



BASIC INPUT/OUTPUT IN C++

- C++ comes with libraries which helps us in performing input/output. In C++ sequence of bytes corresponding to input and output are commonly known as **streams**.
- **Input Stream:** Direction of flow of bytes takes place from input device(for ex Keyboard) to the main memory.
- **Output Stream:** Direction of flow of bytes takes place from main memory to the output device (for example Display)

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LIST OF RESERVED KEYWORDS IN C++

- This is a list of keywords reserved in C++.
- Since they are used by the language itself, these keywords are not available for re-definition or overloading.
- In short, you cannot create a variable with these names

<code>alignas (since C++11)</code>	<code>default(1)</code>	<code>register(2)</code>
<code>alignof (since C++11)</code>	<code>delete(1)</code>	<code>reinterpret_cast</code>
<code>and</code>	<code>do</code>	<code>requires (since C++20)</code>
<code>and_eq</code>	<code>double</code>	<code>return</code>
<code>asm</code>	<code>dynamic_cast</code>	<code>short</code>
<code>atomic_cancel (TM TS)</code>	<code>else</code>	<code>signed</code>
<code>atomic_commit (TM TS)</code>	<code>enum</code>	<code>sizeof(1)</code>
<code>atomic_noexcept (TM TS)</code>	<code>explicit</code>	<code>static</code>
<code>auto(1)</code>	<code>export(1)(3)</code>	<code>static_assert (since C++11)</code>
<code>bitand</code>	<code>extern(1)</code>	<code>static_cast</code>
<code>bitor</code>	<code>false</code>	<code>struct(1)</code>
<code>bool</code>	<code>float</code>	<code>switch</code>
<code>break</code>	<code>for</code>	<code>synchronized (TM TS)</code>
<code>case</code>	<code>friend</code>	<code>template</code>
<code>catch</code>	<code>goto</code>	<code>this</code>
<code>char</code>	<code>if</code>	<code>thread_local (since C++11)</code>
<code>char8_t (since C++20)</code>	<code>inline(1)</code>	<code>throw</code>
<code>char16_t (since C++11)</code>	<code>int</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>char32_t (since C++11)</code>	<code>long</code>	<code>try</code>
<code>class(1)</code>	<code>mutable(1)</code>	<code>typedef</code>
<code>compl</code>	<code>namespace</code>	<code>typeid</code>
<code>concept (since C++20)</code>	<code>new</code>	<code>typename</code>
<code>const</code>	<code>noexcept (since C++11)</code>	<code>union</code>
<code>constexpr (since C++11)</code>	<code>not</code>	<code>unsigned</code>
<code>constexpr (since C++11)</code>	<code>not_eq</code>	<code>using(1)</code>
<code>constinit (since C++20)</code>	<code>nullptr (since C++11)</code>	<code>virtual</code>
<code>const_cast</code>	<code>operator</code>	<code>void</code>
<code>continue</code>	<code>or</code>	<code>volatile</code>
<code>co_await (since C++20)</code>	<code>or_eq</code>	<code>wchar_t</code>
<code>co_return (since C++20)</code>	<code>private</code>	<code>while</code>
<code>co_yield (since C++20)</code>	<code>protected</code>	<code>xor</code>
<code>decltype (since C++11)</code>	<code>public</code>	<code>xor_eq</code>
	<code>reflexpr (reflection TS)</code>	



DATA TYPE SIZE AND RANGE IN C++ (FOR G++ 64 BIT)

DATA TYPE	SIZE (IN BYTES)	RANGE
short int	2	-32,768 to 32,767
unsigned short int	2	0 to 65,535
unsigned int	4	0 to 4,294,967,295
int	4	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
long int	4	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
unsigned long int	4	0 to 4,294,967,295
long long int	8	$-(2^{63})$ to $(2^{63})-1$
unsigned long long int	8	0 to 18,446,744,073,709,551,615
signed char	1	-128 to 127
unsigned char	1	0 to 255
float	4	
double	8	
long double	12	
wchar_t	2 or 4	1 wide character