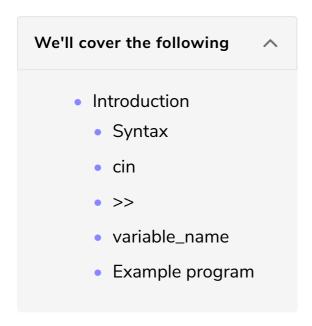
C++ User Input

Let's explore how we can take input from the user in C++.



Introduction

Until now, we have seen the **output operation** in which we take the data stored in memory and display it on the console. However, a program would be boring without any input operations. Imagine the **Instagram app** without any user interaction!

Input operation is the exact opposite of the output operation in which we take data from the user and store it into the memory. In C++, an input device is a keyboard.

Syntax

The basic syntax for taking input from the user is given below:



We use a **cin** statement in combination with the extraction operator >> to take input from the user.

cin#

cin is connected to the keyboard. It knows that it should take anything coming from the keyboard and send it to the extraction operator.

>> #

>> is called the extraction or input operator. It takes the content from the cin and stores it into the variable to its right.

variable_name #

In C++, we use cin to take user input from the keyboard. To use the input later, we must store it somewhere. Here we use variables to store the input taken from the user.

Example program

Try running the code below!

Note: Don't forget to press the **enter** button after feeding your input through the keyboard.

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

int main() {
    // Declares variable
    float number;
    // Displays text
    cout << "Please enter your number:" << endl;
    // Waits for the user input
    cin >> number;
    // Displays entered number
    cout << "You have entered: " << number;
}</pre>
```

Line No. 7: Declares a variable number of type float to store the user input

Line No. 9: Displays Please enter your number: on the console and moves the cursor to the next line

Line No. 11: cin is connected to the input device (keyboard). It takes user input through the keyword. Then, the extraction operator >> is used to extract this input

from cin and store it into a variable number.

Line No. 13: Prints the user input

So far, We have covered data types and user input from the soup to nuts.

Let's test our understanding by solving a simple challenge in the upcoming lesson.