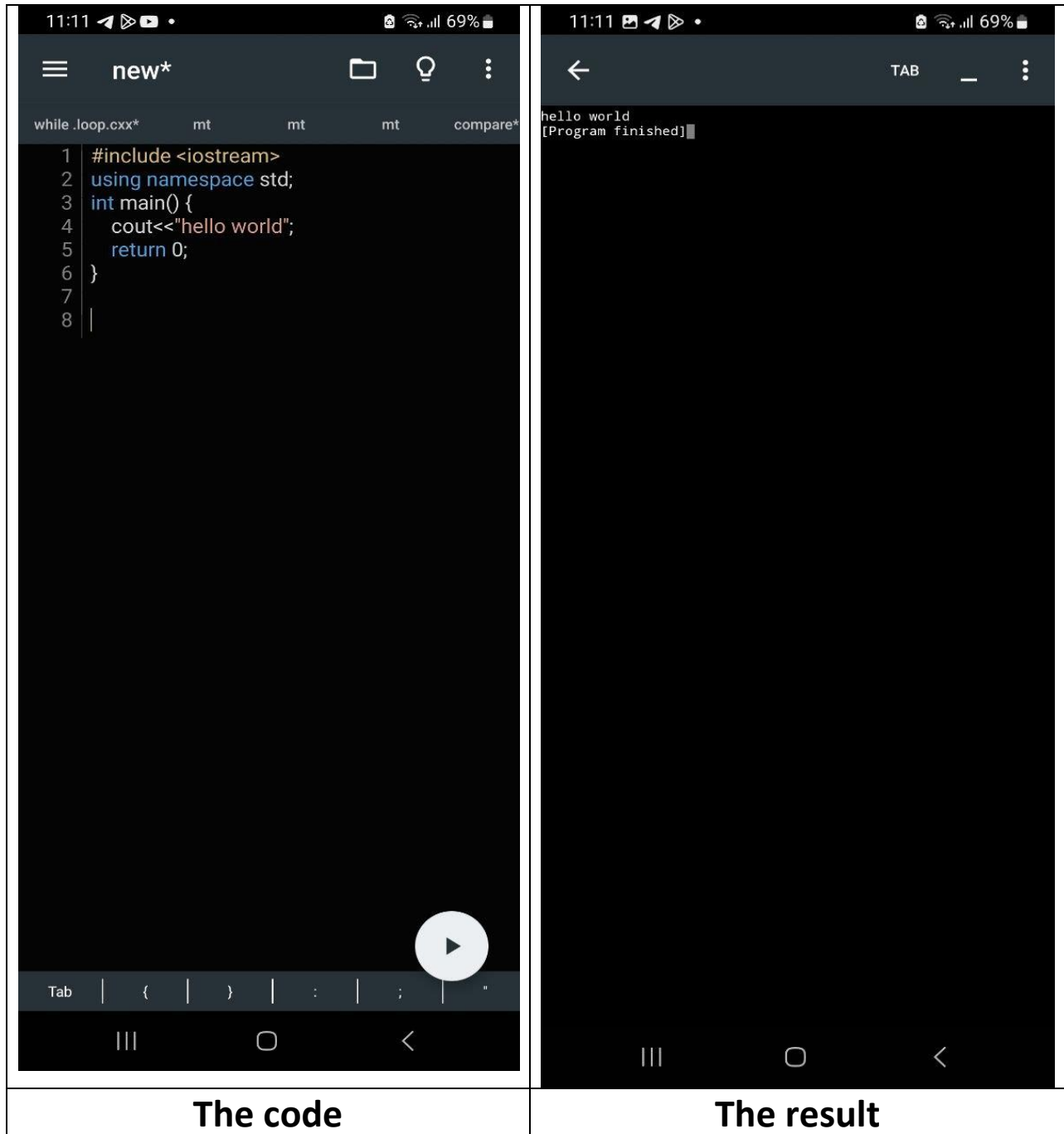


1. Install any of the following IDE and test it with the simple code provided in the handout, on page 4.



2. Read the following topics either individually or in team and prepare a summary note

Q. 2. Read the following topics either individually or in team and prepare a summary note.

- Statement and Block
- Atomic Statement - is the smallest independent unit in a program. It performs a single action.
 - It is terminated by a semi-colon (;)
 - It is a unit of code that performs a specific action or operation. It can include assignments, function calls, control flow structures, and more.
- A block (a compound statement) - is a group of statements surrounded by braces {}.
 - Blocks are often used to define the scope of variables and control the flow of execution within a program.
 - All the statements inside the block are treated as one unit.
- Different forms of statements
 - declaration statements - for defining variables
 - branching statements - specifying alternate paths of execution
 - loop statements - repeated statements
 - flow control statements - direct the execution
- Input/Output
 - Input/output (I/O) - refers to the process of exchanging data between a program and external devices, such as keyboards, displays, files, or networks. Input involves receiving data into the program, while output involves sending data out of the program. I/O operations can include reading user input, writing data to files, displaying information to the user, and communicating with other devices or systems.
- Standard Library -
 - Standard libraries are pre-written collections of code that provide a set of commonly used functions and tools. They are

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Standard libraries are pre-written collections of code that provide a set of commonly used functions and tools. They are often included with programming languages and offer a variety of functionality, such as mathematical calculations, string manipulations, file handling, network programming, and more. Standard libraries save developers time and effort by providing ready-to-use code for common tasks, allowing them to focus on higher-level programming logic.

- Comments
 - A comment is a piece of (plain) text that is used in a program body to document and explain some aspect of your code and program logic.
 - It makes the task of reading and understanding the program much more pleasant.
 - Program comments are texts, not program statements, and are ignored by the compiler.
 - They are non-executable lines of text within a program's source code that are used to add explanatory or descriptive information. They serve as notes for developers or other readers of the code.
 - Comments help improve:
 - Code readability
 - Provide context & make it easier to understand the purpose of functionality of certain code sections.
- 2 types of comments
 1. Single-line comments - are used to add explanatory text or notes on a single line. Typically denoted by // in languages like C, C++, Java and JavaScript or # in Python.
 - Eg. // This is single-line comment in C++
 2. Multiple-line comments - also known as block comments or multiline comments, allowing adding comments that span multiple lines. Denoted by /* */. They are used for longer explanations, documenting code sections, or temporarily disabling blocks of code.
 - Eg. /* This is a multi-line comment */

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3. Create a folder inside the repository created after your team name as below format following the simple steps provided in the link below.

