

Capitolo 11- C++ Stream Input/Output

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11.1 Introduction

- Many C++ I/O features are object-oriented
 - use references, function overloading and operator overloading
- C++ uses type safe I/O
 - Each I/O operation is automatically performed in a manner sensitive to the data type
- Extensibility
 - Users may specify I/O of user-defined types as well as standard types

11.2 Streams

- Stream
 - A transfer of information in the form of a sequence of bytes
- I/O Operations:
 - Input: A stream that flows from an input device (i.e.: keyboard, disk drive, network connection) to main memory
 - Output: A stream that flows from main memory to an output device (i.e.: screen, printer, disk drive, network connection)

11.2 Streams (II)

- I/O operations are a bottleneck
 - The time for a stream to flow is many times larger than the time it takes the CPU to process the data in the stream
- Low-level I/O
 - unformatted
 - individual byte unit of interest
 - high speed, high volume, but inconvenient for people
- High-level I/O
 - formatted
 - bytes grouped into meaningful units: integers, characters, etc.
 - good for all I/O except high-volume file processing

11.2.1 `iostream` Library Header Files

- `iostream` library:
 - `<iostream.h>`: Contains `cin`, `cout`, `cerr`, and `clog` objects
 - `<iomanip.h>`: Contains *parameterized stream manipulators*
 - `<fstream.h>`: Contains information important to user-controlled file processing operations

11.2.2 Stream Input/Output Classes and Objects

- **ios**:
 - **istream** and **ostream** inherit from **ios**
 - **iostream** inherits from **istream** and **ostream**.
- **<<** (left-shift operator): overloaded as *stream insertion operator*
- **>>** (right-shift operator): overloaded as *stream extraction operator*
- Used with **cin**, **cout**, **cerr**, **clog**, and with user-defined stream objects

11.2.2 Stream Input/Output Classes and Objects (II)

- **istream**: input streams
 - cin >> someVariable;**
 - **cin** knows what type of data is to be assigned to **someVariable** (based on the type of **someVariable**).
- **ostream**: output streams
 - **cout << someVariable;**
 - **cout** knows the type of data to output
 - **cerr << someString;**
 - Unbuffered. Prints **someString** immediately.
 - **clog << someString;**
 - Buffered. Prints **someString** as soon as output buffer is full or flushed.

11.3 Stream Output

- **ostream**: performs formatted and unformatted output
 - Uses **put** for characters and **write** for unformatted characters
 - Output of numbers in decimal, octal and hexadecimal
 - Varying precision for floating points
 - Formatted text outputs

11.3.1 Stream-Insertion Operator

- `<<` is overloaded to output built-in types
 - can also be used to output user-defined types.
 - `cout << '\n' ;`
 - prints newline character
 - `cout << endl ;`
 - `endl` is a stream manipulator that issues a newline character and flushes the output buffer
 - `cout << flush ;`
 - `flush` flushes the output buffer.

11.3.2 Cascading Stream-Insertion/Extraction Operators

- `<<` : Associates from left to right, and returns a reference to its left-operand object (i.e. **`cout`**).
 - This enables cascading
`cout << "How" << " are" << " you?";`

Make sure to use parenthesis:



```
cout << "1 + 2 = " << (1 + 2) ;
```

NOT

```
cout << "1 + 2 = " << 1 + 2 ;
```

11.3.3 Output of `char *` Variables

- `<<` will output a variable of type `char *` as a string
- To output the address of the first character of that string, cast the variable as type `void *`

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------|
| 1 // Fig. 11.8: fig11_08.cpp |  | <u>Outline</u> |
| 2 // Printing the address stored in a char* variable |  | |
| 3 #include <iostream> | | |
| 4 | | |
| 5 using std::cout; | | |
| 6 using std::endl; | | 1. Initialize string |
| 7 | | |
| 8 int main() | | 2. Print string |
| 9 { | | |
| 10 char *string = "test"; | | |
| 11 | | 2.1 cast into void * |
| 12 cout << "Value of string is: " << string | | |
| 13 << "\nValue of static_cast< void * >(string) is: " | | 2.2 Print value of |
| 14 << static_cast< void * >(string) << endl; | | pointer (address of |
| 15 return 0; | | string) |
| 16 } | | |
| Value of string is: test Value of static_cast< void *>(string) is: 0046C070 | | Program Output |

