Basic Syntax in C
Lecture 1 Assignments

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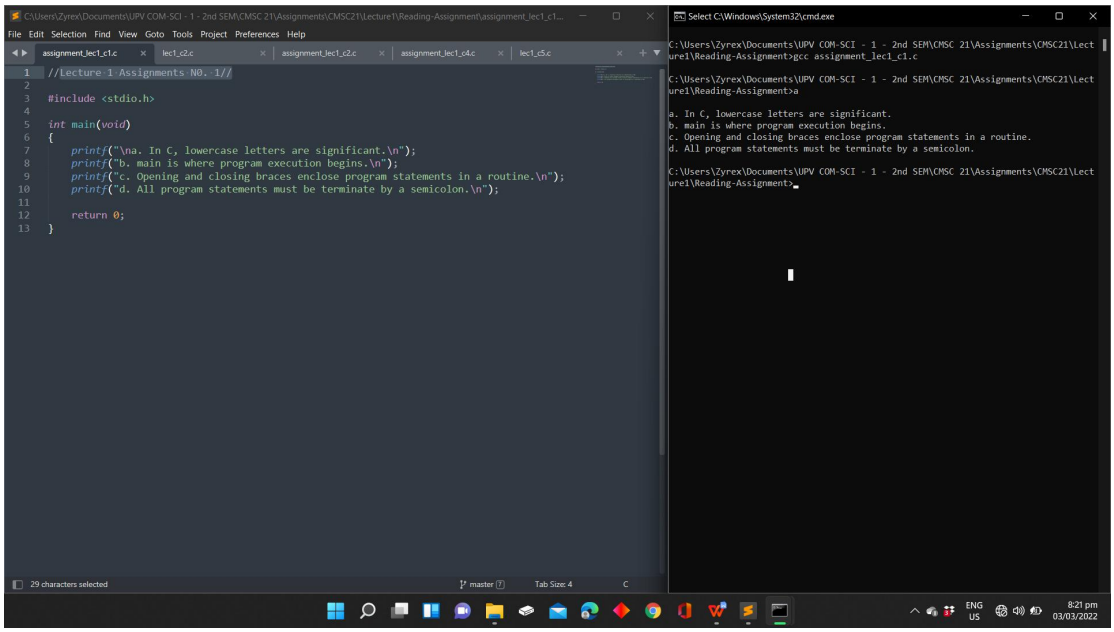
1. Write a program that prints the following text at the terminal.
a. In C, lowercase letters are significant.
b. main is where program execution begins.
c. Opening and closing braces enclose program statements in a routine.
d. All program statements must be terminated by a semicolon.
Save your code as assignment_lec1_c1.c

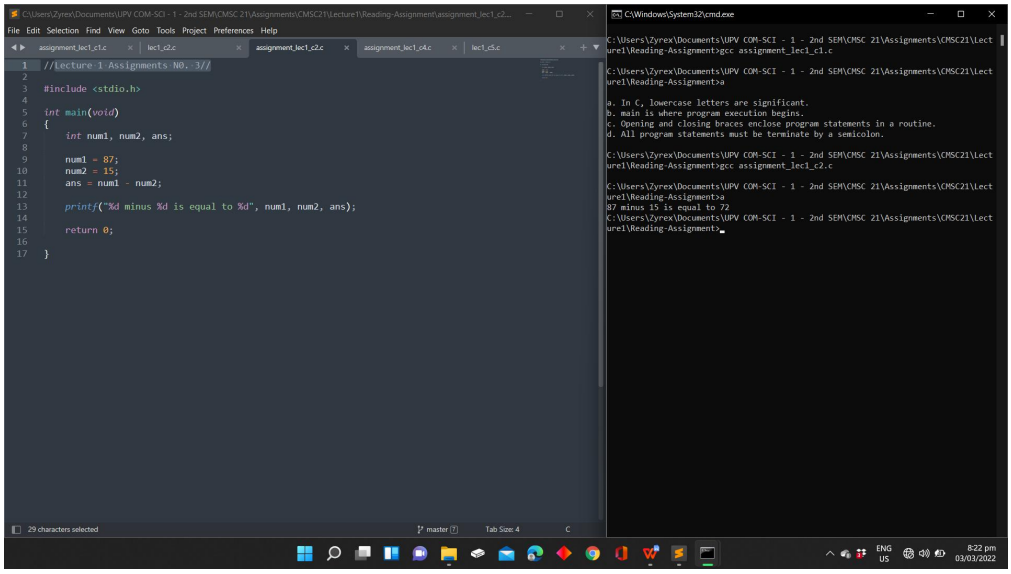


2. What output would you expect from the following program?

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

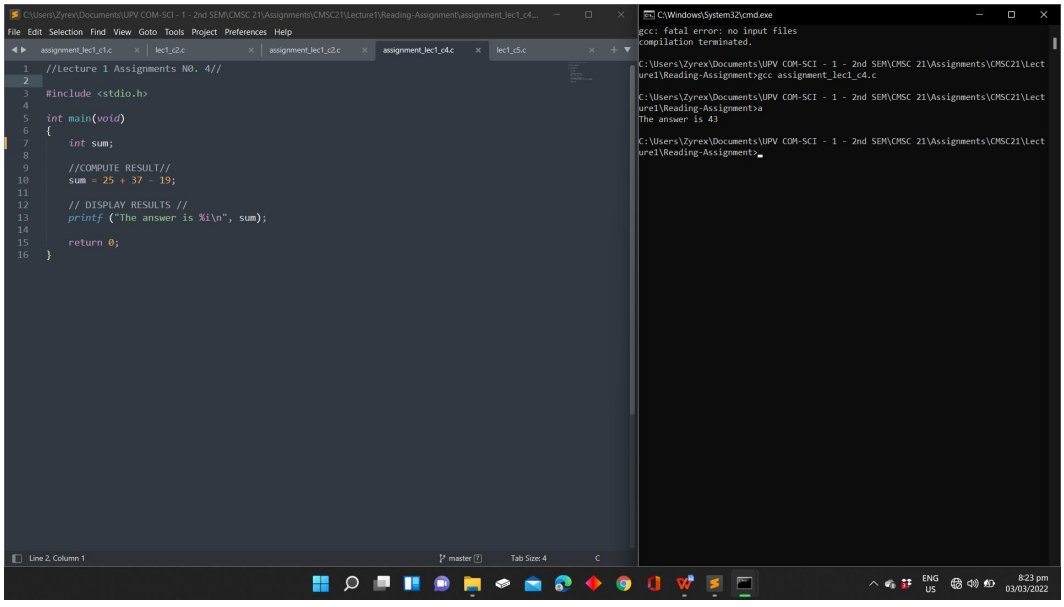
This program will simply print text in one line. At a first glance, we can assume that this program would print out string text in a different lines. However, looking deeper into this code, we can see that each string in the “printf” functions does not have a corresponding line break or \n. The only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