

2008 Spring

Computer Engineering Programming 1

Lesson 2

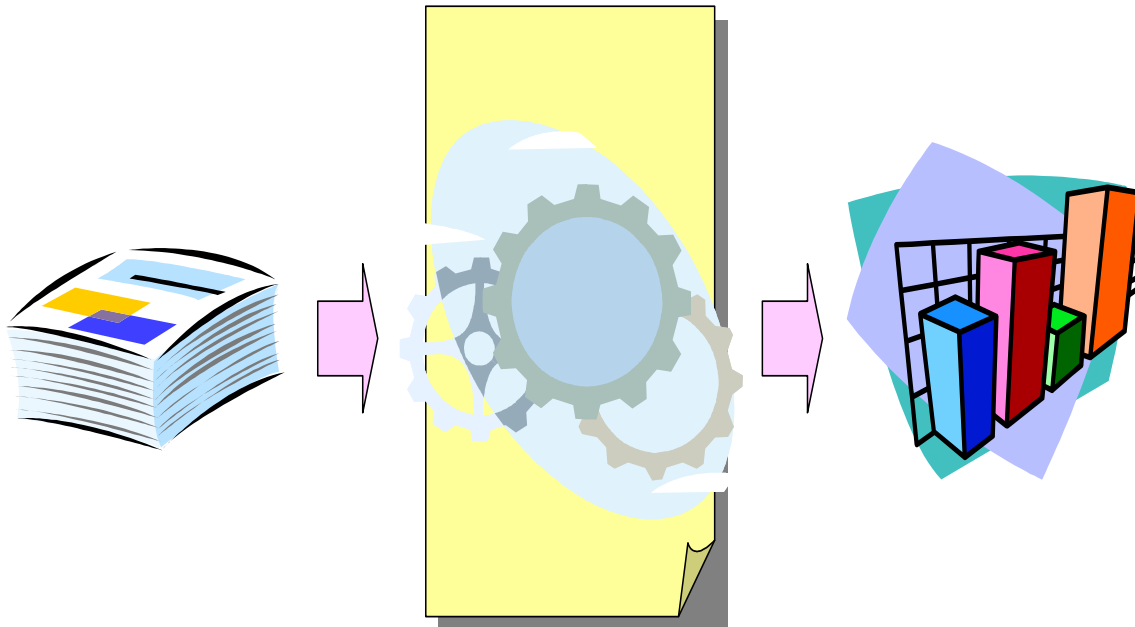
- 3 C

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•

(),
() .

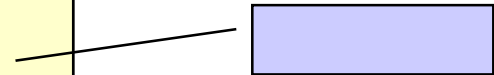
(),



1



```
/*  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int x; //  
    int y; //  
    int sum; //  
  
    x = 100;  
    y = 200;  
  
    sum = x + y;  
    printf(" : %d", sum);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



Q) (comment) 가?

A) _____

Q) 가?

A) _____

Q) 가?

A) _____

Q) 가?

A) _____.

Q) 가?

A) _____

_____.

```
/* 두개의 숫자의 합을 계산하는 프로그램 */  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    ...  
    ...  
    ...  
}
```



```
/*  
  
*/  
  
int x; /*  
  
*/  
  
/*  
  
*/
```

```
// 가 .  
int x; // x
```

```
/*  
* : add.c  
* :  
* : In-Gook Chun  
*/  
/*****  
* : add.c  
* :  
* : In-Gook Chun  
*****/
```

빈줄을 넣어서 의미별로 구분
을 한다.

프로그램의 시작부분에는 파일
이름이나 작성자, 작성일자, 프
로그램의 내용등을 적는다

```
/* 두개의 숫자의 합을 계산하는 프로그램*/  
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int x;    // 첫번째 정수를 저장할 변수  
    int y;    // 두번째 정수를 저장할 변수  
    int sum;  // 두 정수의 합을 저장하는 변수
```

```
    x = 100;  
    y = 200;
```

```
    sum = x + y;  
    printf("두수의합: %d", sum);
```

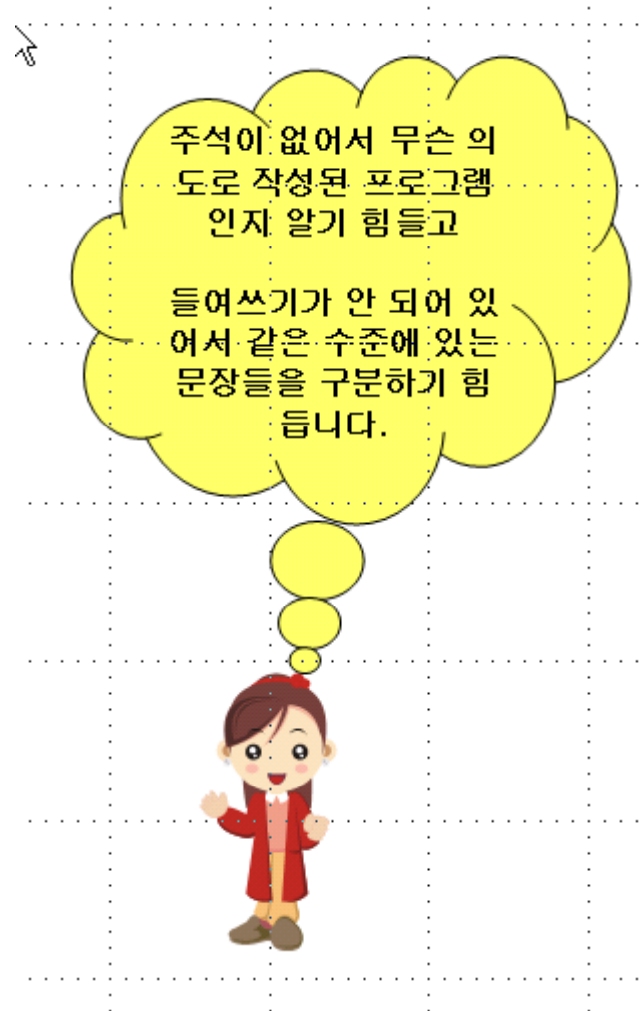
```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

