## Selection Statements Lecture 3 Assignments

1. The following if statement is unnecessarily complicated. Simplify it as much as possible. (*Hint:* The entire statement can be replaced by a single assignment.)

2. Write a C program that does the following:

Enter a two-digit number: 25

Number entered in words: twenty-five

Hint:

- Break the number into two digits.
- Note: 11 and 19 require special treatment.

```
CMSC 21 > CMSC 21 > Lecture3 > Assignments > C as2.c > ...
      #include <stdio.h>
      int main(void) {
           int tens, ones;
          char number;
           start:
           printf("Enter a two-digit number: ");
           scanf("%1d%1d", &tens, &ones);
               switch (tens)
                       case 1:
                           switch (ones)
                               case 0:
                                   printf("ten");
                                   return 0;
                               case 1:
                                   printf("eleven");
                                   return 0;
                                   printf("twelve");
                                   return 0;
                                   printf("thirteen");
                                   return 0;
                               case 4:
                                   printf("fourteen");
                                   return 0;
                               case 5:
                                   printf("fifteen");
                                   return 0;
                                case 6:
                                   printf("sixteen");
                                   return 0;
                                   printf("seventeen");
                                   return 0;
                                case 8:
                                   printf("eigthteen");
                                   return 0;
                               case 9:
                                   printf("nineteen");
                                   return 0;
```

```
printf("twenty");
       printf("thirty");
       printf("forty");
    case 5:
       printf("fifty");
       break;
   case 6:
        printf("sixty");
       break;
       printf("seventy");
   case 8:
       printf("eighty");
       break;
       printf("ninety");
switch (ones)
        printf("-one");
       printf("-two");
        printf("-three");
       break;
       printf("-four");
       break;
    case 5:
       printf("-five");
       break;
    case 6:
        printf("-six");
```

```
76
                   //for the ones digit
                   switch (ones)
 78
                       case 1:
                           printf("-one");
                            break;
                       case 2:
 84
                            printf("-two");
                           break;
                       case 3:
                           printf("-three");
                           break;
                       case 4:
                           printf("-four");
                           break;
                           printf("-five");
                           break;
                       case 6:
                           printf("-six");
                           break;
                       case 7:
                            printf("-seven");
                           break;
                       case 8:
                           printf("-eight");
                           break;
104
                       case 9:
                           printf("-nine");
                            break;
                   return 0;
110
111
112
113
```