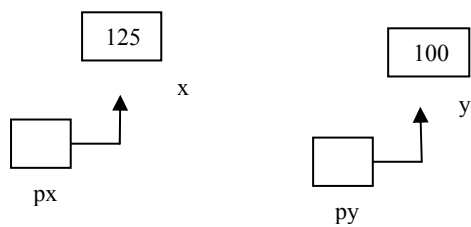
:

```
x=*py;
```



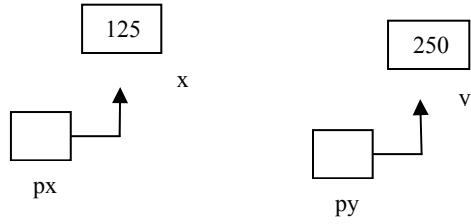
:

```
*px=y+25;
```



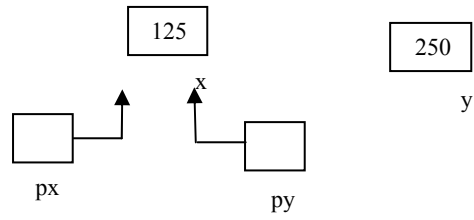
:

```
*py=*px*2;
```



:

```
py=px;
```



:

```
cout<<*px<<" "<<*py; // output : 125 125  
cout<<*py<<" "<<y; // output : 125 250
```

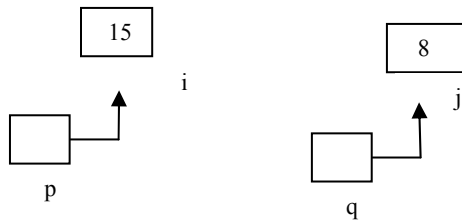
:

q p

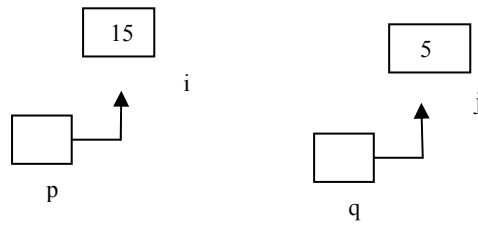
j i

:

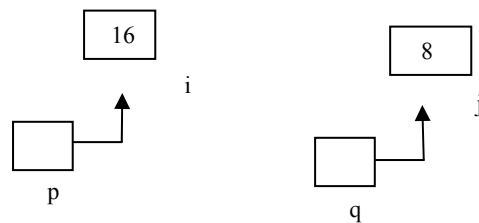

```
int i=15, j=8,*p=&i, *q=&j;
```



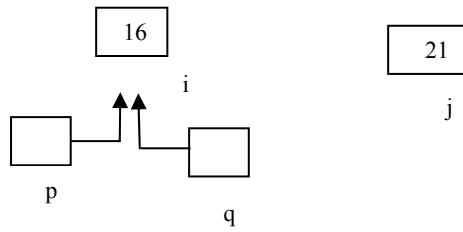
```
*q=5;
```



```
(*p)++;  
*q+=3;
```



```
q=p;  
j=*q+5;
```



-5

C++

```
int arr[10],*p;
```

p

10

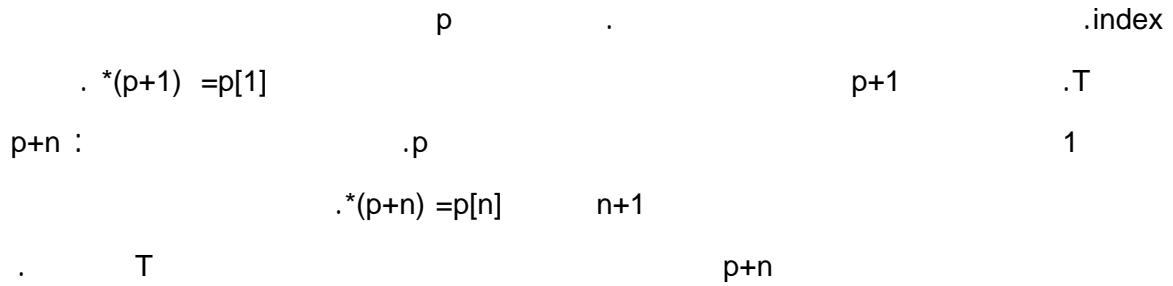
arr

.int

.arr

```
p=arr; //p points to arr[0]
```

-1-5



```
(p+n) = p + n * sizeof(T)
```

```
long arr[5] = {200, -60, 50, 5, 90};
long *p = arr;
```

.8500

arr

$$0 \leq n \leq 4 \quad p+n$$

$$*(p+n) = p[n]$$

عناصر المصفوفة		العنوان	
200	*p	8500	p
-60	*(p+1)	8504	p+1
50	*(p+2)	8508	p+2
5	*(p+3)	8512	p+3
90	*(p+4)	8516	p+4

:

```
p=p+3;  
p=p-2;  
p++;  
p--;
```

strings

) C++

("C++

"

C++

```
// Converting lowercase letters to uppercase letters  
// using a pointer to data.  
#include <iostream>  
#include <cctype> // prototypes for islower and toupper  
using namespace std;  
  
void convertToUpper( char * );  
  
int main()  
{  
    char phrase[] = "characters and $32.98";  
  
    cout << "The phrase before conversion is: " << phrase;  
    convertToUpper( phrase );  
    cout << "\nThe phrase after conversion is: " << phrase << endl;  
    return 0;  
}  
// convert string to uppercase letters  
void convertToUpper( char *sPtr )  
{  
    while ( *sPtr != '\0' ) // loop while current character is not  
        '\0'  
    {  
        if ( islower( *sPtr ) ) // if character is lowercase  
            *sPtr = toupper( *sPtr ); // convert to uppercase  
  
        sPtr++; // move sPtr to next character in string  
    } // end while  
} //end function convertToUpper
```

```
convertToUpper( phrase );
```

```
void convertToUpper( * char );
```

