**NADUNI KODIKARA**

**29861**

**23.1**

# TUTORIAL 03

**Q1. Write four different C statements that each add 1 to integer variable x.**

* x++;
* ++x;
* x += 1;
* x = x+1;

**Q2. Write a single C statement to accomplish each of the following:**

a)Assign the sum of x and y to z and increment the value of x by 1 after the calculation.

* z = x++ + y ;

b)Multiply the variable product by 2 using the \*= operator.

* z \*= 2 ;

c)Multiply the variable product by 2 using the = and \* operators.

* z = z\*2 ;

d)Test if the value of the variable count is greater than 10. If it is, print “Count is greater than

10.”

* If(count > 10) Printf (“Count greater than 10”);

e)Decrement the variable x by 1, then subtract it from the variable total.

* Total -= --x ;

f)Add the variable x to the variable total, then decrement x by 1.

* Total += --x ;

g)Calculate the remainder after q is divided by divisor and assign the result to q. Write this

statement two different ways.

* q = q % divisor ;
* q % = divisor ;

h)Print the value 123.4567 with 2 digits of precision. What value is printed?

* 123.45

i)Print the floating-point value 3.14159 with three digits to the right of the decimal point.

What value is printed?

* 3.142

**Q3. Write single C statements that**

a)Input integer variable x with scanf.

* scanf(“%d”, &x) ;

b)Input integer variable y with scanf.

* Scanf ( “ %d” ,&y ) ;

c)Initialize integer variable i to 1.

* int i = 1 ;

d)Initialize integer variable power to 1.

* int power = 1 ;

e)Multiply variable power by x and assign the result to power.

* power \* = x ;

f)Increment variable i by 1.

* i ++ ;

g)Test i to see if it’s less than or equal to y in the condition of a while statement.

* while ( i <= y ) ;

h)Output integer variable power with printf.

* printf ( “ %d “ , power ) ;