C Programming

Lab-01

1. Example – 01 (Hello world)

```
/* C program to print characters in screen
   */

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{

  printf("Hello World");
  return 0;
}
```

   a. `#include <stdio.h>` – This statement tells compiler to include this stdio.h file in the program. This is a standard input output file that contains the definitions of common input output functions such as scanf() and printf(). In the above program we are using printf() function.

   b. `int main()` – Here main() is the function name and int is the return type of this function. Every C program must have this function because the execution of program begins with the main() function. The 0 return value of this function represents successful execution of program while the return value 1 represents the unsuccessful execution of program. This is the reason we have `return 0;` statement at the end of this main function.

   c. `printf("Hello World");` – This function displays the content within double quotes as it is on the screen.

   d. `return 0;` – As mentioned above, the value 0 means successful execution of main() function.

2. Example – 03 (Print the integer value inserted by the user)

```
/* program to store integer value given by the user
* and display it */
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
   int red;

  // asks for a number
   printf("Euta number dey: ");

   // reads and stores
   scanf("%d", &red);

   // displays output
   printf("tapai le enter garnu bhayeko number %d", red);

   return 0;
}
```

3. Example – 02 (addition of two user inserted values)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {

 int num1, num2, sum;

 printf("Enter two integers: ");
 //Storing user input into variable num1 & num2
 scanf("%d %d", &num1, &num2);

 // Adding two input numbers
 sum = num1 + num2;

 printf("Sum of %d and %d is: %d", num1, num2, sum);
 return 0;
}
```