



The Programming Club

Intro to C++

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Overview

01

Header files & basic syntax

- Basic header files in C++
- The universal header file

02

Variables

- Types of variables in C++
- Operations on Variables

03

Input and Output in C++

- The input-output format in C++
- Few tricks and tips

04

Basic Operations on Variables

- Arithmetic & Logical operations.
- Mathematical Operations

Header Files

What are header files?

These are those files that store predefined functions. We include them using the keyword '#include'.

What is the universal header file?

Instead of using multiple header files in our code, while doing competitive programming we use a single header file -
"bits/stdc++.h"

variables

- ❖ int
- ❖ long long int
- ❖ short int
- ❖ bool

- ❖ char
- ❖ string
- ❖ float
- ❖ double

Sizes of Variables

Variable	Bits	Range
char	8	0 - 255
int	32	-2^{31} to $2^{31} - 1$
long long int	64	-2^{63} to $2^{63} - 1$
float	32	-
double	64	-

INPUT & OUTPUT

INPUT

Keyword
"cin"

OUTPUT

Keyword
"cout"

APPLICATION

"\n": Next line
endl: Next line
"\t": Leaves a tab

OPERATORS

🔍 ARITHMETIC

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division and Modulo

🔍 LOGICAL

Equal, Greater, Less, Greater Than or Equal, Not Equal, Etc.

🔍 BITWISE

And, Or, Xor, Not. Left-Shift, Right-Shift

QUESTION

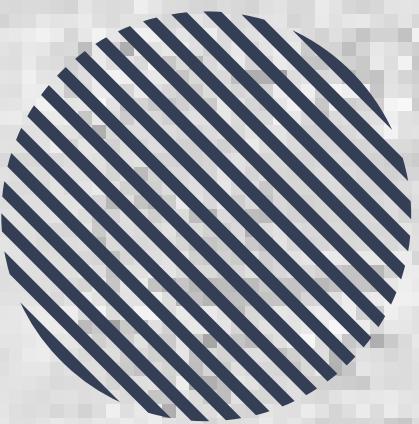
WHAT IS THE OUTPUT OF THE FOLLOWING CODE?

```
int x = 100;  
int y = 3;  
int z = x / y;  
cout << z;
```

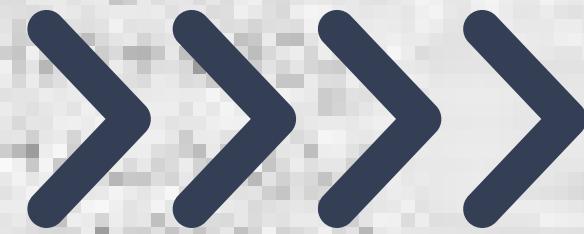
QUESTION

WHAT IS THE OUTPUT OF THE FOLLOWING CODE?

```
int x = 'a';
cout << x << endl;
```



LIST OF OPERATORS



Type	Operators	
Arithmetic	Addition (+) Subtraction(-) Multiplication(*) Division(/)	Increment(++) Decrement(--) Modulo(%)
Relational	Less Than (<) Less Than or Equal (<=) Greater Than (>) Greater Than or Equal (>=)	Equal (==) Not Equal (!=) And (&&) Or() Not (!)
Bitwise	And (&) Or() Xor(^)	Not (!) LeftShift (<<) RightShift (>>)

QUESTION

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CODE OUTPUTS 1?

A)

```
bool b = (1 == 1) && (1 != 1);
cout << b;
```

B)

```
bool b = (1 != 1) || (1 == 1);
cout << b;
```

C)

```
bool b = !(1 == 1);
cout << b;
```

D)

```
bool b = false;
cout << b;
```

MATHS

Few important mathematical functions:

- **log()**, **log2()**
- **sqrt()**, **pow()**
- **floor()**, **ceil()**
- **min()**, **max()**
- **abs()**

$$\rho(x) = -G(-x^2)/[xH(-x^2)].$$
$$\pi k \leq \rho\theta - \alpha_0 \leq \pi/2 + 2\pi k, \quad p = 2\gamma_0 + (1/2)[\operatorname{sg} A_1 - \operatorname{sg} (A_{n-1}A_n)]$$
$$= \sum_{j=0,1,2,\dots}^{\mu} A_j \rho^j \cos[(p-j)\theta - \alpha_j] + \rho^\mu,$$
$$\Delta_L \arg f(z) = (\pi/2)(S_1 + S_2)$$
$$G(u) = \prod_{k=1}^n (u + u_k) G_0(u), \quad \Re[e^z f(z)^{1/p}] = \sum_{j=0,1,2,\dots}^{\mu} e^{jz} f(z)^{1/p} e^{-jz}$$
$$\rho(x) = -G(-x^2)/[xH(-x^2)].$$
$$p = 2\gamma_0 - \rho^* > \sum_{j=0,1,2,\dots}^n A_j \rho^j, \quad -\pi/2 + 2\pi k \leq \rho\theta - \alpha_0 \leq \pi/2 + 2\pi k$$
$$= 2\gamma_0 - (1/2)[1 - \operatorname{sg} A_1]$$
$$f(z) = (\pi/2)(S_1 + S_2) \quad G(u) = \prod_{k=1}^n (u + u_k) G_0(u)$$
$$\prod_{j=0,1,2,\dots}^{\mu} (u + u_j) G_0(u_j)$$

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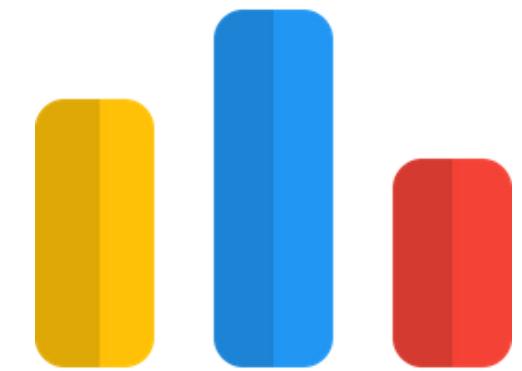
Codeforces

Solving the WaterMelon Problem

CF Problem ID
4A - Watermelon



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