

# EECE.2160: ECE Application Programming

## Spring 2018

# Lecture 10: Key Questions

## February 14, 2018

1. Describe the basic format of a `switch` statement, including its general usage, the use of `case` and `default`, and the use of the `break` statement.

3. **Example:** Given the code below:

```
int main() {
    char grd;

    printf("Enter Letter Grade: ");
    scanf("%c", &grd);
    printf("You are ");

    switch (grd) {
        case 'A' :
            printf("excellent\n");
            break;
        case 'B' :
            printf("good\n");
            break;
        case 'C' :
            printf("average\n");
            break;
        case 'D' :
            printf("poor\n");
            break;
        case 'F' :
            printf("failing\n");
            break;
        default :
            printf("incapable of reading directions\n");
            break;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

What does the program print if the user inputs:

- a. A
  - b. B+
  - c. c
  - d. X
4. How could we easily change each case to recognize both upper and lowercase inputs?

5. Explain the usage and basic structure of a `while` loop.

6. **Example:** What does each of the following short programs print?

a. `x = 7;`  
    `while ( x < 10 )`  
    `{`  
        `printf("%d ", x);`  
        `x = x + 1;`  
    `}`

b. `x = 7;`  
    `while ( x < 3 )`  
    `{`  
        `printf("%d ", x);`  
        `x = x + 1;`  
    `}`

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9. Show the difference between the outputs of the loops below

```
x = 7;
do {
    printf("%d",x);
    x = x + 1;
} while ( x < 3 );
```

```
x = 7;
while ( x < 3 )
{
    printf("%d",x);
    x = x + 1;
}
```

10. Recall the example for using a while loop with a sentinel value in the grade average program and show that loop written as a do-while loop.