Sem III 2021-22

Lab Number:	01
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**Title**: 1. Write a C++Program to display Names, RollNo., and grades of 3 students who have appeared in the examination. Declare the class of name, Roll No. and grade. Create an array of class objects. Read and display the contents of the array.

#### **Learning Objective:**

• Ability to execute a simple C++ and Java program with and without any inputs to the program.

### **Learning Outcome:**

• Understanding array in c++ java programming

#### Theory:

#### What is Arrays?

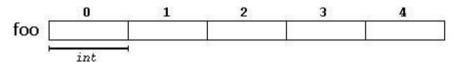
Arrays are used to store multiple values in a single variable, instead of declaring separate variables for each value.

To declare an array, define the variable type, specify the name of the array followed by **square brackets** and specify the number of elements it should store:

An array is a collection of elements of the same type placed in contiguous memory locations that can be individually referenced by using an index to a unique identifier.

Five values of type int can be declared as an array without having to declare five different variables (each with its own identifier).

For example, a five element integer array foo may be logically represented as;



where each blank panel represents an element of the array. In this case, these are values of type int. These elements are numbered from 0 to 4, with 0 being the first while 4

being the last; In C++, the index of the first array element is always zero. As expected, an n array must be declared prior its use. A typical declaration for an array in C++ is:

type name [elements];

### > Why do we need arrays?

We can use normal variables (v1, v2, v3, ..) when we have a small number of objects, but if we want to store a large number of instances, it becomes difficult to manage them with normal variables. The idea of an array is to represent many instances in one variable.

#### **→** Advantages of an Array in C/C++:

- 1. Random access of elements using array index.
- 2. Use of fewer line of code as it creates a single array of multiple elements.
- 3. Easy access to all the elements.
- 4. Traversal through the array becomes easy using a single loop.

5. Sorting becomes easy as it can be accomplished by writing fewer line of code.

### > Disadvantages of an Array in C++:

- 1. Allows a fixed number of elements to be entered which is decided at the time of declaration. Unlike a linked list, an array in C is not dynamic.
- 2. Insertion and deletion of elements can be costly since the elements are needed to be managed in accordance with the new memory allocation.

### Few Things to Remember:

The array indices start with 0. Meaning x[0] is the first element stored at index 0. If the size of an array is n, the last element is stored at index (n-1). In this example, x[5] is the last element.

Elements of an array have consecutive addresses. For example, suppose the starting address of x[0] is 2120d. Then, the address of the next element x[1] will be 2124d, the address of x[2] will be 2128d and so on.

Here, the size of each element is increased by 4. This is because the size of int is 4 bytes.

#### There are 3 types of an array in C++:

- One-dimensional array.
- Two-dimensional array.
- Multidimensional array.

### **ALGORITM:**

```
Step 1: start
Step 2 : create a class student
Step 3: declared data types int, char, float etc
Step 4: Enter a name, roll no, total marks outoff
                                                    500
Step 5 : create array
Step 6: use for loop and if else loop
Step 7: return 0
Step 8 : end
INPUT:
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
#define MAX 10
class student
{
private:
char name[30];
int rollNo;
int total;
float perc;
public:
void getDetails(void)
```

```
cout << "Enter name: ";</pre>
cin>>name;
cout<<"Enter roll number:";</pre>
cin>>rollNo;
cout << "Enter total marks out of 500: ";
cin>>total;
perc=(float)total/500*100;
//member function to get student's details
void putDetails(void); //memberfunction toprintstudent's details
void student:: putDetails(void) //member function definition,outside of the class
{
cout <<"Student details:\n";</pre>
cout<<"Name:"<<name <<",RollNumber:" <<rollNo<<",Total:"<<total
<<",Percentage:"<<perc;
}
int main()
{
student std[MAX]; //array of objects creation
int n,loop;
cout<<"Enter total number of students:";
cin>>n;
```

```
if(n>MAX){
  cout<<"Out of range, limit is 10";
}
else{
for(loop=0;loop<n; loop++)</pre>
{
cout << "Enter details of student " << loop+1 << ":\n";
std[loop].getDetails();
}
cout << endl;
for(loop=0;loop<n;loop++)</pre>
{
cout << "Details of student " << (loop+1) << ":\n";</pre>
std[loop].putDetails();
}
}
return 0;
}
```

#### **90UTPUT:**

```
Enter total number of students:2
Enter details of student 1:
Enter name: shivam
Enter roll number:19
Enter total marks outof 500: 395
Enter details of student 2:
Enter name: aaron
Enter roll number:10
Enter total marks outof 500: 420
Details of student 1:
Student details:
Name:shivam,RollNumber:19,Total:395,Percentage:79Details of student 2:
Student details:
Name:aaron,RollNumber:10,Total:420,Percentage:84
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```