selectionSort

()

selectionSort

```
//This program puts values into an array, sorts the values into
// ascending order and prints the resulting array.
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;

void selectionSort( int a[] , int ); // prototype
void swap( int & , int & ); // prototype
int main()
{
    const int arraySize = 10;
    int a[ arraySize ] = {37, 6, 4, 8, 68, 12, 89, 10, 45, 2};
    cout << "Data items in original order\n";
    for ( int i = 0; i < arraySize; i++)
        cout << setw( 4 ) << a[ i ];
    cout<<endl;
    cout<<"begin sorting"<<endl;
    selectionSort( a, arraySize ); // sort the array
    cout << "\nData items in ascending order\n";
    for ( int j = 0; j < arraySize; j++)
        cout << setw( 4 ) << a[ j ];
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
} //end main
```

```

//function to sort an array
void selectionSort( int array[], int size)
{
    int smallest; // index of smallest element

// loop over size - 1 elements
    for ( int i = 0; i < size - 1; i++)
    {
        smallest = i; // first index of remaining array

        // loop to find index of smallest element
        for ( int index = i + 1; index < size; index++)
            if ( array[ index ] < array[ smallest])
                smallest = index;

        swap( array[ i ], array[ smallest]);

        for ( int j = 0; j < size; j++)
            cout << setw( 4 ) << array[ j];
        cout<<endl;

    } // end if
} // end function selectionSort
//swap values in element1 and element2
void swap( int &element1, int &element2)
{
    int hold = element1;
    element1 = element2;
    element2 = hold;
} // end function swap

```

swap selectionSort

:

```

void selectionSort( int * , int);
void swap( int * , int *);

```

:

```

const int arraySize = 10;
int a[ arraySize ] = { 2, 6, 4, 8, 10, 12, 89, 68, 45, 37};

```

```

//This program puts values into an array, sorts the values into
// ascending order and prints the resulting array.
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;

void selectionSort( int * , int ); // prototype
void swap( int * , int * ); // prototype
int main()
{
    const int arraySize = 10;
    int a[ arraySize ] = { 37, 6, 4, 8, 68, 12, 89, 10, 45, 2};

    cout << "Data items in original order\n";

    for ( int i = 0; i < arraySize; i++)
        cout << setw( 4 ) << a[ i ];

    selectionSort( a, arraySize ); // sort the array

    cout << "\nData items in ascending order\n";

    for ( int j = 0; j < arraySize; j++)
        cout << setw( 4 ) << a[ j ];

    cout << endl;
    return 0; // indicates successful termination
} //end main
// function to sort an array
void selectionSort( int * array, int size )
{
    int smallest; // index of smallest element
    // loop over size - 1 elements
    for ( int i = 0; i < size - 1; i++)
    {
        smallest = i; // first index of remaining array
        // loop to find index of smallest element
        for ( int index = i + 1; index < size; index++)
            if ( array[ index ] < array[ smallest])
                smallest = index;
        swap( &array[ i ], &array[ smallest]);
        for ( int j = 0; j < size; j++)
            cout << setw( 4 ) << array[ j ];
        cout<<endl;
    } //end if
} //end function selectionSort
// swap values at memory locations to which
// element1Ptr and element2Ptr point
void swap( int * element1Ptr, int * element2Ptr )

```

```

{
    int hold = *element1Ptr;
    *element1Ptr = *element2Ptr;
    *element2Ptr = hold;
} //end function swap

```

-6

int,

.long, char
) . Time
 : (Time

```

Time morning(7,0,0);
Time *timePtr;
timePtr=&morning;

```

```

:
(*timePtr).setTime(6,30,0);

```

.morning.setTime(6,30,0);

```

*
:
*timePtr.setTime(6,30,0);

```

```

:
*(timePtr.setTime(6,30,0));

```

->

C++

setTime

```

:
timePtr->setTime(6,30,0);

```

timePtr

-7

compile)

(run time)

.(time

(500)

10

.10

(500)

"

"

.

"

"

"dynamic memory allocation"

."dynamic memory management"

delete new C++

.

new

-1-7

."heap" "

"

.

new

(

)

new

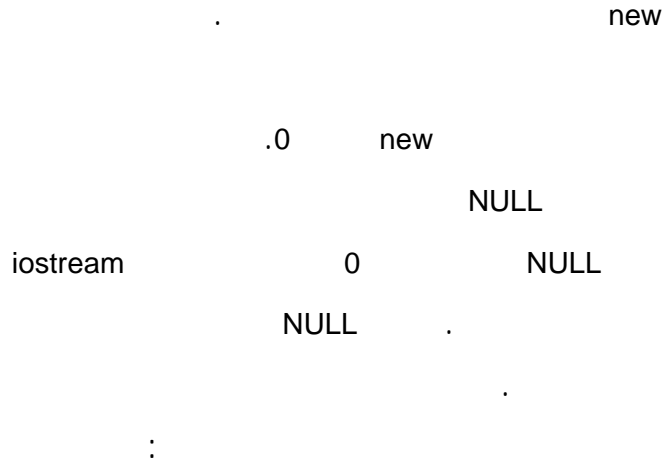
.