문장들의 의미(의도)를 주석으
로 설명한다.

가 ..

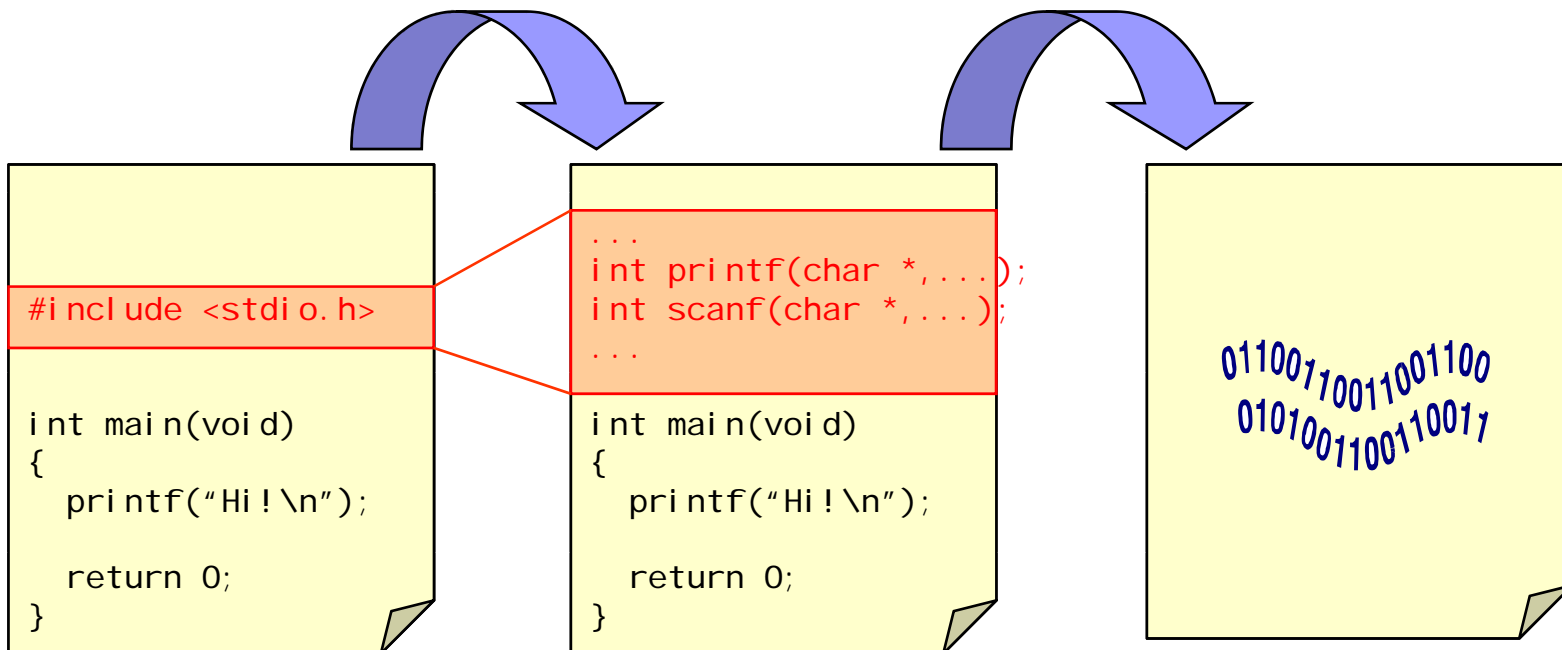
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
int x;
int y;
int sum;
x = 100;
y = 200;
sum = x + y;
printf("두수의 합: %d", sum);
return 0;
}
```




