



# C++ code kata: Week 1

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## Understanding variables and literals

Language C++17 Compiler G++7 Track Beginner

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Hello 

If you have not attempted , I would request you to try your hand over few solutions, for those of you who have written some solutions here is solution document  for you.

## Solutions

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### 01. Age of a Person

```
01:     std::cout << "Age of a person: " << 78 << std::endl;
02:     std::cout << "Age of person: " << std::dec << 78 << std::endl;
03:     printf("Age of person: %u\n", 78);
04:     fprintf(stdout, "Age of person: %u\n", 78);
```

###[Solution 1: Commentary](#)

In our solutions we have written this statement in four ways let us discuss them one by one:-

We have used `cout`, which is object of ostream class and is associated with standard output device .

Since this class is defined in `standard namespace` we have to prefix `std::` before using cout.

In first technique see *line 01* we have passed a `string literal` followed by age of person. Since age will always be a numeric value and we are under assumption that it will be integral value we have written age as an `integer literal`.

Remember integers can be written in **binary, decimal, octal and hexadecimal number systems** in C/ C++. We have written here in decimal number system.

The << used here is basically overloaded operator of ostream class

