



S.P.M College, Udaipur

Bachelor Of Computer Application (BCA)

Part -3

– Hira Kumar

❖ **Goal:** Set up your environment and write your first C++ program.

➤ **Install a C++ Compiler / IDE →** You need a place to write and run your code. Choose one:

- **Windows:** Code::Blocks, Dev C++, VS Code with C++ extension
- **Mac/Linux:** VS Code or terminal with g++ installed
- **Online (no install):** Replit, OnlineGDB, GeeksforGeeks IDE
- **Android :** Termux, Cxxdroid, Coding C++

❖ Use IDE – Codeblock



1. Step 1.

Download Link -

<https://sourceforge.net/projects/codeblocks/files/Binaries/25.03/Windows/codeblocks-25.03mingw-setup.exe>



Microsoft Windows (64 bit, default)

File	Download from
codeblocks-25.03-setup.exe	Sourceforge.net or dAppCDN.com
codeblocks-25.03-setup-nonadmin.exe	Sourceforge.net or dAppCDN.com
codeblocks-25.03-nosetup.zip	Sourceforge.net or dAppCDN.com
codeblocks-25.03mingw-setup.exe	Sourceforge.net or dAppCDN.com
codeblocks-25.03mingw-nosetup.zip	Sourceforge.net or dAppCDN.com

2. Step 2.

Click → codeblocks-25.03mingw-setup.exe → Sourceforge.net

3. Step3.

Automatic Download and install carefully.

❖ Use IDE – VS Code



Visual Studio Code

- Download VS Code → <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>
- VS Code does not have a compiler, it is only a Code editor. Step 1 download any compiler e.g. – GCC/g++/MinGW,clog,.....

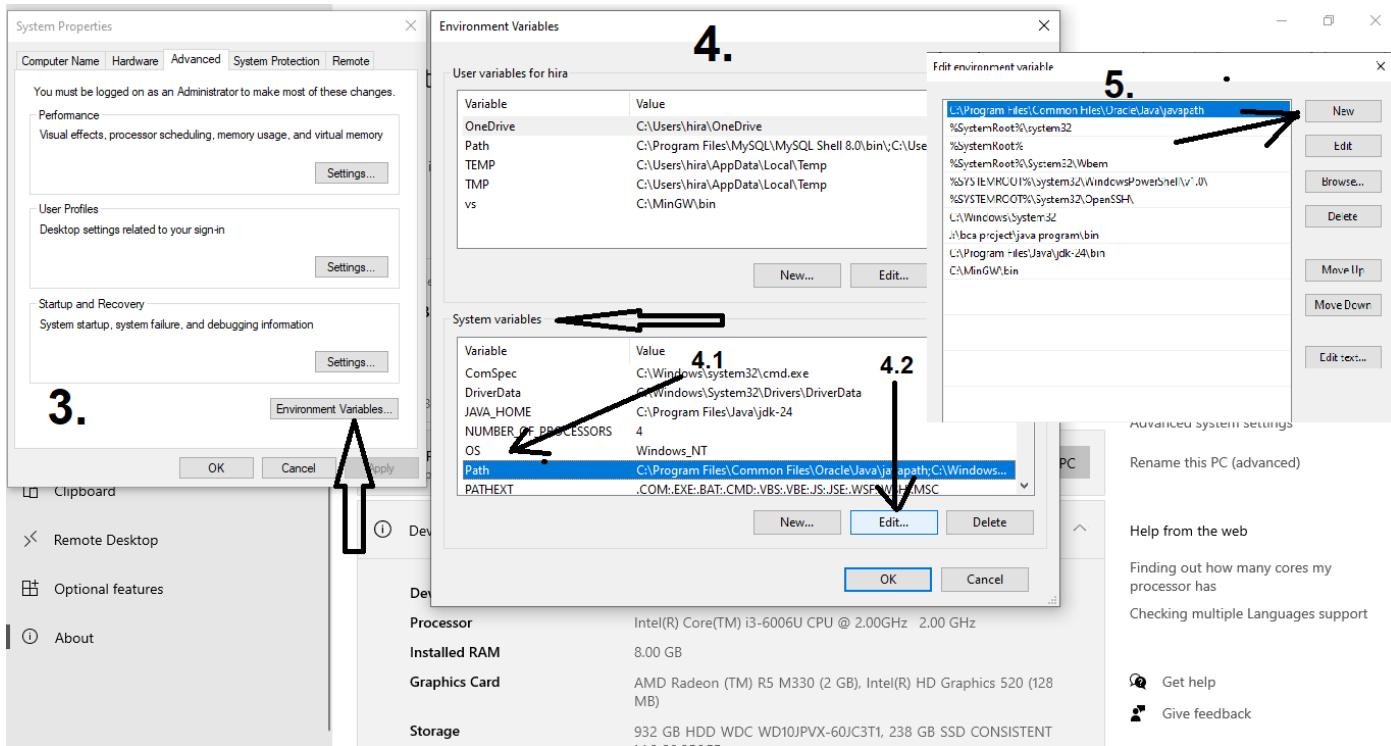
Step1 : Website → <https://www.msys2.org/>

