

Programming with C Language

Tutorial 03

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

Statement 1 – `int x=0; x=x+1;`

Statement 2 – `int x=0; x+=1;`

Statement 3 – `int x=0; x++;`

Statement 4 – `int x; x=0+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; x++;`

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

`product*=2;`

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

`product=product*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 is greater than 10.”);}`

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

`x++; y=total – x;`

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

`y=x+total; x--;`

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

Divisor - d

First way – `q=q%d;`

Second Way – `p=q%d; q=p;`

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?

3.141

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 = power*x;
```

f) Increment variable i by 1.

```
i=i+1;
```

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);
```