.long

int

:

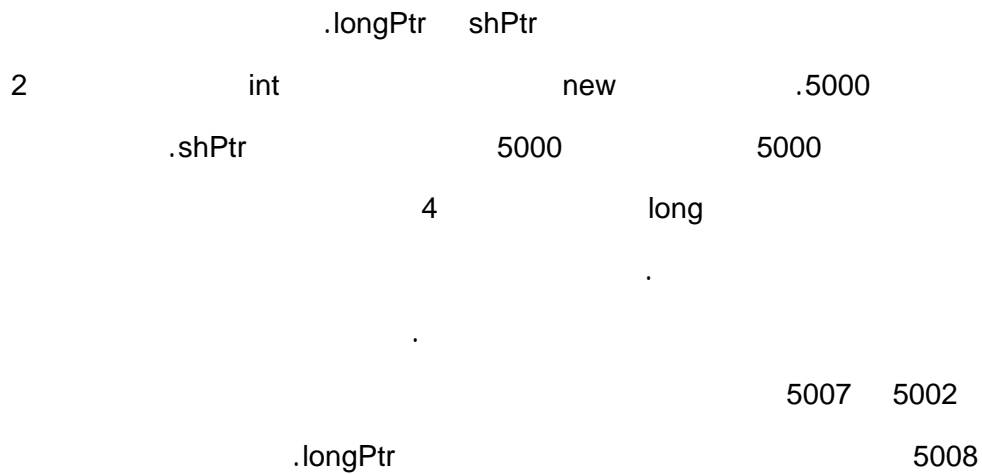
```
int *shPtr; //assume the size of int is 2 bytes
long *longPtr; //assume the size of long is 4 bytes
```



```

shPtr=new int; //a pointer to an integer
longPtr=new long; //a pointer to a long

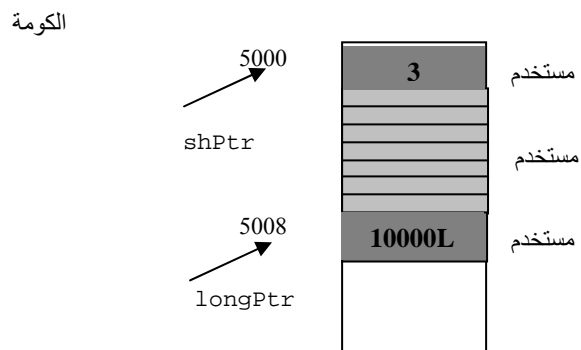
```



10000L 3 .()

:

```
shPtr=new int(3);  
longPtr=new long(10000L);
```



*

```
*shPtr=2;      /*shPtr becomes 6  
cout<<*longPtr;  //output:10000
```

: double string

```
double *d=new double;  
string *str=new string("heap");  
//test if memory is allocated  
if (str==NULL)  
{cerr<<"memory allocation failure"<<endl;  
exit(1);  
}
```

-1-1-7

[] new
:
50

```
const int ARRSIZE=50;  
int *arr;  
arr=new int[ARRSIZE]; //dynamically allocate the array
```

.arr ARRSIZE
arr[ARRSIZE-1] arr[0]

-2-1-7

new

```
Time *midNight,*noon;  
midNight =new Time;  
noon=new Time(12,0,0);
```

new

```
Time *t;  
t=new Time[100];
```

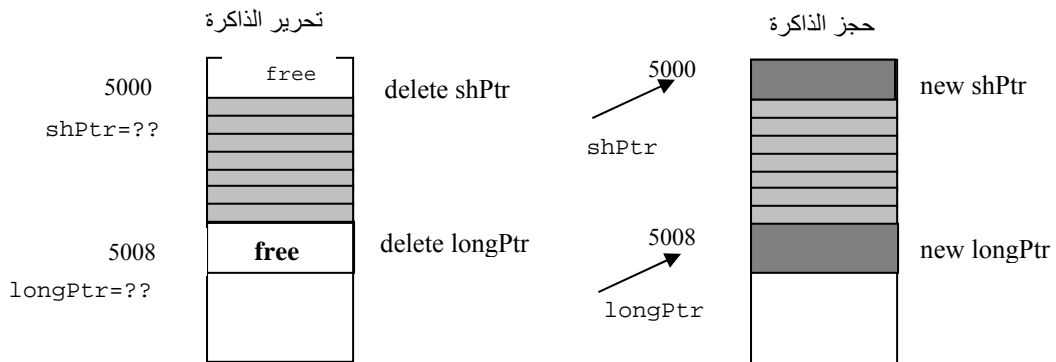
delete -2-7

new
delete C++
delete .new
delete new
new

```
int *shPtr=new int;  
long *longPtr=new long;
```

```
: delete longPtr shPtr  
delete shPtr; //deallocates 2 bytes starting at 5000  
delete longPtr; //deallocates 4 bytes starting at 5008
```

.delete new



:

delete

. []

```
int *arr=new int[ARRSIZE]; //allocate the array arr
delete [] arr; //deallocate the array memory
```

```
int *p;
long *q;

p=new int(5);
q=new long[20];

delete p;
delete [] q;
```

()



.1

[]

"dynamic memory management

C++

selectionSort

pointers

"

vect

.2

:

```
int arr[];
```



```
int size;
```



.arr

.100

:vect

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

class vect
{ public:
Vect();
vect(int s);
int getsize();
int &operator[](int);

private:
int arr[100];
int size;
};

vect::vect()
{
size=10;
for(int i=0;i<size;i++) arr[i]=0;
}

vect::vect(int s)
{
if( s>0 && s<=100)
{size=s;
for(int i=0;i<=size-1;i++) arr[i]=0};
}
```



```

else { cerr << "\nError: size " << s
      << "out of range" << endl;
      exit(1);}
}
int vect::getsize()
{return size};

int &vect::operator[](int i)
{
    if(i<size && i>=0)
        return arr[i];
    else
        { cerr << "\nError: Subscript " << i
        <<"out of range" << endl;
        exit(1);}
}
int main()
{vect v;int I;
v[0]=5;
for( i=0;i<10;i++)
cout<<v[i]<<" ";
vect v2(4);
v2[0]=1; v2[1]=4;
v2[2]=7; v2[3]=9;

for( i=0;i<v2.getsize();i++)
cout<<v2[i]<<" ";

for( i=0;i<v2.getsize();i++)
cin>>v2[i];

for( i=0;i<v2.getsize();i++)
cout<<v2[i]<<" ";
return 0;
}

```

```
: vect v(-3); vect v(200);
```

Error: size 200 out of range

Error: size -3 out of range

```
:v2[300] v2[6]
```

```
cout<<v2[6]; //outputs the message: Error: Subscript 6 out of range  
v2[300]=9; //outputs the message: Error: Subscript 300 out of range
```

C++

