

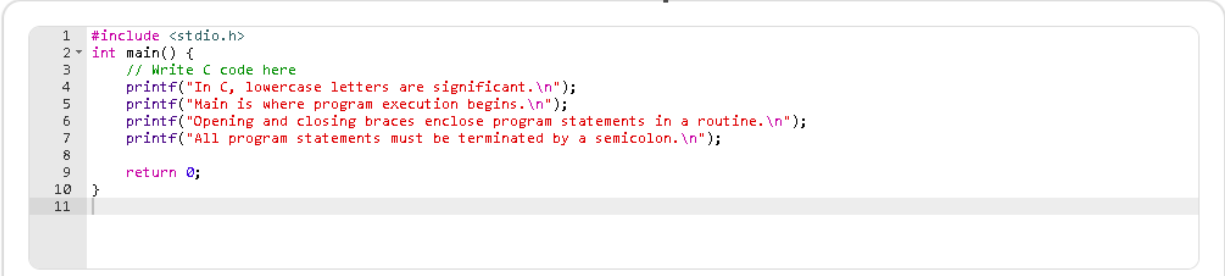
1. Write a program that prints the following text at the terminal.
 - a. In C, lowercase letters are significant.
 - b. main is where program execution begins.
 - c. Opening and closing braces enclose program statements in a routine.
 - d. All program statements must be terminated by a semicolon.

Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    // Write C code here
    printf("In C, lowercase letters are significant.\n");
    printf("Main is where program execution begins.\n");
    printf("Opening and closing braces enclose program statements in a routine.\n");
    printf("All program statements must be terminated by a semicolon.\n");

    return 0;
}
```

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```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main() {
3     // Write C code here
4     printf("In C, lowercase letters are significant.\n");
5     printf("Main is where program execution begins.\n");
6     printf("Opening and closing braces enclose program statements in a routine.\n");
7     printf("All program statements must be terminated by a semicolon.\n");
8
9     return 0;
10 }
11
```

2. What output would you expect from the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main (void){
    printf ("Testing...");
    printf ("....1");
    printf ("...2");
    printf ("..3");
    printf ("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

The code will print the following statements in a single line because there are no new line syntax in the print statement. So the output would be Testing.....1...2..3

3. Write a program that subtracts the value 15 from 87 and displays the result, together with an appropriate message, at the terminal.

Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void){
    int number1, number2, answer;
    number1=15;
    number2=87;
    answer=number2-number1;
    printf("The answer is %d.", answer);

return 0;
}
```

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```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  int main(void){
3      int number1, number2, answer;
4      number1=15;
5      number2=87;
6      answer=number2-number1;
7      printf("The answer is %d.", answer);
8
9
10     return 0;
11 }
12 |
```

4. Identify the syntactic errors in the following program. Then type in and run the corrected program to ensure you have correctly identified all the mistakes.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(Void)
INT sum;
/* COMPUTE RESULT
sum = 25 + 37 - 19
/* DISPLAY RESULTS //
printf ("The answer is %i\n" sum);
return 0;
}
```

In the program code above there are various syntax errors, these are;

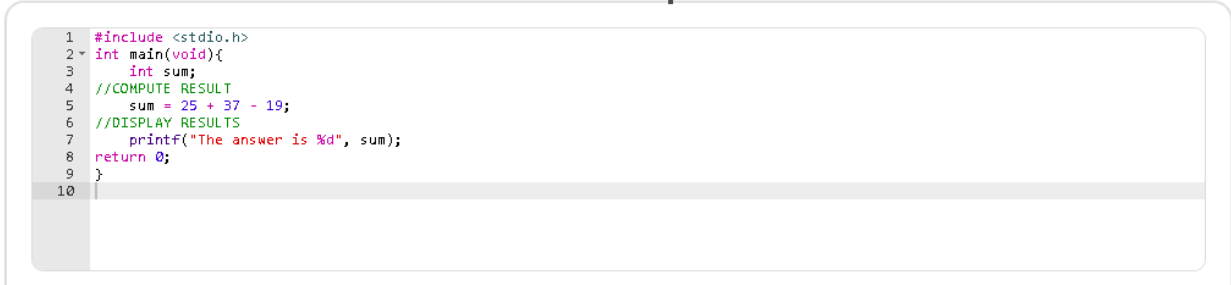
1. In the 2nd line there is no "{" after the closing parenthesis in void.
2. In the 3rd line the Int should be in lowercase not in uppercase
3. In the 4th line the comment should be started with "/*" and not with "/*" because it only has 1 line.
4. In the 5th line there should be a ";" after the last digit

5. In the 6th line comment should also be in “//” and remove the “//” in the last part of the line
6. In the 7th line “%d” should be used to show integer and not “%i” and remove the “\n” after the “%d”

Corrected code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void){
    int sum;
    //COMPUTE RESULT
    sum = 25 + 37 - 19;
    //DISPLAY RESULTS
    printf("The answer is %d", sum);
    return 0;
}
```

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```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 int main(void){
3     int sum;
4     //COMPUTE RESULT
5     sum = 25 + 37 - 19;
6     //DISPLAY RESULTS
7     printf("The answer is %d", sum);
8     return 0;
9 }
10
```

5. What output might you expect from the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void){
int answer, result;
answer = 100.
result = answer - 10;
printf ("The result is %i\n", result + 5);
return 0;
}
```

In the program code above there will be no expected output, because it has a syntax error. In the line 4 after defining the value for the integer answer it should be ended with a “.” and not “.”. But if you fix this tiny mistake the expected output would be “ The result is 95”

Corrected code

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void){
int answer, result;
answer = 100.
result = answer - 10;
printf ("The result is %i\n", result + 5);
return 0;
}
```