**1.First note**

**Explanation:**

* #include <iostream>: Includes the input/output stream library.
* using namespace std;: Allows you to use standard library names like cout without prefixing them with std::.
* cout << "G";: Prints the character G to the output.
* return 0;: Indicates that the program finished successfully.

**2.Second Note**

**#include <conio.h> is a header file used in MS-DOS-based compilers like Turbo C/C++ or Borland C. It stands for Console Input/Output.**

If you're using **GCC or modern IDEs** like Code::Blocks, VS Code, etc., use:

* cin.get() or getchar() instead of getch()
* system("cls") (Windows) or system("clear") (Linux/macOS) instead of clrscr()

**3.Third note**

Escape Sequence-newline-/n or <<endl

There are so many escape sequence . you can see it from google.

**4.Fourth note**

**Data type**

If we can declare data type and initialization value together in one line then it call dynamic initialization.

Eg::: int a=10,int b =20;

\*cout==console output

**5.Fifth note**

String- if we want to show string then we have to declare array.

Eg: char name[30]=”Gaurav”

Note: in here multiple line will not work. “Gaurav Sen Gupto ” will not print . So that we have used a function: cin.getline(array\_name,array value);

Eg: cin.getline(name,30);

Before gets(name,value) was used but now it is not valid.

**Note-6:**

Output formatting :

Some method:

1. showpoint -Show point after a integer number
2. noshowpoint-not showing any floating num
3. setprecision()-How many num we want to show after point(dosomik).It counts with integer num as well
4. setw() -width
5. Fixed - it does not count integer number