```
vect(int s) -1
```

C++

```
int &operator[](int) 0 -2
```

```
[]
```

C++

-3

```
: selectionSort
```

```
void selectionSort( vect &v )  
{  
    int smallest; // index of smallest element  
    for ( int i = 0; i < v.getsize() - 1; i++)  
    {  
        smallest = i; // first index of remaining array  
        // loop to find index of smallest element  
        for ( int index = i + 1; index < v.getsize(); index++)  
            if ( v[ index ] < v[ smallest])  
                smallest = index;  
        swap( v[ i ], v[ smallest]);  
        for ( int j = 0; j < v.getsize(); j++)  
            cout << setw( 4 ) << v[ j ];  
        cout<<endl;  
    } // end if  
}
```

C++

Array

Array

.3

Array

```
int *ptr;
```

◀

```
int size;
```

◀

ptr

:

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

class Array
{
public:
    Array( int = 10 ); // default constructor
    ~ Array();
    int getSize();
    int &operator[](int);

private:
    int *ptr;
    int size;
};

Array::Array( int s )
{
    if (s>0)
        size = s ;
    else size= 10 ;
    ptr = new int[ size];

    for ( int i = 0; i < size; i++)
        ptr[ i ] = 0;
}

// destructor for class Array
Array::~~Array()
{
    delete [] ptr;
}

// return number of elements of Array
int Array::getSize ()
{
    return size;
}

int &Array::operator[]( int subscript )
{
    // check for subscript out-of-range error
    if ( subscript < 0 || subscript >= size)
    {
        cerr << "\nError: Subscript " << subscript
        <<"out of range" << endl;
    }
}
```

```

        exit( 1 );
    }
    return ptr[ subscript ]; // reference return
}
int main()
{
    Array integers1( 7 ); // seven-element Array
    Array integers2; // 10-element Array by default
    int I;
    // print integers1 size and contents
    cout << "Size of Array integers1 is "
        <<integers1.getSize()
        <<"\nArray after initialization:\n";
    for (i=0;i< integers1.getSize();i++)
        cout<<integers1[i];

    // print integers2 size and contents
    cout << "\nSize of Array integers2 is"
        <<integers2.getSize()
        <<"\nArray after initialization:\n";
    for (i=0;i< integers2.getSize();i++)
        cout<<integers2[i];
    // input and print integers1 and integers2
    cout << "\nEnter 17 integers:" << endl;
    for (i=0;i< integers1.getSize();i++)
        cin>>integers1[i];
    for (i=0;i< integers2.getSize();i++)
        cin>>integers2[i];

    cout << "\nAfter input, the Arrays contain:\n"
        <<"integers1:\n";
    for (i=0;i< integers1.getSize();i++)
        cout<<integers1[i];
    cout<< "\nintegers2:\n";
    for (i=0;i< integers2.getSize();i++)
        cout<<integers2[i];
    cout << "\nintegers1[5] is " << integers1[ 5 ];

    cout << "\n\nAssigning 1000 to integers1[5]" << endl;
    integers1[ 5 ] = 1000;
    cout << "integers1:\n";
    for (i=0;i< integers1.getSize();i++)
        cout<<integers1[i];
    // attempt to use out-of-range subscript
    cout << "\nAttempt to assign 1000 to integers1[15]"
    << endl;

    integers1[ 15 ] = 1000; // ERROR: out of range
}

```

```
return 0;
}
```

vect

Array

vect

Array

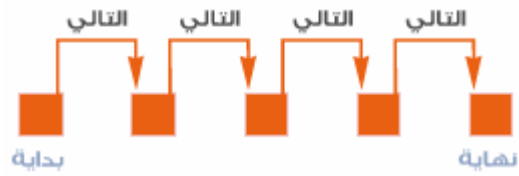
.
:

. delete [] new[]
List

List

.4

.List
sequential list



List

.remove

insert

attributes

insertAtBack insertAtFront

isEmpty

. RemoveFromBack

RemoveFromFront

. print

: List

: ◀

List l;

: : ◀

l.insertAtFront(1);



l.insertAtFront(2);



: : ◀

l.insertAtBack(5);



: : ◀

I. removeFromFront (v);



: : ◀

I. removeFromBack (v);



Node

: node



Node

: Node



: Node

```
#ifndef Node_H
#define Node_H

//forward declaration of class List required to
announce that class
// List exists so it can be used in the friend
declaration at line 13
class List;

class Node
{
    friend class List; // make List a friend

public:
    Node( const int & ); // constructor
```

```

    int getData() const; // return data in node
private:
    int data; // data
    Node *nextPtr; // next node in list
}; // end class Node
//constructor
Node::Node( const int &info)
    : data( info ), nextPtr( 0 )
{
    // empty body
} // end Node constructor
// return copy of data in node
int Node::getData() const
{
    return data;
} // end function getData

#endif

```

Node

:Node

-1

```

private:
    int data; // data
    Node *nextPtr; // next node in list

```

!! Node

nextPtr

Node

Node

!!

Self-Referential class

link (nextPtr)

.

```

friend function " ) Node -2
.List ( "friend class
List
Node
Node
.List
.List Node

```

List

front

firstPtr

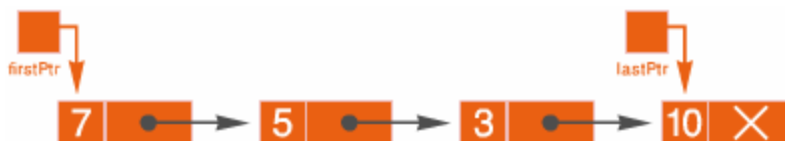
back

.lastPtr

.linked list

.NULL

:



