

## C++ Assignments | Loops-2 | Week 3

1. Predict the output

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    while ('1' < '2')
        cout << "In while loop" << endl; infinite loop case
}</pre>
```

2. Predict the output

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int t = 10;
    while (t /= 2) {
        cout << "Hello" << end1; Hello as t=1
    }
    as t=1/2 =0 so loop ends
}</pre>
output:
Hello
Hello
Hello
Hello
Hello
Hello
Hello
```

3. Predict the output

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main() {
   for (int x = 1; x * x <= 10; x++)
        cout << "In for loop" << endl;
}

1<=10 "in for loop"
4<=10 "in for loop"
9<=10 "in for loop"
16<=10 loop terminates.</pre>
```

## 4. Predict the output

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
                                                                       output:
using namespace std;
                                                                       9 1
                                                                       8 2
int main( ) {
                                                                       7 3
   int x = 10, y = 0;
                                                                       6 4
   while ( x \ge y ) {
                                                                       5 5
       x--; x=9 then x=8 then x=7 then x=6 then x=5 then x=4
                                                                       4 6
      y++; y=1 then y=2 then y=3 then y=4 then y=5 then y=6
      cout << x << " " << y << endl ; as 4>=6 false, loop terminates
}
```

5. WAP to print the sum of all the even digits of a given number.

```
Sample Input : 4556
Output: 10
```

6. WAP to print the sum of a given number and its reverse.

```
Sample Input : 12
Sample Output : 33 [12+21]
```

7. Print the factorials of first 'n' numbers

```
Sample Input: 10
Output:
1
2
6
24
120
720
5040
40320
362880
3628800
```

8. Print first 'n' fibonacci numbers.

```
Sample Input : 10
Output :
```

## 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55

9. Write a program to print out all Armstrong numbers between 1 and 500. If the sum of cubes of each digit of the number is equal to the number itself, then the number is called an Armstrong number. For example, 153 = (1 \* 1 \* 1) + (5 \* 5 \* 5) + (3 \* 3 \* 3)

## Output :

1

153

370

371

407

Note:- Please try to invest time doing the assignments which are necessary to build a strong foundation. Do not directly Copy Paste using Google or ChatGPT. Please use your brain ...