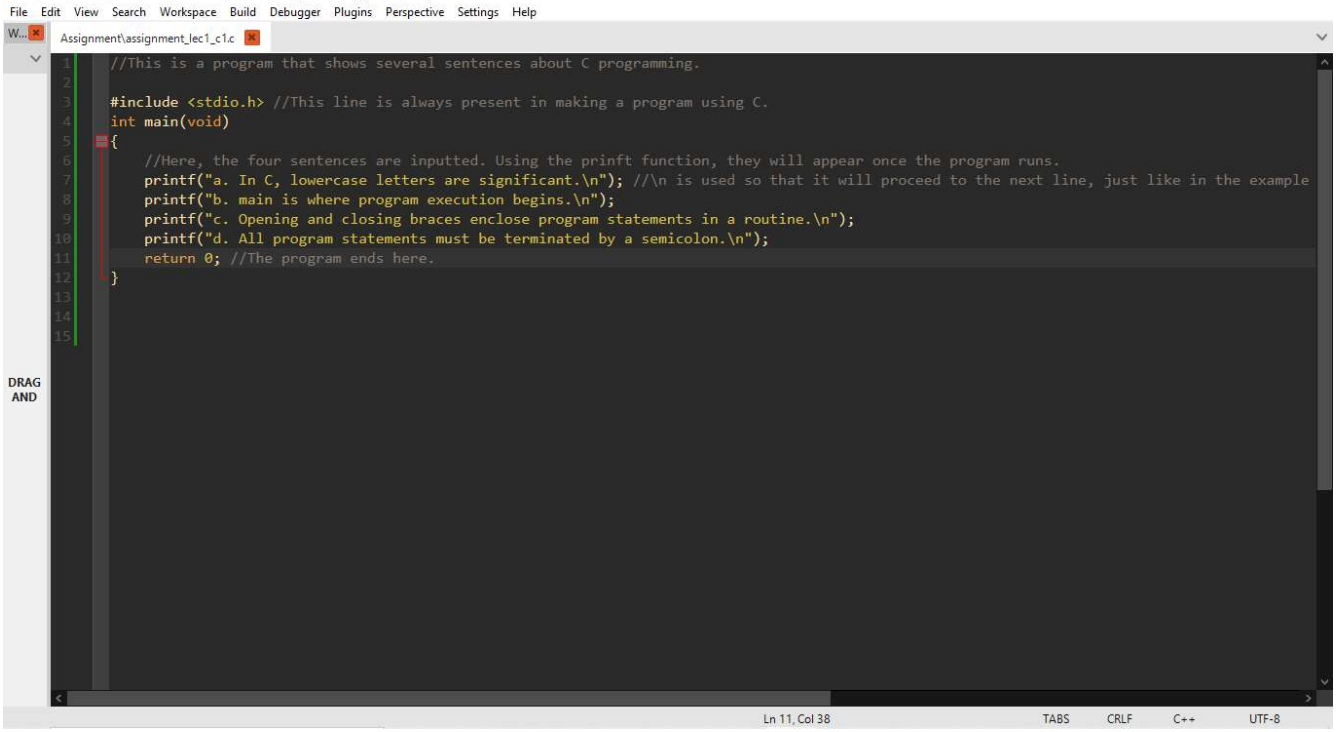
Basic Syntax in C
Lecture 1 Assignments
Submitted by Vincoy, Claire Dane D.
Section 1

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?

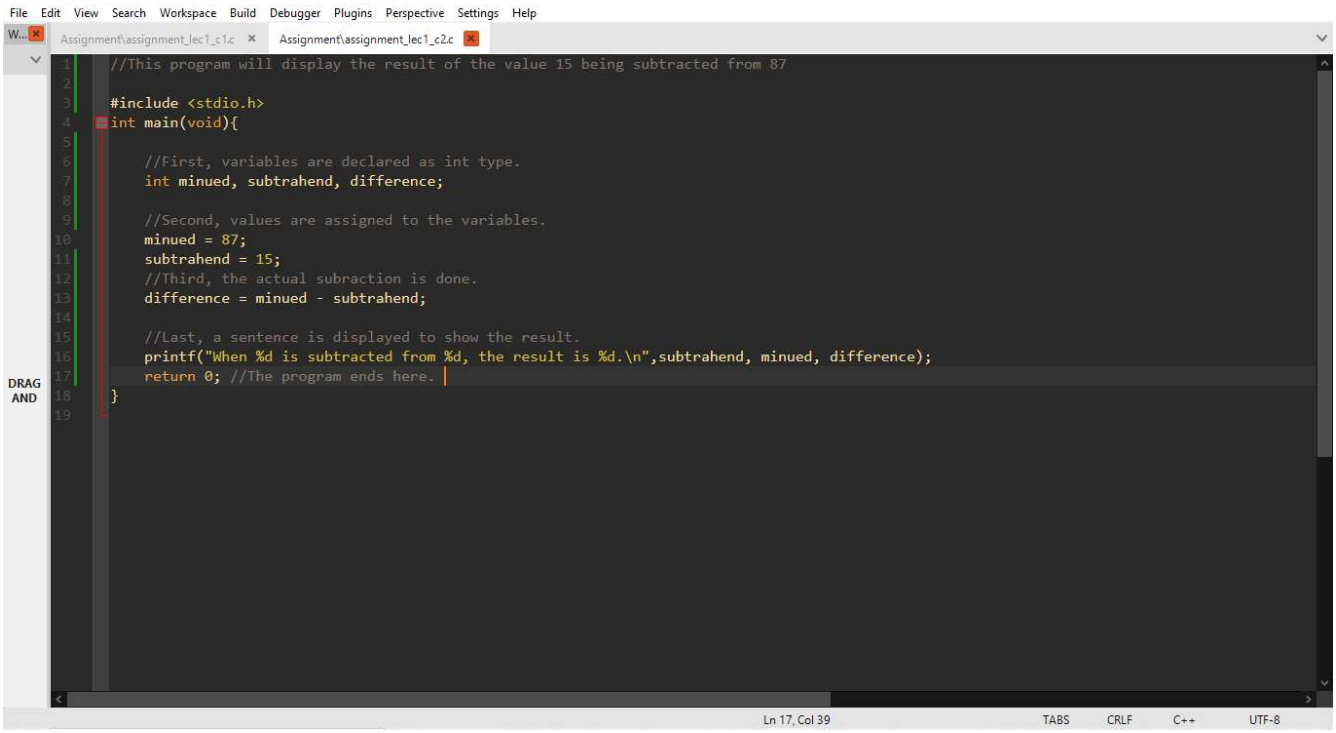
```
#include <stdio.h>
        int main (void){
        printf ("Testing...");
        printf ("....1");
        printf ("...2");
        printf ("..3");
        printf ("\n");
        return 0;
}
```