```
#include <stdio.h>
```

- #
- stdio.h
- stdio.h

가

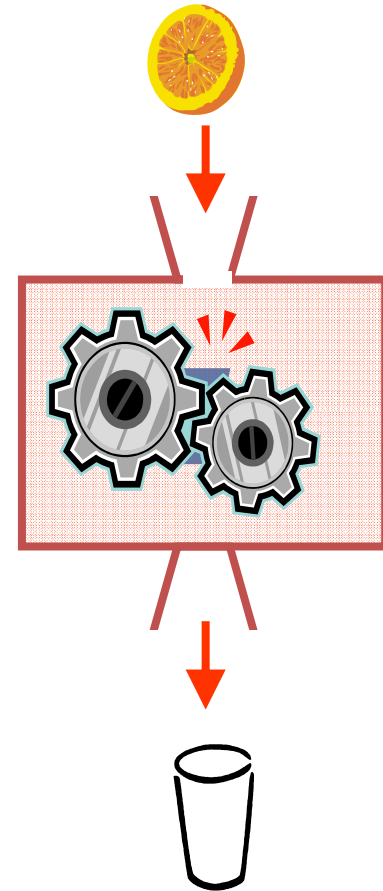


- (function):

- ()

- — :
— :

가

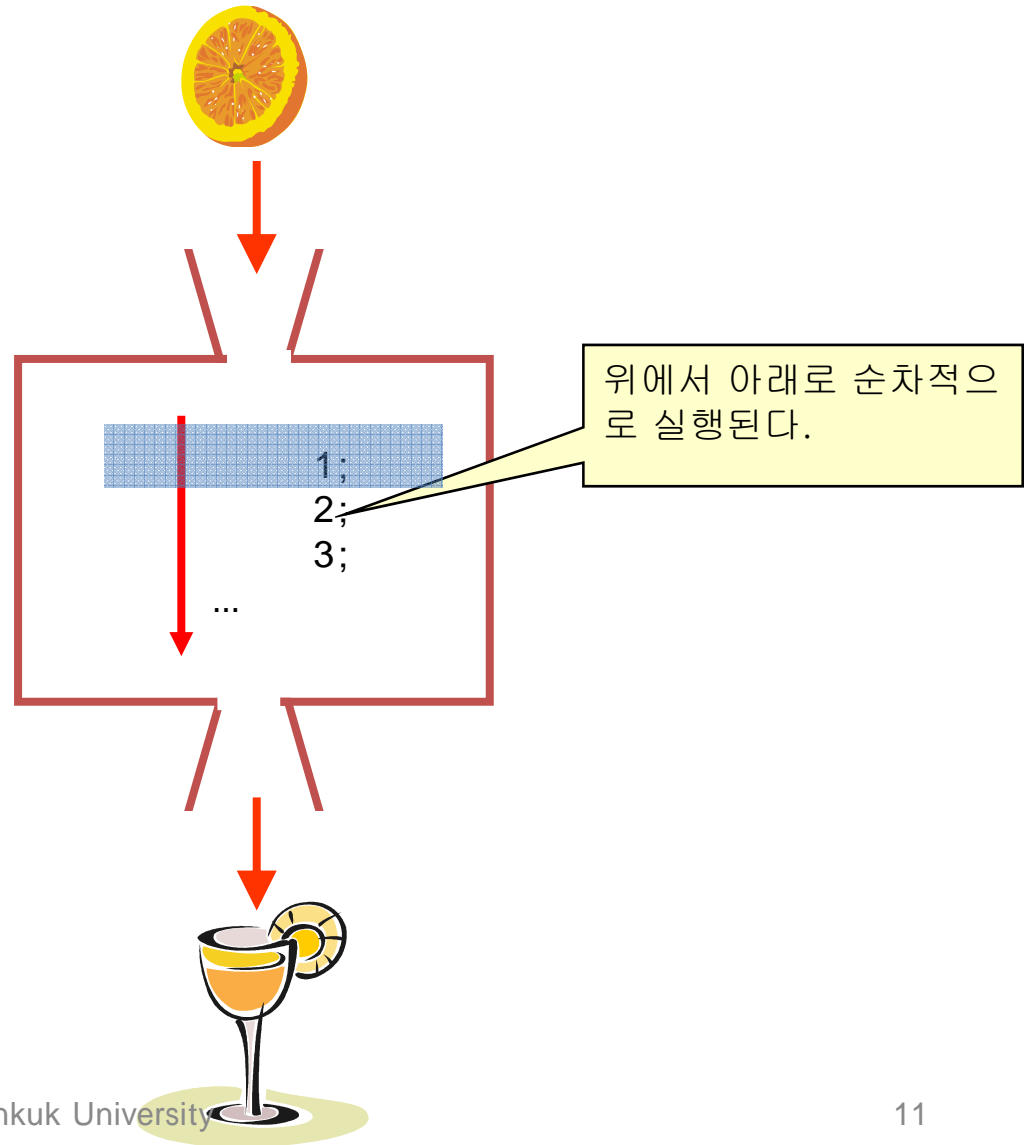


Q)

가?

A)

가
()



Q)

가?

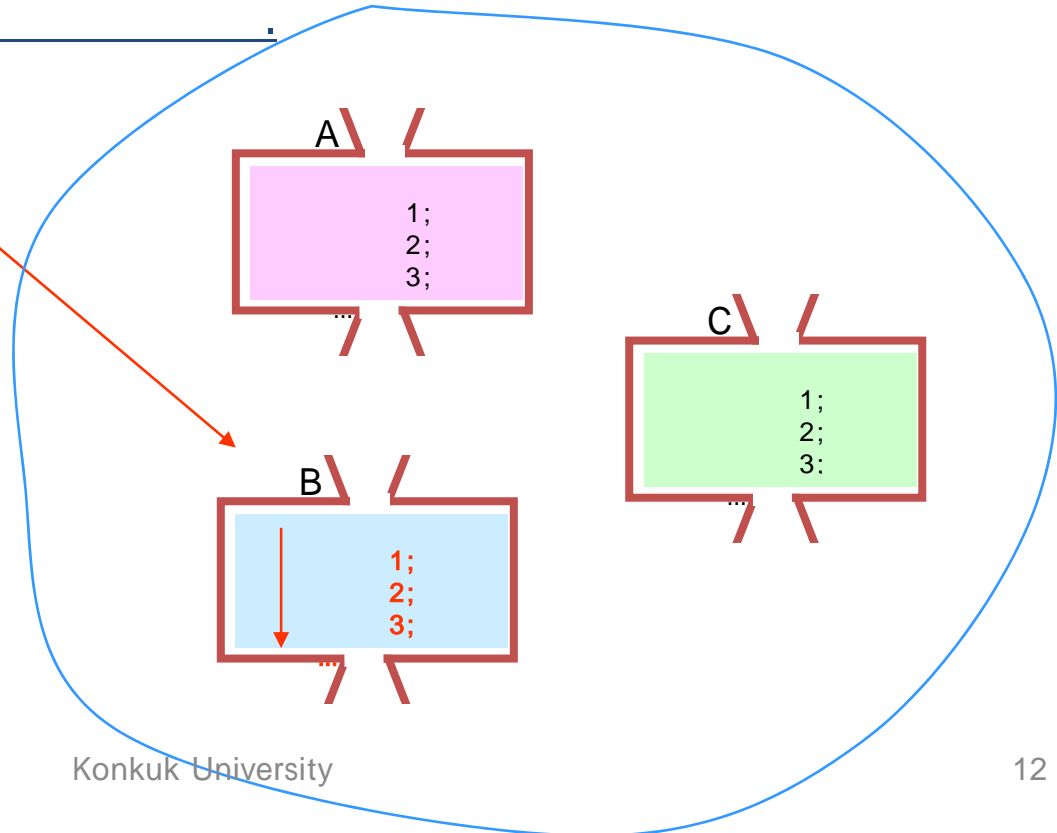
A) _____ .

Q)

가?