11.3.4 Character Output with Member Function `put`; Cascading `puts`

- **`put`** member function
 - outputs one character to specified stream
`cout.put('A');`
 - returns a reference to the object that called it, so may be cascaded
`cout.put('A').put('\\n');`
 - may be called with an ASCII-valued expression
`cout.put(65);`
outputs **A**

11.4 Stream Input

- **>>** (stream-extraction)
 - used to perform stream input
 - Normally ignores whitespaces (spaces, tabs, newlines)
 - Returns zero (**false**) when **EOF** is encountered, otherwise returns reference to the object from which it was invoked (i.e. **cin**)
 - This enables cascaded input.
cin >> x >> y;
- **>>** controls the state bits of the stream
 - **failbit** set if wrong type of data input
 - **badbit** set if the operation fails

11.4.1 Stream-Extraction Operator

- `>>` and `<<` have relatively high precedence
 - conditional and arithmetic expressions must be contained in parentheses
- Popular way to perform loops

```
while (cin >> grade)
```

- extraction returns 0 (**false**) when **EOF** encountered, and loop ends

Outline

1. Initialize variables

2. Perform loop

3. Output

Program Output

```
1 // Fig. 11.11: fig11_11.cpp
2 // Stream-extraction operator returning false on end-of-file.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::cin;
7 using std::endl;
8
9 int main()
10 {
11     int grade, highestGrade = -1;
12
13     cout << "Enter grade (enter end-of-file to end): ";
14     while ( cin >> grade ) {
15         if ( grade > highestGrade )
16             highestGrade = grade;
17
18         cout << "Enter grade (enter end-of-file to end): ";
19     }
20
21     cout << "\n\nHighest grade is: " << highestGrade << endl;
22     return 0;
23 }
```

```
Enter grade (enter end-of-file to end): 67
Enter grade (enter end-of-file to end): 87
Enter grade (enter end-of-file to end): 73
Enter grade (enter end-of-file to end): 95
Enter grade (enter end-of-file to end): 34
Enter grade (enter end-of-file to end): 99
Enter grade (enter end-of-file to end): ^Z
Highest grade is: 99
```


11.4.2 `get` and `getline` Member Functions

- `cin.get()` : inputs a character from stream (even white spaces) and returns it
- `cin.get(c)` : inputs a character from stream and stores it in `c`

11.4.2 `get` and `getline` Member Functions (II)

- **`cin.get(array, size) :`**
 - accepts 3 arguments: array of characters, the size limit, and a delimiter (default of `'\n'`).
 - Uses the array as a buffer
 - When the delimiter is encountered, it remains in the input stream
 - Null character is inserted in the array
 - unless delimiter flushed from stream, it will stay there
- **`cin.getline(array, size)`**
 - operates like `cin.get(buffer, size)` but it discards the delimiter from the stream and does not store it in array
 - Null character inserted into array

Outline

1. Initialize variables

2. Input data

2.1 Function call



3. Output

```
1 // Fig. 11.12: fig11_12.cpp
2 // Using member functions get, put and eof.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::cin;
7 using std::endl;
8
9 int main()
10 {
11     char c;
12
13     cout << "Before input, cin.eof() is " << cin.eof()
14         << "\nEnter a sentence followed by end-of-file:\n";
15
16     while ( ( c = cin.get() ) != EOF )
17         cout.put( c );
18
19     cout << "\nEOF in this system is: " << cin.eof();
20     cout << "\nAfter input, cin.eof() is " << cin.eof() << endl;
21     return 0;
22 }
```

cin.eof() returns **false** (0) or **true** (1)

cin.get() returns the next character from input stream, including whitespace.

