**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **22-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Dhanya Shetty** |
| **Course:** | **C PROGRAMMING** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC026** |
| **Topic:** | **1.BASIC CONCEPTS OF C++**  **2.CONDITIONALS AND LOOPS** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Dhanya Shetty\_026** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\22june111.PNG  C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\22june222.PNG  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\22june333.PNG**  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\22june444.PNG**  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\22june555.PNG**  **C:\Users\Hp\Desktop\report\22june11111.PNG**  **C Programming :**  **C** is highly portable and is **used for** scripting system applications which form a major part of Windows, UNIX, and Linux operating system. **C** is a general-purpose **programming language** and can efficiently work on enterprise applications, games, graphics, and applications requiring calculations, etc.  **Basic concepts :**  It was mainly developed as a system **programming language** to write an operating system. The main features of **C language** include low-level access to memory, a simple set of keywords, and clean style, these features make **C language** suitable for system programming’s like an operating system or compiler development.  **What are keywords in C?**  In **C** programming, a **keyword** is a word that is reserved by a program because the word has a special meaning. **Keywords** can be commands or parameters. Every programming language has a set of **keywords** that cannot be used as variable names. **Keywords** are sometimes called reserved names .  **keywords in C :**  **Keywords** are part of the syntax and they cannot be used as an identifier. For **example**: int money; Here, int is a **keyword** that indicates money is a variable of type int (integer).  **Conditional Loops :**  In while **loop**, a **condition** is evaluated before processing a body of the **loop**. If a **condition** is true then and only then the body of a **loop** is executed. ... Once the **condition** becomes false, the control goes out of the **loop**. After exiting the **loop**, the control goes to the statements which are immediately after the **loop**.  **3 types of loops :**  **Loops** are control structures used to repeat a given section of code a certain number of times or until a particular condition is met. Visual Basic has **three** main **types of loops**: for.. next **loops**, do **loops** and while **loops**.  **What is loop in C and its types?**  C - Loops   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Sr.No.** | **Loop Type & Description** | | 1 | While loop Repeats a statement or group of statements while a given condition is true. It tests the condition before executing the loop body. | | 2 | for loop Executes a sequence of statements multiple times and abbreviates the code that manages the loop variable. |   **Conditional statements in C :**  **Conditional statements** help you to make a decision based on certain conditions. These conditions are specified by a set of **conditional statements** having boolean expressions which are evaluated to a boolean value true or false. There are following types of **conditional statements in C**. If **statement**. If-Else **statement.**  **What is Loop and types?**  In computer science, a **loop** is a programming structure that repeats a sequence of instructions until a specific condition is met. Programmers use **loops** to cycle through values, add sums of numbers, repeat functions, and many other things. ... Two of the most common **types** of **loops** are the while **loop** and the for **loop**.  **C++ OOPs Concepts**:  The major purpose of C++ programming is to introduce the concept of object orientation to the C  Programming language. Object Oriented Programming is a paradigm that provides many concepts such as inheritance, data binding, polymorphism etc.  The programming paradigm where everything is represented as an object is known as truly object-oriented programming language. Smalltalk is considered as the first truly object-oriented programming language.  **C++ Basic Input/Output:**  C++ I/O operation is using the stream concept. Stream is the sequence of bytes or flow of data. It  Makes the performance fast. If bytes flow from main memory to device like printer, display screen, or a network connection, etc. this is called as output operation. If bytes flow from device like printer, display screen, or a network connection, etc. to main memory, this is called as  Input operation.  **I/O Library Header Files:**  Let us see the common header files used in C++ programming are:  <iostream>It is used to define the cout, cin and cerr objects, which correspond to standard output stream, standard input stream and standard error stream, respectively. <fstream>It is used to declare services for user-controlled file processing. |
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