Condition or Logical expression

In C++ a Condition or a Logical expression compares two values using relational operators. Relational operators supported by C++ are >, >=, <, <=, == and !=. Either two integer values or two floating point values or two characters can be compared using relational operators. Two characters are compared by comparing the ASCII codes of two the characters. Two strings cannot be compared using relational operators. String comparison will be discussed later. In C++ if the condition is **TRUE** => logical expression has value 1 and if the condition is **FALSE** => logical expression has value 0. List of relational operators are given below:

Operator	Meaning	Condition	Result	Meaning
>	Greater than	20>10	1	TRUE
		10>20	0	FALSE
		2.5 > 13.5	0	FALSE
		'T' > 'B'	1	TRUE
>=	Greater than equal to	20>=10	1	TRUE
		20>=20	1	TRUE
		20>=40	0	FALSE
		13.5 >= 10.25	1	TRUE
		'A' >= 'f'	0	FALSE
<	Less than	10<20	1	TRUE
		20<10	0	FALSE
		2.5 < 13.5	1	TRUE
		'T' < 'B'	0	FALSE
<=	Less than equal to	10<=20	1	TRUE
		10<=10	1	TRUE
		40<=10	0	FALSE
		13.5 <= 10.25	0	FALSE
		'A' <= 'f'	1	TRUE
==	Equal to	40==40	1	TRUE
		50==40	0	FALSE
		'B' == 'B'	1	TRUE
		2.5 == 13.5	0	FALSE
!=	Not equal to	30!=10	1	TRUE
		40!=40	0	FALSE
		'B' != 'B'	0	FALSE
		13.5 != 10.25	1	TRUE

`if-else`

In C++ condition or logical expression is used with **`if-else`**. **`if-else`** statement provides a way to change program flow based on a condition. We can have **`if`** statement without **`else`** but we cannot have **`else`** without **`if`**.

```
Rule1: if (condition)
         statement1 / block1
       else
         statement2 / block2
Rule2: if (condition)
         statement / block
```

a) If the `condition` is **TRUE** then the `statement1` or `block1` is executed and the statement or the block after the **`else`** is ignored.
b) If the `condition` is **FALSE** then the statement or block after the `condition` is ignored and the `statement2` or `block2` is executed.
c) If there is no **`else`,** then statement immediately after **`if`** is executed.

Usage of **`if-else`**

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double marks;
   cout<<"Input marks[0-100]? "; cin>>marks;
   if (marks>=40)
      cout<<"Pass"<<endl;
   else
      cout<<"Fail"<<endl;
}
```

Running of the program

```
Input marks[0-100]? 85
Pass
```

Explanation of output: Inputted marks is 85, that is, variable `marks` has a value 85. **`if`** condition is tested (`marks>=40`), condition is **TRUE**. Therefore `cout<<"Pass";` is executed and the statement after **`else`**, `cout<<"Fail";` is ignored.

Running of the program

```
Input marks[0-100]? 35
Fail
```

Explanation of output: Inputted marks is 35, that is, variable `marks` has a value 35. **`if`** condition is tested (`marks>=40`), condition is **FALSE**. Therefore `cout<<"Pass";` is ignored and the statement after **`else`**, `cout<<"Fail";` is executed.

Usage of **`if`** without **`else`**

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double marks;
   cout<<"Input marks[0-100]? "; cin>>marks;
   if (marks>=40)
      cout<<"Pass";
   if (marks<40)
      cout<<"Fail";
}
```

Running of the program

```
Input marks[0-100]? 73
Pass
```

Explanation of output: Inputted marks is 73. Condition `marks>=40` is **TRUE**. `cout<<"Pass";` is executed. Condition `marks<40` is **FALSE**. `cout<<"Fail";` is ignored.

Running of the program
```
Input marks out of 100? 37
Fail
```

Explanation of output: Inputted marks is 37. Condition `marks>=40` is **FALSE**. `cout<<"Pass";` is ignored. Condition `marks<40` is **TRUE**. `cout<<"Fail";` is executed.

Programs using **`if-else`** statement are given below:

1. Write a complete C++ program to input two integer values and display the largest value on the screen.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   int x, y, max;
   cout<<"Input 1st integer value? "; cin>>x;
   cout<<"Input 2nd integer value? "; cin>>y;
   if (x>y)
      max=x;
   else
      max=y;
   cout<<"Max="<<max<<endl;
}
```

2. Write a complete C++ program to input 3 coefficient of a quadratic equation ($ax^2+bx+c=0$); calculates two roots of the quadratic equation. Display two real roots on the screen, otherwise display an error message on the screen.

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"Coefficient of x^2? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"Coefficient of x  ? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"Constant Term     ? "; cin>>c;
   double disc=b*b-4*a*c;
   if (disc>=0)
   {
      double x1=(-b+sqrt(d))/(2*a);
      double x2=(-b-sqrt(d))/(2*a);
      cout<<"Two real root are "<<x1<<" and "<<x2<<endl;
   }
   else
      cout<<"Complex roots"<<endl;
}
```

3. Write a complete C++ program to input two integers; swap the two values and display the output on the screen.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   int x, y;
   cout<<"Input 1st integer value? "; cin>>x;
   cout<<"Input 2nd integer value? "; cin>>y;
   if (x>y)
   {
      int t=x;
      x=y;
      y=t;
   }
   cout<<x<<','<<y<<endl;
}
```

4. Write a complete C++ program to input four integer values and display the largest value on the screen.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   int x1, x2, x3, x4;
   cout<<"Input 1st integer value? "; cin>>x1;
   cout<<"Input 2nd integer value? "; cin>>x2;
   cout<<"Input 3rd integer value? "; cin>>x3;
   cout<<"Input 4th integer value? "; cin>>x4;
   int max=x1;
   if (x2>max)
      max=x2;
   if (x3>max)
      max=x3;
   if (x4>max)
      max=x4;
   cout<<"Max="<<max<<endl;
}
```

&& Operator

Consider the program segment given below:

```
double marks;
cout<<"Input marks[0-100]? "; cin>>marks;
cout<<"Inputted marks="<<marks;
```

It is expected that a user will input marks between `0` and `100`. But if a user inputs either `-20` or `150`, inputted marks will be stored in variable `marks`. So how to ensure that marks inputted between 0 and `100` is to be accepted only and inputted marks either less than `0` or more than `100` is to be ignored. So we have to combine two conditions, `marks>=0` and `marks<=100`. This can

be done by using && operator. && is used to combine two or more conditions (sub-conditions) as one condition. **All** the sub-conditions have to be **TRUE** for the entire condition to be **TRUE**.

