# Tartalomjegyzék

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#### 1. break.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i = 0;
    while (1)
    {
        printf("%d\n", i);
        if (i == 42) {
            break;
        }
        ++i;
    }
    printf("END\n");
    return 0;
}
```

#### 2. char.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char c = 'A';
    printf("%c\n", c);
    printf("%c, \_\%d\n", c, c);
    printf("%c, \_\%d\n", c, (int)c);

    // -----
    int code = 65;
    printf("%c\n", code);
    return 0;
}
```

#### 3. continue.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
    {
        if (i == 5) {
            continue;
        }
        printf("%d\n", i);
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

## 4. string1.c

## 5. string2.c

```
/**
 * Peldaprogram a 'prog1.h' hasznalatara.

*
 * Forditas:
 *
 * $ gcc string2.c prog1.c -o string2
 *
 * Ha a get_string() fuggvenyt is hasznaljuk,
 * akkor a prog1.c -t is le kell forditani.
 */

#include "prog1.h"
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    string s = get_string("Miuauneved?\n");
    printf("Hellou%s!\n", s);
    return 0;
}
```

## 6. tipuskonverziok.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
// cast-olas: explicit tipuskenyszerites
// (tipus)kifejezes
int main()
    int a = 20;
    int b = 3;
    printf("1)_{\perp}%d\n", 20 / 3);
    printf("2) \( \%1f\n\'', 20.0 / 3.0);
    printf("3)_{\square}%lf\n", 20.0 / 3);
    printf("4)_{\perp}%lf\n", 20 / 3.0);
    printf("5) \( \%f\n\'', 20.0 / 3.0);
    printf("6) \( \%f\n\'\), (float) a / (float)b);
    printf("7) \( \%f\n\'\), (float)a / b);
    printf("8) \( \%f\n\'\), a / (float)b);
    return 0;
}
```