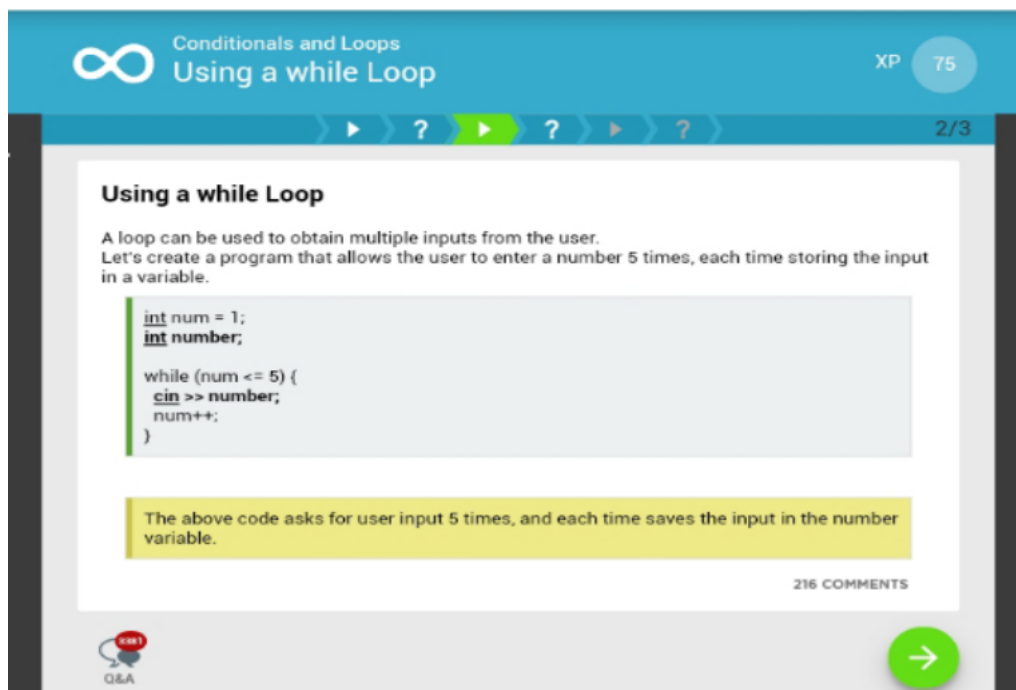
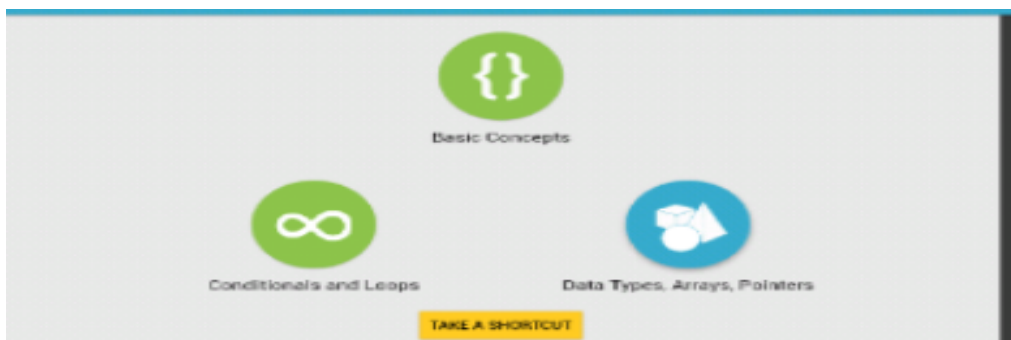


DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	22/06/2020	Name:	Nichenametla Bhargavi
Course:	Programming in C++	USN:	4AL17EC061
Topic:	1: Basic Concepts 2: Conditionals and Loops	Semester & Section:	6th Sem A Sec
Github Repository:	Bhargavi_Nichenametla		

SESSION

Image of the session



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

C++ Programming :

1. C++ is a general-purpose programming language.
2. C++ is used to create computer programs. Anything from art applications, music players and even video games!

Your First C++ Program:

The next line, `cout << "Hello world!";` results in the display of "Hello world!" to the screen.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    cout << "Hello world!";
    return 0;
}
```

C++ Identifiers:

C++ identifiers in a program are used to refer to the name of the variables, functions, arrays, or other user-defined data types created by the programmer. They are the basic requirement of any language. Every language has its own rules for naming the identifiers.

Example:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a;
    int A;
    cout<<"Enter the values of 'a' and 'A'";
    cin>>a;
    cin>>A;
    cout<<"\nThe values that you have entered are : "<<a<<" , "<<A;
    return 0;
}
```

IF Statement:

The C++ if statement tests the condition. It is executed if condition is true.

Syntax:

```
if(condition){
//code to be executed
}
```

Example :

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main () {
    int num = 10;
    if (num % 2 == 0)
    {
        cout<<"It is even number";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

While loop:

In C++, while loop is used to iterate a part of the program several times. If the number of iteration is not fixed, it is recommended to use while loop than for loop.

Syntax:

```
while(condition){
//code to be executed
}
```

Example:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int i=1;
    while(i<=10)
    {
        cout<<i <<"\n";
        i++;
    }
}
```

Do-While Loop:

The C++ do-while loop is used to iterate a part of the program several times. If the number of iteration is not fixed and you must have to execute the loop at least once, it is recommended to use do-while loop. The C++ do-while loop is executed at least once because condition is checked after loop body.

Syntax:

```
do{
//code to be executed
}while(condition);
```

Example:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int i = 1;
    do{
        cout<<i<<"\n";
        i++;
    } while (i <= 10);
}
```

For Loop:

The C++ for loop is used to iterate a part of the program several times. If the number of iteration is fixed, it is recommended to use for loop than while or do-while loops. The C++ for loop is same as C#. We can initialize variable, check condition and increment/decrement value.

Syntax:

```
for(initialization;condition;incr/decr){
    //code to be executed
}
```

Example:

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    for(int i=1;i<=10;i++){
        cout<<i<<"\n";
    }
}
```

IF-else Statement:

The C++ if-else statement also tests the condition. It executes if block if condition is true otherwise else block is executed.

Syntax:

```
if(condition){
    //code if condition is true
}
else{
    //code if condition is false
}
```

Example:

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    int num=11;
    if(num%2==0)
    {
        cout<<"It is even number";
    }
    else
    {
        cout<<"It is odd number";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

The break Statement:

The break statement's role is to terminate the switch statement. In instances in which the variable is equal to a case, the statements that come after the case continue to execute until they encounter a break statement. In other words, leaving out a break statement results in the execution of all of the statements in the following cases, even those that don't match the expression.

For example:

```
int age = 42;
switch (age) {
case 16:
cout << "Too young" << endl;
case 42:
cout << "Adult" << endl;
case 70:
cout << "Senior" << endl;
default:
cout << "This is the default case" << endl;
}
```

/* Outputs

Adult

Senior

This is the default case

*/



"Attended Webinar on "Trend in IT Domain" by Rahul Shettigar"