Before input, cin.eof() is 0
Enter a sentence followed by end-of-file:
Testing the get and put member functions^Z
Testing the get and put member functions
EOF in this system is: -1
After input cin.eof() is 1

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | // Fig. 11.14: fig11_14.cpp |  |
| 2 | // Character input with member function getline. | |
| 3 | #include <iostream> |  |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | using std::cout; | |
| 6 | using std::cin; | |
| 7 | using std::endl; | |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | int main() | |
| 10 | { | |
| 11 | const SIZE = 80; | |
| 12 | char buffer[SIZE]; | |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | cout << "Enter a sentence:\n"; | |
| 15 | cin.getline(buffer, SIZE); | |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | cout << "\nThe sentence entered is:\n" << buffer << endl; | |
| 18 | return 0; | |
| 19 | } | |

Outline

1. Initialize variables

2. Input

2.1 Function call

3. Output

Program Output

```
Enter a sentence:
Using the getline member function

The sentence entered is:
Using the getline member function
```

11.4.3 `istream` Member Functions `peek`, `putback` and `ignore`

- **`ignore`** member function
 - skips over a designated number of characters (default of one)
 - terminates upon encountering a designated delimiter (default is **EOF**, skips to the end of the file)
- **`putback`** member function
 - places the previous character obtained by **`get`** back in to the stream.
- **`peek`**
 - returns the next character from the stream without removing it

11.4.4 Type-Safe I/O

- << and >> operators
 - Overloaded to accept data of different types
 - When unexpected data encountered, error flags set
 - Program stays in control

11.5 Unformatted I/O with `read`, `gcount` and `write`

- **`read`** and **`write`** member functions
 - unformatted I/O
 - input/output raw bytes to or from a character array in memory
 - Since the data is unformatted, the functions will not terminate at a **`newline`** character for example.
 - Instead, like **`getline`**, they continue to process a designated number of characters.
 - If fewer than the designated number of characters are read, then the failbit is set.
- **`gcount`**:
 - returns the total number of characters read in the last input operation.

Outline

1. Initialize objects

2. Input

3. Output

```
1 // Fig. 11.15: fig11_15.cpp
2 // Unformatted I/O with read, gcount and write.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::cin;
7 using std::endl;
8
9 int main()
10 {
11     const int SIZE = 80;
12     char buffer[ SIZE ];
13
14     cout << "Enter a sentence:\n";
15     cin.read( buffer, 20 );
16     cout << "\nThe sentence entered was:\n";
17     cout.write( buffer, cin.gcount() );
18     cout << endl;
19     return 0;
20 }
```

Only reads first 20 characters

g.count() returns 20 because that was the number of characters read by the last input operation.

Program Output

```
Enter a sentence:
Using the read, write, and gcount member functions
The sentence entered was:
Using the read, writ
```


11.6 Stream Manipulators

- stream manipulator capabilities:
 - setting field widths
 - setting precisions
 - setting and unsetting format flags
 - setting the fill character in fields
 - flushing streams
 - inserting a newline in the output stream and flushing the stream
 - inserting a null character in the output stream and skipping whitespace in the input stream.

11.6.1 Integral Stream Base: `dec`, `oct`, `hex` and `setbase`

- **`oct`, `hex`, or `dec`:**

- change base of which integers are interpreted from the stream.

Example:

```
int n = 15;
```

```
cout << hex << n;
```

- prints **"F"**

- **`setbase`:**

- changes base of integer output

- load **`<iomanip>`**

- Accepts an integer argument (**10**, **8**, or **16**)

```
cout << setbase(16) << n;
```

- parameterized stream manipulator - takes an argument

Outline



1. Load header

1.1 Initialize variables

2. Input number

3. Output in hex

3.1 Output in octal

3.2 Output in decimal

```
1 // Fig. 11.16: fig11_16.cpp
2 // Using hex, oct, dec and setbase stream manipulators.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::cin;
7 using std::endl;
8
9 #include <iomanip>
10
11 using std::hex;
12 using std::dec;
13 using std::oct;
14 using std::setbase;
15
16 int main()
17 {
18     int n;
19
20     cout << "Enter a decimal number: ";
21     cin >> n;
22
23     cout << n << " in hexadecimal is: ";
24     << hex << n << '\n'
25     << dec << n << " in octal is: ";
26     << oct << n << '\n'
27     << setbase( 10 ) << n << " in decimal is: ";
28     << n << endl;
29
30     return 0;
31 }
```

Enter a decimal number: 20

20 in hexadecimal is: 14

20 in octal is: 24

20 in decimal is: 20

```
Enter a decimal number: 20
20 in hexadecimal is: 14
20 in octal is: 24
20 in decimal is: 20
```



