

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF COMPUTER & EMERGING SCIENCES  
ISLAMABAD CAMPUS**

**CS-118 Programming Fundamentals - SPRING 2021**

**ASSIGNMENT- 4**

**Section (A, B, C, D, E and F)**

**Due Date: Wednesday 16th May 2021 at 11:59 pm on Google Classroom**

**Total Marks: 180.**

**Instructions:**

1. Assignments are to be done **individually**. You must complete this assignment by yourself. You cannot work with anyone else in the class or with someone outside of the class. The code you write must be your own and you must understand each part of your code. You are encouraged to get help from the instructional staff through email, or on google classroom.
2. The **AIM** of this assignment is to give you practice with Loops (**especially in for loop**) in C++ (**Chapter 5 of the textbook**).
3. Use appropriate data types, operations, and conditional structures, and loops for each problem. You cannot use **arrays or advanced topics** (for example **Chapter 6** of the textbook and **onward**) for this assignment.
4. No **late** assignments will be accepted.
5. The output should be **properly displayed** and **well presented**. Use appropriate **comments** and **indentation** in your source code.
6. **Plagiarism: Plagiarism of any kind (copying from others, copying from the internet etc.,) is *not* allowed. If found plagiarized, you will be awarded zero marks in the assignment. Repeating such an act can lead to strict disciplinary actions and failure in the course.**

**Submission Guidelines:**

Dear students, we will be using auto-grading tools, so failure to submit according to the below format would result in zero marks in the relevant evaluation instrument.

- i) For each question in your assignment if necessary, **make a separate .cpp file e.g. for question 1, make q1.cpp and so on**. Each file that you submit must contain your name, student-id, and assignment # on the top of the file in the comments.
- ii) Combine all your work in one folder. The folder must contain only .cpp files (no binaries, no exe files etc.,).
- iii) Run and test your program on a lab machine before submission.
- iv) Rename the folder as ROLL-NUM\_SECTION (e.g. 19i-0001\_B) and compress the folder as a zip file. (e.g. 19i-0001\_B.zip).
- v) Submit the .zip file on Google Classroom within the deadline.
- vi) Submission other than Google classroom (e.g. email etc.) will not be accepted.
- vii) The student is solely responsible to check the final zip files for issues like corrupt file, virus in the file, mistakenly exe sent. If we cannot download the file from Google classroom due to any reason it will lead to zero marks in the assignment.

**Note: This assignment will be evaluated under two criterions (e.g., general and specific criteria). The marks of each question will be divided into general criteria (weightage: 70%) and specific criteria (weightage: 30%).**

**General criteria: applies to all questions (70% Marks):**

Grading criterion	Description	Percentage
Execution / specification	Program executes correctly (in all cases) with no syntax or runtime errors and meets the specifications.	30%
Correct and well-designed output	Program displays correct output with no errors. Furthermore, the output needs to be well-designed.	20%
Design of logic / code efficiency	Program is logically well designed. Code uses the best and most efficient approach in every case.	10%
Readability	Proper indentation is there, and code is stylistically well-designed (i.e. code is clean, understandable, and well-organized).	5%
Documentation	Program is well-documented.	5%

**Question #1: (Total marks: 30)**

Write a C++ program for the conversion of a decimal number to a binary, octal and hexadecimal equivalents within a given range of the upper and lower limits. Your program needs to follow the following steps to give the desired output.

(1.a). Your program should ask to choose the upper limit from 256, 128, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2 only. If a user enters a number other than these numbers, the program should display a message of wrong entry and should ask for retry, otherwise continue to step (b).

(1.b). Your program should ask to enter the lower limit. The lower limit should be less than the upper limit (of step 1.a) and greater than 0. If a user enters a number greater than the upper limit or less than 0 (e.g., a negative value), then the program should display a message of wrong entry and should ask for retry, otherwise continue to display the output.

(1.c). If a user enters the upper and lower limits correctly, then the program should print a table of the binary, octal and hexadecimal equivalents of the given decimal numbers in the range of upper and lower limits as given in the example output:

**Specific grading criteria (30% Marks):** In this program you should use a for loop at least one time. You can use while and do-while loops in the program if further required. The output of your program should be as given in the example output. However, this is just an example output, whereas more clear and well-presented output can improve your marks.

