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    COP 3223 C

    Assignment 2

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#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

    // Enter the first number

    int firstNum;

    printf("Enter the first number: ");

    scanf("%d", &firstNum);

    // You entered

    printf("You have entered: %d", firstNum);

    // Enter the second number

    int secondNum;

    printf("Enter the second number: ");

    scanf("%d", &secondNum);

    // You entered

    printf("You have entered: %d", secondNum);

    // The difference is

    int difference = firstNum - secondNum;

    printf("The difference is: %d\n", difference);

    // The product is

    int product = firstNum \* secondNum;

    printf("The product is: %d\n", product);

    // The square of first num is

    int first\_square = firstNum \* firstNum;

    printf("The Square of %d is: %d\n",firstNum, product);

    // The square of second num is

    int second\_square = secondNum \* secondNum;

    printf("The Square of %d is: %d\n",secondNum, product);

    // Print statment of thank you

    printf("Thank You!");

}

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generatedA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Hardware: Components in a computer that store and run the software instructions.

CPU: It is short for Central Processing Unit and its job is to perform basic instructions in a computer program.

Memory-RAM: Short for Random Access Memory and its job is to keep data in current use that can be reached by the processor.

Memory-ROM: Short for Read Only Memory and its job is to store data and permanently c source store it on a chip.

C Source Code: The component of a program that’s created by a programmer, like a group of instructions.

camelCase: A way to separate words in a phrase; capitalizing the first letter of each word but no spaces in between.

compiler: Translate the programming language source code into machine code or another programming language.

computer language: A type of notation to write computer programs; python, java, c, c++, etc.

computer program: Set of instructions in programming language to execute.

Flow Chart: A diagram that shows a step-by-step process of various kinds of algorithms.

Software: Writing computer code enabling the software function.

Input: Anything entered a program.

Logic Error: Instructions in a program did not meet the intended goal.

order of operations:

Output: The outcome of a program; seeing a notification on a screen or like a text.

Programmer: The programmer is the person writing the program/algorithm in a computer language.

Pseudo Code: An informal language to help develop algorithms.

Syntax Error: Known as mistakes like grammar or incorrect labels.

Testing: Verifying the software or the application succeeding in performing.

Text Editor: A program allowing you to edit of language files.