Direct Download link → https://github.com/msys2/msys2-installer/releases/download/2025-08-30/msys2-x86_64-20250830.exe

Install Location keep on → c:\mingw64\bin

Step 2: Set Path

1. This PC → Right click → Properties (Open setting window)
2. In Setting → About → Advanced system settings
3. Choose → Environment Variables
4. In System Variables → Choose Path → and click Edit button
5. New button click and type –
C:\mingw64\bin
6. Click → ok → ok → PC restart



Step 3: Check Compiler installed or Not

1. Open Command prompt (cmd)
2. Type → g++ --version
3. See version then Compiler have been installed. Other wise Check again all steps.

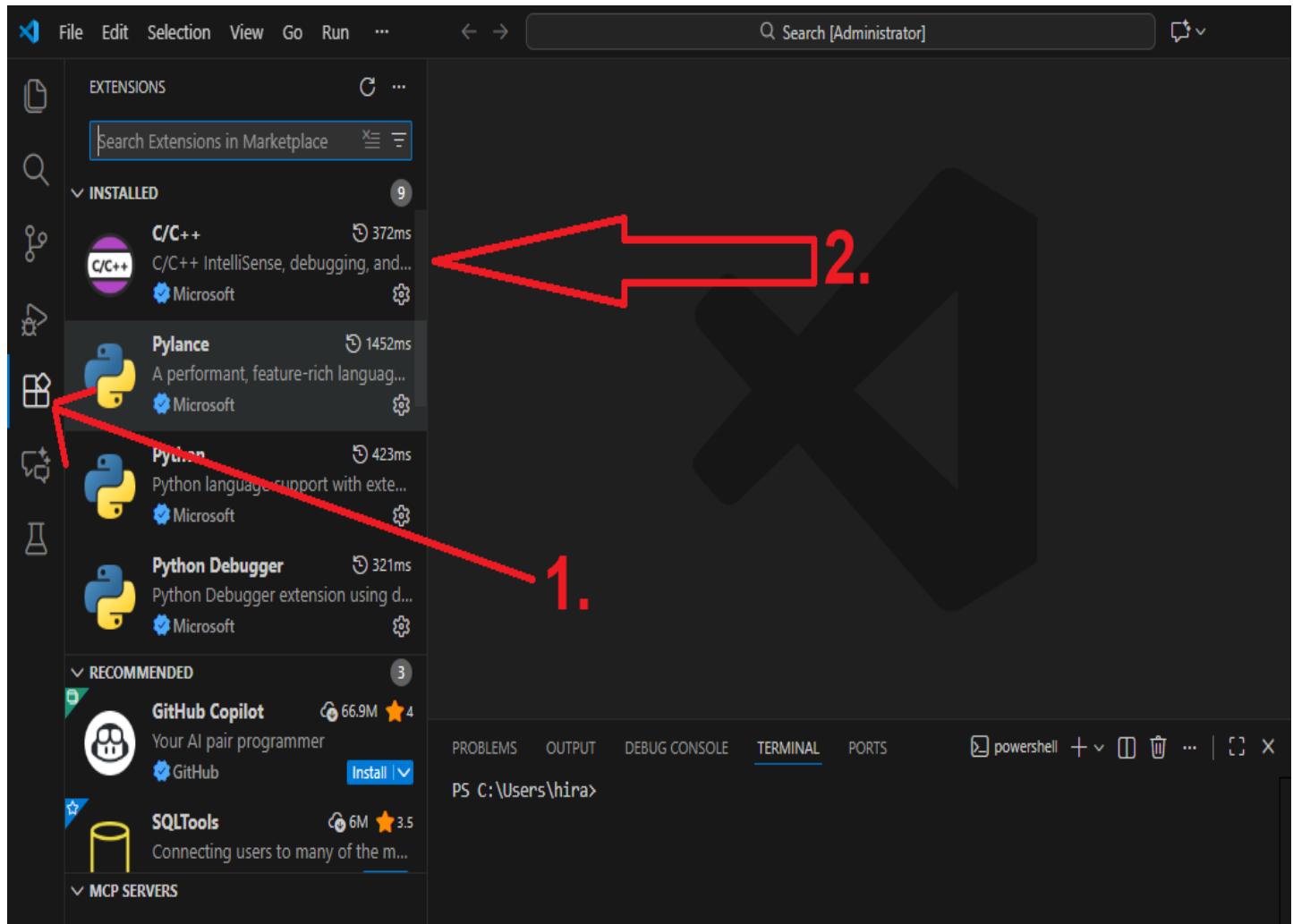
```
C:\>g++ --version
g++ (GCC) 13.2.0
Copyright (C) 2023 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

C:\>gcc --version
gcc (GCC) 13.2.0
Copyright (C) 2023 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software; see the source for copying conditions. There is NO
warranty; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
```

