

School Of Mechanical & Manufacturing Engineering, NUST Department of Mechanical Engineering

CS-114 - Fundamentals of Programming

Lab Report # 05

Course Instructor: Dr Jawad Khan

Lab Instructor: Mr. Muhammad Affan, Mr. Saqib

Student Name: Ayesha Khan CMS ID: 478212

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Fundamentals of Programming

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<u>Lab Manual # 05</u> <u>Repetition structures (II)</u>

Objectives:

To understand repetition structure and the types of repetition structure.

Home Tasks:

Task 1:

Write a program in C++ to find LCM of any two numbers using HCF.

Code:

```
1
      #include <iostream>
 2
      using namespace std;
 3
 4
      int main()
 5 🖵 {
 6
          int x, y, hcf, lcm;
 7
          cout<<"Program to calculate LCM of two numbers from their HCF"<<endl;</pre>
 8
          cout<<"Enter first number: ";
 9
          cout<<"Enter second number: ";</pre>
10
11
          cin>>y;
12
13
          if(x<y)
14 -
              hcf = x;
15
16
          else
17
18 🗀
              hcf = y;
19
20
21
22
          while(true)
23 🖃
              if((x%hcf==0) && (y%hcf==0))
24
25 🖃
26
                   break;
27
28
              else
29 🖃
30
                   hcf--;
31
```



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Output:

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Task 2:

Write a program in C++ to find out the sum of an Arithmetic progression series.

Code:

```
1
      #include <iostream>
      using namespace std;
 4
      int main()
 5 🖵 {
          int a, n, d, l, sum = 0;
 7
          cout<<"Program to find out the sum of an Arithmetic Progression Series"<<endl;</pre>
          cout<<"Enter the first term of the A.P. series: ";</pre>
 8
 9
10
          cout<<"Enter the number of terms for the A.P. series: ";</pre>
11
          cout<<"Enter the common difference of the A.P. series: ";</pre>
12
13
          cin>>d;
14
15
          1 = a + (n-1)*d;
          cout<<"The sum of the Arithmetic Progression series is: ";</pre>
16
17
          while(a<=1)
18
19
              sum +=a:
20
              a = a + d;
21
22
          cout<<sum<<endl;
23
24
          return 0;
25 └
```

Output:



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Task 3:

Write a program in C++ to create a diamond.

Code:

```
1
     #include<iostream>
 2
      using namespace std;
 3
 4
      int main()
 5 🗖 {
 6
          int i, j, row_num, space;
 7
          cout<<"Enter the number of rows: ";
 8
          cin>>row_num;
 9
          space = row num-1;
10
          for(i=1; i<=row_num; i++)
11 =
12
              for(j=1; j<=space; j++)</pre>
                 cout<<" ";
13
              space--;
14
              for(j=1; j<=(2*i-1); j++)
15
                  cout<<"*";
16
17
              cout<<endl;
18
19
          space = 1;
20
          for(i=1; i<=(row_num-1); i++)
21 -
22
              for(j=1; j<=space; j++)</pre>
                  cout<<" ";
23
24
              space++;
              for(j=1; j<=(2*(row_num-i)-1); j++)
25
                  cout<<"*";
26
27
              cout<<endl;
28
29
          cout<<endl;
30
          return 0;
31
```



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Output:

```
Enter the number of rows: 5

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Task 4:

Write a program in C++ to convert a decimal number to binary number.

Code:

```
1
     #include <iostream>
2
     using namespace std;
3
4
     int main()
5 - {
       int n, bin = 0;
6
7
       int rem, i = 1;
       cout << "Enter a decimal number: ";</pre>
8
9
       cin >> n;
       cout <<n<< " in decimal = ";
10
       while (n!=0)
11
12 🖃
13
         rem = n % 2;
         n /= 2;
         bin += rem * i;
15
         i *= 10;
16
17
       cout<<br/>tin<br/>in binary" << endl ;
18
19
       return 0;
20
21
```

Output:

```
Enter a decimal number: 13
13 in decimal = 1101 in binary

------

Process exited after 7.402 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Conclusion:

We learned how to use while and do-while loops to perform certain tasks. We understood how useful loops are in making our code short and more time-efficient, as using loops takes less computing time than other methods to perform the same task.