



Lesson 7 Practice 2

The programming skill is more than just knowing commands and their syntax. What actually distinguishes a skilled programmer is the art of using them in a logical sequence to create a featured program.

In the previous lessons we learned the following commands:

printf

variables

scanf

if

for

Example:

A program that prints the largest of two numbers entered by the user:

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

```
int main() {
```

```
    int a, b;
```

```
    //we declared two variables
```

```
    printf(" Enter two number : ");
```

```
    scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
```

```
    //we take input from the user
```



```
if (a > b)
    printf(" %d ", a);
    //if a is greater than b
    //print the value of a
else if (b > a)
    printf(" %d ", b);
    //if b is greater than a
    //print the value of b
}
```

Try to code yourself:

- - > click here: [Lesson 7 Practice 2 c1 - Replit](#)

To create the intended program, we used many commands that were previously learned. So, the skill here is the way we used them in such a logical sequence.

Example 2:

A program that takes a password as input from the user and tells the user whether it is correct or wrong.

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

```
int main() {
```

```
    int password;
```



```
//we declared a variable
printf("Enter password : ");
scanf("%d", &password);
//we take input(the password) from the user
if (password == 12345)
    //if the entered password equals 12345

    printf(" Correct password ");
    //display "correct password" on the screen
else
    printf(" Wrong password ");
    //if the entered password doesn't equal 12345
    //display "wrong password" on the screen
}
```

Try to code yourself:

- - > [click here](#):

Example 3:

A program that takes an age as input from the user. If it is less than 10 years, "Hello" is printed n times, where n is the entered age. However, if the value is more than 9, "Hello" is printed once.

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



```
int main() {
    int age, i;
    //we declared two variables
    printf("How old are you?: ");
    scanf("%d", &age);
    //we take input(the age) from the user
    if (age < 10)
        //if the entered age is less than 10
        //the following code is executed
        for (i = 0; i < age; i++)
            printf("Hello \n");
        // print Hello as many times as the user's age
    else
        printf("Hello");
        //if the entered age is greater than 10, print Hello
}
```

Try to code yourself:

--> click here: [Lesson 7 Practice 2 c3 - Replit](#)

The condition (**age < 10**) is checked. If it's true, the target statement inside **if** will be executed. However, if **age > 9** and thus, the condition is violated, the target statement inside **else** will be instead executed.



In the loop command, “Hello” is printed as many times as the user’s age. `\n` denotes a **newline character**.

If we want to group more than one statement in the if, for, or else blocks then we have to use curly braces { }.

The order of the code greatly matters and benefits a programmer since it is necessary for a **better understanding** of the code as well as **finding out errors** in it.

Try to think of different program ideas and execute them using the commands you've learned 😊