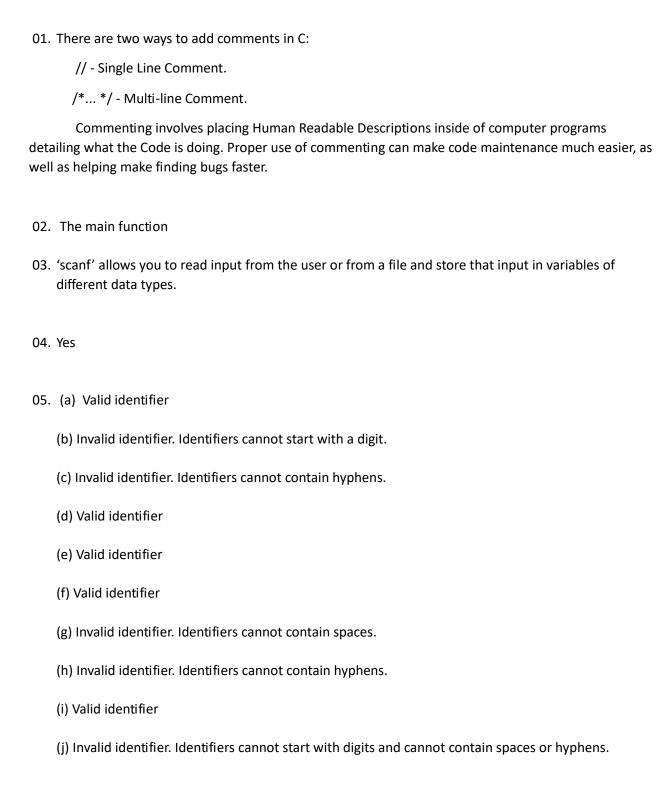
C Tutorial 02



- 06. a) False. The function 'printf' does not automatically begin printing at the beginning of a new line. It continues printing from the current cursor position on the screen unless specified otherwise in the format control string.
- b) False. Comments are ignored by the compiler and do not affect the program's execution. They are used to provide explanatory or descriptive text to aid human readers but do not result in any output on the screen.
 - c) True
 - d) True
 - e) True
- f) False. C is case-sensitive, so 'number' and 'NuMbEr' would be considered as distinct and separate variables. The names differ in their casing, and therefore, they are treated as different identifiers.
- g) False. It is not necessary for a program to contain a separate 'printf' statement for each line of output. Multiple lines of output can be printed within a single 'printf' statement by including newline characters (\n) or using separate 'printf' statements for each line. The number of 'printf' statements depends on the specific requirements and desired output formatting.

```
07. *
**
***
****
```

08. a) Format specifier for 'scanf' should be '%d' to read an integer value.

```
scanf("%d", &value);
```

- b) Two errors
 - * The closing double quote in the 'printf' statement is missing.
 - * The newline character (\n) is placed outside the quotes.

```
printf("The product of %d and %d is %d\n", x, y, product);
```

c) The 'scanf' function should start with a lowercase 's', as it is case-sensitive.

```
scanf("%d", &anInteger);
```

- d) No errors in the statement.
- e) Three errors
 - * It should be 'printf' instead of 'print'.
 - * Closing double quote in the format string is missing.
 - * The comma is placed outside the quotes.

```
printf("The sum is %d\n", x + y);
```

- f) Three errors
 - * The 'printf' function should start with a lowercase 'p', as it is case-sensitive.
 - * The closing double quote is missing.
 - * The symbol '&' should not be used with 'value' as it is already a pointer.

b) 4
c) X=
d) X=2
e) 5 = 5
f) Nothing
g) Nothing
h) Nothing
i) Nothing
10. a) True
b) True
c) False. The statement 'printf(" $a = 5$;");' is a 'printf' statement, not an assignment statement. It is used to display the value of a variable or other data on the screen. An assignment statement would be something like ' $a = 5$;', where the value ' 5 ' is assigned to the variable a .
d) True
e) False. The variable names '3g', '87', and '2h' are invalid. Variable names in C cannot start with a digit. They must start with an underscore or a letter, followed by any combination of letters, digits, or underscores.

09. a) 2