## CS 161 Intro to CS I

## Strings, cin, and errors

## Finish C++ String Demo

- What does cin do when reading...
- Int/Floats
- Strings
- What does getline do?
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## \#include <iostream>

using namespace std;
4 int main()
int x;
float f;
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8 //Not a good way to handle errors because 4.6, 4t, etc. will work
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21 cout << "enter a float: ";
22 cin >> f;
23 cout << f << endl;
24
25 return 0;
26 \}
-- INSERT
12,61-68

## More cin Demo...

## More about break, exit, and return

- break - used with switch and loops, breaking out of the closest associated case or loop(for, while, or do while). This statement can only occur in a loop or case, otherwise the compiler yells!
- return - leave the current function, which exits the program when in the main() function. You can put this anywhere inside any function, otherwise the compiler yells!
- exit() - exit the entire program, no matter where this is encountered. You can put this anywhere inside any function, as long as you include <cstdlib>, otherwise the compiler yells!


## Programming Errors

- Syntax errors
- Misuse of C++ language
- How are they caught?
- Logic errors
- Doesn't perform task correctly (aka. bugs)
- How are they caught?
- Runtime errors
- Stops your program from running
- How are they caught?


## Syntax Error Examples

- Missing main function
- Use of identifier not declared
- Misspelled Words
- Forget a Semicolon
- Forget Required Keyword
- Missing quote, curly brace, and parenthesis
- Use of single quotes instead of double


## Logic Error Examples

- Poorly written programs
- Add instead of subtract (incorrect operation)
- Using last two digits for date
- Same error message for different errors
- Program that never ends
- Add one to the largest integer (could be syntax)


## Runtime Error Examples

- Segmentation fault or Core dump
- Read a file that doesn't exist
- Go outside of memory bounds
- Infinite loop that eats memory
- Divide by variable that is zero


## Debugging Errors

- Syntax:
- READ compiler errors (pay attention to line \#)
- Use google to search for error
- Logic/Runtime
- Use std::cout to find where the code is breaking
- Print variable values
- Print indicator messages
- Trace through the code
- Comment out code


## Demo...