: List

```
#ifndef LIST_H
#define LIST_H

#include "Listnode.h" // ListNode class definition
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class List
{
public:
    List(); // constructor
    ~List(); // destructor
    void insertAtFront( const int & );
    void insertAtBack( const int & );

    bool removeFromFront( int& );
    bool removeFromBack( int & );
    bool isEmpty() const;
    void print() const;
private:
    Node *firstPtr; // pointer to first node
    Node *lastPtr; // pointer to last node

    //utility function to allocate new node
    Node *getNewNode( const int & );

}; // end class List
//default constructor

List::List ()
    : firstPtr( 0 ), lastPtr( 0 )
{
    // empty body
} // end List constructor
// destructor

List::~~List()
{
    if ( !isEmpty() ) // List is not empty
    {
        cout << "Destroying nodes ...\\n";

        Node *currentPtr = firstPtr;
        Node *tempPtr;
```

```

while ( currentPtr != 0 ) // delete remaining nodes
{
    tempPtr = currentPtr;
    cout << tempPtr->data << '\n';
    currentPtr = currentPtr->nextPtr;
    delete tempPtr;
} //end while
} // end if

cout << "All nodes destroyed\n\n";
} // end List destructor
// insert node at front of list
void List::insertAtFront( const int &value)
{
    Node *newPtr = getNewNode( value ); // new node

    if ( isEmpty() ) // List is empty
        firstPtr = lastPtr = newPtr; // new list has only one node
    else // List is not empty
    {
        newPtr->nextPtr = firstPtr; // point new node to previous
        1st node
        firstPtr = newPtr; // aim firstPtr at new node
    } //end else
} // end function insertAtFront
// insert node at back of list
void List::insertAtBack( const int &value )
{
    Node *newPtr = getNewNode( value ); // new node

    if ( isEmpty() ) // List is empty
        firstPtr = lastPtr = newPtr; // new list has only one node
    else // List is not empty
    {
        lastPtr->nextPtr = newPtr; // update previous last node
        lastPtr = newPtr; // new last node
    } // end else
} // end function insertAtBack
// delete node from front of list
bool List::removeFromFront( int &value)
{
    if ( isEmpty() ) // List is empty
        return false; // delete unsuccessful
    else
    {
        Node *tempPtr = firstPtr; // hold tempPtr to delete

        if ( firstPtr == lastPtr )

```

```

        firstPtr = lastPtr = 0; // no nodes remain after removal
    else
        firstPtr = firstPtr->nextPtr; // point to previous 2nd
node

        value = tempPtr->data; // return data being removed
        delete tempPtr; // reclaim previous front node
        return true; // delete successful
    } // end else
} // end function removeFromFront
// delete node from back of list
bool List::removeFromBack( int &value )
{
    if ( isEmpty() ) // List is empty
        return false; // delete unsuccessful
    else
    {
        Node *tempPtr = lastPtr; // hold tempPtr to delete
        if ( firstPtr == lastPtr ) // List has one element
            firstPtr = lastPtr = 0; // no nodes remain after removal
        else
        {
            Node *currentPtr = firstPtr;
            // locate second-to-last element
            while ( currentPtr->nextPtr != lastPtr )
                currentPtr = currentPtr->nextPtr; // move to next node
            lastPtr = currentPtr; // remove last node
            currentPtr->nextPtr = 0; // this is now the last node
        } // end else
        value = tempPtr->data; // return value from old last node
        delete tempPtr; // reclaim former last node
        return true; // delete successful
    } // end else
} //end function removeFromBack
// is List empty?
bool List::isEmpty() const
{
    return firstPtr == 0;
} //end function isEmpty

//return pointer to newly allocated node
Node *List::getNewNode( const int &value )
{
    return new Node( value);
} //end function getNewNode
// display contents of List
void List::print() const
{

```

```

if ( isEmpty() ) // List is empty
{
    cout << "The list is empty\n\n";
    return;
} //end if
Node *currentPtr = firstPtr;
cout << "The list is:";
while ( currentPtr != 0 ) // get element data
{
    cout << currentPtr->data <<' ';
    currentPtr = currentPtr->nextPtr;
} // end while
cout << "\n\n";
} //end function print
#endif

```

```

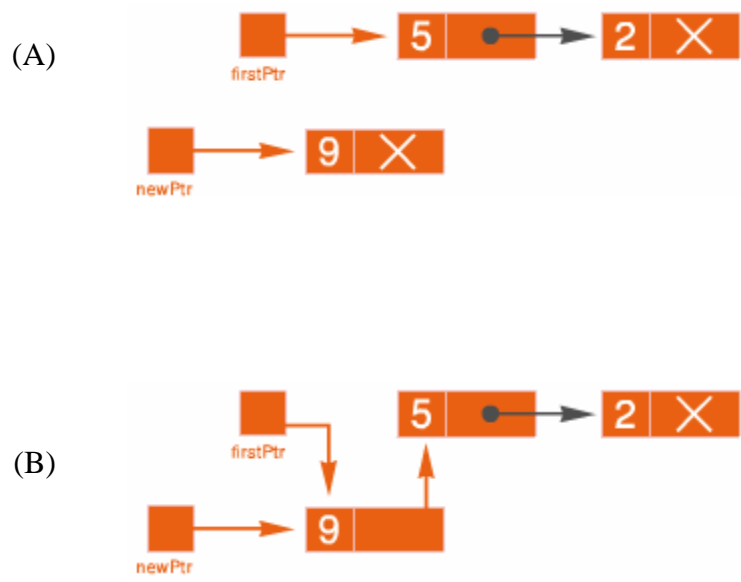
: -1
firstPtr
(NULL) 0 lastPtr
: -2
.
!isEmpty()
currentPtr
.delete
:insertAtFront -3
.
:
value getNewNode ◀
.

```

```

new      getNode
.newPtr
.
lastPtr firstPtr
firstPtr      firstPtr

```



:insertAtBack -4

```

value      getNode

```



```

new      getNode      ◀
.newPtr
.
lastPtr firstPtr
.
lastPtr      newPtr
..