A) _____ .

B();



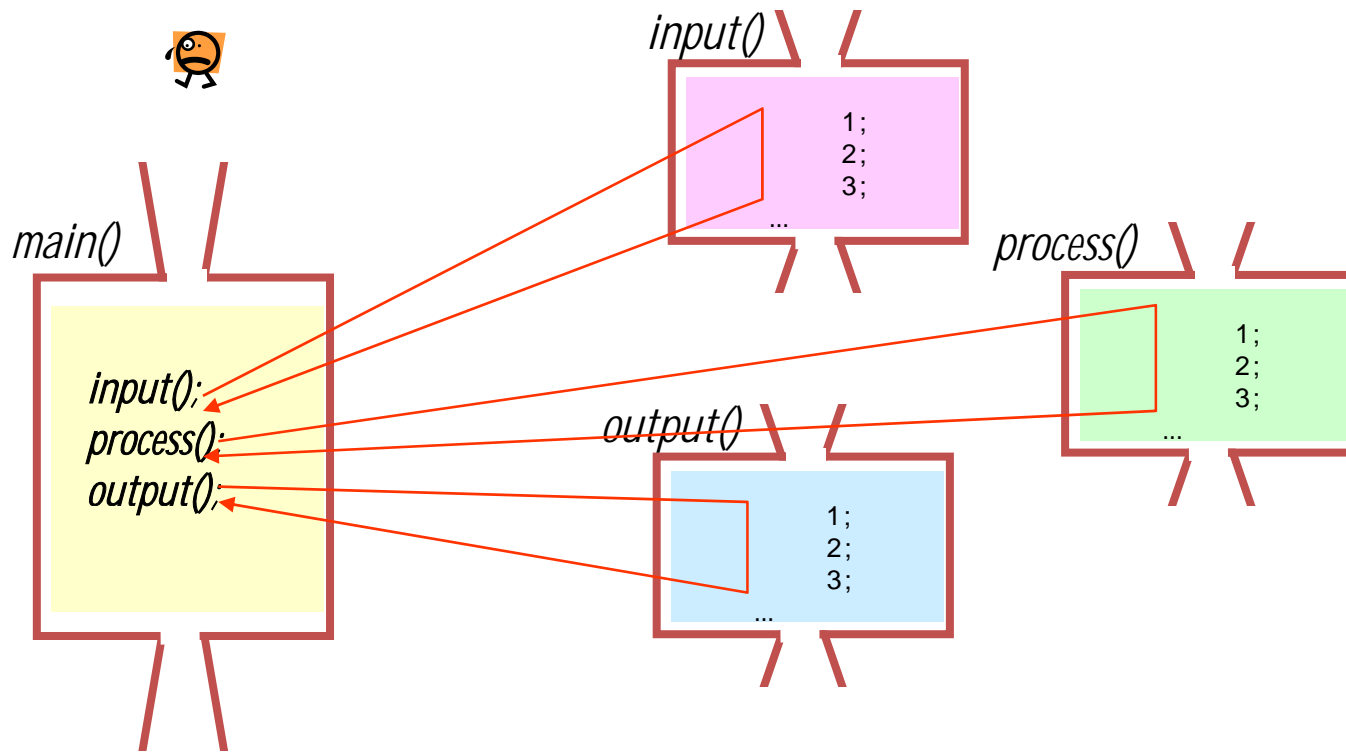
Q)

가

?

A) main()

main()



-

=

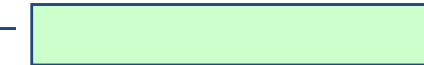
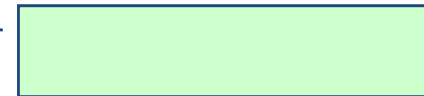
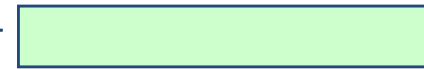
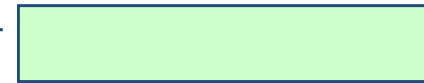
+

