

C Programming Assignments

NOTE: Use C libraries that have functions printf(), scanf()...etc

- 1) Write a program to print a multiplication table for integers.

The program should input a single number from the user that corresponds to the row and column size. Additionally, the table should show rows, columns and symbols as shown below.

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

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    //declarations
    int size;

    //user input
    printf("enter size of array( amount of rows by columns:");
    scanf("%d", &size);

    int array[size][size];

    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < size; j++)
        {
            array[i][j] = (i + 1)*(j + 1);
        }
    }

    for(int i=0; i<size; i++){
        if(i==0){
```

```

        printf("\t\t %d", i+1);
    } else{
        printf("\t\t %d", i+1);
    }
}
for(int i=0;i<size+1; i++){
    if(i==0){
        printf("\n  ");
    } else{
        printf("-----");
    }
}

printf("\n");
int row;

for(int i=0;i<size;i++){
    row++;

    for(int j=0; j<size;j++){
        if(j==0 && row<size){

            printf("\n%d | \t %d",row, array[i][j]);
        }
        else if(j==0 && row >=size){
            printf("\n%d | \t %d",row, array[i][j]);

        }
        else{
            printf(" \t %d", array[i][j]);
        }
    }
}
return 0;

}

```

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main.c

```
36 }
37
38 printf("\n");
39 int row;
40
41 for(int i=0;
42 i<size;i++){
43     row++;
44     for(int j=0;
45     j<size;j++){
46         if(j==0 &&
47         row<size){
48             printf
49             ("\nd |
50             \t %d",row,
51             array[i]
52             [j]);
53         }
54         else if(j==0
55         && row
56         >=size){
57             printf
58             ("\nd |
59             \t %d",row,
60             array[i]
61             [j]);
62         }
63     }
64 }
```

clang version 7.0.0-3-ubuntu0.18.04.1 (tags/RELEASE_700/final)

```
> clang-7 -pthread -lm -o main main.c
> ./main
enter size of array( amount of rows by columns:6
1 2 3 4 5 6
+-----+
1 | 1 2 3 4 5 6
2 | 2 4 6 8 10 12
3 | 3 6 9 12 15 18
4 | 4 8 12 16 20 24
5 | 5 10 15 20 25 30
6 | 6 12 18 24 30 36
```

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main.c

```
36 }
37
38 printf("\n");
39 int row;
40
41 for(int i=0;
42 i<size;i++){
43     row++;
44     for(int j=0;
45     j<size;j++){
46         if(j==0 &&
47         row<size){
48             printf
49             ("\nd |
50             \t %d",row,
51             array[i]
52             [j]);
53         }
54         else if(j==0
55         && row
56         >=size){
57             printf
58             ("\nd |
59             \t %d",row,
60             array[i]
61             [j]);
62         }
63     }
64 }
```

clang version 7.0.0-3-ubuntu0.18.04.1 (tags/RELEASE_700/final)

```
> clang-7 -pthread -lm -o main main.c
> ./main
enter size of array( amount of rows by columns:10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
+-----+
1 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2 | 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
3 | 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30
4 | 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40
5 | 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
6 | 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60
7 | 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70
8 | 8 16 24 32 40 48 56 64 72 80
9 | 9 18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81 90
10 | 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
```

Show contents of RAM

- 2) Given the following program show the contents of **RAM** when stack is at maximum size.

NOTE: *you must show all 4 segments!*

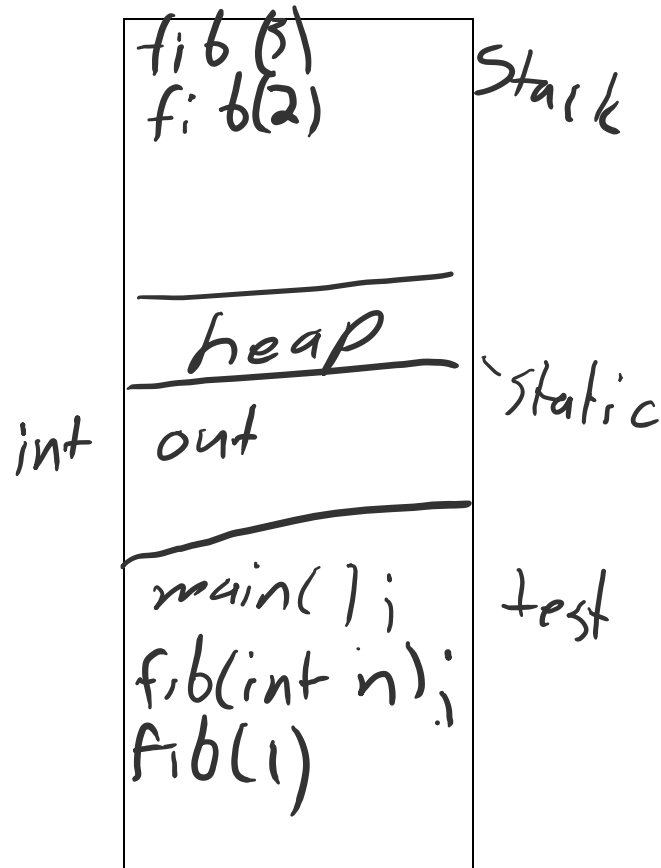
```
int main(){
    static int out;
    int x = 3;

    out = fib(x);

    out = 5;
    return 0;
}

int fib(int n){
    if(n<=1)
    {
        return 1;
    }
    else
    {
        return ( fib(n-1) + fib(n-2) );
    }
}
```

RAM



C++ Programming Assignments

3) Design a **class** that has an array of floating-point numbers.

- a. The **constructor** should accept an integer and dynamically allocate the array to hold that many numbers.
- b. The **destructor** should free the memory held by the array.

In addition, there should be **member functions** to perform the following operations:

- c. Store a number in any element of the array
- d. Retrieve a number from any element of the array
- e. Return the highest value stored in the array
- f. Return the lowest value stored in the array

CODE

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class FloatArray {

private:
    int size;
    float farray[];

public:
    FloatArray() {
        size = 4;
        farray[0] = 0;
    }

    FloatArray(int it) {
        size = it;
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            farray[i] = 0;
        }
    }

    ~FloatArray() {
        delete[] farray;
    }

    float getLow() {
        float low = farray[0];
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
            if (farray[0] > farray[i]) {
                low = farray[i];
            }
        }
        return low;
    }
}
```

```

float getHigh() {
    float hi = farray[0];

    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
        if (farray[0] < farray[i]) { hi = farray[i]; }
    } return hi;
}
void setArraySize(int size) {
    farray[size];
}
void setValue(int index, float numb) {
    farray[index] = numb;
}
float getValue(int index) {
    return farray[index];
}

};

int main() {
    FloatArray test(10);
    test.setValue(0,2);
    test.setValue(1, 3);
    test.setValue(2, 5);

    cout << "Get Value: " << test.getValue(2) << endl;
    cout << "Lowest: " << test.getLow() << endl;
    cout << "Highest: " << test.getHigh() << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

