#include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

int main(){}

cout.setf(ios::fixed);

**cout.precision(2);**

cout<< <<;

\n == endl

cin >>;

**cin. ignore(1000, ’\n’);**

getline(cin, personName);

**if** (income < 30000)

cout << “low”;

else if (income < 100000) \\no need to say income > 30000 because it won’t get here if it is not.

cout << “middle”;

else if (income < 500000)

else

cout << “very high”;

|| or

&& and

!not

not (A and B) == (not A) or (not B)

not (A or B) == (not A) and ( not B)

**switch** (choice) // the case has to be a integer or a character, cannot be a expression or string or double;

{

case 1: // case label has to be constant

...

break;

case 2:

case 4:

...

// fall through to next case!!!

case3:

case5:

case6:

case7:

case8:

case9:

...

break;

default:

cout << “Choice must be 1 through 5! Goodbye.” << endl;

return 1;

}

int n = 0;

**while** (n <= nTimes)

{

cout << “Hello” <<endl;

n = n+1;

}

　//when the loop ends, the value of n retain.

**do**

stmt

while (condition);

//the main difference is that you do the stmt at least once.

**for** (initialization(1); stay-in-loop-condition(2); prepare-for-next-iteration(4))

stmt(3)

1234

234

234

int n = 17;

if (n = 0)

cout << “n is zero” << endl;

else

cout << “n is not zero, n is “ << n <<endl;

//n is not zero, n is 0

//condition: 0 ==> false //jump to else, and assign 0 to n.

non-zero ==> true

string HELLO

01234

for (int k = 0; k ! = **s.size();** k++) //string size

cout << s[k] << endl;

for (int k = 0; k != s.length(); k++) //string length

cout << s[k] << endl;

for (int k = s.size()-1; k >= 0 ; k--)

cout << s[k];

**EVI**

for (int k = 0; k != s.size(); k++)

cout << s[s.size()-1-k];

**EVIL**

**char** c = s[1]; // select one character in the string and get back a character.

char c = ‘x’; //OK

char c = “x”; // Error! won’t compile!

string s = “x”; //OK

string s = ‘x’; //Error! won’t compile!

if (t[k] == ‘e’ || ‘E’) //will compile, a character in true or false,

// all the normal character have a non-zero code, so they are true.

**#include <cctype>**

isalpha('M') // true, since 'M' is a letter

isupper('M') // true, since 'M' is an uppercase letter

islower('r') // true, since 'r' is a lowercase letter

isdigit('5') // true, since '5' is a digit character

islower('M') // false, since 'M' is not a lowercase letter

isalpha(' ') // false, since ' ' is not a letter

isalpha('5') // false, since '5' is not a letter

**#include <iomanip>**

cout<<setprecision(2)<<(float)0.00034<<endl; 0.00034

cout<<setprecision(2)<<(float)0.000034<<endl; 3.4e-05 (科学计数法)

cout.setf(ios::fixed);

cout<<setprecision(2)<<(float)0.00034<<endl; 0.00

cout<<setprecision(2)<<(float)0.000034<<endl; 0.00

if (s[k] != ' ') // If s[k] is not a blank

t += s[k]; // **append** s[k] to t x += ", my name is Mark";

**how we can copy the substring of s starting at position 5 and going for 3 characters:**

// 012345678

string s = "duplicate"; // duplicate

cout << **s.substr**(5,3); // writes cat

**how to clip off the first six characters of a string**

string t = "fingernail";

t = t.substr(6, t.size()-6); // t is now "nail"

**#include <cmath>**

//defines sin, cos, exp, log ...

**decltype**(x\*3.5) y;

This code declares y to be the same type as x\*3.5. The expression x\*3.5 is a double,

so y is declared as a double.

Static\_cast<type>(expr)

oneThing == anotherThing

int +2,147,483,648

int \* int = int

double \* double = double

int \* double = double

double x = 3.1 + 14/5(both are int); //x is 5.1, not 5.9

a/b, b!=0

something about string

| #@ %\* | // 9 characters (blanks are characters)