```
int main(void)
{
    int x;
    int y;
    int sum;

    x = 100;
    y = 200;

    sum = x + y;
    printf("두수의 합: %d", sum);

    return 0;
}
```



```
int main(void)
{
    ...
    ...
    return 0;
}
```

- int: 가
- main:
- (void):

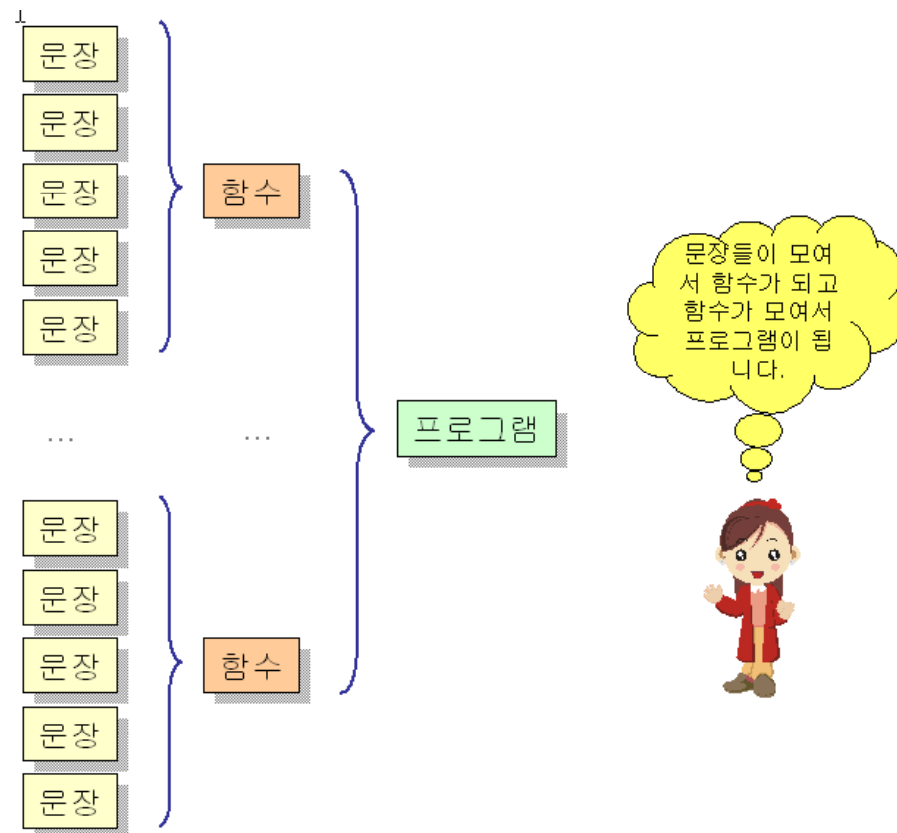
return

-
-

, 1 main , 0

- 가
-
-

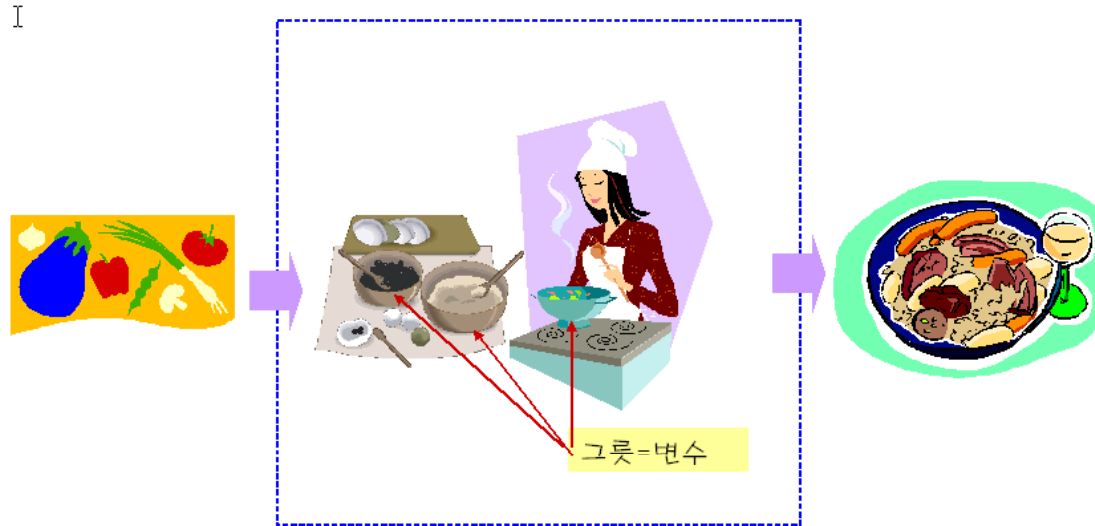
- (statement):
- ;
- .



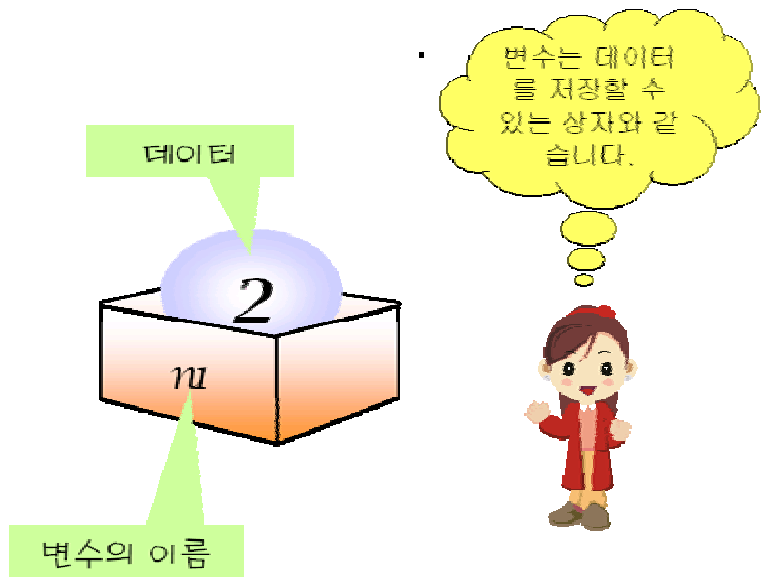

