Exercise 1: Print "Hello, World!"

Task: Write a program that simply prints "Hello, World!" to the console.

```
#include <iostream>  // Includes the standard library for input and
output
using namespace std;  // Allows us to use names from the standard
library without `std::`

int main() {
    cout << "Hello, World!" << endl;  // Outputs "Hello, World!" to
the console
    return 0;  // Ends the program
}
```

Exercise 2: Print Your Name

Task: Write a program that prints your name to the console. Replace "Your Name" with your actual name.

```
#include <iostream>  // Includes the standard input/output library
using namespace std;  // Simplifies the code by allowing us to write
`cout` instead of `std::cout`

int main() {
    cout << "My name is Alex." << endl;  // Prints "My name is Alex."
and moves to a new line
    return 0;  // Ends the program successfully
}
```

Exercise 3: Print Two Lines

Task: Write a program that prints two separate lines: "Hello!" and "Welcome to C++ programming."

```
#include <iostream>  // Includes the library for input and output
using namespace std;  // Simplifies code by allowing `cout` instead
of `std::cout`

int main() {
    cout << "Hello!" << endl;  // Prints "Hello!" and moves to a new
line
    cout << "Welcome to C++ programming." << endl;  // Prints
"Welcome to C++ programming."
    return 0;  // Ends the program
}
```

Exercise 4: Print a Number

Task: Write a program that prints the number 100 to the console.

```
#include <iostream>  // Includes the standard input/output library
using namespace std;  // Allows us to use names like `cout` without
`std::`

int main() {
    cout << 100 << endl;  // Outputs the number 100 and moves to a
new line
    return 0;  // Ends the program successfully
}
```

Exercise 5: Print a Message with a Variable

Task: Write a program that stores the number 50 in a variable and then prints "The number is 50" to the console using that variable.

```
#include <iostream>  // Includes the library for input and output
using namespace std;  // Simplifies code by allowing `cout` instead
of `std::cout`

int main() {
    int number = 50;  // Declares an integer variable called `number`
and assigns it the value 50
    cout << "The number is " << number << endl;  // Prints "The
number is " followed by the value of `number`
    return 0;  // Ends the program
}
```

Exercise 6: Simple Math Output

Task: Write a program that adds 5 and 3 and prints the result.

```
#include <iostream>  // Includes the library for input and output
using namespace std;  // Allows us to use `cout` without `std::`

int main() {
    cout << "5 + 3 = " << (5 + 3) << endl;  // Calculates 5 + 3 and
prints the result as "5 + 3 = 8"
    return 0;  // Ends the program successfully
}
```

Exercise 7: Storing and Printing Your Age

Task: Write a program that stores your age in a variable and prints "I am [your age] years old."

```
#include <iostream>  // Includes the library for input and output
using namespace std;  // Allows us to use `cout` without `std::`

int main() {
    int age = 20;  // Declares an integer variable called `age` and sets it to 20 (replace with your actual age)
    cout << "I am " << age << " years old." << endl;  // Prints "I am " followed by the age and " years old."
    return 0;  // Ends the program
}
```