THAKUR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
Zagdu Singh Charitable Trust's (Regd.)
(Autonomous Institute Affiliated to University of Mumbai, Approved by AICTE & Govt. of Maharashtra)
• Institute Accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore
• ISO 9001 : 2015, 14001 : 2015, 50001 : 2015 Certified • Accredited Programmes by National Board of Accreditation, New Delhi

NAME : RAVI SHANKAR KUNKEAR   **PRACTICAL :01**   **BATCH : 05**
SUBJECT : C PROGRAMMING LAB   **FYBVOC : SEM-I (SD)**

EXPERIMENT : 01
BASIC C PROGRAM TO PRINT SIMPLE STATEMENT

AIM :   Write a C program to print simple strings like "hello world" and "welcome to C programming"

LEARNING OBJECTIVE :

- To understand the structure of a basic C program.

- To learn how to use the printf() function for displaying output.

- To become familiar with input/output functions in the C language.

- To learn how to write, compile, and execute a C program.

- To understand the use of header files like <stdio.h> and <conio.h>.

TOOLS :

Sr. No.	Name Of Resources	Specification	Quantity	Remarks
1.	Hardware	Computer (I3-I5) Ram (Min 2gb)	1	For All Practical
2.	Software	Turbo C/C++	1	For All Practical

THEORY :

a)   Input/output functions:-
In C, scanf and printf (I/O) functions are mainly handled through the <stdio.h> header.
Output Functions (Display Data)
 printf()
Used to display formatted output on the screen.
Syntax:
printf("format string", variables);
Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
```

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```
    printf("Number: %d", 10);
    return 0;
}
```

b) Input Functions (Read Data)

scanf()

Reads formatted input from the user.

Syntax:

printf("format string", variables);

Example:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int a;
    printf(" Enter a Number: \n", );
    scanf("%d" ,&a);
    return 0;
}
```

ALGORITHM:

      Step 1: start.

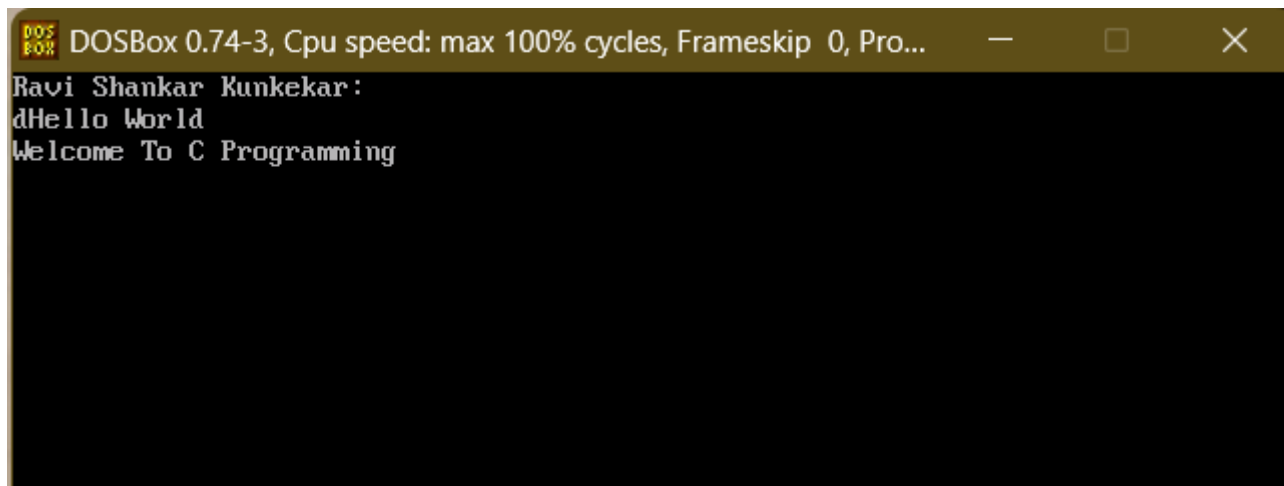   **Step 2:** use printf() function to print "Hello, World".

      Step 3: use print() to display "

      step 3: stop

Source Code:

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Output:

DOSBox 0.74-3, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Pro...
```
Ravi Shankar Kunkekar:
dHello World
Welcome To C Programming
```

Result and Discussion:

The program was successfully compiled and executed. The expected message "Hello world, welcome to C programming" was displayed on the screen. This demonstrates the basic syntax and structure of a C program.

Learning Outcomes:
- Students will be able to write and execute a basic C program using the standard syntax.
- Students will understand the role of the main() function and header files in C programming.
- Students will be able to use the printf() function for displaying output on the screen.
- Students will gain hands-on experience in compiling and running a program in a C compiler environment.

Course Outcomes:
- Ability to demonstrate the fundamental structure and execution flow of a C program.
- Ability to apply input/output functions for solving simple problems.
- Ability to identify and explain the purpose of essential components such as header files, functions, and return statements.
- Ability to develop confidence in programming by successfully running simple C programs.

CONCLUSION :
- In this practical, we successfully wrote and executed a simple C program to display the message "Hello World, Welcome To C Programming".
- This helped us understand the basic structure of a C program, the use of header files, and the purpose of the printf() function.
- It also provided a foundation for writing more complex programs in C.

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VIVA QUESTIONS :

1. **What is the purpose of the printf() function in C?**

   ➢ It is used to display text, variables, and output on the screen.

2. **What is the difference between printf() and scanf()?**

   ➢ printf() is used for output, while scanf() is used to take input from the user.

3. **Why is main() important in every C program?**

   ➢ It is the entry point of the program where execution starts.

4. **Can we print multiple lines using a single printf() function? How?**

   ➢ yes, by using '\n' inside the string to break lines.

5. **What is the use of semicolons in C?**

   ➢ They mark the end of a statement, similar to a full stop in a sentence.

FOR FACULTY USE ONLY :

Correction Parameters	Formative Assessment [40%]	Timely completion of practical [40%]	Attendance/ Learning Attitude [20%]	
Marks Obtained				