Tutorial 02

1. Using "//" this symbol we write comments in a C program.

   Purpose: After we write a program, comments are used to make it easier for other developers to understand.

2. Main function is essential in C program.

3. scanf use to input data likes integers, floats and characters.

4. Yes, standard C is a case sensitive language. It is essential to be consistent with the letter case to avoid syntax errors.

5.

   a) record1 - correct variable name.

   b) 1record - incorrect variable name.
      - Variable name must start with a letter or an underscore.

   c) file-3 - incorrect variable name.
      - There cannot be hyphen between variable names.

d) return - correct variable name.

e) $tax - incorrect variable name.
- Variable name must start with a letter or an underscore.
- Special characters are not allowed in variable names.

f) name - correct variable name.

g) name and address - incorrect variable name.
- There cannot be spaces between variable names.

h) name-and-address - incorrect variable name
- There cannot be hyphen between variable names.

i) name_and_address - correct variable name.

j) 123 - 45 - 6789 - incorrect variable name.
- There cannot be hyphen between variable names.
- There cannot be spaces between variable names.
- Variable name must start with a letter or an underscore.

6.

    a. False

- To begin a new line, we need to write "printf("\n");"

    b. False

- Comments enclosed between /* and */ do not cause the computer to print the text when program is executed

    c. False

- It is representing a new line.

    d. True

    e. True

    f. False

- C is a case sensitive language. Therefor number and NuMbEr are different variables.

    g. False

- We can use one printf contains with 3 "\n". Then we can print 3 separate lines.

7.
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***
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*****
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8.

a. scanf (%d, &value);

b. printf ("The product of %d and %d is %d\n", x, y, x*y);

c. scanf ("%d", &anInteger);

d. printf ("Remainder of %d divided by %d is\n", x, x % y);

e. printf ("The sum is %d\n," x + y);

f. printf ("The value you entered is: %d\n, value);

9.

a. 2
b. 4
c. x=
d. x=2
e. 5=5
f. Nothing
g. Nothing
h. Nothing
i. Nothing

10.

a. True

b. True

c. False
- printf function is only print lines. It is not a assignment statement.

d. False
- When executing a program, arithmetic expressions executing based on the operator precedence and associativity.

e. False
- There's variable start with a letter.