COMP0204: Introduction to Programing for Robotics and Al



Lab Session 3: Control flow

Exercise 1: Star Pyramid

Take the number of rows as input from the user. Write a C program using nested *for* loops that print a pyramid of stars where the number of rows are input from the user. The output should look like the following:

Exercise 2: Right-sided tringle of stars

Take the number of rows as input from the user. Write a C program using nested *for* loops that print a right-sided right angle triangle of stars where the number of rows are input from the user. The output should look like the following:

```
Enter the number of rows: 6

*

**

***

***

****

*****
```

Exercise 3: Find the smallest integer

Write a C program to find the smallest among a series of integers. The program should take the following steps:

- 1. Ask the user to enter the total number of integers they want to compare.
- 2. Prompt the user to enter the first integer, which will be considered the initial minimum value.

- 3. Using a *while* loop, continue to ask the user to input additional integers based on the total number specified earlier.
- 4. Compare each entered integer with the current minimum value. If the entered integer is smaller than the current minimum value, update the minimum value.
- 5. After comparing all the integers, display the smallest value found.

Write the C program to accomplish this task and ensure that the program handles the input and comparison of integers correctly.

Exercise 4: Guess the Number Game

It's time to design and develop the C program for an "Guess the Number" game.

In this game, the program will generate a random number between 1 and 100 (inclusive), and the player's task is to guess the correct number.

- 1. The program should generate a random number and store it.
- 2. Initialize a variable to keep track of the player's guesses (e.g., guesses = 0).
- 3. Use a **while(1)** loop to repeatedly ask the player for their guess.
- 4. Compare the player's guess with the generated number.
- 5. Provide feedback to the player, such as "Too high" or "Too low," until they guess the correct number.
- 6. Once the player guesses the correct number, print a congratulatory message along with the number of guesses it took them to win.
- a. Start with writing the pseudocode and drawing a flowchart of the algorithm.
- b. Discuss it with the student sitting next to you in this session.
- c. Now write the C program for this game. Follow good programming practise and make sure the code is well commented and properly intended. Include a summary of the exercise in comments at the start of the code.

Hint:

You can use 'srand(time(NULL))' to seed the random number generator at the beginning of your program to ensure different numbers on each run. Following by using the following for getting a random value between the required range.

rand() % (max_number + 1 - minimum_number) + minimum_number

The output should be similar to the following:

```
Welcome to the Guess the Number game!
I've selected a random number between 1 and 100.
Can you guess what it is?

Enter your guess: 50
Too high! Try again.
Enter your guess: 25
Too low! Try again.
Enter your guess: 37
Too low! Try again.
Enter your guess: 45
Too high! Try again.
Enter your guess: 40
Too low! Try again.
Enter your guess: 40
Too low! Try again.
Enter your guess: 42
Congratulations! You guessed the number 42 in 6 tries.
```

Exercise 5: factorial of a positive integer

The factorial function is used frequently in probability problems. The factorial of a positive integer n (written n! and pronounced "n factorial") is equal to the product of the positive integers from 1 to n.

Write a C program that calculates the factorial of a positive integer entered by the user using a *do-while* loop. Implement error handling to ensure that the user inputs a valid positive integer.

Expected output:

```
Factorial Calculator
Enter a positive integer: 5
The factorial of 5 is 120.

Factorial Calculator
Enter a positive integer: -7
```

Error: Invalid input. Not a positive integer.