



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

CSPS103: Object Oriented Programming

Lecture-34

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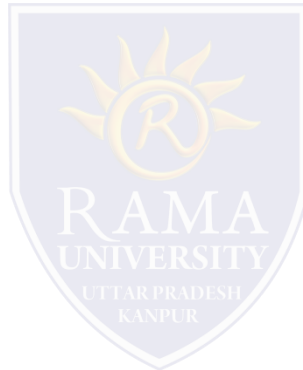
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# OBJECTIVES

In this lecture, you will learn to:

- ❖ **Cout objects**
- ❖ **Cin objects**
- ❖ **Unformatted Input Functions**



# COUT OBJECTS

- ❑ cout is an object of class ostream.
- ❑ The cout is a predefined object that represents the standard output stream in C++.
- ❑ Here, the standard output stream represents monitor.
- ❑ In the language of C++, the << operator is referred to as the insertion operator because it inserts data into a stream.
- ❑ It inserts or sends the contents of variable on its right to the object on its left.

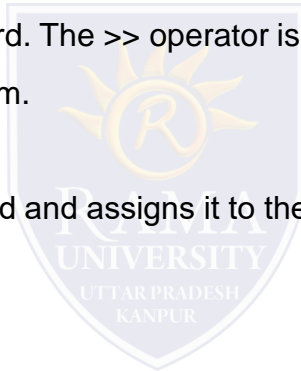
## For example:

```
cout << "Programming in C++";
```

Here << operator is called the stream insertion operator and is used to push data into a stream.

# CIN OBJECTS

- ❑ cin is an object of class istream.
- ❑ cin is a predefined object that corresponds to the standard input stream.
- ❑ The standard input stream represents keyboard. The >> operator is called the extraction operator because it extracts data from a stream.
- ❑ It extracts or takes the value from the keyboard and assigns it to the variable on it's right.



## For example:

```
int number;
```

```
cin >> number;
```

Here >> operator accepts value from keyboard and stores in variable number

# UNFORMATTED INPUT FUNCTIONS

## Get Function

- ❑ The get function receives one character at a time.
- ❑ There are two prototypes available in C++ for get as given below:

**get (char \*)**

**get ()**

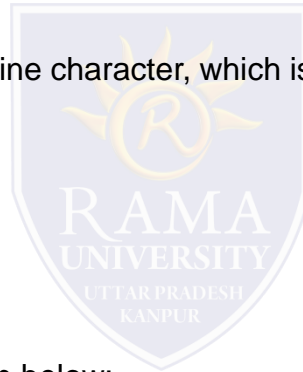


# UNFORMATTED INPUT FUNCTIONS (Contd.)

## Getline Functions

- ❑ The `getline()` function will read one line at a time.
- ❑ The end of the line is recognized by a new line character, which is generated by pressing the Enter key.
- ❑ We can also specify the size of the line.
- ❑ The prototype of the `getline` function is given below:

**`cin.getline (var, size);`**



# REFERENCES

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# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q1. Which operator is used for input stream?**

- a) >
- b) >>
- c) <
- d) <<



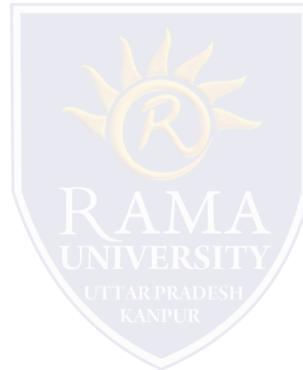


# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q2. Where does a cin stops it extraction of data?**

- a) By seeing a blank space
- b) By seeing (
- c) By seeing a blank space & (
- d) By seeing <

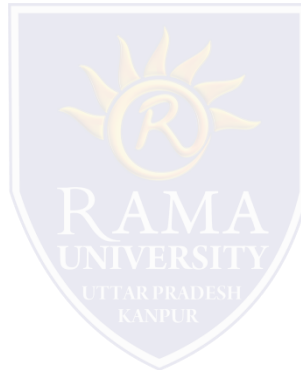


# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q3. Which is used to get the input during runtime?**

- a) cout
- b) cin
- c) coi
- d) cinout



# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q4. How many parameters are there in getline function?**

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 2 or 3
- d) 3

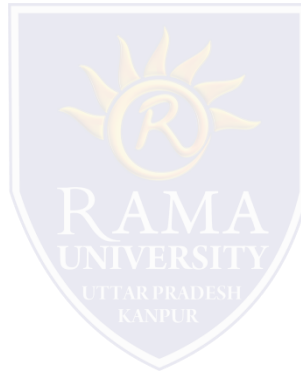


# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

## Multiple Choice Question:

**Q5. What can be used to input a string with blank space?**

- a) inline
- b) getline
- c) putline
- d) setline



# Summary

## In this lecture, you learned that:

- The cout is a predefined object that represents the standard output stream in C++.
- cin is a predefined object that corresponds to the standard input stream.