```
int x; //  
int y; //  
int sum; //
```

Q) 가?

A)

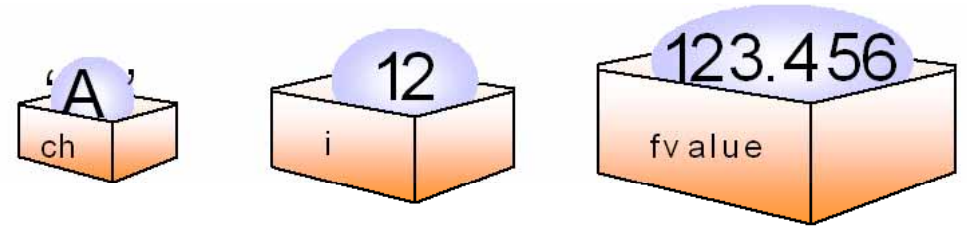


•



•

가



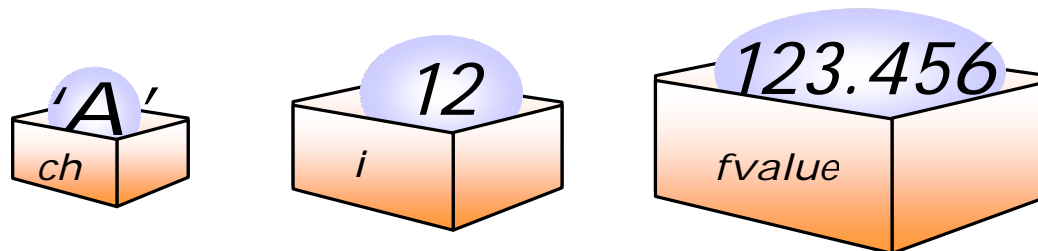
- (identifier):

-

— ' ' — .
— .
— C
.

-

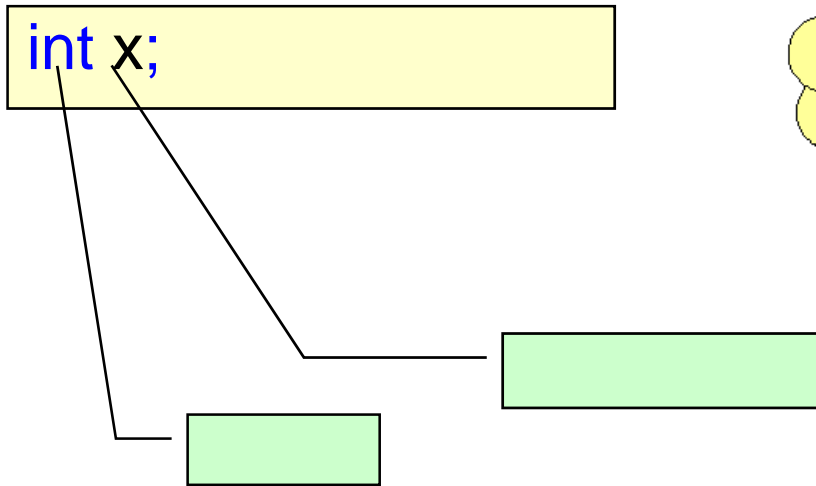
