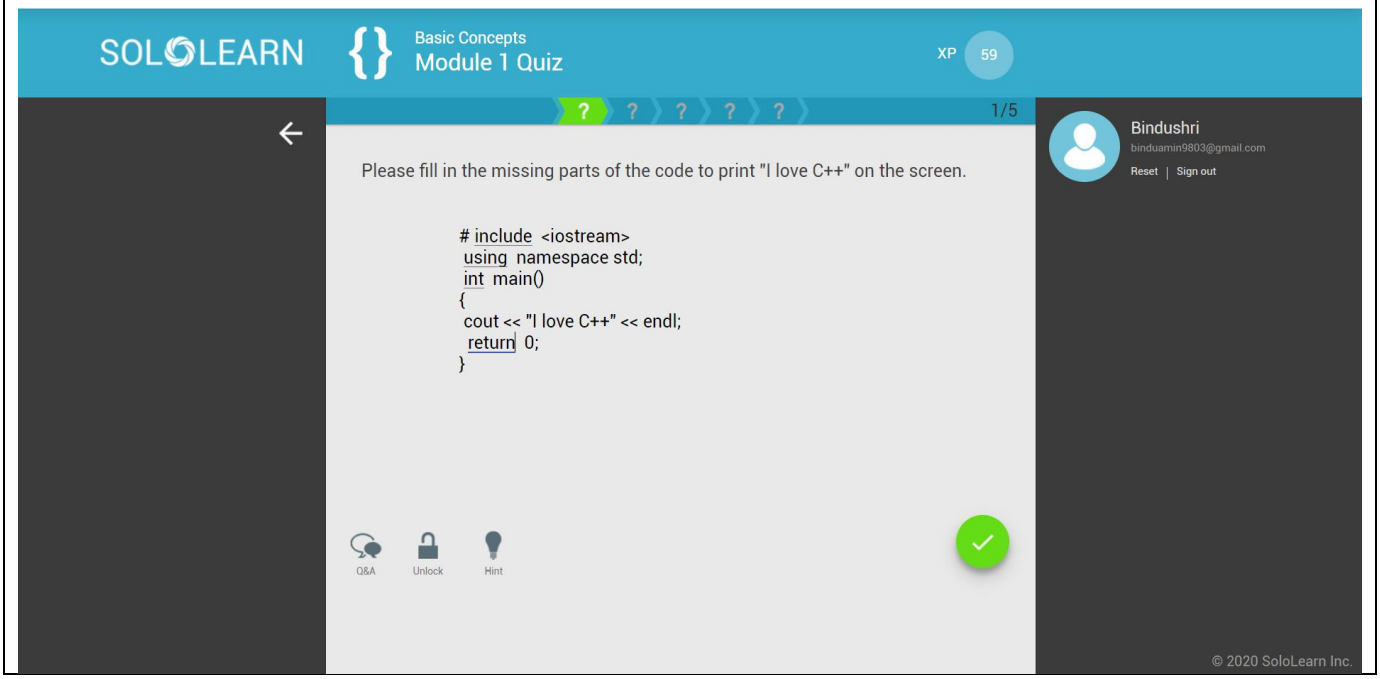
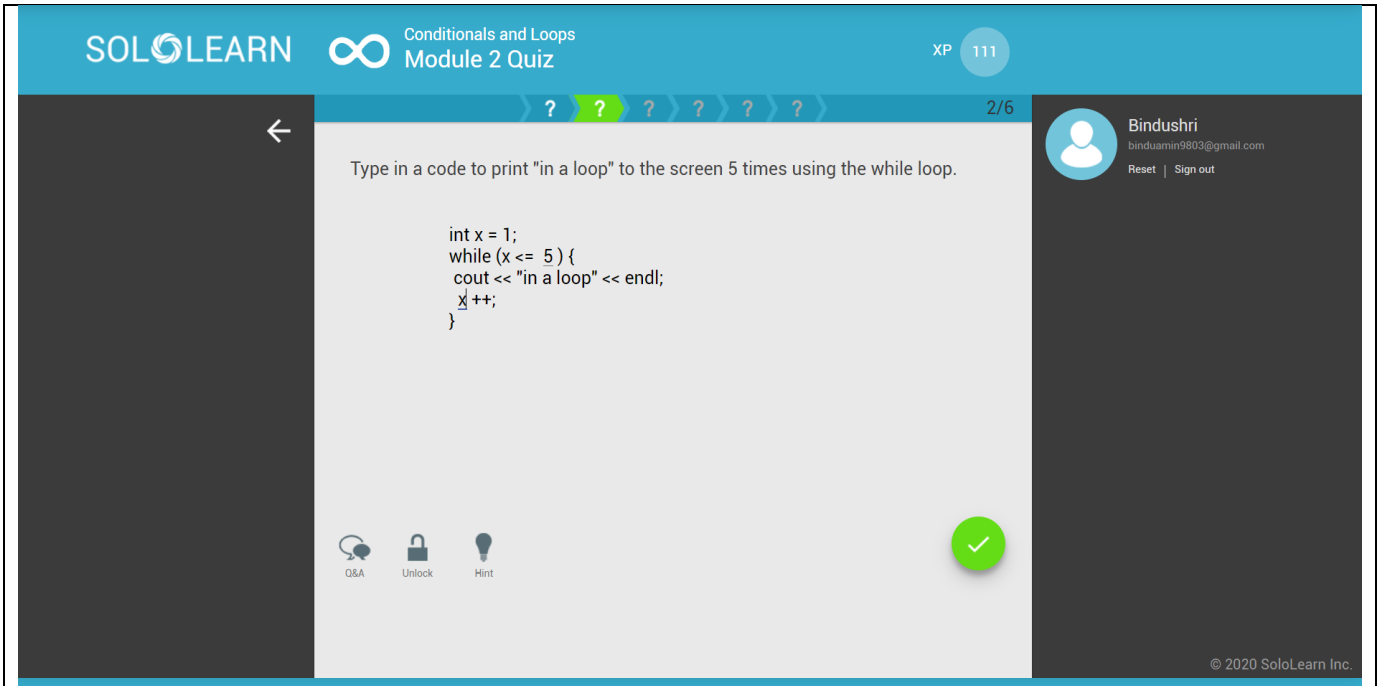
DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	**22-06-2020**	**Name:**	**BINDUSHRI**
Course:	**C++ programming**	**USN:**	**4AL17EC011**
Topic:	**Basic concepts** **Condition and loops**		**6th A**
Github Repository:	**Bindushri**		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