Rule:
```
if (Condition1 && Condition2 [&& Condition3 … ])
   Statement1 / Block1
else
   Statement2 / Block2
```

Truth tables for `&&` operator are given below:

Cond1	Cond2	Cond1 && Cond2
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

Cond1	Cond2	Cond3	Cond1 && Cond2 && Cond3
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE
TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

Usage of `&&` operator with **`if–else`** statement

C++ program to validate inputted marks (marks out of 100)
```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double m;
   cout<<"Input marks[0-100]? "; cin>>m;
   if (m>=0 && m<=100)
      cout<<"Marks="<<m;
   else
      cout<<"Input Error";
}
```

Running of the program
```
Input marks[0-100]? 78
Marks=78.5

Input marks[0-100]? -35
Input Error

Input marks[0-100]? 130
Input Error
```

Explanation of output

Two sub-conditions are `m>=0` and `m<=100`. **First run**: Marks `78`; `m>=0` and `m<=100` are **TRUE** and therefore **`if`** condition is **TRUE**, `cout<<"Marks="<<m;` is executed. **Second run**: Marks `-35`; `m>=0` is **FALSE** but `m<=100` is **TRUE** and therefore **`if`** condition is **FALSE**, `cout<<"Input error";` is executed. **Third run**: Marks `130`; `m>=0` is **TRUE** but `m<=100` is **FALSE** and therefore **`if`** condition is **FALSE**, `cout<<"Input error";` is executed.

C++ program to input three values and display the largest value on the screen.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   int a, b, c, max;
   cout<<"1st value? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"2nd value? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"3rd value? "; cin>>c;
   if (a>=b && a>=c)
      max=a;
   if (b>=a && b>=c)
      max=b;
   if (c>=a && c>=b)
      max=c;
   cout<<"Max="<<max;
}
```

Running of the program

```
1st value? 34
2nd value? 65
3rd value? 49
Max=65

1st value? 40
2nd value? 20
3rd value? 30
Max=40

1st value? 50
2nd value? 60
3rd value? 80
Max=80
```

Explanation of the output

First run: Conditions `a>=b` and `a>=c` are **FALSE,** first **`if`** condition is **FALSE** and therefore `max=a` is ignored. Conditions `b>=a` and `b>=c` are **TRUE,** second **`if`** condition is **TRUE** and therefore `max` is assigned the value `65`. Condition `c>=a` is **TRUE** but `c>=b` is **FALSE,** third **`if`** condition is **FALSE** and therefore `max=c` is ignored. Hence program displays `Max=65`. **Second run**: Conditions `a>=b` and `a>=c` are **TRUE,** first **`if`** condition is **TRUE** and therefore `max` is assigned the value `40`. Conditions `b>=a` and `b>=c` are **FALSE,** second **`if`** condition is **FLSE** and therefore `max=b` is ignored. Condition `c>=a` is **FALSE** but `c>=b` is **TRUE,** third **`if`** condition is **FALSE** and therefore `max=c` is ignored. Hence program displays `Max=40`. **Third run**: Conditions `a>=b` and `a>=c` are **FALSE,** first **`if`** condition is **FALSE** and therefore `max=a` is ignored. Conditions `b>=a` is **TRUE** but `b>=c` is **FALSE,** second **`if`** condition is **FLSE** and therefore `max=c` is ignored. Conditions `c>=a` and `c>=b` are **TRUE,** third **`if`** condition is **TRUE** and therefore `max` is assigned the value 80. Hence program displays `Max=80`.

C++ program to input a character and check whether inputted character is uppercase or not.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   char ch;
   cout<<"Input character? "; cin>>ch;
   if (ch>='A' && ch<='Z')
      cout<<"Uppercase";
   else
      cout<<"Not Uppercase";
}
```

Running of the program

```
Input character? F
Uppercase

Input character? e
Not Uppercase
```

Explanation of output

Two conditions are `ch>='A'` and `ch<='Z'`. **First run**: Inputted character `F;` `ch>='A'` and `ch<='Z'` are **TRUE** and therefore **`if`** condition is **TRUE**, `cout<<"Uppercase";` is executed. **Second run**: Inputted character `e;` `ch>='A'` is **TRUE** but `ch<='Z'` is **FALSE** and therefore **`if`** condition is **FALSE**, `cout<<"Not Uppercase";` is executed.

