Assignment 4

1. Ans- #include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“Hello Students”);

return(0);

}

1. Ans-#include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“Hello \n Students”);

return(0);

}

1. Ans- #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

Printf(“MySirG”);

return(0);

}

1. Ans- #include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“Teacher’s Day”);

return(0);

}

1. Ans-#include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“\\n”);

return(0);

}

1. Ans- #include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

char a=’%’;

printf(“%cd”,a)

return(0);

}

1. Ans- #include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

Int a=5;

float b=5.0;

char c=’C’;

printf(“%d\n%f\n%c”,a,b,c);

return(0);

}

1. Ans- %i- It is used for a decimal integer.

%g- It is used to print the decimal floating-point values, and it uses the fixed precision.

%lf- It is used for long double.

1. Ans- #include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

    char C='A';

    printf("%c%d",C,C);

getch();

}

1. Ans- To convert decimal into binary follow these steps-

An easy method of converting decimal to binary number equivalents is to write down the decimal number and to continually divide-by-2 (two) to give a result and a remainder of either a “1” or a “0” until the final result equals zero.

Example-

(16)10= (10000)2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Quotient | Remainder |
| 16 | 8 | 0 |
| 8 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1(MSB) |

Write the remainder from MSB(Most Significant Bit) to LSB(Least Significant Bit).

To convert binary to decimal-

We can understand using a simple example

43210 – this is number from right to left

(10101)2=1\*24+0\*23+1\*22+0\*21+1\*20=16+0+4+0+1=(21)10

Another method-

16 8 4 2 1 -> Multiple of 2 from right to left

(1 0 1 0 1)2=(21)10 (Note: add the number which is corresponding to 1)