```



:removeFromFront

-5

```

false
.
true
.
:
.firstPtr      tempPtr      ◀
tempPtr

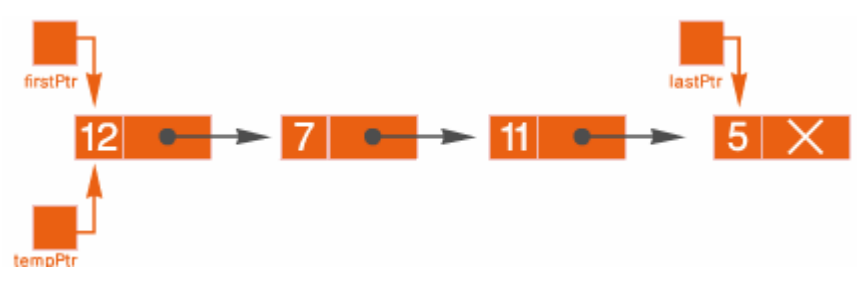
```

```

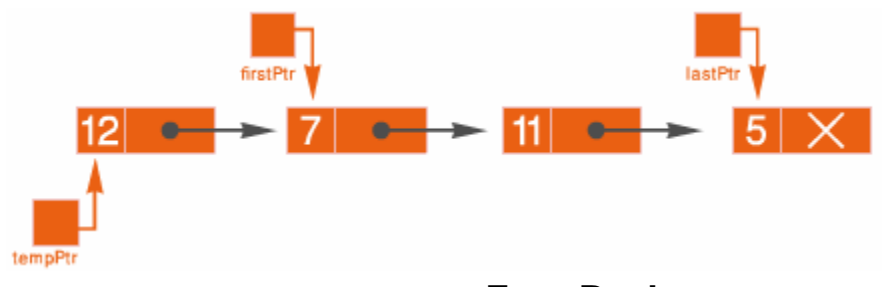
                                lastPtr firstPtr
                                lastPtr firstPtr      0
                                1
                                firstPtr      lastPtr
                                firstPtr firstPtr->nextPtr
                                .value
                                tempPtr      delete
                                true

```

(A)



(B)



:removeFromBack

-6

false

true

```

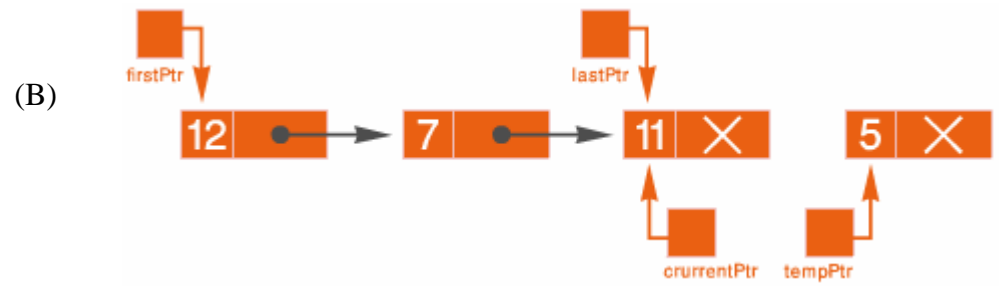
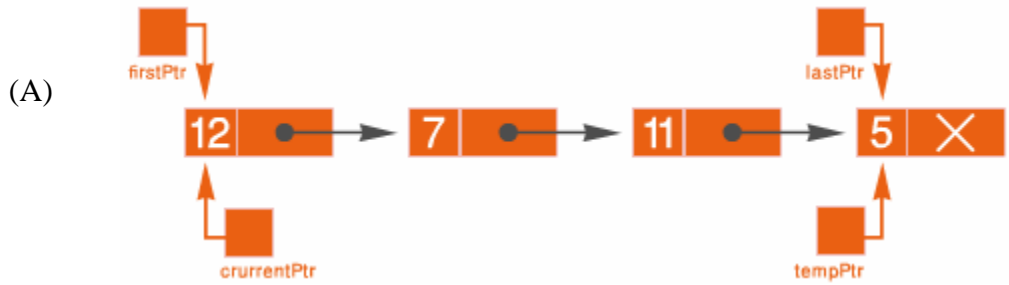
.lastPtr      tempPtr
              tempPtr

```

```

                                lastPtr  firstPtr
                                lastPtr  firstPtr  0
                                1
                                lastPtr          firstPtr
                                (currentPtr)
                                .firstPtr
                                currentPtr
currentPtr->nextPtr    currentPtr  currentPtr->nextPtr
                                .lastPtr
                                lastPtr  currentPtr
                                currentPtr->nextPtr  0
                                .value
                                tempPtr          delete
                                true

```



```

=      )
      currentPtr
      currentPtr->data 0 currentPtr (firstPtr
      .currentPtr currentPtr->nextPtr
      _____
      testList
      ( )
      :

```

```

//List class test program.
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include "List.H" // List class definition
using namespace std;
void instructions();
// function to test a List
void testList( List &listObject)
{
    cout << "Testing a List \n";
    instructions(); // display instructions
    int choice; // store user choice
    int value; // store input value
    do // perform user-selected actions
    {
        Cout<<"? ";
        cin >> choice;
        switch ( choice )
        {
            case 1: // insert at beginning
                cout << "Enter an integer: ";
                cin >> value;
                listObject.insertAtFront( value );
                listObject.print();

```

```

        break;
    case 2: // insert at end
        cout << "Enter an integer :";
        cin >> value;
        listObject.insertAtBack( value );
        listObject.print();
        break;
    case 3: // remove from beginning
        if ( listObject.removeFromFront( value ))
            cout << value << " removed from list\n";
        listObject.print();
        break;
    case 4: // remove from end
        if ( listObject.removeFromBack( value ))
            cout << value << " removed from list\n";
        listObject.print();
        break;
    } //end switch
} while ( choice != 5 ); // end do...while
cout << "End list test\n\n";
} // end function testList
// display program instructions to user
void instructions()
{
    cout << "Enter one of the following:\n"
    <<" 1 to insert at beginning of list\n "
    <<" 2 to insert at end of list\n "
    <<" 3 to delete from beginning of list\n "
    <<" 4 to delete from end of list\n "
    <<" 5 to end list processing\n";
} // end function instructions
int main()
{
    // test List of int values
    List integerList;
    testList( integerList );

    return 0;
} // end main

