DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	**22/06/2020**	**Name:**	**Akshatha M Deshpande**
Course:	**SoloLearn**	**USN:**	**4AL17EC006**
Topic:	**C++ Programming**	**Semester & Section:**	**6th Sem A sec**
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FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session

Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.

Module 1:

C progarmming:

- C++ is a general-purpose programming language.
- C++ is used to create computer programs. Anything from art applications, music players and even video games.
- C++ offers various headers, each of which contains information needed for programs to work properly. This particular program calls for the header <iostream>.
- The number sign (#) at the beginning of a line targets the compiler's pre-

processor. In this case, #include tells the pre-processor to include the <iostream> header.

- The C++ compiler ignores blank lines.
- In general, blank lines serve to improve the code's readability and structure.
- Whitespace, such as spaces, tabs, and newlines, is also ignored, although it is used to enhance the program's visual attractiveness.
- Program execution begins with the main function, int main().
- In C++, streams are used to perform input and output operations.
- In most program environments, the standard default output destination is the screen. In C++, cout is the stream object used to access it.
- cout is used in combination with the insertion operator. Write the insertion operator as << to insert the data that comes after it into the stream that comes before.
- In C++, the semicolon is used to terminate a statement. Each statement must end with a semicolon. It indicates the end of one logical expression.
- You can have multiple statements on a single line, as long as you remember to end each statement with a semicolon. Failing to do so will result in an error.
- You can add multiple insertion operators after cout.
- The cout operator does not insert a line break at the end of the output.One way to print two lines is to use the endl manipulator, which will put in a line break.
- Two newline characters placed together result in a blank line.

Comments:

- Comments are explanatory statements that you can include in the C++ code to explain what the code is doing.
- The compiler ignores everything that appears in the comment, so none of that information shows in the result.
- A comment beginning with two slashes (//) is called a single-line comment. The slashes tell the compiler to ignore everything that follows, until the end of the line.
- Comments that require multiple lines begin with /* and end with */

Variables:

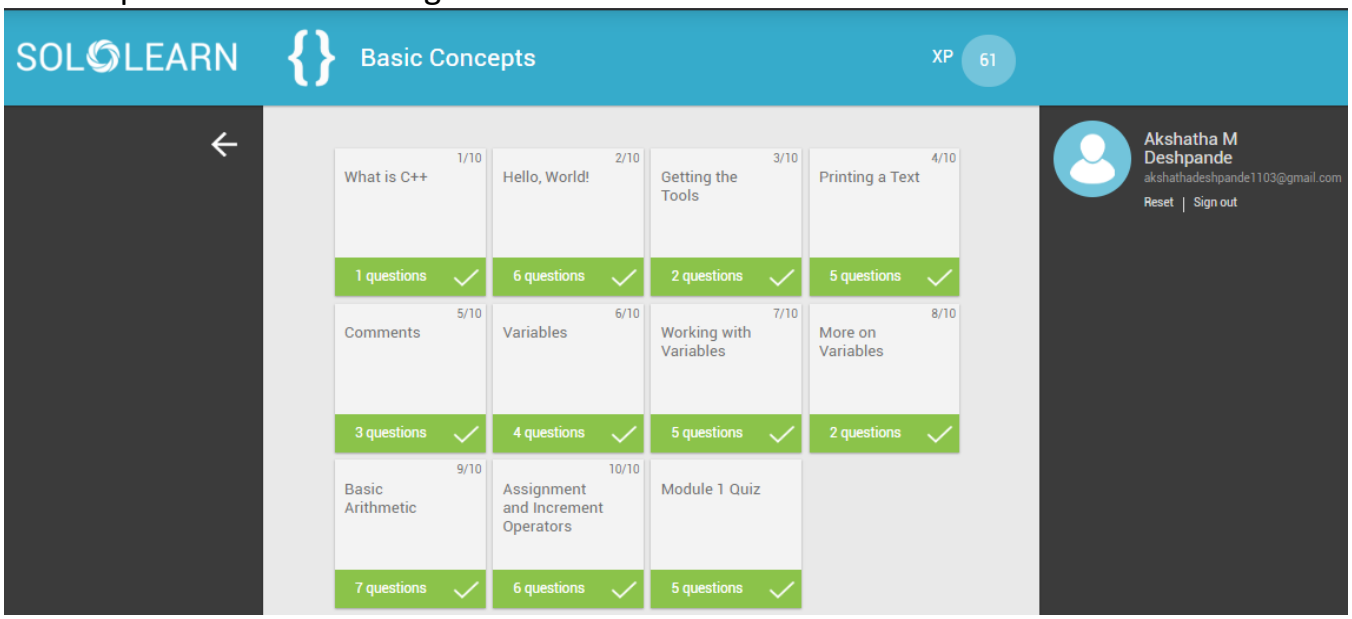
- Creating a variable reserves a memory location, or a space in memory for storing values.
- The compiler requires that you provide a data type for each variable you declare.
- C++ offer a rich assortment of built-in as well as user defined data types.
- C++ supports these arithmetic operators.
  Addition
  Subtraction
  Multiplication

Division
Modulus

- Parentheses force the operations to have higher precedence. If there are parenthetical expressions nested within one another, the expression within the innermost parentheses is evaluated first.

