

CHAPTER 4

INPUT AND OUTPUT

➤ Input and output

The process of giving something to computer is known as **input**. The **input** is mostly given by keyboard.

The process of getting something from computer is known as **output**. The **output** is mostly displayed on monitor.

➤ Standard output.

By default, the term **standard output** refers to the output displayed on monitor. C++ uses the cout stream object to display **standard output**. The word '**cout**' stands for **console output**. The cout object is used with insertion operator (<<).

Syntax

Cout<< variable / constant / expression;

Example

Cout<< " IT Online Academy ";

Write a program that adds two floating point numbers and shows the sum on screen.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
main()
{
Float var1, var2,res;
Var1 = 25.3;
Var2= 12.2;
Res = var1 + var2;
Cout<<var1 << " + " << var2 << " = " <<res;
}
```

Output

25.3 + 12.2 = 37.5

Write a program to display the following output using single cout statement.

```
*
* *
* * *
* * * *
* * * * *

#include<iostream>
Using namespace std;
Main()
{
Cout<< " * \n ** \n *** \n **** \n ***** ";
}
```

➤ Standard input

By default, the term **standard input** refers to the input given via keyboard. C++ uses **cin** stream object to get **standard input**. The word '**cin**' stands for console input. C++ handles standard **input** by applying the extraction operator (>>) with cin stream.

Syntax

```
Cin >> var;
```

Example

```
Cin>> z;
Cin>>a>>b>>c;
```

Write a program that adds two integer, input from user and display the sum on screen.

```
#include<iostream>
Using namespace std;
Main()
{
Int a,b,res;
Cout<<" Enter first number " << endl;
Cin>>a; // 5
Cout<<" Enter second number " << endl;
Cin>>b; // 3
res = a + b;
cout<< " Sum is = " << res;
}
```

Sum is = 8