

```

    return 1
return n * factorial(n - 1)

def main():
    num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
    result = factorial(num)
    print(f"Factorial of {num} is {result}")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

Comparing the two examples:

- **Function Declaration:**

- In C++, the function is declared with a return type (`int` in this case) before the function name.
- In Python, functions don't have explicit return type declarations.

- **IO Handling:**

- C++ uses `#include` to include necessary header files for input/output.