Control statements

One marks

1. Why the break statement is used?
   We can use this statement to terminate the flow of execution
2. What is the significance of the break statement
   We can use this statement to terminate the flow of execution
3. What is selection statement?
   This statement allows us to select a statement or set of statements for execution based on some condition
4. Define loop
   Loop is a statement that allows repeated execution of a set of instruction till certain condition is satisfied
5. What is the significance of the exit()
   The exit() breaking out of the entire program Or transfer the control out of the program

Five marks

1. **Write a note on jump statement used in C++**

   Break statement: We can use this statement to terminate the flow of execution. When the break statement is encountered inside the loop, the control is transferred outside the loop.
   Syntax: **break;**

```
Example:  for (i=0; i<20; i++)
                    {
                       cout<<i;
                       if(i= =5)
                      break;
                      }
                  cout<<"loop is terminated ";
```

   The continue statement: This statement used to transfer the control to the beginning of the loop when specified condition is occurred. The general syntax: **continue;**

   The goto statement: The goto statement is a simple statement used to transfer control from one point of a program to another point of program without any condition. Due to that goto is called as undisciplined statement.
   syntax:

```
goto label:statement1;
          statement2;
      label: statement3;
```

   The exit() function : The exit() is a standard library function readily available with c++ compiler . Its purpose is to terminate the execution of the program itself. Its definition is present under header file **stdlib.h**

   Syntax: **exit (0);**

2. **What are control statement?**

   • Iterative statements are the statements that are used to repeatedly execute a sequence of statements until some condition is satisfied or a given number of times.
   • The process of repeated execution of a sequence of statements until some condition is satisfied is called as iteration or repetition or loop.
   • Iterative statements are also called as repetitive statement or looping statements.
   • There are three types of looping structures in C++.
   ○ while loop

- do while loop
- for loop

3. **Write a c++ program to check the given year is leap year or not**

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main( )
{
int year ;
clrscr( );
cout<<"Enter the Year \n";
cin>>year;
if(year%4 ==0 )
cout<<year<<" is a leap year";
else
cout<<year<<" is not leap year";
getch( );
}
```

4. Explain switch statement with C++ example

The switch statement is multiple-branch selection statement If there are more than two alternatives to be selected, multiple selection construct is used.

Ex: To find the name of the day given the day number

```
switch ( dayno )
{
Case 1: cout<< "Sunday"<<endl;
break;
Case 2: cout<< "Monday" <<endl;
break;
Case 3: cout<< "Tuesday" <<endl;
break;
Case 4: cout<< "Wednesday" <<endl;
break;
Case 5: cout<< "Thursday" <<endl;
break;
Case 6: cout<< "Friday" <<endl;
break;
Case 7: cout<< "Saturday" <<endl;
break;
default: cout<< "Invalid Day Number" <<endl;
}
```

- The each case value is must be unique with in a switch statement
- After the word case a space is given then label is to be written followed by colon
- While executing depending on the label the corresponding set of statements are executed
- If the value of the expression is not matched with label then default statement is executed
- Every statement must consists of break statement to terminate corresponding cases. Otherwise the following statements are executed until break is encountered