1. Write a complete C++ program to input theory marks out of 70 and practical marks out of 30; check that the inputted marks are valid then calculate total marks (theory marks + practical marks) and display the total marks on then screen. If inputted marks are invalid then display an error message.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double theo, prac;
   cout<<"Theory marks    [0-70]? "; cin>>theo;
   cout<<"Practical marks [0-30]? "; cin>>prac;
   if (theo>=0 && theo<=70 && prac>=0 && prac<=30)
   {
      double total=theo+prac;
      cout<<"Total Marks="<<total;
   }
   else
      cout<<"Inputted marks out of range";
}
```

2. Write a complete C++ to input three angles of a triangle and check whether inputted angles form a valid triangle or not.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"1st angle? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"2nd angle? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"3rd angle? "; cin>>c;
   if (a>0 && b>0 && c>0 && a+b+c==180)
      cout<<"Angles Form a Triangle";
   else
      cout<<"Angles don't Form a Triangle";
}
```

3. Write a complete C++ to input three angles of a triangle and check whether inputted angles form an equilateral triangle or not.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"1st angle? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"2nd angle? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"3rd angle? "; cin>>c;
   if (a==60 && b==60 && c==60)
      cout<<"Equilateral Triangle";
   else
      cout<<"Not Equilateral Triangle";
}
```

4. Write a complete C++ to input three angles of a triangle and check whether inputted angles form a scalene triangle or not.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"1st angle? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"2nd angle? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"3rd angle? "; cin>>c;
   if (a!=b && b!=c && c!=a)
      cout<<"Scalene Triangle";
   else
      cout<<"Not Scalene Triangle";
}
```

5. Write a complete C++ program to input a character and check whether inputted character is digit or not.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   char ch;
   cout<<"Input character? "; cin>>ch;
   if (ch>='0' && ch<='9')
      cout<<"Digit";
   else
      cout<<"Not Digit";
}
```

|| Operator

Program given below checks that the inputted marks lies between 0 and 100. If input is valid, inputted marks is displayed otherwise an error message is displayed on the screen.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double m;
   cout<<"Input marks[0-100]? "; cin>>m;
   if (m>=0 && m<=100)
      cout<<"Marks="<<m;
   else
      cout<<"Input Error";
}
```

Marks either less than `0` or more than `100`, is invalid. Now we have two conditions `marks<0` and `marks>100`, if either one of the condition is true then marks is invalid. The two conditions `marks<0` and `marks>100` are to be combined in a different way. This is done by using `||` operator. `||` operator combines two or more conditions (sub-conditions) as one condition. **At least** one of the sub-conditions has to be **TRUE** for the entire condition to be **TRUE**.

Rule: **if** `(Condition1 || Condition2 [|| Condition3 … ])`

```
        Statement1 / Block1
    else
        Statement2 / Block2
```

Truth tables for || operator are given below:

Cond1	Cond2	Cond1 || Cond2
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	TRUE	TRUE
TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

Cond1	Cond2	Cond3	Cond1 || Cond2 || Cond3
FALSE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE
FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE
TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	TRUE
TRUE	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE
TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE

Usage of || operator with **if–else** statement

C++ program to validate inputted marks (marks out of 100)

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double m;
   cout<<"Input marks[0-100]? ";
   cin>>m;
   if (m<0 || m>100)
      cout<<"Input error";
   else
   {
      cout<<"Valid input"<<endl;
      cout<<"Marks="<<m;
   }
}
```

Running of the program

```
Input marks[0-100]? -5
Input error

Input marks[0-100]? 115
Input error

Input marks[0-100]? 66
Valid input
Marks=78.5
```

Explanation of output

First run: Inputted marks `-5`; `m<0` is **TRUE** and `m>100` is **FALSE** and therefore **if** condition is **TRUE**, `cout<<"Input error";` is executed. **Second run**: Inputted marks `115`; `m<0` is **FALSE** but `m>100` is **TRUE** and therefore **if** condition is **TRUE**, `cout<<"Input Error";` is executed. **Third run**: Inputted marks `66`; `m<0` and `m>100` are **FALSE** and therefore **if** condition is **FALSE**, block after **else** is executed.

1. Write a complete C++ program to input three angles of a triangle and check whether inputted angles form a right-angled triangle or not.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"1st angle? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"2nd angle? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"3rd angle? "; cin>>c;
   if (a==90 || b==90 || c==90)
      cout<<"Right-angled Triangle";
   else
      cout<<"Not Right-angled Triangle";
}
```

2. Write a complete C++ program to input three angles of a triangle and check whether inputted angles form a isosceles triangle or not.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"1st angle? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"2nd angle? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"3rd angle? "; cin>>c;
   if (a==b || b==c || c==a)
      cout<<"Isosceles Triangle";
   else
      cout<<"Not Isosceles Triangle";
}
```

Running of the program

```
1st angle? 60
2nd angle? 60
3rd angle? 60
Isosceles Triangle
```

Explanation of output

Since `a==b`, `b==c` and `c==a` are **TRUE**, **`if`** condition is **TRUE** and hence program displays Isosceles Triangle. But in an isosceles only two angles are equal. Edited Isosceles triangle program is given below where **`if`** condition contains `&&` and `||` operator. `&&` **has higher precedence than** `||`.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"1st angle? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"2nd angle? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"3rd angle? "; cin>>c;
   if (a==b && c!=60 || b==c && a!=60 || c==a && b!=60)
      cout<<"Isosceles Triangle";
   else
      cout<<"Not Isosceles Triangle";
}
```

Nested if-else

The program segment given below test whether inputted angles form an isosceles triangle or not.

```
double a, b, c;
cout<<"1st angle? "; cin>>a;
cout<<"2nd angle? "; cin>>b;
cout<<"3rd angle? "; cin>>c;
if (a==b && c!=60 || b==c && a!=60 || c==a && b!=60)
   cout<<"Isosceles Triangle";
else
   cout<<"Not Isosceles Triangle";
```

Running of the program segment

```
1st angle? 40
2nd angle? 40
3rd angle? 20
Isosceles Triangle

1st angle? 120
2nd angle? 80
3rd angle? 80
Isosceles Triangle
```

When we are inputting three angles of a triangle we are assuming that the sum of three angles will add up to `180`. But the program cannot stop the user from inputting three angles where sum does not add up to `180`. So there is a logical error in the program. We have to make program smart enough to ignore inputs where sum does not add up to `180`. This possible with the help of nested **`if-else`** statement. In a nested **`if-else`** statement, either if part or the else part contain another **`if-else`** statement, that is, **`if-else`** statement contains another **`if-else`** statement.