Outline

Program Output

11.6.2 Floating-Point Precision (`precision`, `setprecision`)

- **`precision`**

- member function
- sets number of digits to the right of decimal point
`cout.precision(2);`
- `cout.precision()` returns current precision setting

- **`setprecision`**

- parameterized stream manipulator
- Like all parameterized stream manipulators, `<iomanip>` required
- specify precision:

```
cout << setprecision(2) << x;
```

- For both methods, changes last until a different value is set

11.6.3 Field Width (`setw`, `width`)

- **`ios width`** member function
 - sets field width (number of character positions a value should be output or number of characters that should be input)
 - returns previous width
 - if values processed are smaller than width, fill characters inserted as padding
 - values are not truncated - full number printed
 - `cin.width(5) ;`
- **`setw`** stream manipulator
 - `cin >> setw(5) >> string;`
- Remember to reserve one space for the null character



Outline

1. Initialize variables

2. Input sentence

2.1 Set width

2.2 Loop and change width

3. Output

```
1 // fig11_18.cpp
2 // Demonstrating the width member function
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::cin;
7 using std::endl;
8
9 int main()
10 {
11     int w = 4;
12     char string[ 10 ];
13
14     cout << "Enter a sentence:\n";
15     cin.width( 5 );
16
17     while ( cin >> string ) {
18         cout.width( w++ );
19         cout << string << endl;
20         cin.width( 5 );
21     }
22
23     return 0;
24 }
```



Outline



Program Output

Enter a sentence:

This is a test of the width member function

This

is

a

test

of

the

width

h

member

function

tion

11.6.4 User-Defined Manipulators

- We can create our own stream manipulators
 - **bell**
 - **ret** (carriage return)
 - **tab**
 - **endLine**
- parameterized stream manipulators
 - consult installation manuals

11.7 Stream Format States

- Format flags
 - specify formatting to be performed during stream I/O operations
- **setf**, **unsetf** and **flags**
 - member functions that control the flag settings

11.7.1 Format State Flags

- Format State Flags
 - defined as an enumeration in class **ios**
 - can be controlled by member functions
 - **flags** – specifies a value representing the settings of all the flags
 - returns **long** value containing prior options
 - **setf** - one argument, "ors" flags with existing flags
 - **unsetf** – unsets flags
 - **setiosflags** - parameterized stream manipulator used to set flags
 - **resetiosflags** - parameterized stream manipulator, has same functions as **unsetf**
- Flags can be combined using bitwise or " | "

11.7.2 Trailing Zeros and Decimal Points (`ios::showpoint`)

- **`ios::showpoint`**
 - forces a float with an integer value to be printed with its decimal point and trailing zeros

```
cout.setf(ios::showpoint)
```

```
cout << 79;
```

79 will print as **79.00000**

- number of zeros determined by precision settings

11.7.3 Justification (`ios::left`, `ios::right`, `ios::internal`)

- **`ios::left`**
 - fields left-justified with padding characters to the right
- **`ios::right`**
 - default setting
 - fields right-justified with padding characters to the left
- Character used for padding set by
 - **`fill`** member function
 - **`setfill`** parameterized stream manipulator
 - default character is space

11.7.3 Justification (`ios::left`, `ios::right`, `ios::internal`) (II)

- **internal** flag
 - number's sign left-justified
 - number's magnitude right-justified
 - intervening spaces padded with the fill character
- **static** data member `ios::adjustfield`
 - contains `left`, `right` and `internal` flags
 - `ios::adjustfield` must be the second argument to `setf` when setting the `left`, `right` or `internal` justification flags.

```
cout.setf( ios::left, ios::adjustfield );
```

Outline

1. Initialize variable

2. Use parameterized stream manipulators

3. Output

```
1 // Fig. 11.22: fig11 22.cpp
2 // Left-justification and right-justification.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include <iomanip>
9
10 using std::ios;
11 using std::setw;
12 using std::setiosflags;
13 using std::resetiosflags;
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     int x = 12345;
18
19     cout << "Default is right justified:\n"
20          << setw(10) << x << "\n\nUSING MEMBER FUNCTIONS"
21          << "\nUse setf to set ios::left:\n" << setw(10);
22
23     cout.setf( ios::left, ios::adjustfield );
24     cout << x << "\nUse unsetf to restore default:\n";
25     cout.unsetf( ios::left );
26     cout << setw( 10 ) << x
27          << "\n\nUSING PARAMETERIZED STREAM MANIPULATORS"
28          << "\nUse setiosflags to set ios::left:\n"
29          << setw( 10 ) << setiosflags( ios::left ) << x
30          << "\nUse resetiosflags to restore default:\n"
31          << setw( 10 ) << resetiosflags( ios::left )
32          << x << endl;
33
34     return 0;
35 }
```

