

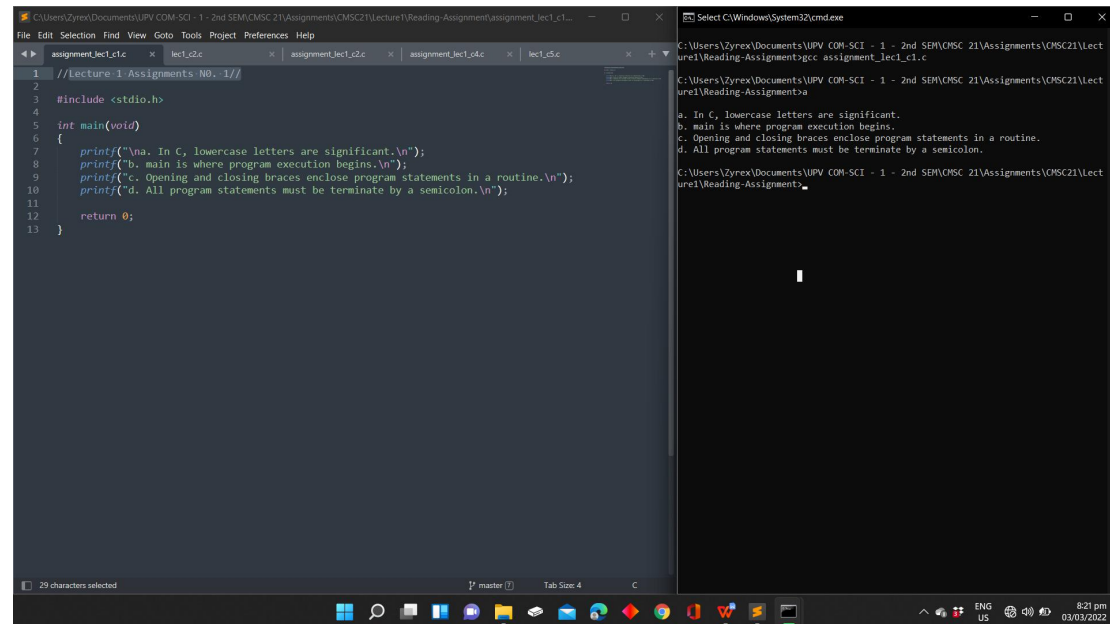
## Basic Syntax in C Lecture 1 Assignments

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### 1. Write a program that prints the following text at the terminal.

- In C, lowercase letters are significant.
- main is where program execution begins.
- Opening and closing braces enclose program statements in a routine.
- All program statements must be terminated by a semicolon.

Save your code as assignment\_lec1\_c1.c



The screenshot shows a code editor with a C program and a terminal window displaying its output. The C program is as follows:

```
1 //Lecture 1 Assignments NO. 1//
2
3 #include <stdio.h>
4
5 int main(void)
6 {
7     printf("\na. In C, lowercase letters are significant.\n");
8     printf("\nb. main is where program execution begins.\n");
9     printf("\nc. Opening and closing braces enclose program statements in a routine.\n");
10    printf("\nd. All program statements must be terminate by a semicolon.\n");
11
12    return 0;
13 }
```

The terminal window shows the command to compile the program and the resulting output:

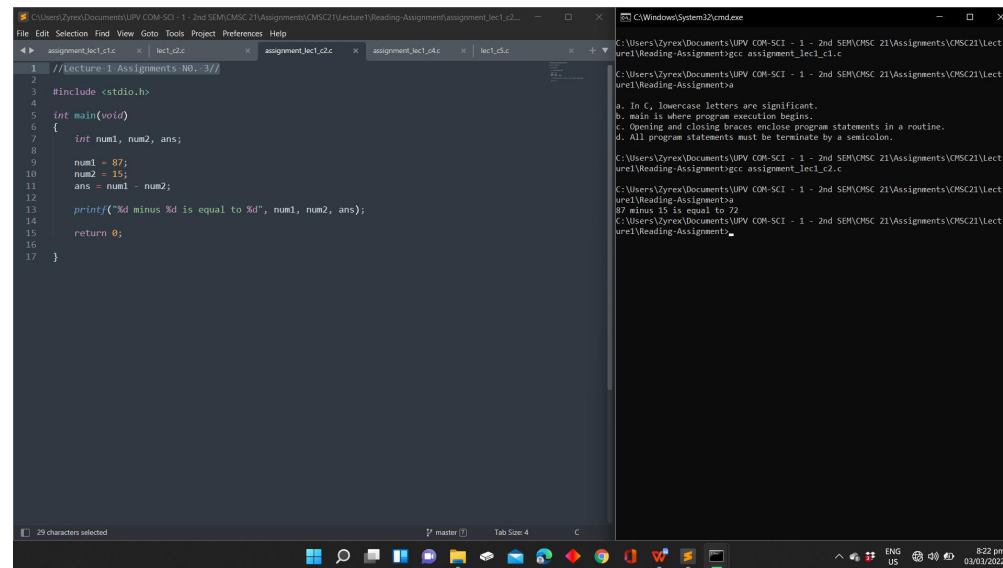
```
C:\Users\Zyrex\Documents\UPV COM-SCI - 1 - 2nd SEM\CNSC 21\Assignments\CNSC21\Lecture1\Reading-Assignment>gcc assignment_lec1_c1.c
C:\Users\Zyrex\Documents\UPV COM-SCI - 1 - 2nd SEM\CNSC 21\Assignments\CNSC21\Lecture1\Reading-Assignment>a.
In C, lowercase letters are significant.
b. main is where program execution begins.
c. Opening and closing braces enclose program statements in a routine.
d. All program statements must be terminate by a semicolon.
C:\Users\Zyrex\Documents\UPV COM-SCI - 1 - 2nd SEM\CNSC 21\Assignments\CNSC21\Lecture1\Reading-Assignment>
```