Rule:

```
if (OuterCondition)
{
   //C++ Statements
   if (InnerCondition1)
      Statement1/Block1
   else
      Statement2/Block2
   //C++ statements
}
else
{
   //C++ Statements
   if (InnerCondition2)
      Statement3/Block3
   else
      Statement4/Block4
   //C++ Statements
}
```

Explanation of nested `if-else` syntax

Outer **`if`** contains inner **`if-else`** statement and outer **`else`** contains another inner **`if-else`** statement.

If `OuterCondition` is **TRUE** then, block after the outer **`if`** part is executed. Outer **`if`** block contains inner **`if-else`** statement. If `InnerCondition1` is **TRUE** then `Statement1` or `Block1` is executed. If `InnerCondition1` is **FALSE** then `Statement2` or `Block2` is executed.

If `OuterCondition` is **FALSE** then, block after **`else`** part is executed. Outer **`else`** block contains another inner **`if-else`** statement. If `InnerCondition2` is **TRUE** then `Statement3` or `Block3` is executed. If `InnerCondition2` is **FALSE** then `Statement4` or `Block4` is executed.

Usage of Nested **if-else**

a) Program to check right-angled triangle. Outer **if** part containing **if-else** statement.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"1st angle? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"2nd angle? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"3rd angle? "; cin>>c;
   if (a+b+c==180)
      if (a==90 || b==90 || c==90)
         cout<<"Right-angled Triangle";
      else
         cout<<"Not Right-angled Triangle";
   else
      cout<<"Input error";
}
```

Running of the program

```
1st angle? 40
2nd angle? 90
3rd angle? 50
Right-angled Triangle

1st angle? 50
2nd angle? 60
3rd angle? 70
Not Right-angled Triangle

1st angle? 50
2nd angle? 50
3rd angle? 50
Input error
```

Explanation of output

First run: Inputted angles `40`, `90` and `50` => `a+b+c==180` => outer **if** condition is **TRUE** => inner **if-else** is executed. Since `b==90` => inner **if** condition is **TRUE** and program display `Right-angled Triangle`. **Second run**: Inputted angles `50`, `60` and `70` => `a+b+c==180` => outer **if** condition is **TRUE** => inner **if-else** is executed. Since `a==90`, `b==90` and `c==90` are **FALSE** => inner **if** condition is **FALSE** (inner **else** part is executed) and program display `Not Right-angled Triangle`. **Third run**: Inputted angles `50`, `50` and `50` => `a+b+c!=180` => outer **if** condition is **FALSE** => outer **else** part is executed and program displays `Input error`.

b) Program to check right-angled triangle. Outer **else** part containing **if-else** statement.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"1st angle? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"2nd angle? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"3rd angle? "; cin>>c;
   if (a+b+c!=180)
      cout<<"Input error";
   else
      if (a==90 || b==90 || c==90)
         cout<<"Right-angled Triangle";
      else
         cout<<"Not Right-angled Triangle";
}
```

Running of the program

```
1st angle? 40
2nd angle? 90
3rd angle? 50
Right-angled Triangle

1st angle? 50
2nd angle? 60
3rd angle? 70
Not Right-angled Triangle

1st angle? 50
2nd angle? 50
3rd angle? 50
Input error

1st angle? -90
2nd angle? 180
3rd angle? 90
Right-angled Triangle
```

Explanation of output

First run: Angles `40`, `90` & `50` => `a+b+c!=180` => outer **`if`** condition is **FALSE** => outer **`if-else`** is executed. Since `b==90` => inner **`if`** condition is **TRUE** and program display `Right-angled Triangle`. **Second run**: Angles `50`, `60` & `70` => `a+b+c!=180` => outer **`if`** condition is **FALSE** => outer **`if-else`** is executed. Since `a==90`, `b==90` and `c==90` are **FALSE** => inner **`if`** condition is **FALSE** and program display `Not Right-angled Triangle.` **Third run**: Angles `50`, `50` & `50` => `a+b+c!=180` => outer **`if`** condition is **TRUE** and program displays `Input error.` **Fourth run**: Angles `-90`, `180` & `90` => `a+b+c!=180` => outer **`if`** condition is **FALSE** => outer **`else`** is executed. Since `c==90` => inner **`if`** condition is **TRUE** and program display `Right-angled Triangle`.

Sum of the three angles add up to `180` but every angle does not store correct value. Valid input means every angle should be positive and `a+b+c==180`. Edited programs are given below.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"Input 3 angles? "; cin>>a>>b>>c;
   if (a>0 && b>0 && c>0 && a+b+c==180)
      if (a==90 || b==90 || c==90)
         cout<<"Right-angled Triangle";
      else
         cout<<"Not Right-angled Triangle";
   else
      cout<<"Input error";
}
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"Input 3 angles? "; cin>>a>>b>>c;
   if (a<=0 || b<=0 || c<=0 || a+b+c!=180)
      cout<<"Input error";
   else
      if (a==90 || b==90 || c==90)
         cout<<"Right-angled Triangle";
      else
         cout<<"Not Right-angled Triangle";
}
```

The last program inner **if-else** is with the outer **else** part, that is, an **else** is followed by an **if** statement. In a programming terminology it is called **if-else-if** ladder. In an **if-else-if** ladder, every **else** is followed by an **if** except the last **else** in the ladder. Few programs are given below using **if-else-if** ladder.

1. Write a complete C++ program to input 3 coefficient of a quadratic equation ($ax^2+bx+c=0$); calculates the discriminant; display the nature of the roots and display the real roots.

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"Coefficient of x^2? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"Coefficient of x  ? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"Constant Term     ? "; cin>>c;
   double d=b*b-4*a*c;
   if (d==0)
   {
      double x=-b/(2*a);
      cout<<"Real and equal roots"<<endl;
      cout<<"Two root are "<<x<<" and "<<x<<endl;
   }
   else
   if (d>0)
   {
      double x1=(-b+sqrt(d))/(2*a), x2=(-b-sqrt(d))/(2*a);
      cout<<"Real and distinct roots"<<endl;
      cout<<"Two root are "<<x1<<" and "<<x2<<endl;
   }
   else
      cout<<"Complex roots"<<endl;
}
```

