

**Lecture 8: Programming Using C++****cin:**

- ❑ It is used to get a value from user (keyboard).

```
cin>>number1;
```

```
cout<<"Please enter a number: ";
```

```
cin>>number1;
```

**Practice:**

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int number1, number2, sum;
```

```
    cout<<"Enter first integer : ";
```

```
    cin>>number1;
```

```
    cout<<"Enter second integer : ";
```

```
    cin>>number2;
```

```
    sum = number1 + number2;
```

```
    cout<<"Sum = "<< sum<<"\n");
```

```
}
```

**Programming guidelines:**

- ❑ Place a space after each comma to make programs more readable.
- ❑ Use meaningful variable and constant names (total, average, sum, etc.)
- ❑ Combine multiple-word variables like "total\_commission" or "totalCommision"
- ❑ Start with a lowercase letter to a variable name.
- ❑ Do not forget that C++ is a case sensitive language.
- ❑ Place spaces on either side of an operator.

```
sum=number1+number2;
```

```
sum = number1 + number2; ←better
```

### Arithmetic operations in C++:

Addition	+	a + b, 45 + 7
Subtraction	-	a - b, 45 - 7
Multiplication	*	a * b, 45 * 7
Division	/	a / b, 45 / 7
Modulus/remainder	%	a % b, 45 % 7

#### ❑ Integer division

```
int result;
```

```
result = 17 / 5;           result = 3
```

```
result = 7 / 4;           result = 1
```

#### ❑ Modulus /remainder

```
result = 17 % 5;          result = 2
```

```
result = 7 % 4;           result = 3
```

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Operator</u>
Parentheses	()
Multiplication, division remainder	*,/,%
Addition, subtraction	+, -