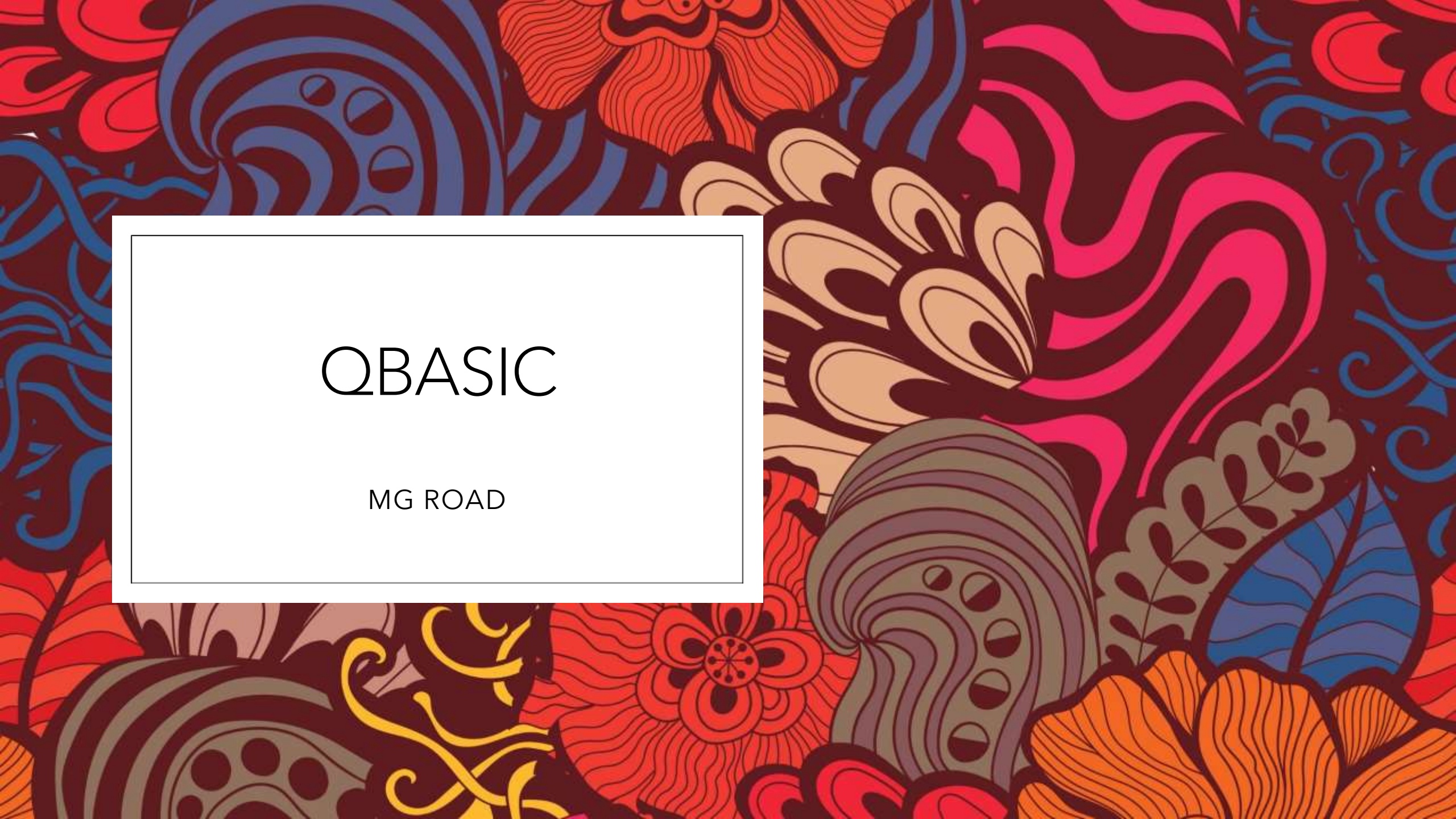
QBASIC
MG ROAD

CONTROL STATEMENTS

- **THESE STATEMENTS ARE USED TO CONTROL THE PROGRAM.**

- **THE VARIOUS CONTROL STATEMENTS ARE :**

  IF….THEN

  IF….THEN…ELSE

  IF….THEN…ELSEIF

IF....THEN

- IT IS USED TO CHECK THE CONDITION & EXECUTE THE STATEMENTS.
-

IF <CONDITION>

THEN

< SET OF STATEMENTS>

- EXAMPLE:

PRINT

PRINT

IF…THEN….ELSE

IT IS USED TO CHECK THE CONDITION & EXECUTE THE STATEMENTS, IF COND FAILS ELSE PART STATEMENTS WLL BE EXECUTES

- **SYNTAX :**

```
IF <CONDITION>
    THEN
        <STATEMENTS>
            ELSE
              <STATEMENTS>
```

- **EXAMPLE :::**
- **ELIGIBLE TO VOTE OR NOT**

```
IF AGE>=18
 THEN
  PRINT " U R ELIGIBLE "
    ELSE
    PRINT "U R ! ELIGIBLE
```

