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SECTION # "B"

SUBJECT # (C++) Intro to prog.

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(2)

QNO. 2

PART # A

⇒ Program For Grading System

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{ int marks;
```

```
cout << "Program to find grad -
```

```
- " << endl;
```

```
cout << "In Enter marks";
```

```
cin >> marks;
```

```
if (marks >= 80 && marks <= 100)
```

```
cout << "your grad is A.";
```

```
else if (marks >= 74 && marks < 81)
```

```
cout << "your grad is B.";
```

```
else if (marks >= 67 && marks < 67)
```

```
cout << "your grade will be C.";
```

```
else if (marks >= 60 && marks < 67)
```

```
cout << "your grade will be C.";
```

```
else if (marks >= 50 && marks < 60)
```

```
cout << "your grade is D.";
```

```
else if (marks >= 0 && marks < 50)
```

```
cout << "your grade is F.";
```

```
else cout << "Invalid marks."; return 0;
```


Q NO. 1

PART:- B

⇒ If Statement :-

If Statement is the most simple decision making statement. It is used to decide whether a certain statement or block of statement will be executed or not i.e. if a certain condition is true then a block of statement is executed otherwise not. Syntax

• IF (condition

{

 " Statement to execute if
 " Condition is true.

}

⇒ If Else STATEMENT :-

The If statement alone tells us that if a condition is true it will execute the block of statement and if the condition is false it won't. But if we want to do something else if the condition is false. Here comes the C else statement

QUESTION # 2

PART.A

```
include < iostream >
using name space std;
int main (void
{
    char Selection;
    cout << "\n menu";
    cout << "\n A - Append";
    cout << "\n M - modify";
    cout << "\n D - Delet";
    cout << "\n X - exit";
    cout << "\n enter selection.";
    // read the input
    cin >> Selection;
    switch (Selection)
    {
```

Case 'A':

```
Case 'a': { cout << "\n to appen a cord\n"; }
break;
```

Case 'M':

```
Case 'm': { cout << "\n to modify a record"; }
break;
```

Case 'D'

```
Case 'd': { cout << "\n to delete a record"; }
break;
```

Case 'X'

```
Case 'x': { cout << "\n to exit the menu"; }
Break;
```



```
" other than if A, m, D and 1  
default : cout << "In invalid selection";  
" no break in the default case.  
}
```

```
cout << "In";
```

```
vector 0;
```

```
}
```

QNO.2

PAR.T # B

⇒ DIFFERENTIATE B/W

Nested if else statement

Switch statement.

⇒ It becomes complicated for multiple section

It is easy to understand for multiple sections

⇒ It uses an independent expression for each case

It uses a single expression for all cases but each case must have constant value of integers or character type.

⇒ The test condition can be given in a special arrange of value if the given condition matches then the statement under it will be executed.

⇒ Only a single expression is given in the switch statement which returns a single value. The test condition can not be given in a specific range it is draw back.

⇒ It is difficult to edit the if else statement if nested if else statement is used.

It is easy to edit switch case as they are recognized easily.

QUESTION# 3

PART-A

⇒ RATIONAL Operator:

A rational operator compare two values.

Values can be any built in c++ data type the comparison involves such relationship as equal to less than or greater than.

The result of comparison is either true or false.

⇒ RATIONAL Expression:

Evaluate the true integer value (1) true or (0) false.

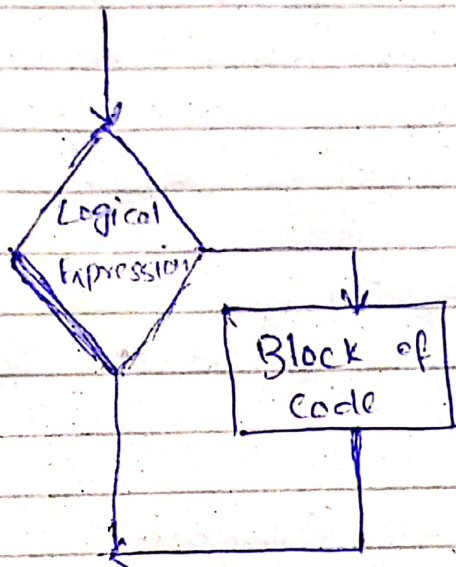
All of these operations are called binary operation because they take two expression as operands.

Rational operator (`==`) is used to compare 2 value whether are equal or not. If both value are equal " Else out put is displayed as " value are not equal".

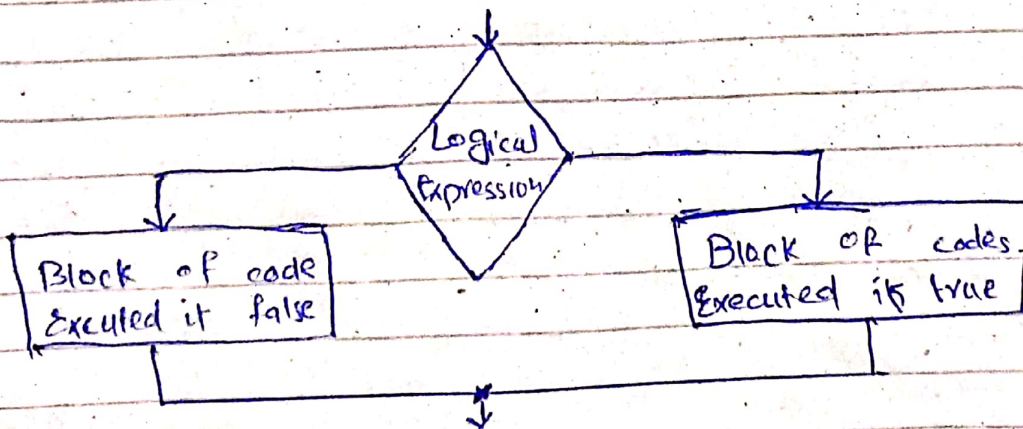
QUESTION : 3

PART B

⇒ FLOW CHART :-
"FOR IF STATEMENT"



⇒ Flow CHART :-
"FOR IF ELSE STATEMENT"



QUESTION # 04

"PART-A"

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <conio.h>
main()
{
clrscr();
float radius, height, volume;
cout << "Enter the radius:";
cin >> radius;
cout << "Enter the height:";
cin >> height;
Volume =  $3.14 \times r^2 \times h$ ;
cout << "Volume of the cylinder = " << volume
getch();
}
```

Q. NO. 5

PART-A

⇒ SEQUENTIAL STATEMENT :-

Sequential Statement are assignment statement that assigned values to variables and signals flow control system conditionally executed statement (if and else)

To familiarise yourself with Sequential Statement consider the following -

- Assignment Statement
- Variable assignment statement.
- Signal assignment Statement
- If Statement
- Case statement
- Loop Statement
- Next Statement
- Exit Statement.

Q.No.5

PART # B

```
#include <iostream.h>
#include <conio.h>
main ()
{
    clrscr ();
    int a, b;
    char operation;
    cout << "Enter the first number, operation and the
    second number = " endl;

    cin >> a >> operation >> b;
    switch (operation)
    {
        case '+':
            cout << "Addition = " << (a+b);
            break;

        case '-':
            cout << "subtraction = " << (a-b);
            break;

        case 'x':
            cout << "multiplication = " << (a*b);
            break;
            cout << "Division = " << (a/b);

        default:
            cout << "invalid input";
    }
    getch ();
}
```