DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

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Course:	**C++**	**USN:**	**4AL16EC056**
Topic:	**Challenge and certificate**	**Semester & Section:**	**8 B**
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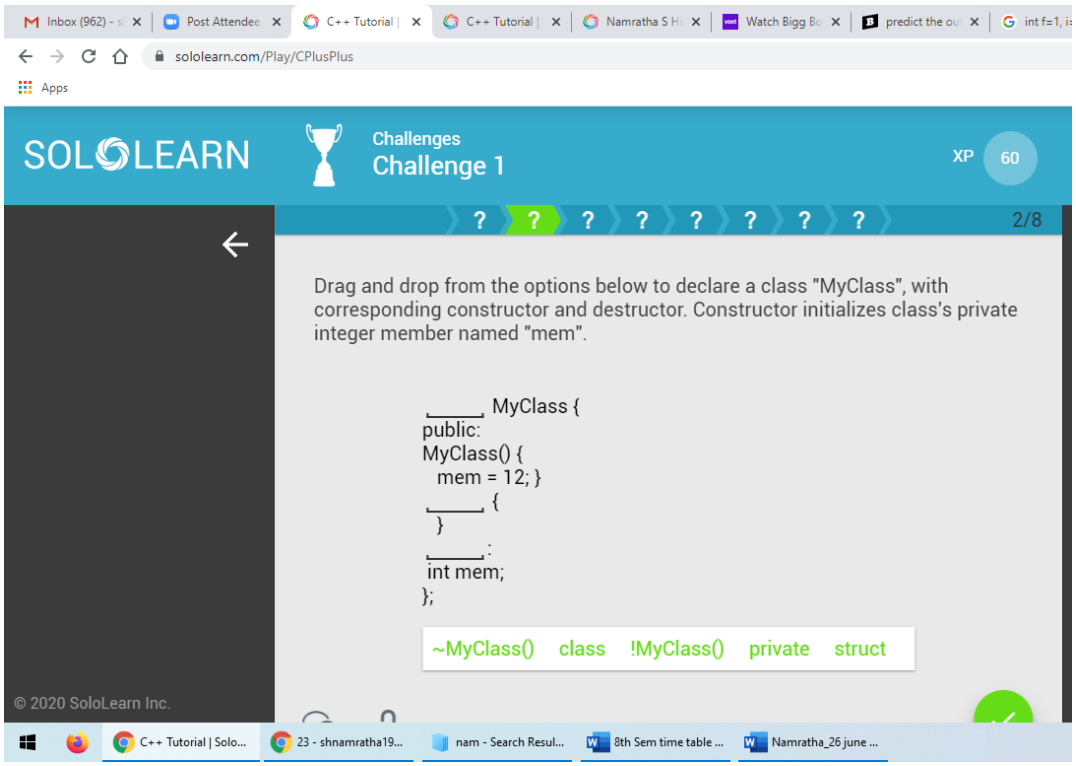
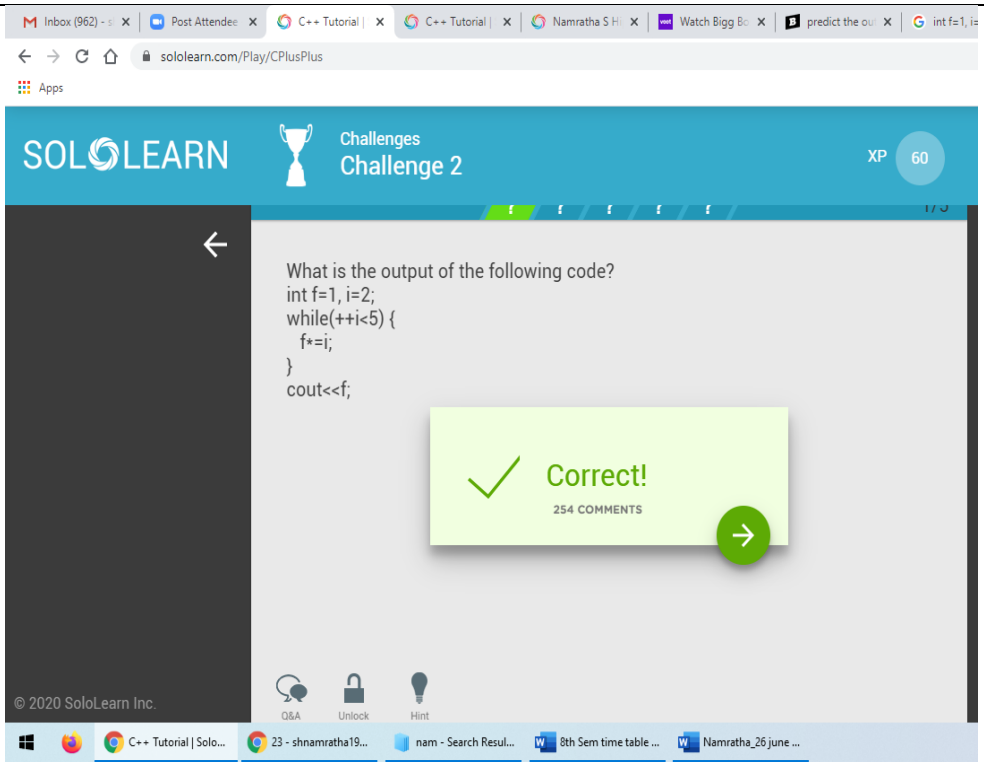
FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session





Report
CHALLENGES

Fill in the blanks to declare a class "test" with a "foo()" public member function. Declare a pointer "myPtr" to "test" and call "foo()" via the pointer.

```
class test{

public:
void foo() {
  }
};
```

*test myPtr = new test();
myPtr
-> foo();

Rearrange the code to define a function "foo", which throws an exception with a value of "-100" if its parameter is greater than 999. Then "foo" catches its exceptions and prints "error!" to the screen.

```
void foo(int arg)
{
try { if (arg > 999) throw -100; }
 catch (int x)
{ cout << "error!" << endl; }
}
```

What is the output of the following code?

```
int f=1, i=2;
while(++i<5) {
f*=i;
}
cout<<f;
```

OUTPUT 12

Drag and drop from the options below to enter two integers and print their division to the screen. Use try and catch blocks to handle division by 0.

```
 try{
int a; int b;
cin >> a >> b;
```

```
if (b == 0)

throw 0;
cout << a / b << endl;
}
 catch (int err) {
  cout << "error" << endl;
 }
```

Drag and drop from the options below to declare a file object and an associated file "myfile.txt", and write "I work with files" to the file if the file is open. Otherwise, print "Error" to the screen.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
int main() {
ofstream fileObj("myfile.txt");
if fileObj. is_open()) {
 fileObj << "I work with files";
 fileObj.close();
} else {
  cout << "Error" << endl;
   }
}
```