

# National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences



## Lab Manual *for* Programming Fundamentals

Course Instructor	Mr. Aftab Alam
Lab Instructor(s)	Ms. Huda Mr. Shahzaib Khan
Section	BSCS-1N
Semester	Fall 2021

Department of Computer Science

FAST-NU, Lahore, Pakistan

## Objectives:

### In this lab we will learn

- User Defined Functions
- Use of Library functions

## Sample Codes:

### Sample Code 1:

```
#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

void myfirstfunction(){

    cout<<"This is my first function"<<endl;

}

int main(){

//function calling

    myfirstfunction();

return 0;

}
```

### Sample Code 2:

**//Code for calculation power with positive value of power**

```
#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

int Power(int base, int power){

int pow=base;

if (power==0&&base>0) {

    return 1;

}
```

```

else{
    for(int i=1;i<power;i++)
        pow=base*pow;
    return pow;
}
}

int main() {
//function calling
    cout<<Power(4,0);
return 0;
}

```

**//Equivalent code with using a library function of cmath**

```

#include<iostream>
#include<cmath>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    cout<<pow(3,4);
    return 0;
}

```

## Problems:

### Problem 1: (Marks 10)

Write a function printDiagonal for printing number in diagonal as shown excluding multiple of 3, as shown in sample output. Make a main for testing it.

Example:

Input: 5

Output: 1

2 4

5 7 8

10 11 13 14

16 17 19 20 22

### Problem 2: (Marks 10)

Write a program which makes function with following prototype:

`bool isArmStrong(int number);`

That function takes n digit number as input and tells the number is Armstrong or not.

Note: A number is an Armstrong number if the sum of its own digits raised to the power number of digits gives the number itself. i.e.

153 is an Armstrong number because  $(1^3) + (5^3) + (3^3) = 153$

1634 is an Armstrong number because  $(1^4) + (6^4) + (3^4) + (4^4) = 1634$