

Variables

User Input

std::cin, which stands for "character input", reads user input from the keyboard.

Here, the user can enter a number, press enter, and that number will get stored in tip.

Variables

A variable refers to a storage location in the computer's memory that one can set aside to save, retrieve, and manipulate data.

Arithmetic Operators

C++ supports different types of arithmetic operators that can perform common mathematical operations:

- + addition
- subtraction
- * multiplication
- / division
- % modulo (yields the remainder)

int Type

int is a type for storing integer (whole) numbers. An integer typically requires 4 bytes of memory space and ranges from -2³¹ to 2³¹.

double Type

double is a type for storing floating point (decimal) numbers. Double variables typically require 8 bytes of memory space.

Chaining the Output

std::COUT can output multiple values by chaining them using the output operator <<. Here, the output would be I'm 28.

```
int tip = 0;

std::cout << "Enter amount: ";

std::cin >> tip;
```

```
// Declare a variable
int score;

// Initialize a variable
score = 0;
```

```
int x = 0;

x = 4 + 2;  // x is now 6
x = 4 - 2;  // x is now 2
x = 4 * 2;  // x is now 8
x = 4 / 2;  // x is now 2
x = 4 % 2;  // x is now 0
```

```
int year = 1991;
int age = 28;
```

```
double price = 8.99;
double pi = 3.14159;
```

```
int age = 28;
std::cout << "I'm " << age << ".\n";</pre>
```

char Type

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Char is a type for storing individual characters.

Characters are wrapped in single quotes '.

Characters typically require 1 byte of memory space and range from -128 to 127.

string Type

std::string is a type for storing text strings.
Strings are wrapped in double quotes " .

bool Type

bool is a type for storing true or false boolean values. Booleans typically require 1 byte of memory space.

```
char grade = 'A';
char punctuation = '?';
```

```
std::string message = "good nite";
std::string user = "@sonnynomnom";
```

```
bool organ_donor = true;
bool late_to_work = false;
```