Introduction to Informatics

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- Generate randomly n natural numbers which are smaller than one hundred. Calculate the followings:
 - sum of the elements
 - count the even elements
 - define the minimum element
 - define the index of the minimum element
 - Help: we store the randomly generated numbers in an one dimensional array, which we can do in the following way.

```
a[i]=(rand()\%99)+1;
srand(time(NULL));
```

Solution

```
int i, n, sum=0, prod=1, even=0, min=0;
printf("n="); scanf("%d",&n);
int a[n];
for(i=0;i< n;i++)
        a[i]=(rand()\%99)+1;
        sum+=a[i];
        prod*=a[i];
        if (a[i]\%2 == 0) even++;
        if (a[i] < a[min]) min=i;
for(i=0;i< n;i++)
        printf("%d ",a[i]);
printf("\nSum:%dProduct:%d\nEven number:%d\nMinimum element:%d\n
Index:%d\n", sum, prod, even, a[min], min);
```

Write a function which calculates xⁿ.

Solution

```
int power(int x, int n)
   int i, res = 1;
  for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
     res *= x;
   return res;
```

Write a recursive function which calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^{2}$$

Solution

```
int sum(int n)
{
    return n>1 ? n*n+sum(n-1) : 1;
}
```

Write a recursive function which calculate the following sum:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i \cdot (i+1)$$

Solution

```
int sum2(int n)
{
    return n>1 ? n*(n+1)+sum2(n-1) : 2;
}
```

Two dimensional arrays

- Table, matrix: rows, columns
 - · every element has an index, so that we can refer to them
- Definition:
 - type name[row size][column size];
- Example:

```
int a[10] [10];
float b[20] [20];
char c[30] [30];
```

Initialization:

```
int a[2][3]=\{1,3,5,0,77,-12\}; float b[50][50]=\{0\};
```

Reference:

```
name [row_index] [column_index]; Example: a[2][3];
```

Write a program which inputs from the keyboard an MxN matrix – which contains integers – into a two dimensional array then prints the elements on the screen in a matrix form.

Solution

```
int i,j, row, column;
printf("Give the row and column value: ");
scanf("%d %d",&row,&column);
int a[row][column];
printf("Give the matrix elements: ");
    for(i=0; i< row; i++)
      for(j=0; j < column; j++)
          scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
   for(i=0; i<row; i++) {
      for(j=0; j < column; j++)
          printf("%d ",a[i][j]);
          printf("\n");}
```

Find the mistakes!

```
#include <stdio>
int main
      int n;
      print(n=);
      scanf("%d",n);
      for(i=0;;i++);
             if (i=10) break;
             printf("%d ",i,i*i);
      return 0;
```

```
What is the result of this code?
int n, k, i, x;
scanf("%d", &n);
k = 0; i = 1;
while (i \leq n)
   scanf("%d", &x);
     if (!(x%2))
            k++;
     i + +;
printf("%d", k);
```

```
int i=-5, j=0, k=10; if (k>=j||i\&\&j) \{i++; j+=k;\} else k*=i+j--; printf("i=%d\tj=%d\tk=%d\n",i,j,k);
```

```
int i, j, k; i=-3; j=-1; k=0; if (i==j \mid \mid k) k=-4*(++i \mid \mid j); else k=-3*(i \&\& k); printf("%d\t%d\t%d\n",i,j,k);
```

```
int c1=12, c2=45;
    c1^=c2;
    c2^=c1;
    c1^=c2;
printf("c1= %X\tc2= %X",c1,c2);
```

```
double a=5.12, b=42.23; 
 a-=b; 
 b+=a; 
 a=b-a; 
 printf("\na= %lf \nb= %.3lf",a,b);
```

```
double a=25.4782, b=-34.2; a+=b; b=a-b; a-=b; printf("\na= %If \nb= %.3If",a,b);
```

```
double a=-2536.234, b=-547.4; double k; k=a; a=b; b=k; printf("\na= %.4lf \nb= %.1f",a,b);
```

```
What is the result of this code?
int a, k;
  scanf("%d",&a);
  k = a?0:1;
  while (a){
     a = a/10;
     k++;
   printf("%d\n",k);
```

```
int k = 4, *p;
p=&k;
*p=12*k+*p+55;
printf("%d\t%X\t%X\t%d\n",k+5,p,p+2,*p+2);
```

```
int i;
for(i=10;i>0;i--);
    printf("%d ",i);
```

```
int i=18;
  while (!i)
      i--;
printf("%d\n",i);
```

```
int k=1, j=0, i=0;

while (i <= 120)

if (i=1)

j=k++;

else

i++;

printf("j=%d\ti=%d\n",j,i);
```

```
int b, d; d=0x72; b=0x3C; b \land = (1 << 3); d \&= (5 << 5); printf("b=\%x \land n d=\%x \land n", b, d);
```

```
double m [3][5]=\{5.5,7.9,5,7,34,10,11,-5,0,6.2,0,15,5,5,55.5,3\}; printf("%.3lf , %lf \n", m[2][1], m[1][3] );
```

```
int a = 0xAF,b =0xB3,c=0xD5;
    c &= b << 3;
    b ^= a >> 1;
printf("%X %X \n",c,b);
```

What is the result of this code? Work with the newly calculated values.

```
int a, b, c;

a = b = c = 8;

b = ++b - (a%2);

c = c < a ? a-2 : b/2;

b+=a; a%=2; c--;
```

```
int B[25], i=0;
for (; i < 10; ++i)
 B[i] = 4*(2*i+1);
printf("%d\n%d\n", *(B+11), B[i-7]);
```

```
i=1; j=2; k=3; k-=+i-j--;
i=3; j=1; k=4; k+=--i+--j;
i=1; j=4; k=3; k/=-i++-j--;
i=2; j=2; k=1; k*=-i+++j--;
i=5; j=3; k=2; k%=--i+j++;
```

```
int i=7;
while (i=8) i++;
printf("%d\n",i);
```

```
int i=7;
while (i=0) i++;
printf("%d\n",i);
```

```
int i=5;
for (; i=!10; i++);
  printf ("%d\n",i);
```

```
int i=5;
for (; i=!10; i++)
  printf ("%d\n",i);
```

```
int i;
for (i=1; i!=10; i++)
printf ("%d\n",i);
```

```
int i;
for (i=1; i!=10; i++);
printf ("%d\n",i);
```

```
int B[40], i=0;
for (; i < 30; ++i)
 B[i] = 2*i+2;
printf("%d\n%d\n", *(B+2), B[i-12]);
```

What is the result after the execution of this code?

```
int n=11;
printf("E= %d \n", !!(n&(1<<3)));
```

```
int m=2;

char b=-8;

double a,d=3.25;

a = (int)(b-m*d);

printf("\%.2f \t\%d \n",a,(char)d);
```

```
double a1=1.0, b1=4.0, s;

s = a1 + 1/b1 * 3 + 64;

printf("%o\n",(char)s);

printf("%d\n",(char)s);
```