ECE160: Foundations of Computer Engineering I (Spring 2023)
Instructor: Dr. Liudong Xing

## LAB \# 6 Solution

(Relevant Lecture: \#12, \#13)

1. Write a program to do the following things using a switch statement
1) input an income (integer type) from the keyboard, then
2) calculate the tax (floating point type) on the income, which is income * tax rate. The tax rate is determined based on the following assumptions:
a. If income $<1000$, no tax (or tax rate is 0 )
b. If $1000<=$ income $<2000$, tax rate $=25 \%$
c. If income $>=2000$, tax rate $=30 \%$
3) finally display the tax for the income.

Note that you have done this problem in Lab\#4 using the two-way selection statements. Here it is required that you develop your program using the switch statement.
Hint: define an integer variable as income/1000

## Example solution using the switch statement:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
    int income=0;
    int temp=0;
    double tax=0;
    printf("Please input your income:In");
    scanf_s("%d", &income);
    temp=income/1000;
    switch (temp)
        {
            case 0: }\quad\operatorname{tax}=0
                        break;
            case 1: tax = income * 0.25;
                                break;
            default: tax=income*0.3;
        } /*switch ends here*/
    printf("The tax of your income %d is %f", income, tax);
}
```

Testing using 737, 1600, 2000, 2070:



```
Please input your income:
```

2000
The tax of your income 2000 is 600.000000
C: \Users \lxing\source\repos\Lab4-test\Debug\Lab4-test.exe (process 47532) exited with code 0.
Press any key to close this window
C: Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Please input your income:
2070
The tax of your income 2070 is 621.000000
C: \Users\lxing\source\repos\Lab4-test\Debug\Lab4-test.exe (process 69336) exited with code 0.
Press any key to close this window . . .
2. Write a program using the switch statement. The program can read an integer number from the keyboard, and output "Order breakfast" if the number is 1 ; output "Order lunch" if the number is 2 ; output "Order dinner" if the number is 3 ; and output "Order nothing" if the number is any other value.

Please test your program using the following four values:
1
2
3
7

## Example Solution:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
    int option;
    printf("Please input an integer number (meal type): \n");
    scanf_s("%d", &option);
    switch (option)
    {
    case 1:
        printf("Order breakfast\n");
        break;
    case 2:
        printf("Order lunch\n");
        break;
    case 3:
        printf("Order dinner\n");
        break;
    default:
        printf("Order nothing\n");
    }
}
```


## Testing using 1, 2, 3, 7:





| C: Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console |
| :--- |
| Please input an integer number (meal type): |
| 7 |
| Order nothing |
| C: \Users $\backslash l$ xing |
| Press any key to close this window . . . |

3. Write a program that uses loop(s) to print a series of numbers on multiple lines as follows (Refer to the example on Slide 27 in Lecture \#13):
$\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4\end{array}$

## Example solution 1 (using nested for loops):

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
    int a;
    int b;
    for (a = 1; a <= 4; a++)
    {
        for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
                printf("%d", a);
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```


## Example solution 2 (using nested while and for loops):

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
    int a=1;
    int b;
    while (a <= 4)
    {
        for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
                printf("%d", a);
        printf("\n");
        a++;
    }
}
```


## Example solution 3 (using multiple loops):

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
    int a;
    int b;
    a = 1;
    for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
        printf("%d", a);
        printf("\n");
        a++;
        for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
        printf("%d", a);
        printf("\n");
        a++;
        for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
        printf("%d", a);
        printf("\n");
    a++;
    for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
        printf("%d", a);
    printf("\n");
}
```


## Testing:


4. Modify the program in Exercise 3 to print a series of numbers on multiple lines as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{llllll}
2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\
6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\
8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 8
\end{array}
$$

## Example solution 1 (using nested for loops):

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
    int a;
    int b;
    for (a = 1; a <= 4; a++)
    {
        for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
                printf("%d", a * 2);
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```


## Example solution 2 (using nested while and for loops):

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
        int a=1;
        int b;
        while (a <= 4)
    {
        for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
                printf("%d", a * 2);
            printf("\n");
                a++;
    }
}
```


## Example solution 3 (using multiple loops):

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
    int a;
    int b;
    a = 1;
    for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
                printf("%d", a * 2);
    printf("\n");
    a++;
    for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
                                    printf("%d", a * 2);
    printf("\n");
    a++;
    for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
                printf("%d", a * 2);
    printf("\n");
    a++;
    for (b = 1; b <= 6; b++)
        printf("%d", a * 2);
    printf("\n");
}
```


## Testing:


5. To understand the use of break and continue statements in loops (Refer to Slides 29-34 of Lecture\#13), run the following three programs and compare their results. If you have problems with understanding the results, please seek help from the lab assistants.

Program \#5.1:
\#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
\{
int a;
for (a =1; a <= 7; a++)
printf("\%dln", a);
\}


## Program \#5.2:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
    {
            int a;
            for (a =1; a <= 7; a++)
            {
            If (a == 6)
                break;
                                    printf("%d\n", a);
        }
    }
```



Program \#5.3:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
            int a;
            for (a =1; a <= 7; a++)
            {
            if (a == 6)
                        continue;
            printf("%d\n",a);
            }
}
```



## Explanation:

- break is used to escape from a loop (causes a loop to terminate).
- continue is used to skip the remaining statements in the body of a structure and skip to the next iteration.