Assignment Operators:

- The simple assignment operator (=) assigns the right side to the left side.
- C++ provides shorthand operators that have the capability of performing an operation and an assignment at the same time.



MODULE 2:

If statement:

- The condition specifies which expression is to be evaluated. If the condition is true, the statements in the curly brackets are executed.
- If the condition is false, the statements are simply ignored, and the program continues to run after the if statements body.

Relational Operators:

Operator	Description	Example	
>=	Greater than or equal to	7 >= 4	True
<=	Less than or equal to	7 <= 4	False
==	Equal to	7 == 4	False
!=	Not equal to	7 != 4	True

While Loop:

- A loop repeatedly executes a set of statements until a particular condition is satisfied.
- A while loop statement repeatedly executes a target statement as long as a given condition remains true.
- At the point when the condition becomes false, program control is shifted to the line that immediately follows the loop.
- Without a statement that eventually evaluates the loop condition to false, the loop will continue indefinitely.

for loop:

- A for loop is a repetition control structure that allows you to efficiently write a loop that executes a specific number of times.
- When using the for loop, don't forget the semicolon after the init and condition statements.

The do...while Loop:

- Unlike for and while loops, which test the loop condition at the top of the loop, the do...while loop checks its condition at the bottom of the loop.
- A do...while loop is similar to a while loop.
- The one difference is that the do...while loop is guaranteed to execute at least one time.

The switch Statement:

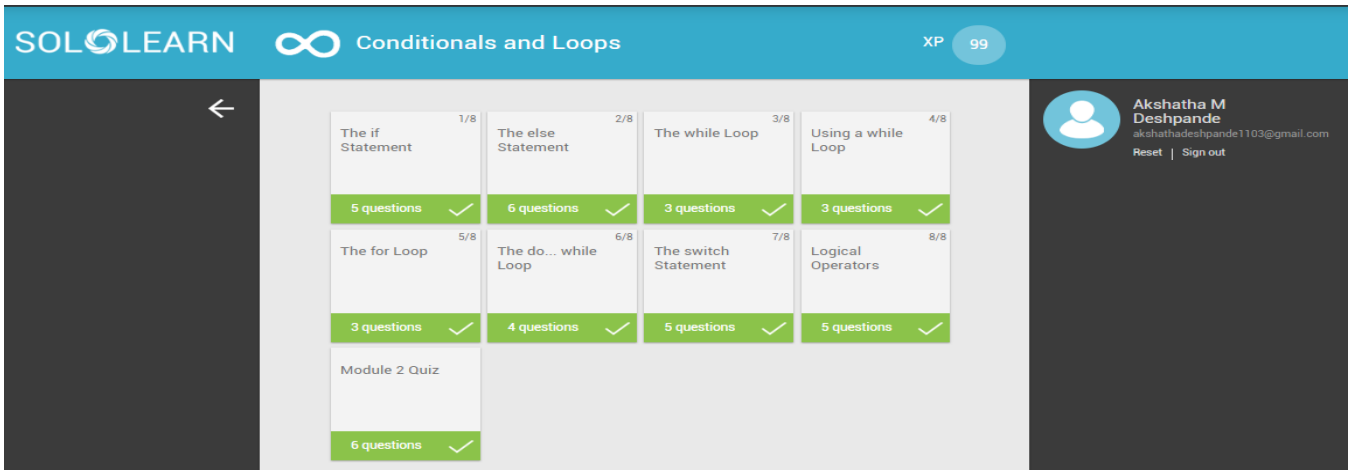
- The switch statement tests a variable against a list of values, which are called cases, to determine whether it is equal to any of them.

Logical Operators:

- Use logical operators to combine conditional statements
- They return true or false.

Operator	Name of Operator	Form
&&	**AND** Operator	y && y
||	**OR** Operator	x || y
!	**NOT** Operator	! x

- && - AND operator - Used when both conditions are true.
- || - OR operator – Used when either of the condition is true.
- ! - NOT operator



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