Advanced Programming Lab CS6150

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Class Timings

Theory (M2 slot):
 Monday 3.30PM-4.45PM in CS15

Lab (T slot):
 Friday 2.00PM-4.45PM in DCF

Course Instructors

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TA Team

 Each of you will be assigned to a particular TA for the entire semester

You can reach out to them for all your queries

Course Expectations

- On Monday we will discuss the concepts on which the lab on Friday of that week will be based on
- Attend All the Labs and Theory Classes
 - If you miss a lab, you will not be evaluated for that lab
- CS6150 and CS5800 are core courses for CSE MTech
 - Programs in the second half of this course will cover the topics discussed in CS5800
- We assume that you are familiar with C programming
 - C++ we will start from basics

Course Overview

- First half of the course will be on the concepts of Object Oriented Programming in C++
 - Class, Objects, Abstraction, Polymorphism, Inheritance, Templates...
- Second half of the course will be on Algorithms to be coded in C++
 - Based on the topics you learn in CS5800

Grading Policy (Subject to DCC approval)

- In Lab Assessment
 - Total 11 Labs (excluding the exams)
 - Except 1st Lab all other labs (10 labs) will be graded for 7% (Total 70%)
 - In each lab there will be in-lab component for at least 3%

- Mid-Semester Exam on 19-09-25
- End-Semester Exam on 07-11-25
- Each Exam will be evaluated for 15%
- If you have missed a lab for some genuine reason, these exams will be scaled accordingly

How to submit?

- Labs will run on Hackerrank
- You need to submit your code on Hackerrank and also on Moodle
 - On Moodle you might be asked to submit additional things like code design etc, depending on the lab
- In-lab component should be submitted as soon as the lab ends
 - Late submissions will not be evaluated
- For the rest of the lab, the deadline will be the next day (Saturday) at 12.00PM (noon)
 - Late submissions will be allowed until (8.00PM on Saturday) with a penalty of 30%
- In the first lab we will follow all these procedures but it will not be graded

Lab Evaluation Policy

Evaluation for the lab will be uploaded on moodle before the next week week's lab

- If you have queries, contact your TAs
 - Within three weeks of the lab, after that the marks will be freezed

Academic Honesty

- No sharing (willing, unwilling, knowing, unknowing) of codes.
- Submission of downloaded code (from the Internet, Campus LAN, or anywhere else) is not allowed.
- Academic violations will be handled by IITM Senate Discipline and Welfare (DISCO)
 Committee.
 - First violation instance will result in ZERO marks for the corresponding lab and a drop of one- penalty in overall course grade.
 - The second instance of code copying will result in a 'U' Course Grade and/or other penalties. The DISCO Committee can also impose additional penalties.
- Please protect your Moodle account password.
 - Do not share it with ANYONE. Do not share your academic disk drive space on the Campus LAN.

Compensation Lab

05-09-2025 (Friday) is a holiday

- Is 04-09-2025 (Thursday) ok for the alternative lab?
 - To be finalized by next week Monday

Advanced Programming Lab CS6150

Week 1

(Slides Courtesy: Rupesh Nasre)

Procedural vs. Object Oriented (OO)

- Procedural is often top-down (from programs to functions); OO resembles bottom-up design (from classes to programs).
- OO allows us to build a program in application's vocabulary.
 - e.g., student, teacher, lecture, exam, question, ...
 - e.g., car, brake, accelerator, wheel, seat, key, ...
- Instead of concentrating on tasks, OOP allows us to concentrate on concepts.

The two approaches differ in how they provide the interface

Interface

 Behavior visible to the outside world.

Hides implementation details.

 Allows changing implementation without changing the behavior.

Interface University:

AddStudent(Name, RollN)
UpdateMarks(RollNo, Course, Grade)

. . . .

- We need not know how Student Data is stored internally
- A client can continue to call UpdateMarks even if the internal representation changes.
- Interfaces help in data hiding.

Why C++? Why not C?

- One can write procedural programs in C++; one can write object-oriented programs in C.
- If one can write object-oriented programs in C, why design a new language?
- C++ allows us to provide Interface to users and hides unnecessary details (Abstraction)
- C++ allows us to store data and functionalities of a concept together (Encapsulation)
- C++ also supports other useful mechanisms.
 - code reuse with inheritance, operator overloading with polymorphism, generic programming with templates, support for exceptions

This week

Get used to basic differences in the syntax of C and C++

Get used to Hackerrank / how to submit /

This lab will not be graded

We will look at the Object oriented Concepts from next week

Hello World!

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Hello world\n");
}
```

```
$ std::cout<<"Hello world"<<"\n";
}

$ g++ hello2.cpp
$ ./a.out
Hello World!</pre>
```

#include<iostream>

int main()

```
Hello World
$ cp hello.c hello.cpp
$ g++ hello.cpp
$ ./a.out
Hello World
```

\$ gcc hello.c

\$./a.out

Input and Output: C vs C++

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int age;
    float salary;
    char name[50];
    printf("Enter your age: ");
    scanf("%d", &age);
    printf("Enter your salary: ");
    scanf("%f", &salary);
    printf("Enter your name: ");
    scanf("%s". name):
    printf("Your age: %d\n", age);
    printf("Your salary: %.2f\n", salary);
    printf("Your name: %s\n", name);
    return 0;
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int age;
    float salary;
    char name[50];
    cout << "Enter your age: ";</pre>
    cin >> age;
    cout << "Enter your salary: ";</pre>
    cin >> salary;
    cout << "Enter your name: ";</pre>
    cin >> name:
    cout << "Your age: " << age << "\n";</pre>
    cout << "Your salary: " << salary << endl;</pre>
    cout << "Your name: " << name << "\n";</pre>
    return 0;
```

C vs C++: Example 2

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int n, number, count even = 0, count odd = 0;
    printf("How many numbers will you enter? ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("Enter number %d: ", i+1);
        scanf("%d", &number);
        if (number % 2 == 0) {
            printf("%d is even.\n", number);
            count_even++;
        } else {
            printf("%d is odd.\n", number);
            count odd++:
    printf("Total even numbers: %d\n", count_even);
    printf("Total odd numbers: %d\n", count odd);
    return 0;
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    int n, number, count even = 0, count odd = 0;
    cout << "How many numbers will you enter? ";</pre>
    cin >> n;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        cout << "Enter number " << i+1 << ": ":
        cin >> number;
        if (number % 2 == 0) {
             cout << number << " is even." << endl;</pre>
             count even++;
        } else {
             cout << number << " is odd." << endl;</pre>
             count odd++;
    cout << "Total even numbers: " << count_even << endl;</pre>
    cout << "Total odd numbers: " << count_odd << endl;</pre>
    return 0;
```

What remains same?

Conditionals : If / Else, Switch-Case ...

Loops: For / While

Data types : Int / Float ...

- Anything that you can use in C can be (mostly) used in C++
 - You can write a C code, save it as .cpp and it should work!

In the lab on Friday

- Refresh concepts in C like loops, arrays, struct etc
- Recall how to use Declare basic data types (Int, Float, ...)
- Recall how to use conditions (If-Else..)

- Recall how to use Arrays (Declaring, taking input ..)
- Recall how to declare Struct

SEE YOU IN THE LAB ON FRIDAY IN DCF

(Those who are not from CS25 MTech batch please stay back)