2. Write a complete C++ program to input a character and check the type of character inputted.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   char ch;
   cout<<"Input any character? "; cin>>ch;
   if (ch>='A' && ch<='Z')
      cout<<ch<<" is Uppercase"<<endl;
   else
   if (ch>='a' && ch<='z')
      cout<<ch<<" is Lowercase"<<endl;
   else
   if (ch>='0' && ch<='9')
      cout<<ch<<" is Digit"<<endl;
   else
      cout<<ch<<" is Special Character"<<endl;
}
```

3. Write a complete C++ program to input two values and input an operator; simulate a simple calculator program, that is, if inputted operator is + then find sum or if inputted operator is * then find product … and display the result on the screen. If an invalid operator is inputted then display an error message.

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
   char op;
   double a, b, result;
   cout<<"Input 1st value? "; cin>>a;
   cout<<"Input 2nd value? "; cin>>b;
   cout<<"Input an operator [+,-,*,/,^]? "; cin>>op;
   if (op=='+')
   {
      result=a+b;
      cout<<a<<'+'<<b<<'='<<result<<endl;
   }
   else
   if (op=='-')
   {
      result=a-b;
      cout<<a<<'-'<<b<<'='<<result<<endl;
   }
   else
   if (op=='*')
   {
      result=a*b;
      cout<<a<<'*'<<b<<'='<<result<<endl;
   }
   else
   if (op=='/')
   {
      if (b==0)
         cout<<"Division by Zero"<<endl;
      else
      {
         result=a/b;
         cout<<a<<'/'<<b<<'='<<result<<endl;
      }
   }
   else
   if (op=='^')
   {
      result=pow(a, b);
      cout<<a<<'^'<<b<<'='<<result<<endl;
   }
   else
      cout<<"Invalid operator"<<endl;
}
```

Ternary Operator (Conditional Operator)

Ternary operator is used in place of **`if-else`** statement. But all **`if-else`** statement cannot be replaced by Ternary operator. It is called ternary operator since an expression involving ternary operator requires three (3) operands and two (2) operators. The two Ternary operator is more compact compared to **`if-else`** statement.

Rule: `Condition? Action1: Action2`

`Condition` or Logical Expression is evaluated and if the `Condition` is **TRUE** then `Action1` executed otherwise `Action2` is executed.

Usage of Ternary Operator (Conditional Operator)
Program to input two values and displays the bigger value on the screen.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   int a, b;
   cout<<"Input 2 integers? ";
   cin>>a>>b;
   int max = a>b ? a : b;
   cout<<"Max value="<<max;
}
```

Running of the program

```
Input 2 integers? 20 10
Max value=20

Input 2 integers? 25 40
Max value=40
```

Explanation of output

First run: Inputted values `20`, `10;` condition `a>b` is **TRUE**; `action1` is executed; `max` is assigned the value `20` and therefore program displays `Max value=20`. **Second run**: Inputted values `25`, `40;` condition `a>b` is **FALSE**; `action2` is executed; `max` is assigned the value `40` and therefore program displays `Max value=40`.

1. Write a complete C++ program to input a character; convert it onto an uppercase.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   char ch;
   cout<<"Input a character? "; cin>>ch;
   ch = ch>='a' && c<='z' ? char(ch-32) : ch;
   cout<<"Uppercase character="<<ch;
}
```

2. Write a complete C++ program to input a character and whether it is digit or not.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   char ch;
   cout<<"Input a character? "; cin>>ch;
   cout<<(ch>='0' && ch<='9' ? "Digit" : "Not Digit");
}
```

Functions from the header file <math.h>

Function Name	Return Value	Usage
sqrt(x)	**double**	Finds square root of x
pow(b, x)	**double**	Finds b raised to the power x
pow10(x)	**double**	Finds 10 raised to the power x
exp(x)	**double**	Finds e raised to the power x, e is 2.71828
log(x)	**double**	Finds logarithm of x to the base e
log10(x)	**double**	Finds logarithm of x to the base 10
abs(x)	**int**	Finds absolute value of an integer x
labs(x)	**long int**	Finds absolute value of a long integer x
fabs(x)	**double**	Finds absolute value of a floating point x
sin(x)	**double**	Finds sine of x radian
cos(x)	**double**	Finds cosine of x radian
tan(x)	**double**	Finds tangent of x radian

5. **double** sqrt(**double** x)

Function sqrt() calculates positive square root of x. If parameter x is negative then run-time error is triggered. Example of sqrt() is given below:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
   double x1=25.0, x2=19.5,
   double r1=sqrt(x1), r2=sqrt(x2);
   cout<<"x1= "<<x1<<" , r2="<<r1<<endl;
}
```

2. **double** pow(**double** base, **double** expo)
   double pow10(**int** expo)
   double exp(**int** expo)

Function pow() calculates base raised to the power of expo. Sometimes the arguments passed to the function pow() produce results that are incalculable and results in run-time error. Function pow10() calculates 10 raised to the power expo. Function exp() calculates e (e is 2.71828) raised to the power expo. Examples of pow(), pow10() and exp() are given below:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
   double x1=5, x2=81;
   double p1=pow(x1, 4), p2=pow(b, 0.25),
   double p3=pow10(2), p3=exp(4);
   cout<<"p1="<<p1<<" , p2="<<p2<<endl;
   cout<<"p3="<<p3<<" , p4="<<p4<<endl;
}
```

3. `double log(double x)`
   `double log10(double x)`

   Function `log10()` calculates logarithm to the base `10`. Function `log()` calculates logarithm to the base `e` (`e` is `2.71828`). Logarithm to the base `e` is also known as **Natural** logarithm. Sometimes the arguments passed to the function `log10()` and `log()` produce results that are incalculable and results in run-time error. Examples of `log10()` and `log()` are given below:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
   double x1=100.0, x2=20.0855
   double lg10=log10(x1), loge=log(x2);
   cout<<"lg10="<<lg10<<endl;
   cout<<"loge="<<loge<<endl;
}
```

