1. To use “cin” , “cout” in C++, you need to include the iostream: #include <iostream>
2. In C++, the main function has a return type of integer, so at the end of the main function, you need to return 0: return 0;
3. In Java, the return type of main function is void, you do not need to return anything at the end of main.
4. The indentation doesn’t affect the program in C++ or Java, but it will affect the program in python.
5. The std namespace includes features of the C++ Standard Library. : using namespace std;
6. In C++ and java, the semicolon “;” is used to terminate a statement. Each statement in C++ and java must end with a semicolon.
7. Python uses indentation (white space at the beginning of a line) to delimit blocks of code. Other languages, such as C, use curly braces to accomplish this, but in python indentation is mandatory; programs won’t work without it.
8. You can use plus operator( + ) to add two numbers or variables: int A = B + C;
9. The spaces around the plus and minus signs are optional, the code would work without them, but they make the code easier to read.
10. Type \n in double quote can create a new line in the output: cout<<”Hello \n World”;
11. In C++, enter “endl” out of double quote can create a new line in output: cout<<”Hello World”<<endl;
12. You can add comments in your program by using two slashes (//) in C++ and Java, or hash (#) character in Python.
13. You can add a block of comment by using /\* at begin and \*/ at the end in C++ and Java, everything between these two symbol is comment: /\* this is a long comment\*/
14. Comments will be ignored by the compiler.
15. In C++ and Java, you need to define all variables with a name and a data type before using them in a program: int a;
16. In case in which you have multiple variables of same type, it’s possible to define then in one declaration, separate them with commas: int a, b;
17. The “elif” (short for else if) statement is a shortcut to use when chaining if and else statements in Python. A series of if elif statements can have a final else block, which is called if none of the if or elif expressions is true.
18. You can print the double quotation ( “ ) in C++ by using \”. Cout<< “this is double quotation \” in the output” ;
19. The result of a comparison is only either true or false: 1 == 2 is false, 3 > 1 is true.