11. Largest Among Three Numbers Using Ternary Conditional Operator

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   int a, b, c;
   cout << "Enter three numbers: ";
   cin >> a >> b >> c;
   int largest = (a > b) ? (a > c ? a : c) : (b > c ? b : c);
   cout << "The largest number is: " << largest << endl;
   return 0;
}
```

Output

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int a, b, c;
    cout << "Enter three numbers: ";
    cin >> a >> b >> c;
    int largest = (a > b) ? (a > c ? a : c) : (b > c ? b : c);
    cout << "The largest number is: " << largest << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```
/tmp/mcPSWMyDoH.o
Enter three numbers: 79

87
45
The largest number is: 87


=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

12. Program to Check Two Numbers Are Equal or Not Using Ternary Conditional Operator

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   int num1, num2;
   cout << "Enter two numbers: ";
   cin >> num1 >> num2;
   string result = (num1 == num2) ? "Numbers are equal" : "Numbers are not equal";
   cout << result << endl;
   return 0;
}
```

Output

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int num1, num2;
    cout << "Enter two numbers: ";
    cin >> num1 >> num2;
    string result = (num1 == num2) ? "Numbers are equal" : "Numbers
        are not equal";
    cout << result << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```
/tmp/SRDJTXQotR.o
Enter two numbers: 32

34
Numbers are not equal


=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

13. Program to Check If an Integer is Divisible by 3 or Not Using Ternary Conditional Operator

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   int num;
   cout << "Enter an integer: ";
   cin >> num;
   string result = (num % 3 == 0) ? "Divisible by 3" : "Not divisible by 3";
   cout << result << endl;
   return 0;
}
```

Output

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int num;
    cout << "Enter an integer: ";
    cin >> num;
    string result = (num % 3 == 0) ? "Divisible by 3" : "Not
        divisible by 3";
    cout << result << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

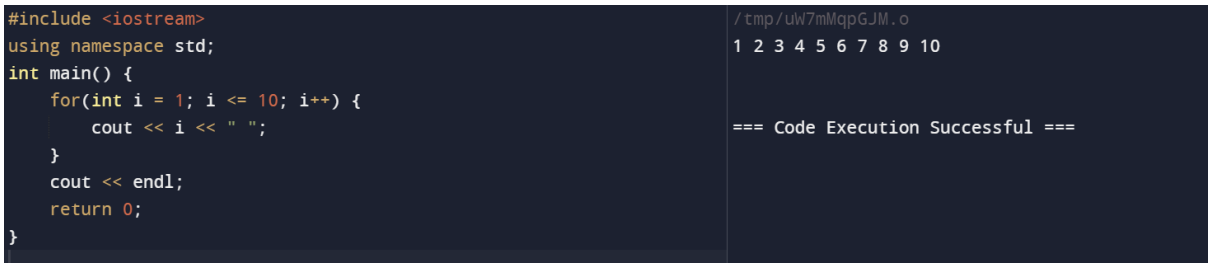
```
/tmp/51brwsRnFr.o
Enter an integer: 7
Not divisible by 3


=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

14. Program to Print Numbers from 1 to 10 Using a For Loop

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   for(int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
      cout << i << " ";
   }
   cout << endl;
   return 0;
}
```

Output

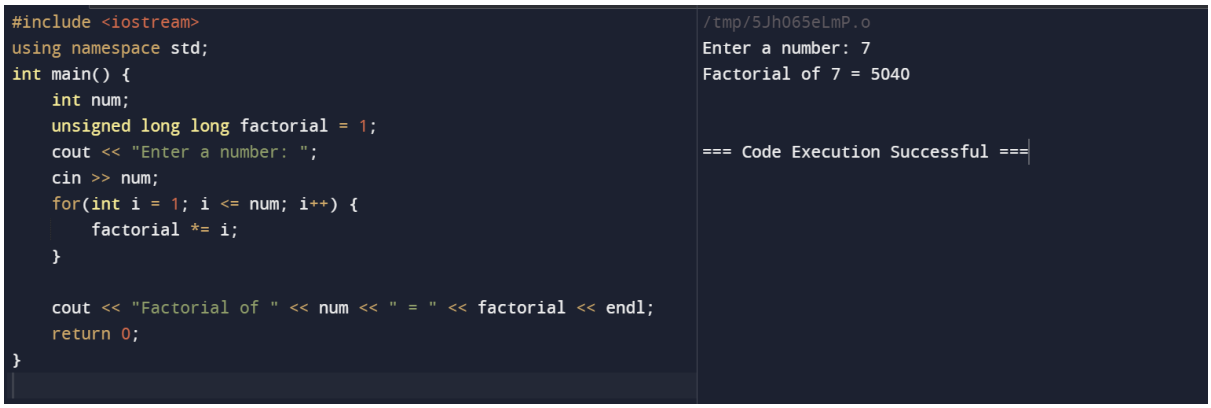


15. Factorial of a Number Using a For Loop

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   int num;
   unsigned long long factorial = 1;
   cout << "Enter a number: ";
   cin >> num;
   for(int i = 1; i <= num; i++) {
      factorial *= i;
   }
```

```
    cout << "Factorial of " << num << " = " << factorial << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Output



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int num;
    unsigned long long factorial = 1;
    cout << "Enter a number: ";
    cin >> num;
    for(int i = 1; i <= num; i++) {
        factorial *= i;
    }

    cout << "Factorial of " << num << " = " << factorial << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

```
/tmp/5JhO65eLmP.o
Enter a number: 7
Factorial of 7 = 5040


=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

16.Multiplication Table

```
#include <iostream>
int main() {
    int number;
    std::cout << "Enter a number to print its multiplication table: ";
    std::cin >> number;
    std::cout << "Multiplication table for " << number << ":" << std::endl;
    for (int i = 1; i <= 10; ++i) {
        std::cout << number << " x " << i << " = " << number * i << std::endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Output

```cpp
#include <iostream>
int main() {
    int number;
    std::cout << "Enter a number to print its multiplication table:
        ";
    std::cin >> number;
    std::cout << "Multiplication table for " << number << ":" << std
        ::endl;
    for (int i = 1; i <= 10; ++i) {
        std::cout << number << " x " << i << " = " << number * i <<
            std::endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
/tmp/jaQF2bZxGt.o
Enter a number to print its multiplication table: 12
Multiplication table for 12:
12 x 1 = 12
12 x 2 = 24
12 x 3 = 36
12 x 4 = 48
12 x 5 = 60
12 x 6 = 72
12 x 7 = 84
12 x 8 = 96
12 x 9 = 108
12 x 10 = 120
```