

Chapter 10: Input and Output Streams



Plan for today



- We will talk about:
 - The temperature readings program and I/O error handling
 - In-class practice from the previous meeting
 - `tellg()` function
 - `seekg()` function
 - User-defined output: `operator<<()`
 - User-defined input: `operator>>()`

User-defined output: operator<<()



- Usually pretty trivial. Recall our **Date** class.

User-defined output: operator<<()



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```
ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, const Date& d) {  
    out << MonthsNames[int(d.m) - 1] << " "  
        << d.d << ", " << d.y;  
    return out;  
}
```

User-defined output: operator<<()



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- we often use several different ways of outputting a value
- we may announce it as a friend, or may use public methods

User-defined output: operator<<()



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- Uses:

```
cout << d1;           // means operator<<(cout,d1);  
cout << d1 << d2;     // means (cout << d1) << d2;  
                    // means (operator<<(cout,d1)) << d2;  
                    // means operator<<(operator<<(cout,d1)), d2);
```

User-defined input: `operator>>()`



- Defining the input operator `>>` for a given type and input format is basically an exercise in error handling, hence can be tricky.

User-defined input: operator>>()



- Look at the suggested version (by the textbook):

```
istream& operator>>(istream& is, Date& dd)
{ // read date in format: ( year , month , day )
  int y, d, m;
  char ch1, ch2, ch3, ch4;
  is >> ch1 >> y >> ch2 >> m >> ch3 >> d >> ch4;
  if (!is) return is; // we didn't get our values, so just leave
  if (ch1!='(' || ch2!=',' || ch3!=',' || ch4!=')')
  { // oops: format error
    is.clear(ios_base::failbit);
    // something wrong: set state to fail()
    return is; // and leave
  }
}
```


User-defined input: operator>>()



```
...  
    dd = Date{y,Month(m),d}; // update dd  
    return is; // and leave with is in the good() state  
}
```

In-class practice



Let's talk about rational numbers that can be written as a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$
Where a and b are integer values, and b is not zero!
Assume that we have a definition of the class hidden somewhere,
but we know that **num** and **den** are data attributes of the class,
representing a and b correspondingly.

You may assume that we either have public methods **getNum()**
and **getDen()** or we stated that both, input and output operators
are friends of class Rational.

Write the definitions of the **operator<<** and **operator>>** for
Rational class objects.

Resources used for these slides



- slides provided by B. Stroustrup at <https://www.stroustrup.com/PPP2slides.html>
- Class textbook