1. Write a program in C++ to print the sum of two numbers using variables also without variables.
2. Write a program in C++ to swap two numbers
3. Write a program in C++ to find the Area and Perimeter of a Rectangle. Length and width should be user input.
   Formula for area is L x W and perimeter formula is 2(L+W)
4. Write a program in C++ to convert temperature in Celsius to Fahrenheit.
   $°F = (°C \times 9/5) + 32$
5. Write a program in C++ to compute quotient and remainder of two numbers.
6. Write a program in C++ to compute the total and average of four numbers
7. Write a program in C++ that takes a number as input and prints its multiplication table up to 10.
8. Write a program in C++ which swap the values of two variables not using third variable
9. Write a program that display grade against his/her marks.
   For 90-100 Grade is A for 70-80 B 60-70 C 50-60 D below that Grade F.

10. Write a program that asks the user to enter an integer, then gets the input from the user. The program should repeatedly ask the user to enter an integer until the user enters an integer greater than 10; then it should print "Integer greater than 10 detected!" and should end.
11. Write a program that print A to Z alphabets
12. Write a program that Change the sign of entered Number.
    example input is -5 and output should be 5
13.

Complete the following code

Question 1

```
int x, y;
int sum;
cout << "Type a number: ";
      >>      ;
cout << "Type another number: ";
      >>      ;
sum = x + y;
cout << "Sum is: " <<      ;
```

Question 2

```
myNum = 9;
[ ] myDoubleNum = 8.99;
[ ] myLetter = 'A';
[ ] myBool = false;
[ ] myText = "Hello World";
```

Print "Hello World" if `x` is **greater than** `y`.

```
int x = 50;
int y = 10;
[ ] (x [ ] y) {
  cout << "Hello World";
}
```

Print "1" if `x` is equal to `y`, print "2" if `x` is greater than `y`, otherwise print "3".

```
int x = 50;
int y = 50;
[ ] (x [ ] y) {
  cout << "1";
} [ ] (x [ ] y) {
  cout << "2";
} [ ] {
  cout << "3";
}
```

Insert the missing parts to complete the following `switch` statement.

```
int day = 2;
```

```
switch (      ) {
  case 1:
    cout << "Saturday";
    break;
  case 2:
    cout << "Sunday";
    break;
}
```

Complete the `switch` statement, and add the correct **keyword** at the end to specify some code to run if there is no case match in the `switch` statement.

```
int day = 4;
switch (      ) {
  case 1:
    cout << "Saturday";
    break;
  case 2:
    cout << "Sunday";
    break;
  default:
    cout << "Weekend";
}
```

Hint (Use Loop)

```
int i = 1;
do {
  cout << i << "\n";
  i++;
}
while (i < 6);
```

Use a `for` loop to print "Yes" 5 times:

```
[    ] (int i = 0; i < 5; [    ]) {
  cout << [    ] << "\n";
}
```

Stop the loop if `i` is 5.

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  if (i == 5) {
    [    ];
  }
  cout << i << "\n";
}
```

In the following loop, when the value is "4", jump directly to the next value. (Hint use break or continuoue)

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  if (i == 4) {
    [    ];
  }
  cout << i << "\n";
}
```