4. `int abs(int x)`
   `long int labs(long int x)`
   `double fabs(double x)`

   Function `abs()` calculates absolute value (magnitude) of an **integer** `x`. Function `labs()` calculates absolute value of a **long integer** `x`. Function `fabs()` calculates absolute value of a **floating point** `x`. In Borland C++ data type **`int`** and data type **`long int`** are same. Examples of `abs()`, `labs()` and `fabs()` are given below:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
   int x1=10, x2=-45, a1=abs(x1), a2=abs(x2);
   double y1=25.75, y2=-100.45, f1=fabs(y1), f2=fabs(y2);
   cout<<"a1="<<a1<<" , a2="<<a2<<endl;
   cout<<"f1="<<f1<<" , f2="<<f2<<endl;
}
```

5. `double sin(double x)`
   `double cos(double x)`
   `double tan(double x)`

   Function `sin()` calculates **sine** of `x`. Function `cos()` calculates **cosine** of `x`. Function `tan()` **tangent** of `x`. There are no functions for cosec, sec and cot. We can calculate cosec by taking reciprocal of sin, calculate sec by taking reciprocal of cos and cot is calculated as reciprocal of tan. Functions `sin()`, `cos()` and `tan()` assumes that `x` is in Radian. Hence `cout<<sin(30.0);` displays `-0.988032` and not `0.5`. Function `sin()` calculates sin of `30` radians and not sin of `30` degrees. Sometimes the arguments passed to the function `sin()` and `tan()` produce results that are incalculable and results in run-time error. Examples of `sin()`, `cos()` and `tan()` are given on the next page:

```
#include<iostream.h>
```

```
#include<math.h>
void main()
{
   double sin1=sin(30), sin2=sin(M_PI/4);
   double cos1=cos(30), cos2=cos(M_PI/4);
   double tan1=tan(30), tan2=tan(M_PI/4);
   cout<<"sin1="<<sin1<<" , sin2="<<sin2<<endl;
   cout<<"cos1="<<cos1<<" , cos2="<<cos2<<endl;
   cout<<"tan1="<<tan1<<" , tan2="<<tan2<<endl;
}
```

Functions from the header file <ctype.h>

Function Name	Return Value	Usage
toupper(ch)	**int**	Convert a lowercase ch into uppercase
tolower(ch)	**int**	Convert a uppercase ch into lowercase
isupper(ch)	**int**	Checks if ch is uppercase
islower(ch)	**int**	Checks if ch is lowercase
isdigit(ch)	**int**	Checks if ch is digit
isalpha(ch)	**int**	Checks if ch is alphabet (letter)
isalnum(ch)	**int**	Checks if ch is either alphabet or digit
Isspace(ch)	**Int**	Checks if ch is either space or tab or new line

Header file <ctype.h> contains functions related to character (**char**). It is to be noted that all the functions of <ctype.h> has an integer as a parameter instead of character. Also return value of every function is **int**. Now that may sounds little odd. But not really, the header file <ctype.h> is from C-library (even <math.h> is from C-Library). In C data type **char** and data type **int** are used interchangeably.

1. **int** toupper(**int** ch)

   Function toupper() converts a lowercase character ch into uppercase (outputs uppercase). But if ch either uppercase or digit or special character then function toupper() outputs ch only. Example of toupper() is given below:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void main()
{
   char c1=toupper('T'), c2=toupper('d');
   char c3=toupper('6'), c4=toupper('$');
   cout<<"c1="<<c1<<" , c2="<<c2<<endl;
   cout<<"c3="<<c3<<" , c4="<<c4<<endl;
   cout<<toupper('d')<<endl;
}
```

   Running of the program

```
c1=T , c2=D
c3=6 , c4=$
68
```

Explanation of output
Compiler flags a warning but the program execution gives correct output. Variable c1 stores 'T' since 'T' remains 'T'. Variable c2 stores 'D', since 'd' is converted to 'D'. Variable c3 stores '6' since '6' remains '6'. Variable c4 stores '$' since '$' remains '$'. Since the return value of the function toupper() is **int**, output is 68 ASCII code of 'D'.

2. `int tolower(int ch)`

Function `tolower()` converts an uppercase character `ch` into lowercase (outputs lowercase). But if `ch` either lowercase or digit or special character then function `tolower()` outputs `ch` only. Example of `tolower()` is given below:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void main()
{
   char c1=tolower('T'), c2=tolower('d');
   char c3=tolower('6'), c4=tolower('$');
   cout<<"c1="<<c1<<" , c2="<<c2<<endl;
   cout<<"c3="<<c3<<" , c4="<<c4<<endl;
   cout<<tolower('T')<<endl;
}
```

Running of the program