Now –

Step 4 : C++ extension Install in VS Code

1. Open VS Code & Left Side Extension icon OR (Ctrl + Shift + X)
2. Search → c/c++
3. Install Microsoft version extension



❖ Let's Start programming in C++

Q1. Print “Hello, World ! ” In C++ language.

Structure of Basic C++ Program

SI.No	Code	What is this
1.	#include<iostream>	Preprocessor Directive
2.	using namespace std;	To avoid writing std:: repeatedly
3.	int main()	Main function
4.	{	Entry Point
5.	Cout << “Hello, world ! ”;	Output statement
6.	Return 0;	Finish/Exit program, return value 0 (0 means “Success”) ज्ये compiler return 0; optional हैं, compiler automatic return 0; मान लेती हैं।
7.	}	Exit Point

Understand Each Line

Sl No	Code	What is work
1.	#include<iostream>	Include input/output functions like cin,cout
2.	using namespace std;	Lets you use standard names without prefix (i.e. std::cout) {::→Scope resolution operator}
3.	int main()	Every C++ program starts from here
4.	{	Entry point
5.	Cout << "Hello, world !";	Used to display output
6.	Return 0;	Ends the program successfully.
7.	}	Exit point

Screen View – Source Code with Output

The image displays three screenshots of a C++ IDE interface, likely Dev-C++, showing source code and its corresponding output in the terminal window.

- Screenshot 1:** Shows the source code for a "Hello World" application. The code includes #include<iostream>, using namespace std;, and int main() { cout << "Hello World !"; return 0; }. The terminal output shows "Hello World !" followed by process details and a prompt to press any key.
- Screenshot 2:** Shows a modified version of the code where std::cout is used instead of cout. The terminal output shows "Hello Bihar !" followed by process details and a prompt to press any key.
- Screenshot 3:** Shows a more complex program. It includes #include<iostream>, #include<conio.h>, using std::cout;, and int main(). Inside the main function, it prints "Hello World ! \n", "Hii Hira \n", and "Welcome Bihar". It then calls getch() before returning 0. The terminal output shows the three printed lines followed by process details and a prompt to press any key.

- **\n = Escape sequence** = Use New line **OR** line change one character, but don't flush buffer memory. It's Performance is fast
- **endl = Manipulator** = Use New line insert (just like \n), but here buffer memory flush. So in c++ recommended use endl for line change. It's performance is Slow.
- **\t** = 1 tab means 4 space

Q2. Write a program and use Escape sequence(\n) and Manipulator (endl).

```

z.cpp  x
#include<iostream>
#include<conio.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    cout << "1. Hello Bihar !" << endl; // 1st time
    cout << "2. Hello";                  // 2nd time
    cout << endl;
    cout << "Bihar !";
    cout << endl;
    cout <<"3. Hello" << endl <<"Bihar !\n" ;      // 3rd time
    cout << "4. Hii \n Nalanda !";           // 4th time
getch();
}

```

C:\Users\hira\Desktop\z.exe

```

1. Hello Bihar !
2. Hello
Bihar !
3. Hello
Bihar !
4. Hii
Nalanda !

```

2. Write a program to print your name
3. Write a program to print “I’m learning C++!”
4. Write a program to print your name, age and Date of Birth(yyyymmdd). Try removing using namespace std; and update cout to std::cout
5. Write a program to print your name, age and DOB in different line. Use **cout** once/single time.

=====HIRA KUMAR=====