11.08.13

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Learning C/C++ Step-By-Step - Page 04

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Submitted by ganesh35 (Contact Author) (Forums) on Mon, 2008-12-22 15:59. ::
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                               04. Step-by-Step C/C++ --- C Programming - Conditional Statements
                                   1. Introduction to Conditional Statements:
                                   2. if..else
                                   3. switch
                               1. Introduction to Conditional Statements:
```

A computer is an electronic device which can perform arithmetic operations as well logical decisions.

At this point, computer is far away from an ordinary calculator which able to perform only arithmetic operations.

We can ask the biggest value from the given two values using conditional statements like if-else, switch.

# 2. if..else

It is a conditional statement to find the variance between two expressions.

```
Syntax:
 if ( <condition> )
        <St.block>; }
      { <St block>; }
```

Every if has a condition and two statement blocks. If the condition is true it executes the first st.block and vice versa.

```
Eg.
printf("A is big");
else
   printf("B is big");
```

Note: No need of block for Single statements.

1. Program to find the biggest of 2 values

```
/* 12 if.c */
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{    /* Begin */
    int a, b;    /* Declaration of Variables */
    printf("\nEnter A value : "); scanf("%d", &a);
                                                                                                                                              /* Read value A */
```

```
printf("\nEnter B value : "); scanf("%d", &b);  /* Read value B */
  if( a>b)  /* Compare both */
    printf("A is big");
else
    printf("B is big");  /* Print the result */
    return 0;
}  /* End */
```

This is a list of  $\underline{\text{operators}}$  in the  $\underline{\text{C++}}$  and  $\underline{\text{C programming languages}}$ . All the operators listed exist in C++

Ref: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operators in C and C++

# **Arithmetic Operators**

| Purpose                                    |
|--|
| Addition                                   |
| Subtraction                                |
| Multiplication                             |
| Division                                   |
| Remainder after integer division (modulus) |
|  |

# **Unary Operators**

| Operator | Purpose                   |
|----------|---------------------------|
| -        | Minus (negative number)   |
| ++       | Increment (increase by 1) |
|          | Decrement (decrease by 1) |
| sizeof   | Size, in bytes            |
| (type)   | Cast                      |
|          |                           |

#### **Relational Operators**

| Operator | Purpose                  |
|----------|--------------------------|
| <        | Less Than                |
| <=       | Less Than Or Equal To    |
| >        | Greater Than             |
| >=       | Greater Than Or Equal To |
|          |                          |

## **Equality Operators**

| Operator | Purpose      |
|----------|--------------|
| ==       | Equal To     |
| ! =      | Not Equal To |

# **Logical Operators**

| Operator | Purpose |
|----------|---------|
| & &      | AND     |
| 11       | OR      |
| !        | NOT     |

### **Bit-Manipulating Operators**

| Operator | Purpose     |
|----------|-------------|
| &        | AND         |
| I        | OR          |
| ~        | NOT         |
| ^        | XOR         |
| <<       | Shift Left  |
| >>       | Shift Right |
|          |             |

#### Operator Precedence Groups

| Operator Category                         | Operators            | Associativity |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| unary operators                           | - ++ ! sizeof (type) | R to L        |
| arithmetic multiply, divide and remainder | * / %                | L to R        |
| arithmetic add and subtract               | + -                  | L to R        |
| relational operators                      | < <= > >=            | L to R        |
| equality operators                        | == !=                | L to R        |
| logical operators                         | &&                   | L to R        |
| conditional operators                     | ? :                  | R to L        |
| assignment operators                      | = += -= *= /= %=     | R to L        |
|   |                      |               |

#### More Excercises

The reason behind more exercises is to get acquainted with the learned statements, if you are confident you don't have to run the following programs.

#### /\* 02. Program to find the biggest of 3 Values \*/

```
/* 14 big3.c */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
int main()
{
    int a, b, c;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter A value "); scanf("%d", &a);
    printf("Enter B value "); scanf("%d", &b);
    printf("Enter C value "); scanf("%d", &c);
    if( a > b && a > c ) printf( "A is big " );
    if( b > a && b > c ) printf( "B is big " );
    if( c > a && c > b ) printf( "C is big " );
    return 0;
}
```

# /\* 03. Program to find the biggest of 3 Values using if..else \*/

```
/* 15 big3.c */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
int main()
{
    int a, b, c;
    clrscr();
    printf("Enter A value "); scanf("%d", &a);
    printf("Enter B value "); scanf("%d", &b);
    printf("Enter C value "); scanf("%d", &c);
    if( a > b && a > c)
        printf("A is big " );
    else
        if (b > c)
            printf( "B is big " );
        else
            printf( "C is big " );
        return 0;
}
```

# /st 04. Program to find the biggest of 3 Values using nested if st/

```
/* 16_big3.c */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
int main()
{
    int a, b, c;
    clrssr();
    printf("Enter A value "); scanf("%d", &a);
    printf("Enter B value "); scanf("%d", &b);
    printf("Enter C value "); scanf("%d", &c);
    if(a > b)
        if(a > c)
            printf(" A is big ");
    else
        printf(" C is big ");
    else
        if(b > c)
            printf(" B is big ");
    else
        printf(" B is big ");
    else
        printf(" B is big ");
    else
```

```
return 0;
```

/\* 05. To find the week day of the given number \*/

```
/* 17_week.c */
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
                           int week;

printf("Enter week number "); scanf("%d", &week);

if (week == 1 ) printf ("Sunday");

if (week == 2 ) printf ("Monday");

if (week == 3 ) printf ("Tuesday");

if (week == 4 ) printf ("Wednesday");

if (week == 5 ) printf ("Thursday");

if (week == 6 ) printf ("Friday");

if (week == 7 ) printf ("Saturday");

if (week <1 || week > 7 ) printf ("Bad Day");

return 0;
```

#### 3. Switch

A multi-conditional st. has the ability to check the variance of more than one expression.

```
case <expr.> : <st. block>; break;
case <expr.> : <st. block>; break;
Default : <st. block>;
```

Eg.

```
switch(week)
         case 1 : printf( "Sun Day"); break;
case 2 : printf("Mon Day"); break;
         case 7: printf("Satur Day"); break;
default : printf("Wrong Entry");
```

/st 06. To find the week day of the given number using switch statement st/

```
/* 18 switch.c *
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
              int week;
printf("Enter week number "); scanf("%d", &week);
                switch (week)
                            case 1 : printf ("Sunday"); break;
case 2 : printf ("Monday"); break;
case 3 : printf ("Tuesday"); break;
case 4 : printf ("Wednesday"); break;
case 5 : printf ("Thursday"); break;
case 6 : printf ("Friday"); break;
case 7 : printf ("Saturday"); break;
default : printf("Wrong Entry");
```

previous next up Learning C/C++ Step-By-Step - Page 03 Learning C/C++ Step-By-Step - Page 05

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#### Syntax error in exercise 13

Submitted by Bob (not registered) on Fri, 2011-09-09 13:50.

```
if ( age >= 13 and age <= 19 ) printf("Teen Age");
if ( age >= 20 and age <= 35 ) printf("Young Age");
if ( age >= 36 and age < 50 ) printf("Middle Age");
should read as :

if ( age >= 13 && age <= 19 ) printf("Teen Age");
if ( age >= 20 && age <= 35 ) printf("Young Age");
if ( age >= 36 && age < 50 ) printf("Middle Age");</pre>
```

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