C++ Programming from Beginner to Expert

Chapter 5 Control Statements: Part 2 Loops and Logical Operators

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July 21, 2022

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Introduction



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First Program in C++: Printing a Line of Text



Consider a simple program that prints a line of text (Fig. 2.1). This program illustrates several important features of the C++ language. The text in lines 1-10 is the program's source code. The line numbers are not part of the source code.

```
1  // Fig. 2.1: fig02_01 .cpp
2  // Text- printing program .
3  #include <iostream> // enables program to output data to the screen
4  5  // function main begins program execution
6  int main() {
7  std::cout << "Welcome to C++!\n"; // display message
8  return 0; // indicate that program ended successfully
10 } // end function main</pre>
```

output

Welcome to C++!

The Stream Insertion Operator and Escape Sequences



Escape sequence	Description
\n	Newline. Position the screen cursor to the beginning of the next line.
\t	Horizontal tab. Move the screen cursor to the next tab stop.
\r	Carriage return. Position the screen cursor to the beginning of the current line; do not advance to the next line.
\a	Alert. Sound the system bell.
\\	Backslash. Used to print a backslash character.
٧,	Single quote. Used to print a single-quote character.
\"	Double quote. Used to print a double-quote character.

Arithmetic Operators



Operation	Arithmetic operator	Algebraic expression	C++ expression
Addition	+	f + 7	f + 7
Subtraction	-	p - c	р - с
Multiplication	*	bm or b · m	b * m
Division	/	$\begin{array}{c} x \\ - \text{ or } x/y \text{ or } x \div y \\ y \end{array}$	x / y
Remainder	%	r mod s	r % s

Precedence of Arithmetic Operators



Operator(s)	Operation(s)	Order of evaluation (precedence)
()	Parentheses	Evaluated first. For nested parentheses, such as in the expression a $*$ (b $+$ c $/$ (d $+$ e)), the expression in the innermost pair evalu ates first. [Caution: If you have an expression such as (a $+$ b) $*$ (c $-$ d) in which two sets of parentheses are not nested, but appear "on the same level," the C++ Standard does not specify the order in which these parenthesized subexpressions will evaluate.]
* / %	Multiplication Division Remainder	Evaluated second. If there are several, they're evaluated left to right.
<u>*</u>	Addition Subtraction	Evaluated last. If there are several, they're evaluated left to right.

Decision Making: Equality and Relational Operators



Algebraic relational or equality operator	C++ relational or equality operator	Sample C++ condition	Meaning of C++ condition			
Relational operators						
>	>	x > y	x is greater than y			
<	<	x < y	x is less than y			
≥	>=	x >= y or	x is greater than or equal to y			
≤	<=	x <= y	x is less than or equal to y			
Equality operators						
=		x == y	x is equal to y			
≠	!=	x != y	x is not equal to y			