



Bahria University, Islamabad

Department of Software Engineering

Computer Programming Lab

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Lab Journal: 5

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Task No:	Task Wise Marks		Documentation Marks		Total Marks (20)
	Assigned	Obtained	Assigned	Obtained	
1	3		5		
2	3				
3	3				
4	3				
5	3				

Comments:

Signature

Introduction

Loops are repetitive structures, and we use them if we want to repeat a particular set of statements in a particular way. There are three variants of loops used:

- For Loop
- While Loop
- Do-While Loop

Tools Used

Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0

Task 1: Print numbers in descending order.

Code:

```
LAB_5_task_1 (Global Scope)
1  #include<iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main() {
4      int num = 20;
5      do
6      {
7          cout << num << " ";
8          num--;
9      } while (num>=1);
10
11
12      return 0;
13 }
```

Output:

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
C:\Users\M Tech\OneDrive - Higher Education Commission\Bahria Uni\CP LAB\O
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Opt
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

Task 2: Program to compute factorial of the given number.

Code:

```
Lab_5_TASK#2 (Global Scope)
1  #include<iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main() {
4      double num;
5      cout << "Enter the number: ";
6      cin >> num;
7      double fact = 1.0, i = 1;
8      do
9      {
10         fact *= i;
11         i++;
12     } while (i<=num);
13     cout << "Factorial of a " << num << " is " << fact;
14 }
```

Output:

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Enter the number: 5
Factorial of a 5 is 120
C:\Users\M Tech\OneDrive - Higher Education
To automatically close the console when debugging is complete
Press any key to close this window
```

Task 3: Conversion from decimal to octal number.

Code:

```
LAB_5_TASK#3 (Global Scope) main()
1  #include<iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main() {
4      long num;
5      cout << "Enter the decimal value: ";
6      cin >> num;
7      int rem, octal = 0, i = 1;
8      do
9      {
10         rem = num % 8;
11         num = num / 8;
12         octal = octal + (rem * i);
13         i *= 10;
14     }
15     while (num != 0);
16     cout << "The octal value of given number: " << octal;
17
18     return 0;
19
20 }
```

Output:

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Enter the decimal value: 12354.2
The octal value of given number: 30102
C:\Users\M Tech\OneDrive - Higher Education
To automatically close the console when debugging is complete
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

Task 4: Four-Function Calculator.

Code:

```
LAB_5_TASK#4 (Global Scope) main()
1 #include<iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3 int main() {
4     char option;
5     do
6     {
7         float num_1 = 0, num_2 = 0;
8         char oper = ' ';
9         cout << " Enter the FIRST Number: ";
10        cin >> num_1;
11        cout << " Enter the OPERATOR: ";
12        cin >> oper;
13        cout << " Enter the SECOND Number: ";
14        cin >> num_2;
15
16        switch (oper)
17        {
18            case '+':
19            {
20                cout << "The addition of given Numbers: " << num_1 + num_2 << endl;
21                break;
```

```
21                break;
22            }
23            case '-':
24            {
25                cout << "The Subtraction of given Numbers: " << num_1 - num_2 << endl;
26                break;
27            }
28            case '*':
29            {
30                cout << "The Multiplication of given Numbers: " << num_1 * num_2 << endl;
31                break;
32            }
33            case '/':
34            {
35                cout << "The Division of given Numbers: " << num_1 / num_2 << endl;
36                break;
37            }
38            default:
39                cout << "INVALID operator." << endl;
40                break;
41        }
42        cout << "Do another(y/n): ";
43        cin >> option;
44    } while (option == 'Y' || option == 'y');
45    return 0;
46 }
```

Output

```
Enter the SECOND Number: 5
The addition of given Numbers: 10
Do another(y/n): y
Enter the FIRST Number: 5
Enter the OPERATOR: +
Enter the SECOND Number: 6
The addition of given Numbers: 11
Do another(y/n): n

C:\Users\M Tech\OneDrive - Higher Education
(process 2892) exited with code 0.
To automatically close the console when debu
```

Task 5: It is necessary for the program to display the following sequence of numbers:

7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 91 98

Code

```
Lab#5_extra_Task#1 (Global Scope)
1  #include<iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main() {
4
5      int sum = 0;
6      do
7      {
8          sum += 7;
9          cout << sum << " ";
10     } while (sum < 98);
11     return 0;
12 }
```

Output

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 91 98
C:\Users\M Tech\OneDrive - Higher Education Commission\Bahar
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, en
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

Task 6: It is necessary to display the following sequence of numbers:

1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512

Code

```
lab#5_extra_task#2 (Global Scope)
1  #include<iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  int main() {
4
5      int num = 1;
6      do
7      {
8          cout << num << " ";
9          num *= 2;
10     } while (num <= 512);
11
12
13     return 0;
14 }
```

Output

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128 256 512
C:\Users\M Tech\OneDrive - Higher Education Commission\Bahar
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, en
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

Conclusion

Understanding of basic concept of do-while loop. In “do-while” loop, the body of loop comes before the test condition. The body of the loop is executed and then the condition is tested.