```
c1=t , c2=d
c3=6 , c4=$
116
```

Explanation of output
Compiler flags a warning but the program execution gives correct output. Variable `c1` stores `'t'` since `'T'` is converted to `'t'`. Variable `c2` stores `'d'`, since `'d'` remains `'d'`. Variable `c3` stores `'6'` since `'6'` remains `'6'`. Variable `c4` stores `'$'` since `'$'` remains `'$'`. Since the return value of the function `tolower()` is **`int`**, output is `116` ASCII code of `'t'`.

3. `int isupper(int ch)`
   `int islower(int ch)`
   `int isdigit(int ch)`

Function `isupper()` checks whether character `ch` is uppercase or not. If `ch` is uppercase (`ch>='A' && ch<='Z'`) then function `isupper()` returns positive value (**TRUE**) and `isupper()` returns zero (**FALSE**) if `ch` is not uppercase.
Function `islower()` checks whether character `ch` is lowercase or not. If `ch` is lowercase (`ch>='a' && ch<='z'`) then function `islower()` returns positive value (**TRUE**) and `islower()` returns zero (**FALSE**) if `ch` is not lowercase.
Function `isdigit()` checks weather character `ch` is digit or not. If `ch` is digit (`ch>='0' && ch<='9'`) then function `isdigit()` returns positive value (**TRUE**) and `islower()` returns zero (**FALSE**) if `ch` is not digit.
Examples of `isupper()`, `islower()` and `isdigit()` are given below:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void main()
{
   int x1=isupper('T'), x2=isupper('d'), x3=isupper('6');
   int y1=islower('T'), y2=islower('d'), y3=islower('6');
   int z1=isdigit('T'), z2=isdigit('d'), z3=isdigit('6');
   int w1=isupper('$'), w2=islower('$'), w3=isdigit('$');
   cout<<"x1="<<x1<<" , x2="<<x2<<" , x3="<<x3<<endl;
   cout<<"y1="<<y1<<" , y2="<<y2<<" , y3="<<y3<<endl;
   cout<<"z1="<<z1<<" , z2="<<z2<<" , z3="<<z3<<endl;
   cout<<"w1="<<w1<<" , w2="<<w2<<" , w3="<<w3<<endl;
}
```

4. `int isalpha(int ch)`
   `int isalnum(int ch)`

   Function `isalpha()` checks whether character `ch` is alphabet or not. If `ch` is an alphabet then function `isalpha()` returns positive value (**TRUE**) and returns zero (**FALSE**) otherwise. Function `isalnum()` checks whether character `ch` is either alphabet or digit. If `ch` is either alpabet or digit then fnction `isalnum()` returns positive value (**TRUE**) and returns zero (**FALSE**) if `ch` is special character. Examples of `isalpha()` and `isalnum()` are given below:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void main()
{
   int x1=isalpha('T'), x2=isalpha('d'), x3=isalpha('6');
   int y1=isalnum('T'), y2=isalnum('d'), y3=isalnum('6');
   int z1=isalpha('$'), z2=isalnum('$');
   cout<<"x1="<<x1<<" , x2="<<x2<<" , x3="<<x3<<endl;
   cout<<"y1="<<y1<<" , y2="<<y2<<" , y3="<<y3<<endl;
   cout<<"z1="<<z1<<" , z2="<<z2<<endl;
}
```

Return value of functions `isupper()`, `islower()`, `isdigit()`, `isalpha()` and `isalnum()` vary from compiler to compiler. Table is given below showing return value of `isupper()`, `islower()`, `isdigit()`, `isalpha()` and `isalnum()` using Borland C++ compiler:

Function	Digit (`ch`)	Uppercase (`ch`)	Lowercase (`ch`)	Special (`ch`)
`isupper(ch)`	0 (False)	4 (True)	0 (False)	0 (False)
`islower(ch)`	0 (False)	0 (False)	8 (True)	0 (False)
`isdigit(ch)`	2 (True)	0 (False)	0 (False)	0 (False)
`isalpha(ch)`	0 (False)	4 (True)	8 (True)	0 (False)
`isalnum(ch)`	2 (True)	4 (True)	8 (True)	0 (False)

Program to input a character and check the type of character inputted using `isalnum()`.

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void main()
{
   char ch;
   cout<<"Input character? "; cin>>ch;
   if (isalnum(ch)==2)
      cout<<ch<<" is Digit"<<endl;
   else
   if (isalnum(ch)==4)
      cout<<ch<<" is Uppercase"<<endl;
   else
   if (isalnum(ch)==8)
      cout<<ch<<" is Lowercase"<<endl;
   else
      cout<<ch<<" is Special Character"<<endl;
}
```

switch-case

In the previous example we observed that each of the conditions that are tested are mutually exclusive (conditions do not overlap). The sequence of mutually exclusive alternatives can be delineated by **if-else-if** statement, can also be coded using **switch-case** construct.

Rule:
```
switch (CaseSelector)
{
   case Label1: StatementList1; break;
   case Label2: Statementlist2; break;
   case Label3: StatementList3; break;
      :
   default: DefaultStatementList;
}
```

Expression after **switch** is called **Case Selector**. A **Case Selector** is either an **int** integer (**int**) or character (**char**) expression. If the expression is of the type floating point (float/ double), compiler will flag syntax error. But Case Selector may contain a floating value but the final value of the case selector has be either integer type / character type. After the **Case Selector** comes a block, the block contains **Case** `Labels`. **Case** `Labels` represent all the possible values of **Case Selector**. The **switch** evaluates the **Case Selector** and looks for its matching value among the **Case** `Labels`. If a match is found, then the statements in `StatementList` immediately after the matching Case `Label` are executed until **break** is encountered or end of **switch-case** is reached. If no match is found then `DefaultStatementList` after **default** is executed. The **default** is optional and, if it is missing, no action takes place if all matches fail. A **break** statement terminates a **switch-case**, **break** takes you out of **switch-case**, to the next statement after **switch-case**. A **break** statement is statement is optional. If **break** statement is missing, then from the matching **Case** `Label` till the last **Case** `Label` are executed.