Default is right justified:

12345

USING MEMBER FUNCTIONS

Use setf to set ios::left:

12345

USING PARAMETERIZED STREAM MANIPULATORS

Use setiosflags to set ios::left:

12345

Use resetiosflags to restore default:

12345



Outline

Program Output

```
Default is right justified:  
    12345
```

USING MEMBER FUNCTIONS

```
Use setf to set ios::left:  
12345
```

```
Use unsetf to restore default:  
    12345
```

USING PARAMETERIZED STREAM MANIPULATORS

```
Use setiosflags to set ios::left:  
12345
```

```
Use resetiosflags to restore default:  
    12345
```


11.7.4 Padding(fill, setfill)

- **fill** member function
 - specifies the fill character
 - space is default
 - returns the prior padding character

```
cout.fill( '*' );
```

- **setfill** manipulator
 - also sets fill character

```
cout << setfill( '*' );
```



Outline

1. Load header

1.1 Initialize variable

```
1 // Fig. 11.24: fig11_24.cpp
2 // Using the fill member function and the setfill
3 // manipulator to change the padding character for
4 // fields larger than the values being printed.
5 #include <iostream>
6
7 using std::cout;
8 using std::endl;
9
10 #include <iomanip>
11
12 using std::ios;
13 using std::setw;
14 using std::hex;
15 using std::dec;
16 using std::setfill;
17
18 int main()
19 {
20     int x = 10000;
```

```

21
22     cout << x << " printed as int right and left justified\n"
23         << "and as hex with internal justification.\n"
24         << "Using the default pad character (space):\n";
25     cout.setf( ios::showbase );
26     cout << setw( 10 ) << x << '\n';
27     cout.setf( ios::left, ios::adjustfield );
28     cout << setw( 10 ) << x << '\n';
29     cout.setf( ios::internal, ios::adjustfield );
30     cout << setw( 10 ) << hex << x;
31
32     cout << "\n\nUsing various padding characters:\n";
33     cout.setf( ios::right, ios::adjustfield );
34     cout.fill( '*' );
35     cout << setw( 10 ) << dec << x << '\n';
36     cout.setf( ios::left, ios::adjustfield );
37     cout << setw( 10 ) << setfill( '%' ) << x << '\n';
38     cout.setf( ios::internal, ios::adjustfield );
39     cout << setw( 10 ) << setfill( '^' ) << hex << x << endl;
40     return 0;
41 }

```



Outline

2. Set fill character

3. Output

Program Output

```

10000 printed as int right and left justified
and as hex with internal justification.
Using the default pad character (space):
    10000
10000
0x    2710

Using various padding characters:
*****10000
10000%%%%%
0x^^^^2710

```

11.7.5- Integral Stream Base (`ios::dec`, `ios::oct`, `ios::hex`, `ios::showbase`)

- **`ios::basefield`** static member
 - used similarly to **`ios::adjustfield`** with **`setf`**
 - includes the **`ios::oct`**, **`ios::hex`** and **`ios::dec`** flag bits
 - specify that integers are to be treated as octal, hexadecimal and decimal values
 - default is decimal
 - default for stream extractions depends on form inputted
 - integers starting with **`0`** are treated as octal
 - integers starting with **`0x`** or **`0X`** are treated as hexadecimal
 - once a base specified, settings stay until changed

11.7.6 Floating-Point Numbers; Scientific Notation (`ios::scientific`, `ios::fixed`)

- **`ios::scientific`**
 - forces output of a floating point number in scientific notation:
 - `1.946000e+009`
- **`ios::fixed`**
 - forces floating point numbers to display a specific number of digits to the right of the decimal (specified with **`precision`**)