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Type in a code to print "in a loop" to the screen 5 times using the while loop.
int x = 1;
while (x <= 5) {
cout << "in a loop" << endl;
x ++;
}
Q&A
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Hint
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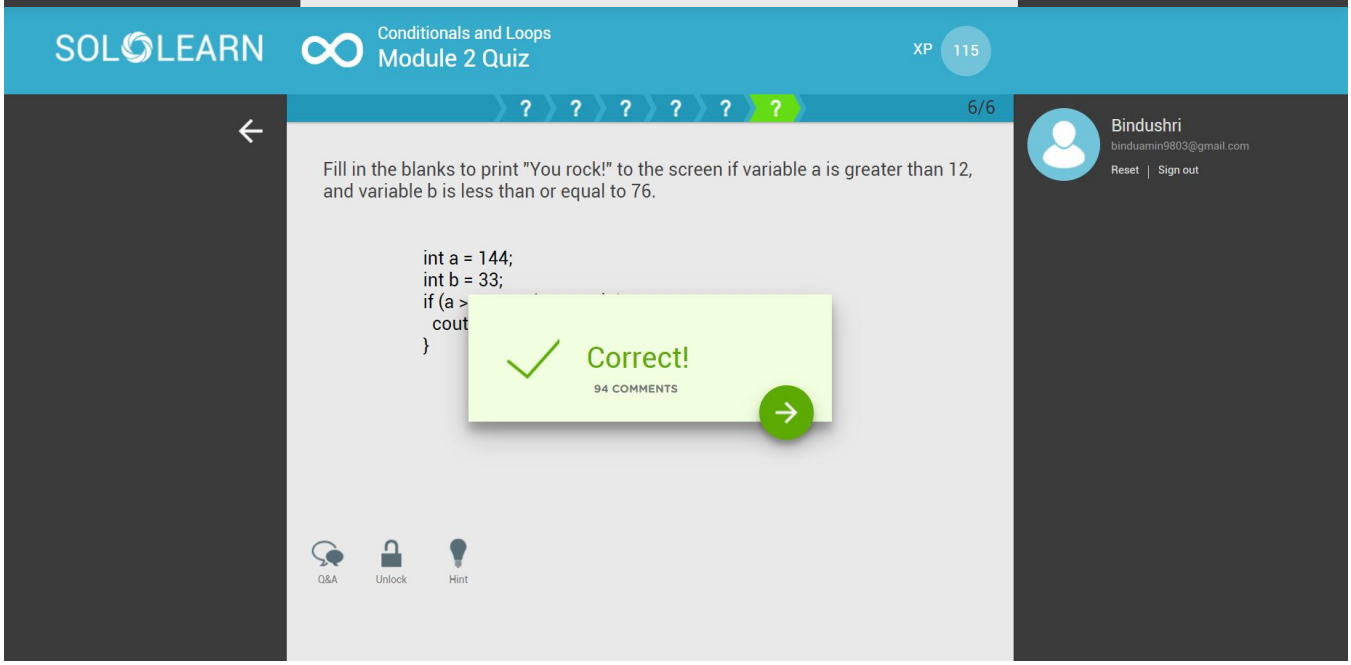
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Fill in the blanks to print "You rock!" to the screen if variable a is greater than 12, and variable b is less than or equal to 76.
int a = 144;
int b = 33;
if (a >
cout
}
Correct!
94 COMMENTS
Q&A
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Hint