Usage of **switch-case** with **break** and **default**:

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   char cho;
   cout<<"Select a Shape"<<endl;
   cout<<"T for [T]riangle"<<endl;
   cout<<"C for [C]circle"<<endl;
   cout<<"S for [S]quare"<<endl;
   cout<<"Q for [Q]uadrilateral"<<endl;
   cin>>cho;
   switch (cho)
   {
      case 'T': cout<<"Triangle"<<endl; break;
      case 'C': cout<<"Circle"<<endl; break;
      case 'S': cout<<"Square"<<endl; break;
      case 'Q': cout<<"Quadrilateral"<<endl; break;
      default: cout<<"Wrong Choice"<<endl;
   }
}
```

Running of the program

```
Input character? T
T is Uppercase

Input character? $
$ is Special Character

Input character? b
b is Lowercase

Input character? 6
6 is Digit

Input character? Bye
B is Uppercase
```

Explanation of output

First run: Input `T`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `4`, **`case`** `4` matches, output `T is Uppercase`. **`break`** terminates **`switch-case`**. **Second run**: Input `$`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `0`, no match is found, **`default`** label is executed and output is `$ is Special Character`. **Third run**: Input `b`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `8`, **`case`** `8` matches, output `b is Lowercase`. **`break`** terminates **`switch-case`**. **Fourth run**: Input `6`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `2`, **`case`** `2` matches, output `6 is Digit`. **`break`** terminates **`switch-case`**. **Fith run**: Input `Bye`, program accepts `B` and ignores `ye`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `4`, **`case`** `4` matches, output `B is Uppercase`. **`break`** terminates **`switch-case`**.

Usage of **`switch-case`** with **`break`** but without **`default`**:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void main()
{
   char ch;
   cout<<"Input character? "; cin>>ch;
   switch (isalnum(ch))
   {
      case 2: cout<<ch<<" is Digit"<<endl; break;
      case 4: cout<<ch<<" is Uppercase"<<endl; break;
      case 8: cout<<ch<<" is Lowercase"<<endl; breal;
      case 0: cout<<ch<<" is Special Character"<<endl;
   }
}
```

Running of the program

```
Input character? G
G is Uppercase

Input character? @
@ is Special Character

Input character? f
f is Lowercase

Input character? 3
3 is Digit
```

Explanation of output

First run: Input `G`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `4`, **`case`** `4` matches, output `G is Uppercase`. **`break`** terminates **`switch-case`**. **Second run**: Input `@`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `0`, **`case`** `0` matches, output `@ is Special Character`. **`break`** terminates **`switch-case`**. **Third run**: Input `f`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `8`, **`case`** `8` matches, output `f is Lowercase`. **`break`** terminates **`switch-case`**. **Fourth run**: Input `3`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `2`, **`case`** `2` matches, output `3 is Digit`. **`break`** terminates **`switch-case`**.

Since break and default are optional, we use switch-case with break and without default. Previous we have seen how to use switch-case without default. In most cases using swich-case without default will not create any problem during program execution. But using switch-case with break creates major problem during program execution. When break is missing, after a match is found, all the labels after the matching label(s) is(are) executed. So it safe to say, switch-case without break will create Logical error. An example is given in the next page showing use of switch-case without break:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<ctype.h>
void main()
{
   char ch;
   cout<<"Input character? "; cin>>ch;
   switch (isalnum(ch))
   {
      case 2: cout<<ch<<" is Digit"<<endl;
      case 4: cout<<ch<<" is Uppercase"<<endl;
      case 8: cout<<ch<<" is Lowercase"<<endl;
      case 0: cout<<ch<<" is Special Character"<<endl;
   }
}
```

Running of the program

```
Input character? G
G is Uppercase
G is Lowercase
G is Special Character

Input character? 3
3 is Digit
3 is Uppercase
3 is Lowercase
3 is Special Character

Input character? f
f is Lowercase
f is Special Character
```

Explanation of output

First run: Input `G`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `4`, **`case 4`** matches, displays `G is Uppercase`. **`break`** is missing there **`case 8`** is executed, displays `G is Lowercase`. **`case 0`** is executed displays `G is Special Character`. No more displays since end of **`switch-case`** and. **Second run**: Input `3`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `2`, **`case 2`** matches, displays `3 is Digit`, `3 is Uppercase`, `3 is Lowercase` and `3 is Special character`. End of **`switch-case`** and no more displays. **Third run**: Input `f`, `isalnum(ch)` returns `8`, **`case 8`** matches, displays `f is Lowercase` and `f is Special Character`. So it is very clear the missing **`break`** displays contradictory output.

1. Write a complete C++ program to input three angles of a triangle and display type of triangle.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   double a, b, c;
   cout<<"Input 3 angles? "; cin>>a>>b>>c;
   if (a>0 && b>0 && c>0 && a+b+c==180)
      if (a==60 && b==60)
         cout<<"Equilateral Triangle"<<endl;
      else
      {
         if (a==90 || b==90 || c==90) cout<<"Right-angled ";
         if (a==b || b==c || c==a) cout<<"Isosceles ";
         if (a!=b && b!=c && c!=a) cout<<"Scalene ";
         cout<<" Triangle"<<endl;
      }
   else
      cout<<"Input Error"<<endl;
}
```

2. Write a complete C++ program to input date and check whether inputted date is valid or not. A non century year (year not divisible by 100) divisible 4 is a leap year or century year divisible by 400 is a leap year. In a leap year there are 29 days in February. In a non leap year February has 28 days.

```
#include<iostream.h>
void main()
{
   int dd, mm, yy, maxdays=0;
   cout<<"Input Day  [1-31]? "; cin>>dd;
   cout<<"Input Month[1-31]? "; cin>>mm;
   cout<<"Input Year [yyyy]? "; cin>>yy;
   cout<<"Inputted date "<<dd<<'-'<<mm<<'-'<<yy;
   if (yy>0)
   {
      switch (mm)
      {
         case 2:
            if (yy%400==0 || yy%4==0 && yy%100!=0)
               maxdays=29;
            else
               maxdays=28;
            break;
         case 4:
         case 6:
         case 9:
         case 11: maxdays=30; break;
         case 1:
         case 3:
         case 5:
         case 7:
         case 8:
         case 10:
         case 12: maxdays=31;
      }
      if (dd>=1 && dd<=maxdays)
         cout<<" Is Valid";
      else
         cout<<" Is Invalid";
   }
   else
      cout<<" Is Invalid";
}
```