SMA 2175: COMPUTER PROGRAMMING I

TITLE : ASSIGNMENT II

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QN2:

```
#include <stdio.h>
/*The following function takes no parameters and outputs the alphabet in lowercase the in
uppercase followed by a new line*/
int main(void) {
  // initializing the variables and assigning them to their respective data types
  char ch='a';
  char ch_1='A';
  //Loop_1:implementing the 1st condition using a while loop
  while(ch<='z'){</pre>
    putchar(ch);
    ch++;
  //Loop 2:implementing the 2nd condition using another while loop
  while(ch 1<='Z'){
    putchar(ch 1);
    ch 1++;// increment
  putchar('\n');//goes to the next line
  return 0;
```

QN3:

```
#include <stdio.h>
/*The following function takes no parameters and outputs the alphabet in lowercase except for q and
e followed by a new line*/
int main(void) {
 // initializing the variable and assigning it to data type
  char ch;
  //implementing using a for loop which iterates over the range of characters from a to z
  // for(initialization; condition; increment){code to be executed}
  for (ch='a';ch<='z';ch++){
    /*the '|' is a logical operator(Logical OR). The if statement skips over q and e if they
    are equivalent to ch */
    if(ch=='q' || ch=='e'){
      continue;
   putchar(ch);
  putchar('\n');//goes to the next line
 return 0;
```

QN4:

```
#include <stdio.h>
/*The following function takes no parameters and outputs the integers of base
10(decimal) from 0 to n followed by a new line*/
int main(void) {
  //initializing the variable and assigning it to data type
  int n=10;
  //implementing using a for loop.
  //for(initialization; condition; increment)
  for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
    printf("%d",i); // outputs in decimal format.
  printf("\n");// new line
  return 0;
```

```
QN5:
#inc]
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
/*The following function takes no parameters and outputs the integers of base
16(hexadecimal) from 0 to n followed by a new line*/
int main(void) {
  // intializing the variable and assigning it to data type
  int n=15;
  char ch;
  //implementing using a for loop.
  //for(intialization;condition;increment)
  for(int i=0;i<=n;i++){
    printf("%x",i);
    putchar(i/16);
    putchar((i/16)%16);
  putchar('\n');// new line
  return 0;
```