### 2. What output would you expect from the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main (void){
printf ("Testing...");
printf ("....1");
printf ("...2");
printf ("..3");
printf ("\n");
return 0;
}
```

This program will simply print text in one line. At a first glance, we can assume that this program would print out string text in a different lines. However, looking deeper into this code, we can see that each string in the “printf” functions does not have a corresponding line break or \n. The only line break present in this code is the last “printf” function thus this code will output a single lined text.

**3. Write a program that subtracts the value 15 from 87 and displays the result, together with an appropriate message, at the terminal.**  
Save your code as `assignment_lec1_c2.c`.



**4. Identify the syntactic errors in the following program. Then type in and run the corrected program to ensure you have correctly identified all the mistakes.**

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

int main(Void) - The parameter Void should be in lowercase. There should also be an opening bracket in this code.

INT sum; - In declaring the variable, INT should be in lowercase.

```
/* COMPUTE RESULT - The comment must contain a closing counterpart for (/).
```

sum = 25 + 37 - 19 - There is no semicolon in this code.

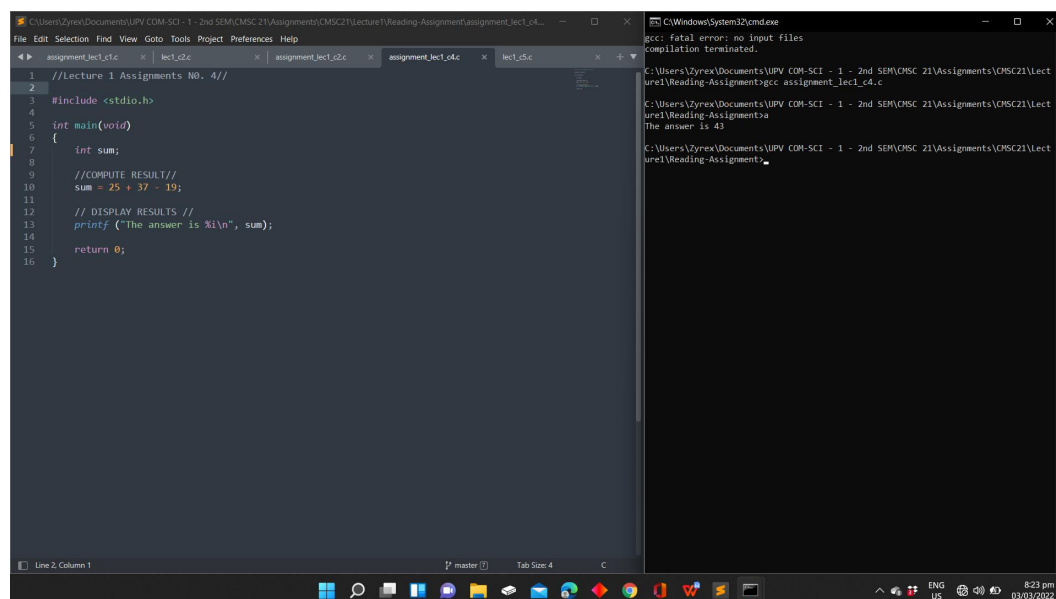
```
/* DISPLAY RESULTS // - Comment must have similar type of opening and closing format.
```

printf ("The answer is %i\n" sum); - There should be an apostrophe after the string text.

```
return 0;
```

}

Save your code as assignment\_lec4\_c4.c



**5. What output might you expect from the following program?**

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main (void){
int answer, result;
answer = 100.
result = answer - 10;
printf ("The result is %i\n", result + 5);
return 0;
}
```

There will be an error in this code since it contain wrong syntax. The indentation within the bracket is not arranged, some code do not have a semicolon. But considering this program, it should print "The result is 95".