11.7.6 Floating-Point Numbers; Scientific Notation (II)

- **static** data member **ios::floatfield**
 - contains **ios::scientific** and **ios::fixed**
 - used similarly to **ios::adjustfield** and **ios::basefield** in **setf**
 - **cout.setf(ios::scientific, ios::floatfield);**
 - **cout.setf(0, ios::floatfield)** restores default format for outputting floating-point numbers

Outline

1. Initialize variables

2. Set flags

3. Output

Program Output

```
1 // Fig. 11.26: fig11_26.cpp
2 // Displaying floating-point values in system default,
3 // scientific, and fixed formats.
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 using std::cout;
7 using std::endl;
8 using std::ios;
9
10 int main()
11 {
12     double x = .001234567, y = 1.946e9;
13
14     cout << "Displayed in default format:\n"
15          << x << '\t' << y << '\n';
16     cout.setf( ios::scientific, ios::floatfield );
17     cout << "Displayed in scientific format:\n"
18          << x << '\t' << y << '\n';
19     cout.unsetf( ios::scientific );
20     cout << "Displayed in default format after unsetf:\n"
21          << x << '\t' << y << '\n';
22     cout.setf( ios::fixed, ios::floatfield );
23     cout << "Displayed in fixed format:\n"
24          << x << '\t' << y << endl;
25     return 0;
26 }
```

```
Displayed in default format:
0.00123457      1.946e+009
Displayed in scientific format:
1.234567e-003   1.946000e+009
Displayed in default format after unsetf:
0.00123457      1.946e+009
Displayed in fixed format:
0.001235       1946000000.000000
```

11.7.7 Uppercase/Lowercase Control (`ios::uppercase`)

- **`ios::uppercase`**
 - forces uppercase **E** to be output with scientific notation
4.32E+010
 - forces uppercase **X** to be output with hexadecimal numbers, and causes all letters to be uppercase
75BDE

11.7.8 Setting and Resetting the Format Flags (**flags**, **setiosflags**, **resetiosflags**)

- **flags** member function
 - without argument, returns the current settings of the format flags (as a **long** value)
 - with a **long** argument, sets the format flags as specified
 - returns prior settings
- **setf** member function
 - sets the format flags provided in its argument
 - returns the previous flag settings as a **long** value

```
long previousFlagSettings =  
    cout.setf( ios::showpoint | ios::showpos );
```

11.7.8 Setting and Resetting the Format Flags (`flags`, `setiosflags`, `resetiosflags`) (II)

- **setf** with two **long** arguments

```
cout.setf( ios::left, ios::adjustfield );
```

clears the bits of `ios::adjustfield` then sets `ios::left`

- This version of `setf` can be used with
 - `ios::basefield (ios::dec, ios::oct, ios::hex)`
 - `ios::floatfield (ios::scientific, ios::fixed)`
 - `ios::adjustfield (ios::left, ios::right, ios::internal)`

- **unsetf**

- resets specified flags
- returns previous settings

Outline

1. Initialize variables

2. Set flags

3. Output

```
1 // Fig. 11.28: fig11_28.cpp
2 // Demonstrating the flags member function.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7 using std::ios;
8
9
10 int main()
11 {
12     int i = 1000;
13     double d = 0.0947628;
14
15     cout << "The value of the flags variable is: "
16         << cout.flags()
17         << "\nPrint int and double in original format:\n"
18         << i << '\t' << d << "\n\n";
19     long originalFormat =
20         cout.flags( ios::oct | ios::scientific );
21     cout << "The value of the flags variable is: "
22         << cout.flags()
23         << "\nPrint int and double in a new format\n"
24         << "specified using the flags member function:\n"
25         << i << '\t' << d << "\n\n";
26     cout.flags( originalFormat );
27     cout << "The value of the flags variable is: "
28         << cout.flags()
29         << "\nPrint values in original format again:\n"
30         << i << '\t' << d << endl;
31     return 0;
32 }
```

The value of the flags variable is: 0

Print int and double in original format:

Print int and double in a new format
specified using the flags member function:
1750 9.476280e-002

Notice how **originalFormat** (a long) is

The value of the flags variable is: 0

Print values in original format again:

1000 0.0947628



Outline

Program Output

```
The value of the flags variable is: 0
Print int and double in original format:
1000    0.0947628
```

```
The value of the flags variable is: 4040
Print int and double in a new format
specified using the flags member function:
1750    9.476280e-002
```

```
The value of the flags variable is: 0
Print values in original format again:
1000    0.0947628
```

11.8 Stream Error States

- **eofbit**
 - set for an input stream after end-of-file encountered
 - **cin.eof()** returns **true** if end-of-file has been encountered on **cin**
- **failbit**
 - set for a stream when a format error occurs
 - **cin.fail()** - returns **true** if a stream operation has failed
 - normally possible to recover from these errors

11.8 Stream Error States (II)

- **badbit**
 - set when an error occurs that results in data loss
 - **cin.bad()** returns **true** if stream operation failed
 - normally nonrecoverable
- **goodbit**
 - set for a stream if neither **eofbit**, **failbit** or **badbit** are set
 - **cin.good()** returns **true** if the **bad**, **fail** and **eof** functions would all return false.
 - I/O operations should only be performed on “good” streams
- **rdstate**
 - returns the state of the stream
 - stream can be tested with a **switch** statement that examines all of the state bits
 - easier to use **eof**, **bad**, **fail**, and **good** to determine state

11.8 Stream Error States (III)

- **clear**
 - used to restore a stream's state to “good”
 - **cin.clear()** clears **cin** and sets **goodbit** for the stream.
 - **cin.clear(ios::failbit)** actually sets the **failbit**.
 - might do this when encountering a problem with a user-defined type
- Other operators
 - **operator!**
 - returns **true** if **badbit** or **failbit** set
 - **operator void***
 - returns **false** if **badbit** or **failbit** set
 - useful for file processing

Outline

1. Initialize variable

2. Function calls

```
1 // Fig. 11.29: fig11_29.cpp
2 // Testing error states.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7 using std::cin;
8
9 int main()
10 {
11     int x;
12     cout << "Before a bad input operation:"
13         << "\ncin.rdstate(): " << cin.rdstate()
14         << "\n    cin.eof(): " << cin.eof()
15         << "\n    cin.fail(): " << cin.fail()
16         << "\n    cin.bad(): " << cin.bad()
17         << "\n    cin.good(): " << cin.good()
18         << "\n\nExpects an integer, but enter a character: ";
19     cin >> x;
20
21     cout << "\nAfter a bad input operation:"
22         << "\ncin.rdstate(): " << cin.rdstate()
23         << "\n    cin.eof(): " << cin.eof()
24         << "\n    cin.fail(): " << cin.fail()
25         << "\n    cin.bad(): " << cin.bad()
26         << "\n    cin.good(): " << cin.good() << "\n\n";
27
28     cin.clear();
29
30     cout << "After cin.clear()"
31         << "\ncin.fail(): " << cin.fail()
32         << "\ncin.good(): " << cin.good() << endl;
33     return 0;
34 }
```

Before a bad input operation:

```
cin.rdstate(): 0
    cin.eof(): 0
    cin.fail(): 0
    cin.bad(): 0
    cin.good(): 1
```

Expects an in

After a bad input operation:

```
cin.rdstate(): 2
    cin.eof(): 0
    cin.fail(): 1
    cin.bad(): 0
    cin.good(): 0
```

After cin.clear()

```
cin.fail(): 0
cin.good(): 1
```




Outline

Program Output

Before a bad input operation:

```
cin.rdstate(): 0
  cin.eof(): 0
  cin.fail(): 0
  cin.bad(): 0
  cin.good(): 1
```

Expects an integer, but enter a character: A

After a bad input operation:

```
cin.rdstate(): 2
  cin.eof(): 0
  cin.fail(): 1
  cin.bad(): 0
  cin.good(): 0
```

After `cin.clear()`

```
cin.fail(): 0
cin.good(): 1
```

11.9 Tying an Output Stream to an Input Stream

- **tie** member function
 - synchronize operation of an **istream** and an **ostream**
 - outputs appear before subsequent inputs
 - automatically done for **cin** and **cout**
- **istream.tie(&ostream);**
 - ties **istream** to **ostream**
 - **cin.tie(&cout)** done automatically
- **istream.tie(0);**
 - unties **istream** from an output stream