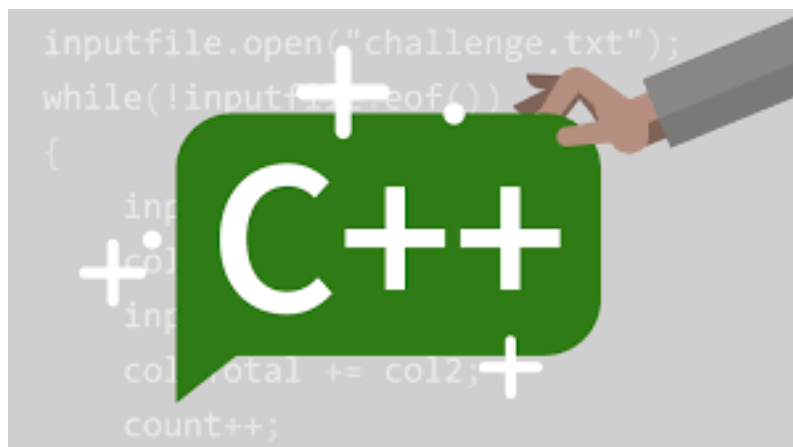


# C++

# STUDENT

# GUIDE



# HANDS ON 1: My First Program

1. Get your hand dirty by following the code below!

[\*] MyFirstProgram.cpp

```
1  //We are writing a simple C++ program that prints "Hello World!" message.
2  /*
3   * Multiple line
4   * comment
5   */
6  #include<iostream>
7
8  //Single line comment
9  using namespace std;
10
11 //This is where the execution of program begins
12 int main()
13 {
14     // displays Hello World! on screen
15     cout<<"Hello World!";
16
17     return 0;
18 }
```

# HANDS ON 2: Variable

2. Let us understand variable in c++,! Learn how to declare or “register” a variable.

```
1  #include<iostream>
2
3
4  using namespace std;
5
6
7  int main()
8  {
9
10     int num1=20, num2=100;
11     /*****/
12     //int num1,num2;
13     //num1=20;
14     //num2=100;
15     cout<< num1;
16
17     return 0;
18 }
19
```

## HANDS ON 3: Global Variable

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  // This is a global variable
4  char myVar = 'A';
5  int main()
6  {
7      cout <<"Value of myVar: "<< myVar<<endl;
8      myVar='Z';
9      cout <<"Value of myVar: "<< myVar;
10     return 0;
11 }
12
```

## HANDS ON 4: Local Variable

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  char myFuncn() {
5      // This is a local variable
6      char myVar = 'A';
7  }
8  int main()
9  {
10     cout <<"Value of myVar: "<< myVar<<endl;
11     myVar='Z';
12     cout <<"Value of myVar: "<< myVar;
13     return 0;
14 }
15
```

## HANDS ON 5: Can local & global variable have the same name? Try to see what happen!

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  // This is a global variable
4  char myVar = 'A';
5  char myFuncn() {
6      // This is a local variable
7      char myVar = 'B';
8      return myVar;
9  }
10 int main()
11 {
12     cout <<"Funcn call: " << myFuncn() << endl;
13     cout <<"Value of myVar: " << myVar << endl;
14     myVar='Z';
15     cout <<"Funcn call: " << myFuncn() << endl;
16     cout <<"Value of myVar: " << myVar << endl;
17     return 0;
18 }
```

## HANDS ON 6: Example of Arithmetic Operators

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main() {
4      int num1 = 240;
5      int num2 = 40;
6      cout<<"num1 + num2: "<<(num1 + num2)<<endl;
7      cout<<"num1 - num2: "<<(num1 - num2)<<endl;
8      cout<<"num1 * num2: "<<(num1 * num2)<<endl;
9      cout<<"num1 / num2: "<<(num1 / num2)<<endl;
10     cout<<"num1 % num2: "<<(num1 % num2)<<endl;
11     return 0;
12 }
13
```

# HANDS ON 7: Example of Assignment Operators

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main(){
4      int num1 = 240;
5      int num2 = 40;
6      num2 = num1;
7      cout<<"= Output: "<<num2<<endl;
8      num2 += num1;
9      cout<<"+= Output: "<<num2<<endl;
10     num2 -= num1;
11     cout<<"-= Output: "<<num2<<endl;
12     num2 *= num1;
13     cout<<"*= Output: "<<num2<<endl;
14     num2 /= num1;
15     cout<<"/= Output: "<<num2<<endl;
16     num2 %= num1;
17     cout<<"%= Output: "<<num2<<endl;
18     return 0;
19 }
```