- s, s1, student_number:
- \$s, 2nd_student , int:



•

:

가

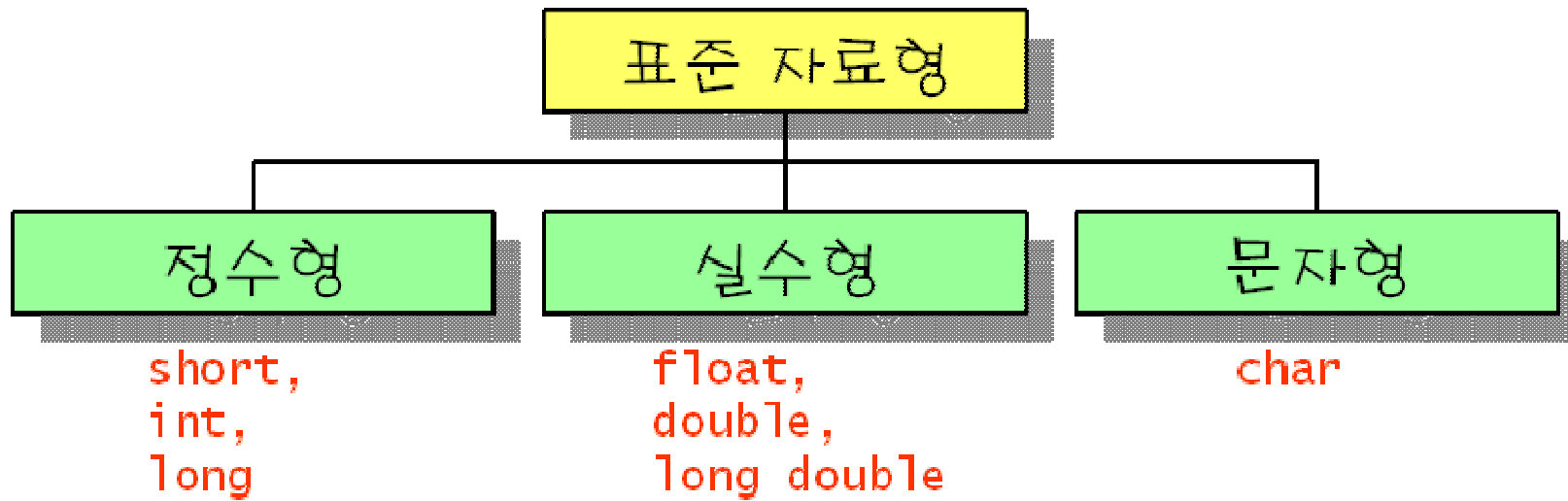


지금부터 이 프로그램에서 사용될 변수들을 소개하겠습니다.

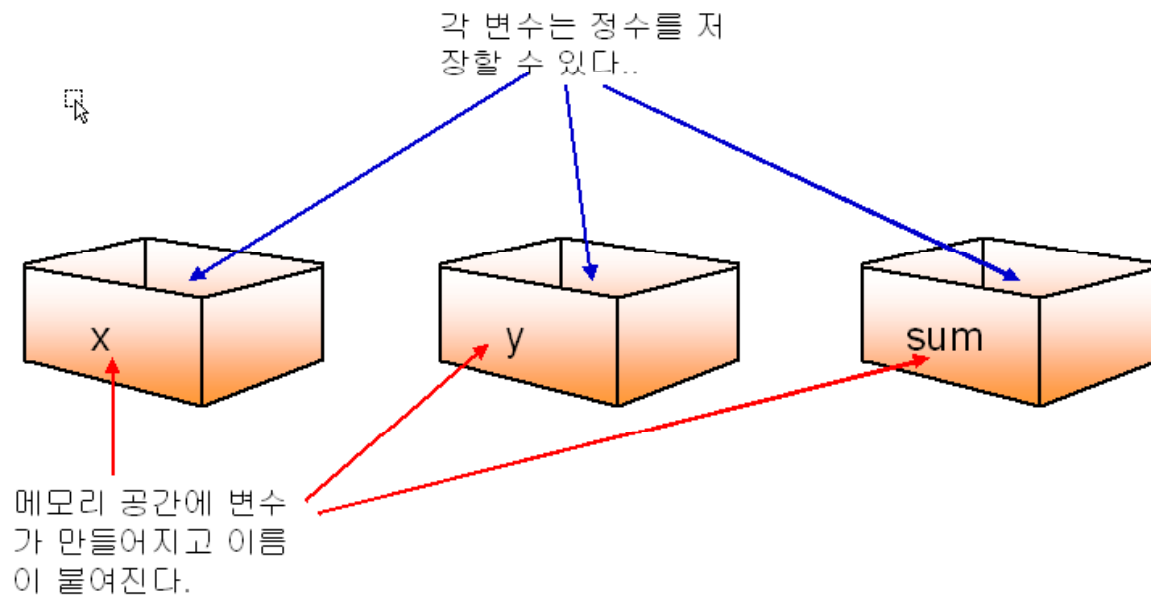


컴파일러

- (data type): 가 가 ,

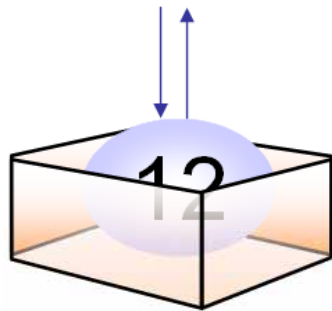