```

```

:
        .lastPtr    firstPtr          List
. lastPtr
:
        front          List          ◀
.
        search          ◀
        false          true
        remove          ◀
        (                )
:

```

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Node{
    friend class List;
public:
    Node(int, Node* n = 0);
private ;
    int data;
    Node* nextPtr;
};

class List{
public :
    List();
~ List();
    void insertAtFront(const int &);

```

```

bool remove(int );
bool removeFromFront(int &);
void print();
bool isEmpty() const;
bool search(int);
private:
    Node* front;
};
Node::Node(int x ,Node* n){
    data = x;
    nextPtr = n;
}

List::List(){
    front = 0;
};

bool List::isEmpty() const {
    return front == 0 ? true : false;
}
List::~~List()
{
    Node* tmp = front;
    while (tmp)
        {
            front = tmp->nextPtr;
            delete tmp;
            tmp = front;
        }
}

void List::insertAtFront(const int &x)
{
    Node* p = new Node(x,front);
    front = p};
bool List::search(int x)
{
    if (front == 0) return false;
    Node* p = front;
    bool found = false;
    while ((p) && (!found))
        if (p->data == x)
            found = true;
        else
            p = p->nextPtr;
    return found;
}

void List::print()
{
    cout <<"( ";

```

```

    for (Node* p = front; p; p = p->nextPtr) cout << p->data<<" ";
    cout << ")" << endl;
}
bool List::removeFromFront(int &x)
{
    if (front == 0)
        return false;
    else {
        x=front->data;
        Node* p = front;
        front = front->nextPtr;
        delete p;
        return true;
    }
}
bool List::remove(int x)
{
    if (front == 0){
        cout << "empty List !" << endl;
        return false;
    }
    // research of the element to remove
    Node* p = front;
    Node* pred = 0;
    bool found = false;
    while ((p) && (!found))
        if (p->data == x)
            found = true;
        else {
            pred = p;
            p = p->nextPtr;
        }
    if (!found){
        cout << x << " does not exist in the list !" << endl;
        return false;
    }
    else { // remove the found element, pointed by p
        if (pred) { // the element to remove has a predecessor
(pred->nextPtr) = (p->nextPtr);
            delete p;
            return true;
        }
        else { // the element to remove is the first in the list
            front = (p->nextPtr);
            delete p;
            return true;
        }
    }
}
}

```



```

}
void main()
{
    List l;
    int i;

    cout << "Enter integers, 0 to finish : " << flush;
    cin >> i;
    while (i)
    {
        l.insertAtFront(i);
        cin >> i;
    }
    if (!(l.isEmpty()))
        l.print();
    else
        cout << "empty list !" << endl;
    cout << "Research in the list, 0 to finish : " << flush;
    cin >> i;
    while (i){
        if (l.search(i))
            cout << i << " exist in the list" << endl;
        else
            cout << i << " does not exist in the list" << endl;
        cout << "Research in the list, 0 to finish : " << flush;
        cin >> i;
    }

    cout << "Elimination from the list, 0 to finish : " << flush;
    cin >> i;
    while (i){
        l.remove(i);
        l.print();
        cout << "Elimination from the list, 0 to finish : " << flush;
        cin >> i;
    }
}

```

:

nextPtr

0

:

StudentList

:

:



.5

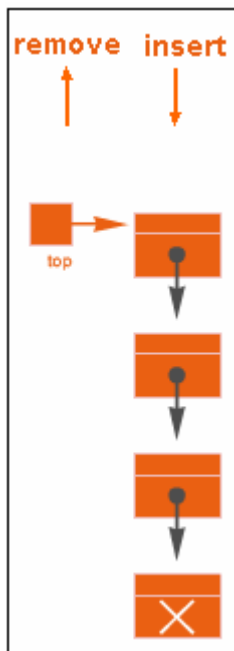


) ()

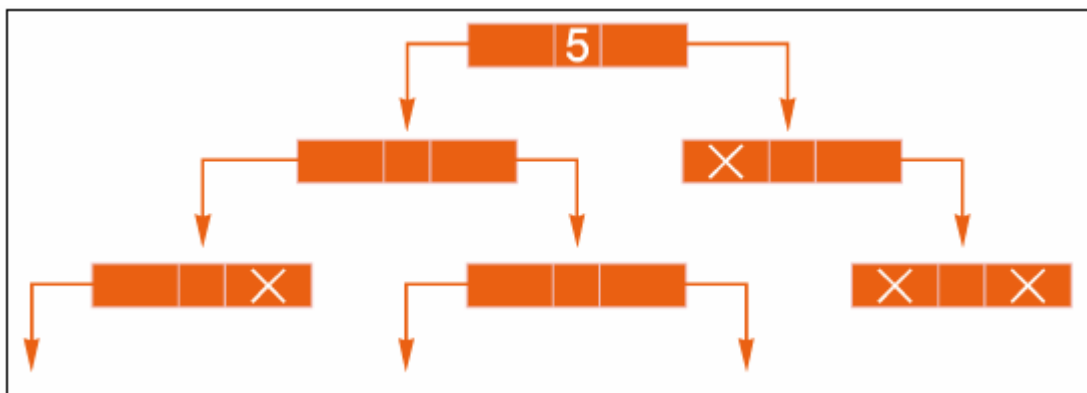
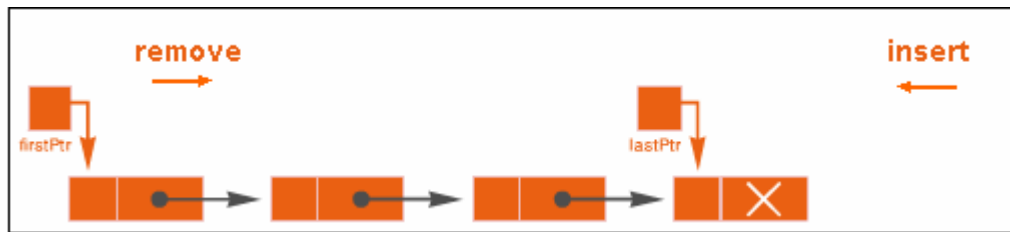
.(

(last in first out (LIFO)

)



)
(first in first out (FIFO))
)



()

Type	Description	Size	Domain
char	Signed character/byte. Characters are enclosed in single quotes.	1	-128..127
double	Double precision number	8	ca.10 ⁻³⁰⁸ ..10 ³⁰⁸
int	Signed integer	4	-2 ³¹ ..2 ³¹ - 1
float	Floating point number	4	Ca. 10 ⁻³⁸ ..10 ³⁸
long (int)	Signed long integer	4	-2 ³¹ ..2 ³¹ - 1
long long (int)	Signed very long integer	8	-2 ⁶³ ..2 ⁶³ - 1
short (int)	Short integer	2	-2 ¹⁵ ..2 ¹⁵ - 1
unsigned char	Unsigned character/byte	1	0..255
unsigned (int)	Unsigned integer	4	0..2 ³² - 1
unsigned long (int)	Unsigned long integer	4	0..2 ³² - 1
unsigned long long (int)	Unsigned very long integer	8	0..2 ⁶⁴ - 1
unsigned short (int)	Unsigned short integer	2	0..2 ¹⁶ - 1

.setfill(char) , setprecision(int), setw(int)

setw(int) : setw •

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <iomanip.h>
int main() {
    int n = 64;
    cout << "In hexadecimal : " << hex << n << endl;
    cout << " In octal : " << oct << n << endl;
    cout << " In decimal : " << dec << n << endl;
    // The same display right justified
    cout << setw(20) << "Hexadecimal : " << hex << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setw(20) << "Octal : " << oct << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setw(20) << "Decimal : " << dec << setw(6) << n << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

