A Program For Reading Numbers In c++ And Python Programming Languages

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Abstract: This article deals with the transfer of given numbers in English text format in C++ and Python programming languages.

Keywords: Numerical numbers, numbers, Latin, c++, python.

1. Introduction

Numbers are often written as numbers:
h Arabic numerals 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
h Roman numerals: units: I (1), II (2), III(3), IV(4), V (5), VI (6), VII (7), VIII (8), IX (9); tens: X (10), XX(20), XXX(30), XL(40), L (50) LX (60), LXX (70), LXXX (80), XC(90); hundreds: C (100), CC (200), CCC (300), CD (400), D (500), DC (600), DCC (700), DCCC (800), CM (900); thousands: M (1000), MM (2000), MMM (3000) ...

In works of art, numbers are written with words: He waited four years.
There are 23 simple numbers that are often used in our speech, and other numbers are formed by adding them: zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten n, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred, thousand, million, billion.
In the old written language, there were numbers such as tuman (ten thousand), lak (hundred thousand). These numbers are found in historical works.
C++ programming language program code that produces literals of numbers.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <map>
Using namespace std;
```

```
String toMorse(char c)
   {Switch (toupper(c)) {
      Case '0': return "zero ";
      Case '1': return "one ";
      Case '2': return "two ";
      Case '3': return "three ";
      Case '4': return "four ";
      Case '5': return "five ";
      Case '6': return "six ";
      Case '7': return "seven ";
      Case '8': return "eight ";
      Case '9': return "nine ";
      Default: return "";
   }
}
Int main() {
   String userInput;
   Cout << "Enter the numbers: ";
   Getline(cin, userInput);
   For (char c : userInput)
      { Cout << toMorse(c) <<
      " ";
   }
   Return 0;
}
```

Python programming language program code that produces literals of numbers.

```
Def to_morse(c):
   Morse_dict =
   {'0': "zero ",
   '1': "one ",
   '2': "two ",
   '3': "three ",
   '4': "four ",
   '5': "five ",
   '6': "six ",
   '7': "seven ",
   '8': "eight ",
   '9': "nine "
   }
   Return morse_dict.get(str(c).upper(), "")

User_input = input("Enter the numbers: ")
Morse_output = ""
For char in user_input:
```

Morse_output += to_morse(char)

Print(morse_output)

Summary:

The main differences between C++ code and Python code are:

In general, C++ code is syntactically complex but high performance, while Python code is syntactically simple but low performance. Each language has its advantages and disadvantages.

In the C++ programming language, ``int'' and ``char'' data types are used to convert characters to numbers and numbers to characters.

Python programming language uses ord() and chr() functions. The ord() function returns the Unicode value of the character, and the chr() function is given. Returns the character corresponding to the Unicode value.

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