

 Syntax of many C++ const to be used 	tructs allows only one single statement
 Compound statements allow multiple statements to be combined into one statement. 	
Multiple statements enclosed in { } result in a compound statement	
x = 5; a = 14.8 + fvar; i++;	<pre>{ x = 5; a = 14.8 + fvar; i++; }</pre>
3 Statements	1 Statement
EEGS 402	(1 Compound Statement containing 3 statements) Andrew M Morgan 15

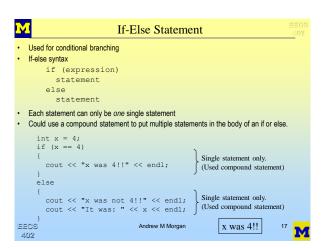
Compound Statements

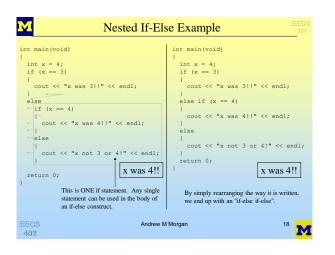
M

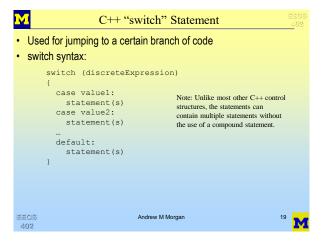
```
M
                      Input From Keyboard
· Use object cin, and operator >>, defined in library <iostream>

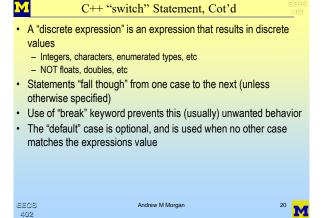
    No conversion specifications needed as in C (%d, %f, etc)

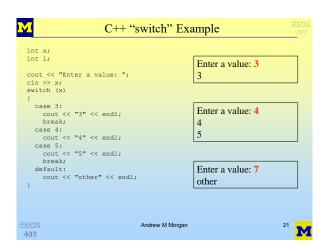
  #include <iostream> //Req'd for cin
  using namespace std;
  int main(void)
                                                   Enter an int: 5
                                                   Enter a char: p
    char c;
                                                   int: 5 char: p
    cout << "Enter an int: "; //Prompt</pre>
    cin >> x;
cout << "Enter a char: "; //Prompt</pre>
    cin >> c;
cout << "int: " << x << " char: " << c << endl;</pre>
    return (0);
  }
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402
```

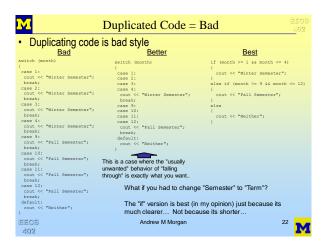


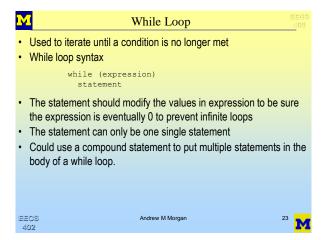


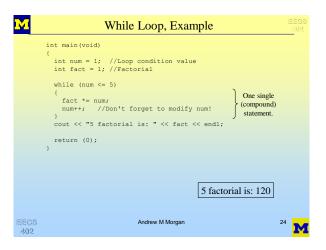


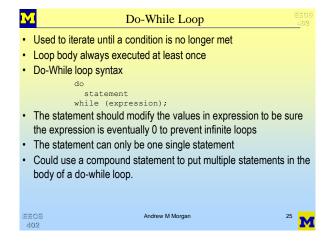


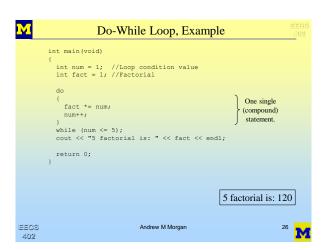


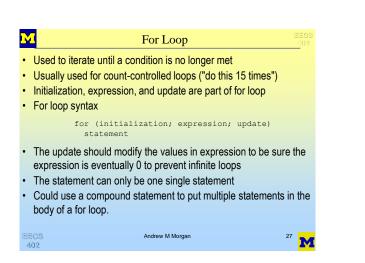












```
For Loop, Example

int main(void)
{
  int num; //Loop variable - no need to initialize int fact = 1; //Factorial

for (num = 1; num <= 5; num++)
  {
  fact *= num;
  }
  cout << "5 factorial is: " << fact << end1;
  return 0;
}

5 factorial is: 120
```