```
In hexadecimal : 40
In octal : 100
In decimal : 64
    Hexadecimal :  40
        Octal : 100
            Decimal :  64
```

."0"

LL-1

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <iomanip.h>
const int LL = 10; // maximum size of a line
int main() {
    char line[LL];
    while (cin >> setw(LL) >> line)
        cout << line << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy
abcdefghijklmnop
jklmnopqr
stvwxyz
^Z
```

.Ms_Dos

^Z :

6

: setprecision •

.setprecision (int)

```
#include <iostream.>
#include <iomanip.h>

const double pi = 3.141592654;

int main() {
    cout << pi << endl;           // 6 digit by default
    cout << setprecision(9) << pi << endl; // 9 digit
    cout << pi/2.0 << endl;       // we are still on 9 digit
    cout << setprecision(2) << pi << endl; // 2 digit
    return 0;
}
```

:

```
3.14159
3.14159265
1.57079633
3.1
```

setw(int)

setfill(char)

:setfill

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <iomanip.h>
int main() {
    int n = 64;
    cout << "In hexadecimal : " << hex << n << endl;
    cout << "In octal : " << oct << n << endl;
    cout << "In decimal : " << dec << n << endl;
    // The same display right justified
    cout << setw(20) << "Octal : " << oct << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setw(20) << "Decimal : " << dec << setw(6) << n << endl;

    cout << setw(20) << "In hexadecimal : ";
    cout << hex << setfill('.') << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setfill(' ') << setw(20) << "In octal : ";
    cout << oct << setfill('.') << setw(6) << n << endl;
    cout << setfill(' ') << setw(20) << "In decimal : ";
    cout << dec << setfill('.') << setw(6) << n << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

:

```
In hexadecimal : 40
In octal : 100
In decimal : 64
    In hexadecimal : ...40
        In Octal : ...100
    In Decimal : ...64
```

C++

istream C++ ostream (output stream), ostream (input stream) iostream.h

“<<”

“>>”

: " "

- cin، متحول من النمط ostream مرتبط بملف الدخل المقيس.
- cout، متحول من النمط ostream مرتبط بملف الخرج المقيس.
- cerr متحول من النمط ostream مرتبط بملف الأخطاء المقيس ولا ترتبط به ذاكرة مؤقتة.

كما يوجد في هذه المكتبة تعريفات للمؤثرات التالية:

endl " \n " •

: dec, flush, hex, oct •

: flush .1

flush

```
#include <iostream.h>
int main() {
    int numbe;
    cout << "Enter a number between 0 and 12 " << flush;

    cin >> nombre;
}
```

Hex .2

oct, dec

```
#include <iostream.h>

int main() {
    int n;
    cout << "Enter an integer number " << flush;
    cin >> n; // equivalent to cin >> dec >> n;
    cout << "This is the number in hexadecimal : " << hex << n << endl;
    cout << " This is the number in octal : " << oct << n << endl;

    cout << (++n) << endl; // we are still in octal mode!

    cout << " This is the number in hexadecimal : " << hex << n << endl;
    // now we move to decimal mode
    cout << " This is the number in decimal : " << dec << n << endl;
```

```

cout << " Enter an integer number " << flush;
cin >> hex >> n; // input in hexadecimal mode
cout << " This is the number in hexadecimal: " << hex << n << endl;
cout << " This is the number in decimal: " << dec << n << endl;

cout << " Enter an integer number " << flush;
cin >> n; // still in hexadecimal mode
cout << "" This is the number in hexadecimal: " << hex << n << endl;
cout << "" This is the number in decimal: " << dec << n << endl;

return 0;
}

```

:

```

Enter an integer number 45
This is the number in hexadecimal : 2d
This is the number in octal : 55
56
This is the number in hexadecimal : 2
This is the number in decimal : 46
Enter an integer number AB
This is the number in hexadecimal: ab
This is the number in decimal: 171
Enter an integer number D2
This is the number in hexadecimal: d2
This is the number in decimal: 210

```

(white space) ws

" "