C++ 02 June 2020

C++ is a general-purpose programming language.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
  cout << "Hello world";
  return 0;
}
```

→ You can add multiple insertion operators after cout:

```
cout << "This" << "is" << "so" << "
    awesome!";
```

- cout operator doesn't insert a line break at the end of the output ('\n')

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
  cout << "Hello world!" << endl; (also '\n')
  cout << "I love programming!";
  return 0;
}
```

Comments

Comments are explanatory statements that you can include in the c++ code to explain what the code is doing.

```
// or /* */
```

Variables

Creating a variable reserves a memory location, or a space in memory for storing values

Basic Arithmetic

addition +
subtraction -
multiplication *
division /
modulus %

Assignment & increment operator

```
x += 4
x -= 5
```

Conditional and loops

if statement

```
if (condition) {
    statements
}
```

Relational operators

`>=` , `<=` , `==` , `!=`

else statement

```
if (condition){
    //statements
}
else{
    //statements
}
```

Nested if statements.

```
int mark = 100;
if (mark >= 50){
  cout << "you passed." << endl;
  if (mark == 100){
    cout << "perfect!" << endl;
  }
}
else{
  cout << "you failed" << endl;
}
```

Nested if-else statements

```
if ( )
if ( ){
cout << " ";
} else { cout << " "; } }
else{ if ( ) { } else { } } }
```

while loop

Loop repeatedly executed a set of statements until a particular condition is satisfied.

using increment or decrement

```
int num = 1;
while (num < 6){
  cout << "number" << num <<
  num++;
}
```

for loop

```
for(init ; condition ; x++){
  //same code
}
```

Do-while loop

```
do{
  statement(s);
}while(condition);
```

Multiple conditions

Switch statement

```
Switch (expression){
  case value1:
    statement(s);
    break;
  case value2:
    statement(s);
    break;
  ...
  case valueN:
    statement(s);
    break;
```