

# PRI LAB 3

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BY

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# PALINDROME

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### 3 PALINDROME

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- Problem:
  - Is palindrome?
- Sample Input:
  - Abcdcba
  - qwe
- Sample Output:
  - Yes
  - No

## 4 PALINDROME SOLUTION VERSION I (CHAR)

```
char a[100];
int i = 0, j = 0;
cout << "Enter a sentence and when you finish press (;)=";
cin >> a[i];
while (a[i] != ';'){
    i++;
    cin >> a[i];
}
i--;
while (i > j){
    if (a[i] == a[j]){
        i--;
        j++;
    }
    else{
        cout << "No, not a palindrome " << endl;
        exit(0);
    }
}
cout << "Yes, it is a palindrome " << endl;
```

## 5 PALINDROME SOLUTION VERSION 2 (STRING)

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```
string str="abcdcba";  
int i=0,j=str.size()-1;  
bool isPal=true;  
while(i<j){  
    if(str[i]!=str[j]){  
        isPal=false;  
    }  
    i++;  
    j--;  
}  
cout<<isPal<<endl;
```

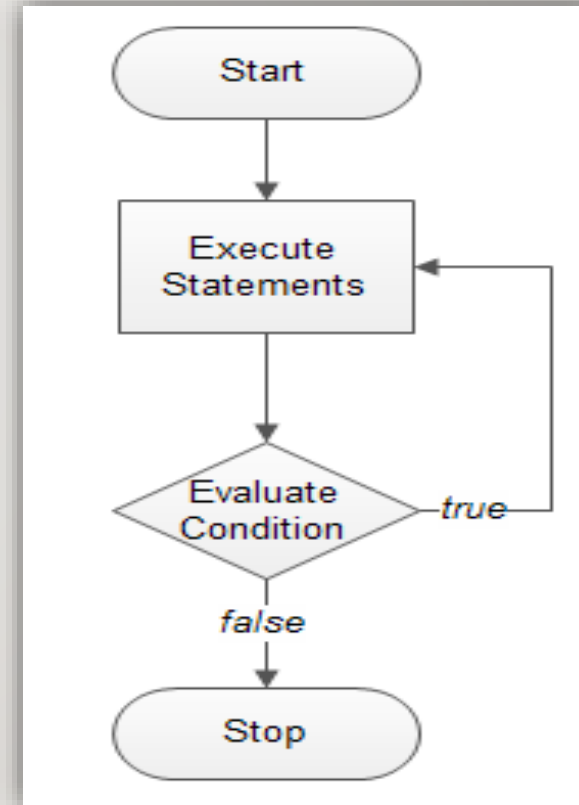
# DO WHILE LOOP

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# 7 DO WHILE LOOP

- Similar to **while** structure:
  - Makes loop continuation test at end, not beginning.
  - Loop body executes at least once.
- Format:

```
do {  
    statement  
} while ( condition );
```



## 8 DO WHILE LOOP EXAMPLE

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```
char ch;
do
{
    cout << "press Q or q to quit,any other to continue= ";
    cin >> ch;
    if (ch != 'Q' && ch != 'q')
        cout << "you want to continue" << endl;
    else
        cout << "you quit ! " << endl;
} while (ch != 'Q' && ch != 'q');
```



# SWITCH

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# 10 SWITCH

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- Its objective is to **check several possible constant values** for an expression, something similar to using of several **if** and **else if** sentences.
- Data type & **switch**:
  - Can use: char, int, bool, short, long, byte.
  - Cant use: double, float.

## II SWITCH FORMAT

```
switch (expression) {  
  case constant1:  
    block of instructions 1  
    break;  
  case constant2:  
    block of instructions 2  
    break;  
  .  
  .  
  .  
  default:  
    default block of instructions  
}
```

## 12 SWITCH VS IF STATEMENT

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```
if (x == 1) {  
    cout << "x is 1";  
}  
else if (x == 2) {  
    cout << "x is 2";  
}  
else {  
    cout << "value of x unknown";  
}
```

```
switch (x) {  
    case 1:  
        cout << "x is 1";  
        break;  
    case 2:  
        cout << "x is 2";  
        break;  
    default:  
        cout << "value of x unknown";  
}
```

## 13 SWITCH EXAMPLE

```
char grade = 'D';
switch (grade) {
case 'A':
    cout << "Excellent!" << endl;
    break;
case 'B':
case 'C':
    cout << "Well done" << endl;
    break;
case 'D':
    cout << "You passed" << endl;
    break;
case 'F':
    cout << "Better try again" << endl;
    break;
default:
    cout << "Invalid grade" << endl;
}
cout << "Your grade is " << grade << endl;
```

# 2D ARRAY

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# I5 2D ARRAY

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- Syntax:
  - `array [ i ] [ j ]`
  - Tables with rows and columns
  - Specify row, then column
  - `array [0]` : is an array of 4 elements
  - `array [0] [0]` : is the first element of the array
- Initialization:
  - `int a[2][2]={ {1,2},{3,4}};`

1	2
3	4

## 16 2D ARRAY

	Column 0	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 0	a[ 0 ][ 0 ]	a[ 0 ][ 1 ]	a[ 0 ][ 2 ]	a[ 0 ][ 3 ]
Row 1	a[ 1 ][ 0 ]	a[ 1 ][ 1 ]	a[ 1 ][ 2 ]	a[ 1 ][ 3 ]
Row 2	a[ 2 ][ 0 ]	a[ 2 ][ 1 ]	a[ 2 ][ 2 ]	a[ 2 ][ 3 ]

Array name

Row subscript

Column subscript



## 17 2D ARRAY EXAMPLE (INPUT & OUTPUT)

```
int a[5][3];
cout << "enter the element of the array:" << endl;
for (int i = 0; i<5; i++)
    for (int j = 0; j<3; j++)
        cin >> a[i][j];

for (int i = 0; i<5; i++)
{
    for (int j = 0; j<3; j++)
        cout << a[i][j] << " ";
    cout << endl;
}
```

# 18 EXERCISES

## SUM OF ARRAY

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- Problem 1:
  - Write a program that print the sum of 2D array
- Problem 2:
  - Write a program that print the sum of each row of 2D array

# HOMEWORK'S

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## 20 HOMEWORK I

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- Problem:
  - Find the sum of squares of numbers from 1 to n.
- Sample Input:
  - 4
- Sample Output:
  - 30

## 21 HOMEWORK 2

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- Problem:
  - Encrypt a sentence by shifting its characters 3 steps each.
- Sample Input:
  - ab zx 22 dr.
- Sample Output:
  - de ca 22 gu.

## 22 HOMEWORK 3

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- Problem:
  - Calculate the factorial.
- Sample Input:
  - 3
  - 1 5 10
- Sample Output:
  - 1 120 3628800

## 23 HOMEWORK 4

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- Problem:
  - Write a program that takes two 2D arrays as input (the two array have the same number of rows and columns) and output anew 2D array that contains their sum

# 24 THE END

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