Cheatsheets / **Learn C++**

Variables

User Input

`std::cin` , which stands for "character input", reads user

```
int tip = 0;
```

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Variables

A variable refers to a storage location in the computer's memory that one can set aside to save, retrieve, and manipulate data.

```
// Declare a variable
int score;

// Initialize a variable
score = 0;
```

Arithmetic Operators

C++ supports different types of arithmetic operators that can perform common mathematical operations:

- `+` addition
- `-` subtraction
- `*` multiplication
- `/` division
- `%` modulo (yields the remainder)

```
int x = 0;

x = 4 + 2;  // x is now 6
x = 4 - 2;  // x is now 2
x = 4 * 2;  // x is now 8
x = 4 / 2;  // x is now 2
x = 4 % 2;  // x is now 0
```

`int` Type

`int` is a type for storing integer (whole) numbers. An integer typically requires 4 bytes of memory space and ranges from -2^{31} to $2^{31}-1$.

```
int year = 1991;
int age = 28;
```

`double` Type

`double` is a type for storing floating point (decimal) numbers. Double variables typically require 8 bytes of memory space.

```
double price = 8.99;
double pi = 3.14159;
```

Chaining the Output

`std::cout` can output multiple values by chaining them using the output operator `<<`.
Here, the output would be `I'm 28.`

```
int age = 28;

std::cout << "I'm " << age << ".\n";
```

`char` Type

`char` is a type for storing individual characters. Characters are wrapped in single quotes `'`. Characters typically require 1 byte of memory space and range from -128 to 127.

```
char grade = 'A';
char punctuation = '?';
```

`string` Type

`std::string` is a type for storing text strings. Strings are wrapped in double quotes `"`.

```
std::string message = "good nite";
std::string user = "codey";
```

`bool` Type

`bool` is a type for storing `true` or `false` boolean values. Booleans typically require 1 byte of memory space.

```
bool organ_donor = true;
bool late_to_work = false;
```