**Help and hints:** <http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/ios/dec/>

<https://ncalculators.com/number-conversion/binary-to-decimal-hexa-octal-converter.htm>

**Example output:**

Please enter one of a number from this list (256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4 or 2) as upper limit: 45

You should enter the upper limit from this list only: 256, 128, 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2

Please enter the upper limit: 32

Enter lower limit: -12

You should enter the value greater than 0 and less than the upper limit

Enter lower limit: 50

You should enter the value greater than 0 and less than the upper limit

Enter lower limit: 10

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
10	001010	12	a
11	001011	13	b
12	001100	14	c
13	001101	15	d
14	001110	16	e
15	001111	17	f
16	010000	20	10
17	010001	21	11
18	010010	22	12
19	010011	23	13
20	010100	24	14
21	010101	25	15
22	010110	26	16
23	010111	27	17

24	011000	30	18
25	011001	31	19
26	011010	32	1a
27	011011	33	1b
28	011100	34	1c
29	011101	35	1d
30	011110	36	1e
31	011111	37	1f
32	100000	40	20

### Question #2: (20 Marks)

- (a) Write a C++ program to print all prime numbers within a given range (e.g., 1 to 100) by using a **for loop** and print all the possible prime numbers in the given range. Then print the total number of primes. Third sum all the primes numbers within that given range.

Specific grading criteria: Use only for loop and print the output as mentioned below. This is just an example; more clear and well-presented output can improve your marks. (30% Marks).

### Example output:

Find prime number within a range:

-----

Input number for starting range: 10

Input number for ending range: 100

The prime numbers between 10 and 100 are:

11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47 53 59 61 67 71 73 79 83 89 97

The total number of prime numbers between 10 to 100 is: 21

The sum of all the prime numbers is = 1043

**Question #3: (Total Marks: 30)**

**Pascal's Triangle:** The example output of this program shows a pascal's triangle. To build the pascals triangle, start with 1 at the top, then continue placing numbers below it in a triangular pattern. Each number is the numbers directly above is added together.

Explore this link for hints of pascal's triangle: <https://www.mathsisfun.com/pascals-triangle.html>

3.a): Write a C++ program to print the pascal's triangle by using “**for loop**”. The program should take the number of rows as input from the user. The output of the program should be as in the following pattern (e.g., if you enter the number of rows = 8).

**Note: specific grading criteria:** You need to use **only for loop** and **print a well-designed pattern**. The output mentioned below is just an example; more clear and well-presented output will improve your marks. (10 marks).

**Example Output:**

Enter the number of rows: 8

```

      1
    1 1
  1 2 1
1 3 3 1
  1 4 6 4 1
    1 5 10 10 5 1
      1 6 15 20 15 6 1
        1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1
```

(3.b): Use a “**for loops**” to print the invert of the above pascal triangle. The program should take the number of rows as input from the user. The output of the program should be as in the following pattern e.g., if you enter the number of rows = 8.

Specific grading criteria: Use **only for loop** and **print a well-designed pattern**. The output mentioned below is just an example; more clear and well-presented output will improve your marks. (10 Marks).

**Example Output:**

Enter the number of rows: 8

```
1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1
1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1
1 6 15 20 15 6 1
1 5 10 10 5 1
1 4 6 4 1
1 3 3 1
1 2 1
1 1
1
```

(3.c) Use **for loops** to combine both the output of the part (a) and part (b) as mentioned in the example output below. The program should take the number of rows as input from the user. The output of the program should be as in the following pattern e.g., if you enter the number of rows = 8.

Specific grading criteria: you need to use **only for loop** and **print a well-designed pattern**. The output mentioned below is just an example; more clear and well-presented output will improve your marks. (5 Marks).

**Example Output:**

Enter the number of rows: 8

```

        1
      1 1
    1 2 1
  1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
  1 5 10 10 5 1
    1 6 15 20 15 6 1
      1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1
        1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1
          1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1
            1 6 15 20 15 6 1
              1 5 10 10 5 1
                1 4 6 4 1
                  1 3 3 1
                    1 2 1
                      1 1
                        1
```

(3.d) Use **for loop** and combine both the output of the part (a) and part (b) as mentioned in the example output below. The program should take the number of rows as input from the user. The output of the program should be as in the following pattern e.g., if you enter the number of rows = 8.

Specific grading criteria: Well-designed pattern and using only for loop. The output mentioned below is just an example; more clear and well-presented output will improve your marks. (5 Marks).

