

Printing “Hello, world!” without using the **namespace**

In this case the **std** is the namespace

Return 0 statement indicates that’s the program has finished successfully...

```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 int main() {
4     std::cout << "Hello, World!";
5     return 0;
6 }
7
8
9
```

(<<) Insertion Operator

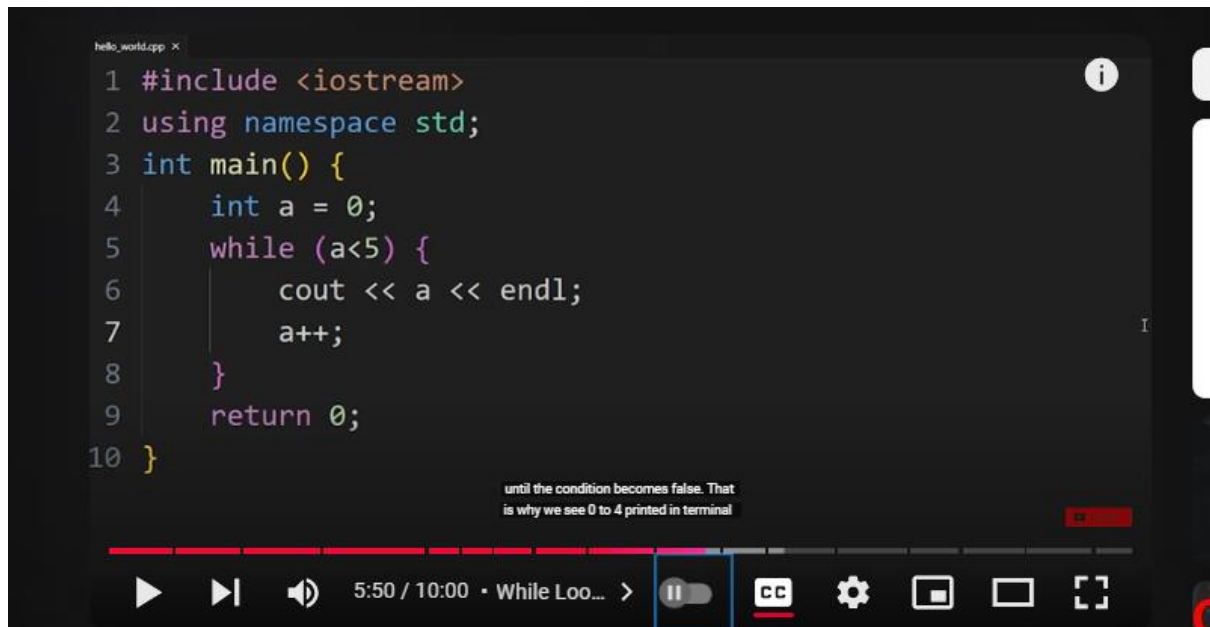
data according to its data type and then
send it to the cout object, which displays

Basic Program

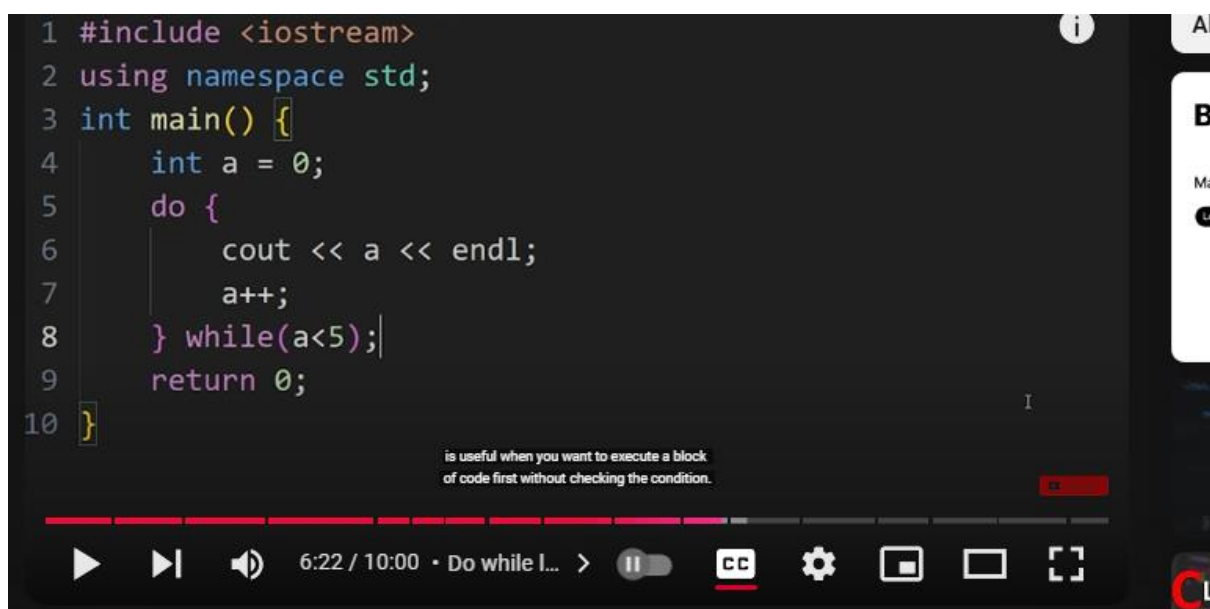
```
1 #include <iostream>
2
3 int main() {
4     std::cout << "Hello, World!";
5     return 0;
6 }
7
8
```

since we are returning 0 at the end. Then the
name of the function is specified, followed by

While loop



Do while loop



For loop

```
hello_world.cpp •
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3 int main() {
4     for (int i=0;i<5;i++) {
5         cout << i << endl
6     }
7     return 0;
8 }
```

Here we are printing the value of i, till it is less than 5 using the for loop.

6:59 / 10:00 • for loop in... > CC ⚙️ 📺 🔍

If else

```
2 using namespace std;
3 int main() {
4     int twitter = 15, threads = 15;
5     if (twitter > threads) {
6         cout << "Twitter Won!!" << endl ;
7     }
8     else if (twitter == threads){
9         cout << "Both are stealing data" << endl;
10    }
11    else {
12        cout << "Threads Won!!" << endl;
13    }
14    return 0;
15 }
```

we can print 'Both are stealing data'. We can modify the values to see different outcomes. Let's

Switch statement

```
4   int no_of_likes = 10;
5   switch(no_of_likes){
6       case 10:
7           cout << "Performing Good!!" << endl;
8           break;
9       case 100:
10          cout << "That's the Target" << endl;
11          break;
12      default:
13          cout << "Not Enough Information";
14          break;
15  }
```

match. Since the value was 10 , the code in case 10 was executed and we see this output.

Functions:

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int add (int a,int b){
4      return a+b;
5  }
6  int main() {
7      int sum;
8      sum = add(5,6);
9      cout << sum << endl;
10     return 0;
11 }
```

I

and provide the two numbers as arguments.
Finally we can print the value of the addition