

## Exercise 1: Defining constants and macros

1. Launch the terminal/commandline
2. Create a new directory with the name "Lab02" inside "CSC215"
3. Write the program "ex1.c" that:
  - a. uses `#define` preprocessor to define a character constant that contains the horizontal tab character
  - b. uses `const` keyword to define a string that contains CSC and an integer that contains 215
  - c. prints CSC, then the horizontal tab character, then 215, all using the above mentioned constants.
4. Compile and run your program. 1 point

## Exercise 2: Evaluating expressions

1. Write the program "ex2.c" that:
    - a. declares three integer variables: a, b and c.
    - b. initialize them to a = 1, b = 10, c = 0.
    - c. prints the following output lines using the printf function:  

```
a=<a> b=<b> c=<c>
a++ + <b> = <a++ + b>
++a + <b> = <++a + b>
<a> && <c> = <a && c>
<a> || <c> = <a || c>
<a> & 2 = <a & 2>
<a> | 0 = <a | 0>
<a> << 2 = <a << 2>
<a> >> 1 = <a >> 1>
```
- Note: `<expression>` here means value of expression.  
Example: to achieve the first line use the statement: `printf("a=%d b=%d c=%d\n", a, b, c);`
2. Compile and run your program. 1 point

## Exercise 3: Reading, processing and displaying Results

1. Write the program "ex3.c" that:
  - a. declares a constant  $\pi = 3.14$
  - b. reads the radius and the color of a circle
  - c. calculates the area of this circle
  - d. prints the color and the area in the format shown in the sample run.

```
Enter the circle radius > 12
Enter the circle color > Red
The Red circle area = 452.16
```

Note: The circle area formula is:  $\pi \times r^2$ , where r is the radius of the circle

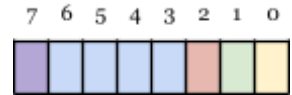
2. Compile and run the program. 1 point
3. The header file `math.h` defines the constant `M_PI`. Modify your program to calculate the area using this constant.
4. Recompile without -ansi and run your program and note the difference. 1 point

## Exercise 4: Formatting output using printf

- Write the program "ex4.c" that prints the following values in the indicated formats:
  - <22/7> as a float number
  - <22/7> as a float with 10 decimal digits
  - <22/7> as a float of length 20 with 10 decimal digits
  - <22/7> as a float of length 20 with 10 decimal digits and leading 0s
  - <22/7> as a float with 10 decimal digits and display the sign
  - <22/7> as a float with 10 decimal digits as a percentage
  - <22/7> as a float in the scientific notation
  - 31567 in the hexadecimal system
  - "Good morning" the first 4 characters of the string
  - "Good morning" the first 4 characters of the string reserving a length of 10
- Compile and run your program. 1 point

## Optional Exercise 5: Setting and masking bit fields using bitwise operators

A smart home controller of the master bedroom interprets an 8-bit command as follows:



- Bit 0 controls the lights: 0 means the light is off, 1 means the light is on
- Bit 1 controls the curtains: 0 means the curtains are down, 1 means the curtains are up
- Bit 2 controls the TV: 0 means the TV is off, 1 means the TV is on
- Bits 3 to 6 controls the AC unit: there are 16 levels of temperature coded by values 0 to 15
- Bit 7 controls the time alarm: 0 means the alarm is on, 1 means the alarm is off.

For example:

- to open the curtains the controller uses: `flags |= 1 << 1;`
- to set the AC to level 6 the controller uses: `flags &= ~(15 << 3); flags |= 6 << 3;`
- to set the time alarm on, the controller uses: `flags |= 1 << 7;`
- to check the AC level, the controller uses: `flags >> 3 & 15`
- to check the status of the TV, the controller uses: `flags >> 2 & 1`

- Write the program "ex5.c" that defines a variable `flags` of size 1 byte that represents smart home control command, and initializes it to 89, then:
  - Print out the current status of the lights, the curtains, and level of AC
  - Turn the TV on and set the AC to 12
- Compile and run your program.

## Lab assignment:

4 points

Write a C program `assignment.c` that prints the powers of the integer variables `a = 1`, `b = 2` and `c = 3` in a tabular format as below:

### Expected output:

```

::::: Powers Table ::::::
Number      Square      Cube      4th power
1           1           1           1
2           4           8          16
3           9          27          81

```