IF….THEN…ELSEIF

IT IS USED WHEN THERE IS MORE NO. OF CONDITIONS TO CHECK.

```
IF <CONDITION>
 THEN
  <STATEMENTS>
    ELSEIF
      <STATEMENTS>
        ELSE
          <STATEMENTS>
 END IF
```

- TO CHECK GREATEST NUMBER

```
IF NUM1 > NUM2 THEN
PRINT NUM1 IS > NUM2
ELSEIF NUM2 > NUM1 THEN
PRINT NUM2 IS > NUM1
ELSE
PRINT " BOTH NUMBERS ARE EQUAL"
END IF
```

LOOPS IN QBASIC

- WHAT IS LOOP ?
- THE STATEMENTS WHICH ARE REPEATEDLY EXECUTED ARE CALLED AS LOOPS.

- LOOPS ARE OF MAINLY 3 TYPES :

A) FOR...Next
B)DO While...Loop
C)While...Wend

A)FOR...Next

THIS LOOP IS USED TO EXECUTE THE STATEMENTS WHICH ARE REPEATED.

SYNTAX

```
For COUNTER= START TO END
   STATEMENTS
      NEXT  COUNTER
```

HERE,

COUNTER----> VARIABLE NAME

START -----> INITIAL VALUE

END -----> FINAL VALUE

EXAMPLE

```
For a=20  to 10 step -1
Print a;
Next a;
End
```

O/P:::

20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10

B)DO While…Loop

THIS LOOP IS USED TO EXECUTE THE STATEMENTS UNTILL THE CONDITION IS TRUE.

SYNTAX

DO WHILE CONDITION

STATEMENTS

LOOP

EXAMPLE

- **PRINT " WELCOME TO SCTS ".**

  Let a = 1

  Do while a < = 5

  Print "WELCOME TO SCTS"

  A = a + 1

  Loop

  End

c) While…Wend

THE STATEMENTS INSIDE OF THIS LOOP EXECUTES UNTILL THE CONDITION IS FALSE.

```
While condition
    STATEMENTS
    WEND
```

- **DISPLAY SQUARE NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 4.**

```
X=1
While x < 5
Print x; '' SQUARE '' X * X
X = X + 1
Wend
End
```

ARRAYS

WHAT IS AN ARRAY???

AN ARRAY IS A LIST OF VARIABLES WHICH IS OF SAME DATATYPE.

- THE ARRAY WHICH IS USED TO STORE DATA IN A LINEAR FORM IS CALLED ONE D ARRAY.
- THE ARRAY WHICH IS USED TO STORE DATA IN A TABULAR FORM IS CALLED TWO D ARRAY.

DIM ARRAYNAME(SIZE) AS DATATYPE

WHERE,

VARIABLE

TELL US THE TOTAL NO.OF ELEMENTS

WHAT IS STRING ARRAY

THE COLLECTION OF CHARACTERS IS CALLED AS STRING.

ARRAY EXAMPLE:

```
Dim Num(2) AS Integer
 Dim Sum AS Integer
 Num(1) = 10
 Num(2) = 20
 Sum = Num(1) + Num(2)
Print Sum
```

O/P **:**

30

- ***STRING ARRAY EX*:**

```
Dim sname(5) as string
 Sname(1) = " SRI "
Sname(2) = " CHAITANYA"
Sname(3) = " SCHOOL "
 Print Sname(3)
 End
```

***O/P*:**

SCHOOL

LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

- THESE FUNCTIONS ARE USED IN A PROGRAM TO PERFORM THE PREDEFINED TASKS.
- THERE ARE MAINLY 3 FUNCTIONS AVAILABLE IN LIBRARY FUNCTIONS. THEY ARE:::

  A)LEFT$

  B)RIGHT$

  C)MID$

LEFT$

IT IS USED TO EXTRACT LEFTSIDE CHARACTERS.

EXAMPLE

Machine$="computer"

Print Left$(machine$,3)

O/P:

COM

RIGHT$

IT IS USED TO EXTRACT THE RIGHT SIDE CHARACTERS.

EXAMPLE

Machine$="computer"

Print Right$(machine$,3)

O/P :

TER

MID$

- THIS FUNCTION IS MAINLY USED TO EXTRACT SOME PORTION OF THE STRING.

EXAMPLE :

```
machine$ = "computer"
Print mid$(machine$, 3,4)
```

O/P : MPUT

HERE,

3------> STARTING POINT OF EXTRACTION

4------> NUMBER OF CHARACTERS TO BE EXTRACT.