# Lecture (1) " Programming Essentials in C++ "

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#### **Course Information**

- Lecturers:
- -Dr. Nehal Elazaly -Dr. Ghada Fathy
- Credit hours (3)
- Requirements & Grading (Total 150 marks)
  - Class work and attendance (40 marks)
  - Midterm exam (30 marks)
  - Final Exam during finals week (75 marks)

# About C++

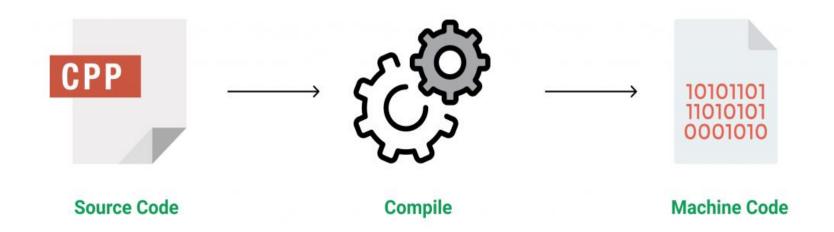
• C++ is a general-purpose programming language that was developed as an enhancement of the C language to include object-oriented paradigm. C++ is a high level programming language. It can be compiled into machine code and executed on a computer.

#### **OBJECTIVES** in this chapter you'll learn:

- To write simple computer programs in C++.
- To write simple input and output statements.
- Basic computer memory concepts.
- To use arithmetic operators.
- The precedence of arithmetic operators.
- To write simple decision-making statements.

## Why we learn C++?

- C++ is an object-oriented programming language.
- C++ maintains the features of C which allowed for low-level memory access but also gives the programmer new tools to simplify memory management.
- C++ is a powerful general-purpose programming language. It can be used to create small programs or large applications.



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

- First Program in C++: Printing a Line of Text
   (How to display messages on the screen?)
   (How to display comment on the screen?)
- Modifying Our First C++ Program
- To write simple input and output statements (How to obtain information from the user?)
- Another C++ Program: Adding Integers
- Memory Concepts
- Arithmetic

(How to perform arithmetic calculations?)

1) #include <iostream>

Lines beginning with # are preprocessor directives.

- 2) using namespace std;
- 3) int main()
- 4) {
- 5) cout << "Hello world!";
- 6) return 0;
- 7)

Include the contents of the iostream library which contains input/output operations.

The C++ standard library is defined within this namespace.

The main function is called when the executable file is run

#### // Online C++ compiler to run C++ program

- 1) #include <iostream>
- 2) using namespace std;
- int main()
- cout << "Hello world!";</li>
- return 0;
- }

These curly brackets are used to indicate a body of code

#### // Online C++ compiler to run C++ program

- 1) #include <iostream>
- 2) using namespace std;
- int main()

• {

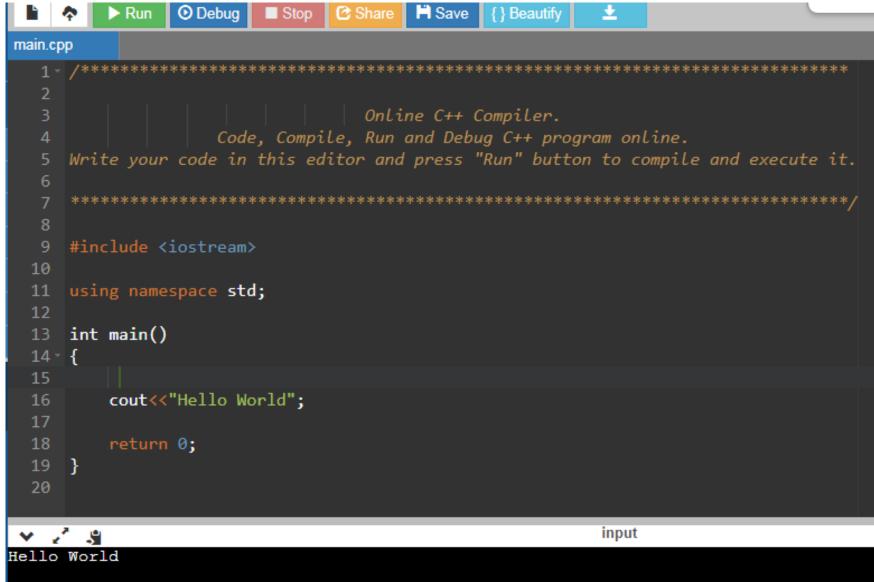
Standard output stream object, Words in double quotes ("")

- cout << "Hello world!";</li>
- return 0;

• }

A semi-colon indicates the end of a C++ command

Indicate that program ended successfully



...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

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

Comments

Written between /\* and \*/ or following a //.

- \* To begin a new line cout << "Welcome to C++!\n"; cout << "Welcome to C++!<<endl;
- \n or write <<endl; ----Cursor moves to beginning of next line on the screen

## **Another Simple Program**

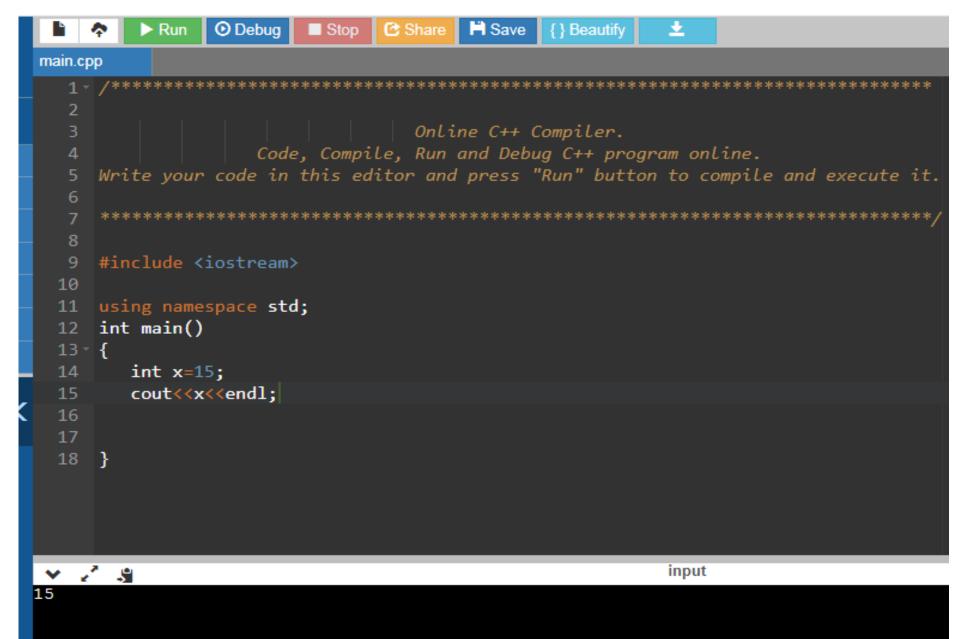
```
1) #include <iostream>
2) using namespace std;
3) int main()
cout << "Hi\n";
cout << "Hello world";</pre>
return 0;
```



# **Variables**

1	int	Integer variables represent integer numbers
2	Double	Store fractional numbers up to 14 numbers after the point.
4	Float	Store fractional numbers up to 7 numbers after the point.
3	String	Store text
5	char	Used for characters: letters, digits, and special symbols.
6	bool	Has two values (true) and (false).

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
int x=15;
cout << x<<endl;
return 0;
```



...Program finished with exit code 0 Press ENTER to exit console.