ANSWER:

The output should be Testing.....1...2..3 and there's a blank line before it ends. Despite being written using multiple printf function, it will still appear in one line only because there is no command that allows it to display in different lines. If there was \n used in between them, it will appear differently.

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.

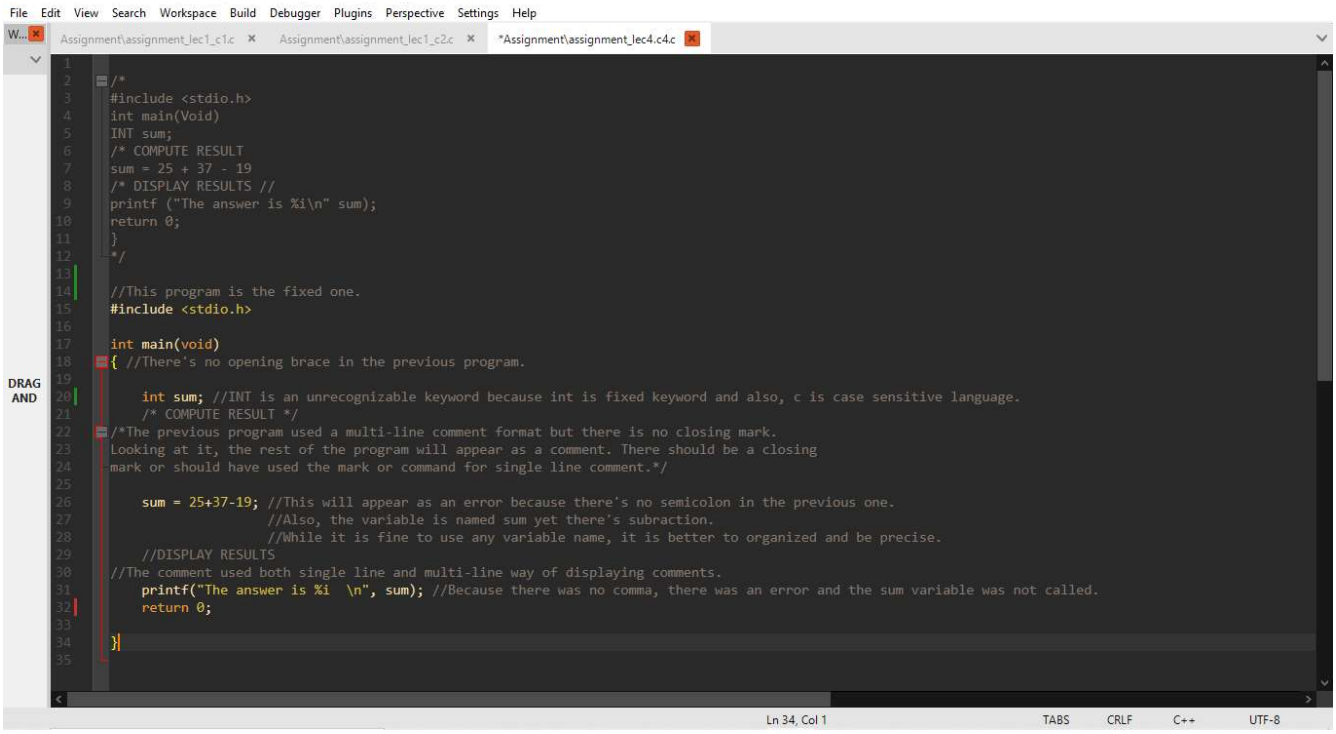


4. Identify the syntactic errors in the following program. Then type in and run the corrected program to ensure you have correctly identified all the mistakes.

```
#include <stdio.h>
 int main(Void)
        INT sum;
        /* COMPUTE RESULT
        sum = 25 + 37 - 19
        /* DISPLAY RESULTS //
        printf ("The answer is %i\n" sum);
        return 0;
}
```

Save your code as assignment_lec4_c4.c

Syntactic errors in the program:
1. Void is not written in lowercase and no opening brace in the program.
2. INT is an unrecognizable keyword.
3. Comments are not used properly.
4. Variable is named sum but has subtraction. It is not really an error but quite confusing.
5. The sum variable is not properly called in the printf line.



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 is no output because this program will have a build error, so, it will not run. It is because in line number 4, there is no ; (semicolon) which indicates as the end of a statement. Instead of semicolon, there is a point. Also, there is no closing brace at the end of the program.