AGUILAR, CHARLES

LECTURE 4

1.

```
c as1.c > @ main(void)
     #include <stdio.h>
 1
      int main(void){
  4
          int i;
  5
  6
          i = 1;
          while (i <= 128) {
            printf("%d ", i);
  8
              i *= 2;
  9
10
 11
12
          return 0;
                                                  1248163264128
13
                                                  PS C:\Human-Files\College\UPV_Y1\SEM_2\CMSC21\Lecture4>
14
                                                  1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128
```

Output: 1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128

2.

```
1
     #include <stdio.h>
 3
     int main(void){
         int i;
 5
        i = 0; // test variable
 6
       printf("VALUE: %d\nNHILE LOOP: ", i);
         while (i < 10) {
9
             printf("%d ", i);
10
11
             i++;
12
13
         i = 0; // test variable
14
         printf("\nFOR LOOP: ");
15
         for (;i < 10;) {
17
             printf("%d ", i);
18
19
             i++;
20
21
         i = 0; // test variable
22
23
         printf("\nDO WHILE LOOP: ");
                                                   PS C:\Human-Files\College\UPV_Y1\SEM_2\OMSC21\Lecture4> cc
24
                                                   VALUE: 0
25
                                                   WHILE LOOP: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
26
             printf("%d ", i);
                                                   FOR LOOP: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
27
             i++;
                                                   DO WHILE LOOP: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
28
         } while (i < 10);
                                                   PS C:\Human-Files\College\UPV_Y1\SEM_2\CMSC21\Lecture4> cc
                                                   VALUE: 20
29
                                                   WHILE LOOP:
30
          return 0;
                                                   FOR LOOP:
                                                   DO WHILE LOOP: 20
```

The do-while loop is different from the other two because the do-while loop executes the code block before checking the condition unlike the other 2 loops which check the condition first before the code block is executed.

AGUILAR, CHARLES

3.

```
c as3.c > @ main(void)
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2
 3
      int main(void){
 4
          for (int i = 1; i <= 128; i *= 2) {
 5
 6
              printf("%d ", i);
                                                 PS C:\Human-Files\College'
10
          return 0;
                                                 21\Lecture4\" ; if ($?) {
11
                                                 1 2 4 8 16 32 64 128
```

4.

```
c as4.c > @ main(void)
 1 #include <stdio.h>
     int main(void) {
 3
 4
 5
         int input, n, two_n = 1;
 6
 7
         while(1){
 8
             printf("\nPOWERS OF TWO\n\nInput n (from 0 - 30 only): ");
 9
10
            scanf("%d", &input);
11
            // exponent of 31 results in miscalculation
12
13
            if (input < 0 || input >30){
14
                printf("Program can only calculate til power of 30."
                "\nPlease try again!");
15
16
17
             else{ // input is within 0 - 30
18
                break;
19
20
21
22
         printf(" n 2^n\n----\n");
23
         for (n = 0; n <= input; n++) {
           printf("%3d %d\n", n, two_n);
24
            two_n += 2;
25
26
27
28
         printf("Thanks for using the program! Goodbye");
29
30
         return 0;
```

PS C:\Human-Files\College\UPV_Y1\SEM_2\GMSC21\Lecture4> POWERS OF TWO Input n (from 0 - 30 only): -3 Program can only calculate til power of 30. Please try again! POWERS OF TWO Input n (from 0 - 30 only): 32 Program can only calculate til power of 30. Please try again! POWERS OF TWO Input n (from 0 - 30 only): 5 n 2^n ------0 1 1 2 2 4 3 4 16 5 32 Thanks for using the program! Goodbye

5.

```
as5.c > ..
   #include <stdio.h>
   int main(void){
       int weekday, start_day, days;
      printf("\nCALENDAR MAKER");
       while (1){
          printf("\nEnter number of days in the month (28-31 only): ");
          scanf("%d", &days);
          if (days < 28 || days > 31){
              printf("Invalid input!\nInput can only be from 28 to 31 only."
                         " Please Try again.\n");
              break;
       // asks for starting day of the month
       while (1){
          printf("{1} Sun - {7} Sat\nEnter the starting day of the week: ");
          scanf("%d", &start_day);
          if (start_day < 1 || start_day > 7){
              printf("Invalid input!\nInput can only be from 1 to 7 only."
                         "Please Try again.\n");
              break;
```

AGUILAR, CHARLES

```
printf("Calendar:\nSu Mo Tu We Th Fr Sat\n");
           for (weekday = 1; weekday < start_day; weekday++){</pre>
              printf(" ");
           // variable for end of week/row
           start_day = ((8 - start_day) % 7);
           for (weekday = 1; weekday <= days; weekday++){
               printf("%2d ", weekday);
               if ((weekday % 7) == start_day){
                   printf("\n");
           printf("\nThanks for using the program! Goodbye");
           return 0;
PS C:\Human-Files\College\UPV_Y1\SE4_2\O4SC21\Lecture4> cd "c
CALENDAR MAKER
Enter number of days in the month (28-31 only): 21
Invalid input!
Input can only be from 28 to 31 only. Please Try again.
Enter number of days in the month (28-31 only): 31
{1} Sun - {7} Sat
Enter the starting day of the week: 2
Calendar:
Su Mo Tu We Th Fr Sat
 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31
```

Github Link: https://github.com/Techntlinear/CMSC21/tree/main/Lecture4

Thanks for using the program! Goodbye

PS C:\Human-Files\College\UPV_Y1\SEM_2\OMSC21\Lecture4>