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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.

1. Main function is essential in C program.
2. scanf use to input data likes integers, floats and characters.
3. Yes, standard C is a case sensitive language. It is essential to be consistent with the letter case to avoid syntax errors.
5. record1 - correct variable name.
6. 1record - incorrect variable name.
   * + Variable name must start with a letter or an underscore.
7. file-3 - incorrect variable name.
   * + There cannot be hyphen between variable names.
8. return - correct variable name.
9. $tax - incorrect variable name.
   * + Variable name must start with a letter or an underscore.
     + Special characters are not allowed in variable names.
10. name - correct variable name.
11. name and address - incorrect variable name.
    * + There cannot be spaces between variable names.
12. name-and-address - incorrect variable name
    * + There cannot be hyphen between variable names.
13. name\_and\_address - correct variable name.
14. 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.
15. 1. False
       * To begin a new line, we need to write “printf(“\n”);”
    2. False
       * Comments enclosed between /\* and \*/ do not cause the computer to print the text when program is executed
    3. False
       * It is representing a new line.
    4. True
    5. True
    6. False
       * C is a case sensitive language. Therefor number and NuMbEr are different variables.
    7. False
       * We can use one printf contains with 3 “\n”. Then we can print 3 separate lines.

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1. 1. scanf (%d, &value);
   2. printf (“The product of %d and %d is %d\n”, x, y, x\*y);
   3. scanf (“%d”, &anInteger);
   4. printf ("Remainder of %d divided by %d is\n", x, x % y );
   5. printf ("The sum is %d\n," x + y);
   6. printf ("The value you entered is: %d\n, value);
2. 1. 2
   2. 4
   3. x=
   4. x=2
   5. 5=5
   6. Nothing
   7. Nothing
   8. Nothing
   9. Nothing
   10. True
   11. True
   12. False
       * printf function is only print lines. It is not a assignment statement.
   13. False
       * When executing a program, arithmetic expressions executing based on the operator precedence and associativity.
   14. False
       * There’s variable start with a letter.