**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **18-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Sudha R Channappagoudar** |
| **Course:** | **C programming** | **USN:** | **4AL18EC053** |
| **Topic:** | **Basic concept**  **Conditional and loops** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem A section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Sudha-53** |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  C# is an elegant object-oriented language that enables developers to build a variety of secure and robust applications that run on the .NET Framework.  **Variables**  >Programs typically use data to perform tasks. Creating a variable reserves a memory location, or a space in memory  >To use a variable, it must first be declared by specifying the name and data type.  **Printing text**  >Displaying output  **Constants**  >Constants store a value that cannot be changed from their initial assignment  Example- const double PI = 3.14  **Operators**  >An operator is a symbol that performs mathematical or logical operations.  **Arithmetic operators**  Addition +  Subtraction -  Multiplication \*  Division /  Modulus %  If statement  >The If statement is a conditional statement that executes a block of code when a condition is true.  **Else statement**  >An optional else clause can be specified to execute a block of code when the condition in the if statement evaluates to false  **Switch statement**  >The switch statement provides a more elegant way to test a variable for equality against a list of values.  **Break statement**  >The role of the break statement is to terminate the switch statement  **While loop**  >The while loop can be thought of as a repeating if statement . The while construct consists of a block of code and a condition/expression.  **For loop**  >The initial value of the for loop is performed only once.  >The condition is a Boolean expression that tests and compares the counter to a fixed value after each iteration  **Do while loop**  >A do while loop is similar to a while loop, except the fact that it is guaranteed to execute at least one time. |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **18-06-2020** | **Name:** | **Sudha R Channappagoudar** | |
| **Course:** | **C programming** | **USN:** | **4AL18ECO53** | |
| **Topic:** | **Methods**  **Classes and objects** | **Semester & Section:** | **4th sem A section** | |
| **AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS** | | | |
| **Image of session** | | | |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**  **Parameters**  >Parameters are variables that accept the values the values passed into the method when called.  **Optional arguments**  >Each and every optional parameter contains a default value which is the part of its definition. If we do not pass any parameter to the optional arguments, then it takes its default value. The default value of an optional parameter is a constant expression. The optional parameters are always defined at the end of the parameter list.  **Named arguments**  **>**Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. In computer programming, named parameters, pass-by-name, named argument or keyword arguments refer to a computer language's support for function calls that clearly state the name of each parameter within the function call.  **Passing arguments**  **>**Passing Arguments by Position. If you omit an optional argument in a positional argument list, you must hold its place with a comma.  >Passing Arguments by Name.  >Mixing Arguments by Position and by Name.  >Restrictions on Supplying Arguments by Name.  **Passing by reference**  >Passing by reference means that the memory address of the variable (a pointer to the memory location) is passed to the function. This is unlike passing by value, where the value of a variable is passed on.  **Passing by output**  **>**C# - Passing Parameters by Output A return statement can be used for returning only one value from a function. However, using output parameters, you can return two values from a function. Output parameters are similar to reference parameters, except that they transfer data out of the method rather than into it.  **Recursion**  **>**Recursion is the process of repeating items in a self-similar way. In programming languages, if a program allows you to call a function inside the same function, then it is called a recursive call of the function. | | | |