**Example Output:**

Enter the number of rows: 8

```

1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1
1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1
1 6 15 20 15 6 1
1 5 10 10 5 1
1 4 6 4 1
1 3 3 1
1 2 1
1 1
1
1 1
1 2 1
1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
1 5 10 10 5 1
1 6 15 20 15 6 1
1 7 21 35 35 21 7 1
1 8 28 56 70 56 28 8 1

```

**Question #4: (20 Marks)**

Write a C++ program that counts the number of even digits (including the number of zeros) and odds from a given list of digits. Your program should ask first for the number of digits of a list. Then ask to enter each digit according to the given list. The program should display the total number of even numbers, zeros, and odd numbers. This program should be general-purpose and print the desired input for any given list. The desired output of the program is the following.

Note: Specific grading criteria: Well-designed output and only for-loop should be used to perform the iterations. The output mentioned below is just an example; more clear and well-presented output will improve your Marks. (30 % marks)

**Example output:**

Please mention the total number of integers to enter (from the list of positive, negative, or zeros) = 10

Please now enter the list of all 10 numbers:

```

7
0
-4
1
6
-6
0
0
5
-7

```

There are total 6 evens which includes 3 zeros.

The total odd numbers you have entered is: 4

**Question #5: (30 Marks)**

Write a C++ program using for loop to print all the different arrangements of the letters A, B, C, D and E. Each string printed is a permutation of ABCDE (it means all strings will be different from each other).

**Example output:**

ABCDE	BDEAC	DBAEC
ABCED	BDECA	DBCAE
ABDCE	BEACD	DBCEA
ABDEC	BEADC	DBEAC
ABECD	BECAD	DBECA
ABEDC	BECDA	DCABE
ACBDE	BEDAC	DCAEB
ACBED	BEDCA	DCBAE
ACDBE	CABDE	DCBEA
ACDEB	CABED	DCEAB
ACEBD	CADBE	DCEBA
ACEDB	CADEB	DEABC
ADBCE	CAEBD	DEACB
ADBEC	CAEDB	DEBAC
ADCBE	CBADE	DEBCA
ADCEB	CBAED	DECAB
ADEBC	CBDAE	DECBA
ADECB	CBDEA	EABCD
AEBCD	CBEAD	EABDC
AEBDC	CBEDA	EACBD
AECBD	CDABE	EACDB
AECDB	CDAEB	EADBC
AEDBC	CDBAE	EADCB
AEDCB	CDBEA	EBACD
BACDE	CDEAB	EBADC
BACED	CDEBA	EBCAD
BADCE	CEABD	EBCDA
BADEC	CEADB	EBDAC
BAECD	CEBAD	EBDCA
BAEDC	CEBDA	ECABD
BCADE	CEDAB	ECADB
BCAED	CEDBA	ECBAD
BCDAE	DABCE	ECBDA
BCDEA	DABEC	ECDAB
BCEAD	DACBE	ECDBA
BCEDA	DACEB	EDABC
BDACE	DAEBC	EDACB
BDAEC	DAECB	EDBAC
BDCAE	DBACE	EDBCA
BDCEA	EDCBA	EDCAB

The total permutations of ABCDE are = 120

**Question#6 (20 Marks):** Write a C++ program by **using a for loop** to print a tabular multiplication as given below. The program should ask the user for the size of the table and then perform the table multiplication accordingly. You can use the **setw** manipulator to adjust the proper setting of the numbers in the table.

**Example output:**



Please enter the table size: 10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	+-----									
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

**Question #7 (30 Marks):** Write a C++ program to find all Pythagorean triples for two sides (e.g., side-a and side-b) and hypotenuse by using a for loop that tries all the possibilities for a given range. Print the integer values of the sides and hypotenuse as mentioned in the desired output below and show the total number of Pythagorean triples in the given range. A Pythagorean Triples is a right-angle triangle can have sides that are all positive integers **a**, **b** and **c** that fit the rule e.g.,  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ . More specifically the set of three integer values for the sides of a right triangle is called a Pythagorean triple. These three sides must satisfy the relationship that the sum of the squares of two of the sides is equal to the square of the hypotenuse.

Source: [https://www.mathsisfun.com/pythagorean\\_triples.html](https://www.mathsisfun.com/pythagorean_triples.html)

Note: Specific grading criteria: Use **only for loop** and **print a well-designed pattern**. The output mentioned below is just an example; more clear and well-presented output will improve your marks. (30 % Marks)

**Example output:**

```

Enter a range for all sides: 10
Side-a   side-b   hypotenuse
.....
    3       4       5
    4       3       5
    6       8      10
    8       6      10

```

A total of 4 Pythagorean triples were found in range 10.