

CS 110: Lab 04

Repetition Statements-Loops

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Task 1 [CLO 2]: Number Guessing Game

CODE

```
#include <iostream>
#include <random>
// get random value of type T (can be any type) between given values inclusive
template <typename T>
T getRandom(T minInc, T maxInc)
    std::random_device rd; // get a random device
std::mt19937 gen(rd()); // using a random engine
// "uniform_int_distribution" used to remove random_bias
    std::uniform_int_distribution<> distrib(minInc, maxInc);
     // return the number
    return distrib(gen);
int main()
     // variables
size_t guess_counter = 0; // size_t is commonly used for counters in cpp
unsigned int secret = getRandom<int>(1, 10); // not negative; <int> is not
required but used to emphasize that template function is used
     unsigned int guess; // not negative
     // MAIN LOOP
    std::cout << "I have chosen a number between 1 and 10. Try to guess it.\n\n";</pre>
    do // do while is used to intialize the guess of user
         std::cout << "Your guess: ";</pre>
         std::cin >> guess;
          // newline by using pressing enter
         // increase stored guess counter
         guess_counter++;
          // if guessed correctly then print and exit
         if (secret == quess)
              std::cout << "\n\nThat's right! You guessed it. \n";</pre>
              std::cout << "It only took you " << guess counter << " tries.\n";</pre>
              break;
          // if not executed -> guess is wrong
          std::cout << "\nThat is incorrect! Guess Again.\n";</pre>
     } while (secret != guess);
    // ignoring previous input
    std::cin.ignore();
     std::cin.get();
     return 0;
```

```
I have chosen a number between 1 and 10. Try to guess it.

Your guess: 4

That is incorrect! Guess Again.
Your guess: 7

That is incorrect! Guess Again.
Your guess: 2

That is incorrect! Guess Again.
Your guess: 9

That's right! You guessed it.
It only took you 4 tries.
```

Task 2 [CLO 2]: Computing Harmonic Mean

CODE

```
#include <iostream>
int main()
    int input_n = 0;
    // using double for more accuracy
    double result_numerator = 0.f;
    double result_denominator = 0.f;
    std::cout << "Enter the amount of inputs: ";</pre>
    std::cin >> input_n;
    // newline by user pressing enter
    result_numerator = input_n;
    // take `input_n` values from user
int counter = 1;
    do
        float x_i;
        std::cout << "Enter x" << counter << ": ";</pre>
        std::cin >> x_i;
// newline by user pressing enter
        result_denominator += 1.f / x_i;
        counter++;
    } while (counter <= input_n);</pre>
    std::cout << "Harmonic mean if your input numbers is " << result_numerator /</pre>
result_denominator << "\n";</pre>
    // ignoring previous input
    std::cin.ignore();
    std::cin.get();
    return 0;
```

```
• obscure@Obscures-MacBook-Air output % ./"task2"
Enter the amount of inputs: 3
Enter x1: 1
Enter x2: 2
Enter x3: 3
Harmonic mean if your input numbers is 1.63636

• obscure@Obscures-MacBook-Air output % ./"task2"
Enter the amount of inputs: 10
Enter x1: 1
Enter x2: 2
Enter x3: 3
Enter x4: 4
Enter x5: 5
Enter x6: 6
Enter x7: 7
Enter x8: 8
Enter x9: 9
Enter x10: 10
Harmonic mean if your input numbers is 3.41417

• obscure@Obscures-MacBook-Air output % ./"task2"
Enter the amount of inputs: 4
Enter x1: 1
Enter x2: 2
Enter x3: 3
Enter x4: 4
Harmonic mean if your input numbers is 1.92
```

Task 3 [CLO 3] Factorial:

CODE

```
#include <iostream>
int main()
    int input_n = 0;
    int factorial = 1; // intializing to 1 instead of 0
    std::cout << "Input a number to find factorial of: ";</pre>
   std::cin >> input_n;
    // newline by user pressing enter
   // if user user inputs 0 program doesn't run and returns stored value of
factorial` i.e 1
    // start from 1 and multulpy all numbers till `input_n`; store result in
 factorial
    for (int i = 1; i <= input_n; i++)
        factorial *= i;
    std::cout << "Factorial of " << input_n << " is " << factorial << "\n";</pre>
    // ignoring previous input
    std::cin.ignore();
    std::cin.get();
    return 0;
```

```
    obscure@Obscures-MacBook-Air output % ./"task3"
        Input a number to find factorial of: 5
        Factorial of 5 is 120
    obscure@Obscures-MacBook-Air output % ./"task3"
        Input a number to find factorial of: 10
        Factorial of 10 is 3628800
    obscure@Obscures-MacBook-Air output %
```

Task 4 [CLO 3] Find lowest priced item:

CODE

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <limits>
#include <iomanip>
int main()
    int num items = 0;
    std::string lowest_name = "";
    // float is not a simple type like int so we cannot just flip all bits to one, that is NaN
float lowest_price = std::numeric_limits<float>::max(); // storing max value that can be
stored in float
    std::cout << "Number of items to Enter: ";</pre>
    std::cin >> num_items;
    std::cout << "\n";
std::cout << std::setw(32) << std::setfill('-') << "\n";</pre>
    std::cout << "\n";</pre>
    for (int i = 1; i <= num_items; i++)</pre>
         std::string name = "";
          float price = 0;
         std::cout << i << ". Enter the Item Name: ";
std::cin.ignore(); // ignoring previous input</pre>
         std::getline(std::cin, name);
// getline reads until newline from the given stream (std::cin in this case) and
stores it in the given strings
          std::cout << i << ". Enter the Item Price: ";</pre>
          std::cin >> price;
          // newline by user pressing enter
          // compare to already stored lowest value, if this is lower then update lowest
          // no need to compare names
          if (price <= lowest_price)</pre>
               lowest_name = name;
               lowest_price = price;
          // spacer for next item
          std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
    std::cout << "\n";</pre>
    std::cout << std::setw(32) << std::setfill('-') << "\n";</pre>
    std::cout << "\n";
std::cout << "Name of lowest Item: " << lowest_name << "\n";</pre>
    std::cout << "Price of lowest Item: " << lowest_price << "\n";</pre>
    // ignoring previous input
std::cin.ignore();
    std::cin.get();
    return 0;
```