

C++ Cheatsheet

1. Basic Syntax

• Hello World:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
   cout << "Hello, World!" << endl;
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

• Comments:

```
// Single line comment
/* Multi-line
comment */
```

2. Data Types

Primitive Types:

```
int a = 10;
float b = 10.5;
double c = 10.55;
char d = 'A';
bool e = true;
```

• Type Modifiers:

```
long int l = 100000;
unsigned int u = 50;
```

3. Variables and Constants

• Variables:

```
int x = 5;
int y = 10;
```

• Constants:

```
const int PI = 3.14;
```

4. Operators

• Arithmetic Operators:

• Relational Operators:

• Logical Operators:

• Assignment Operators:

• Increment/Decrement:

5. Control Structures

• If-Else:

```
if (condition) {
    // code
} else {
    // code
}
```

• Switch:

```
switch(variable) {
  case 1: // code
    break;
  case 2: // code
    break;
  default: // code
}
```

• Loops:

■ For Loop:

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    // code
}</pre>
```

While Loop:

```
while (condition) {
  // code
}
```

■ Do-While Loop:

```
do {
   // code
} while (condition);
```

6. Functions

• Function Declaration & Definition:

```
int sum(int a, int b); // Declaration
int sum(int a, int b) { // Definition
  return a + b;
}
```

• Default Arguments:

```
int sum(int a, int b = 5);
```

• Inline Functions:

```
inline int square(int x) {
  return x * x;
}
```

7. Arrays and Strings

• Arrays:

```
int arr[5] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};
```

• Multi-dimensional Arrays:

```
int matrix[3][3] = {{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}, {7, 8, 9}};
```

• Strings:

```
#include <string>
string str = "Hello";
```

8. Pointers

• Pointer Declaration:

```
int *ptr;
```

• Pointer Initialization:

```
int var = 10;
int *ptr = &var;
```

• Dereferencing:

```
int value = *ptr;
```

Pointer to Pointer:

```
int **ptr2 = &ptr;
```

9. References

• Reference Declaration:

```
int var = 10;
int &ref = var;
```

10. Dynamic Memory Allocation

• Using new and delete:

```
int *ptr = new int;
delete ptr;
int *arr = new int[10];
delete[] arr;
```

11. Structures

• Defining and Using Structures:

```
struct Person {
```

```
string name;
int age;
};
Person person1 = {"Alice", 30};
```

12. Classes and Objects

• Defining a Class:

```
class Car {
public:
    string brand;
    int year;

    void display() {
        cout << "Brand: " << brand << ", Year: " << year << endl;
    }
};

Car myCar = {"Toyota", 2010};

myCar.display();</pre>
```

• Constructors and Destructors:

```
class Car {
public:
    string brand;
    int year;
```

```
Car(string b, int y) { // Constructor
  brand = b;
  year = y;
}

~Car() { // Destructor
  cout << "Destructor called" << endl;
}
</pre>
```

• Access Specifiers:

```
class Example {
  private:
    int privateVar;

protected:
    int protectedVar;

public:
    int publicVar;
};
```

13. Inheritance

• Single Inheritance:

```
class Base {
public:
```

```
int baseVar;
};

class Derived : public Base {
 public:
   int derivedVar;
};
```

• Multiple Inheritance:

```
class Parent1 {
public:
   int var1;
};

class Parent2 {
public:
   int var2;
};

class Child: public Parent1, public Parent2 {
};
```

• Accessing Base Class Members:

```
Derived d;
d.baseVar = 10;
d.derivedVar = 20;
```

14. Polymorphism

• Function Overloading:

```
int sum(int a, int b) {
   return a + b;
}

double sum(double a, double b) {
   return a + b;
}
```

• Operator Overloading:

```
class Complex {
public:
    int real, imag;

    Complex operator + (const Complex &obj) {
        Complex temp;
        temp.real = real + obj.real;
        temp.imag = imag + obj.imag;
        return temp;
    }
};
```

• Virtual Functions:

```
class Base {
public:
    virtual void display() {
```

```
cout << "Base display" << endl;
};

class Derived : public Base {
public:
   void display() override {
    cout << "Derived display" << endl;
};</pre>
```

15. Templates

• Function Template:

```
template <typename T>
T add(T a, T b) {
  return a + b;
}
```

• Class Template:

```
template <class T>
class Box {
public:
   T value;
   Box(T v) : value(v) {}
};
```

16. Exception Handling

• Try-Catch Block:

```
try {
  int num = 10 / 0;
} catch (exception &e) {
  cout << "Exception: " << e.what() << endl;
}</pre>
```

• Throwing Exceptions:

```
throw runtime_error("Error occurred");
```

17. File I/O

• Reading from a File:

```
#include <fstream>

ifstream infile("input.txt");

string line;

while (getline(infile, line)) {

   cout << line << endl;
}

infile.close();

Writing to a File:

ofstream outfile("output.txt");

outfile << "Hello, File!" << endl;</pre>
```

outfile.close();

prepared by chhavi-rohilla https://www.linkedin.com/in/chhavi-rohilla-607996251