```
int x; //  
int y; //  
int sum; //
```

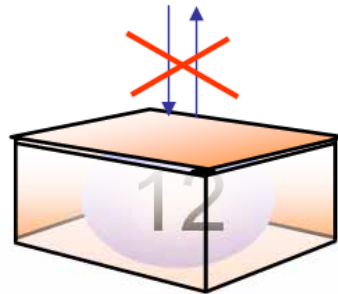


```
x = 100;  
y = 200;
```

- (constant):



변수

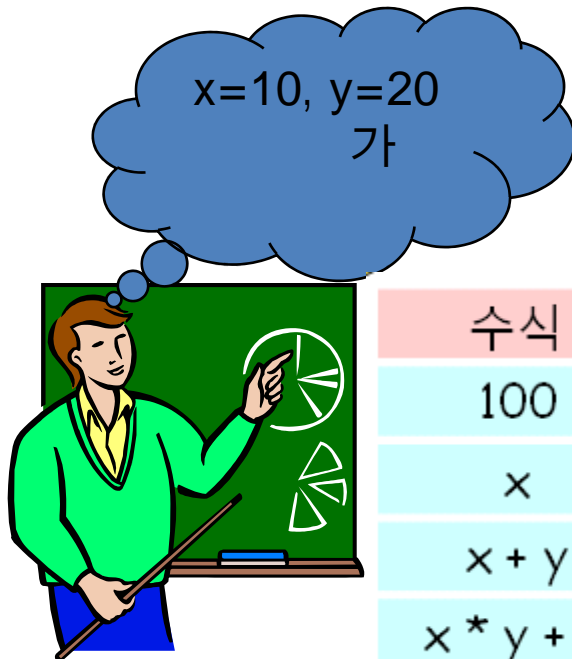


상수

변수는 실행도중
에 값을 변경할
수 있으나 상수는
한번 값이 정해지
면 변경이 불가능
합니다.



- (expression): , ,
- 가 .

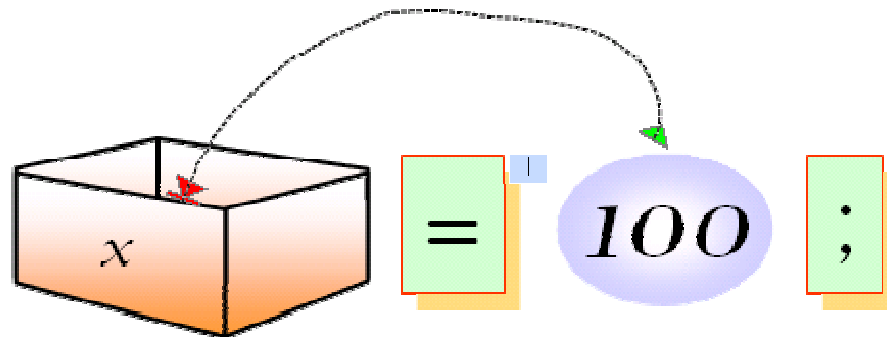


| 수식 | 결과값 | 설명 |
|-----------|-----|----------------------|
| 100 | 100 | 하나의 상수로 이루어진 수식 |
| x | 10 | 하나의 변수로 이루어진 수식 |
| x + y | 30 | 변수와 연산자로 이루어진 수식 |
| x * y + 5 | 205 | 상수, 변수, 연산자로 이루어진 수식 |

- (assignment operation):

- = =

```
x = 100;  
y = 200;
```



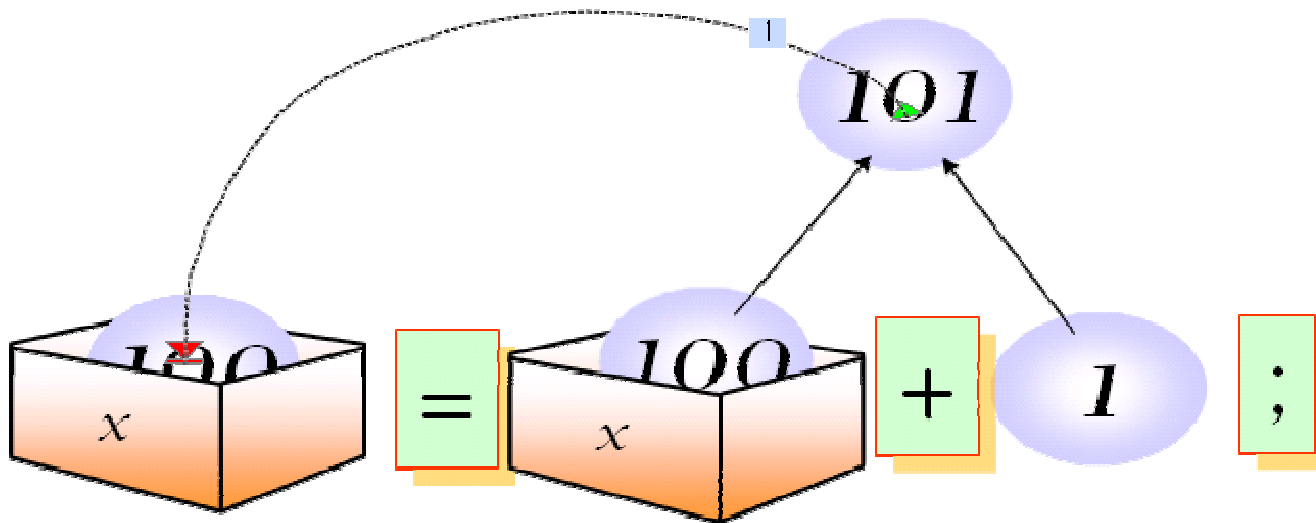
= 연산자는
변수에 값을
저장합니다.



(cont.)

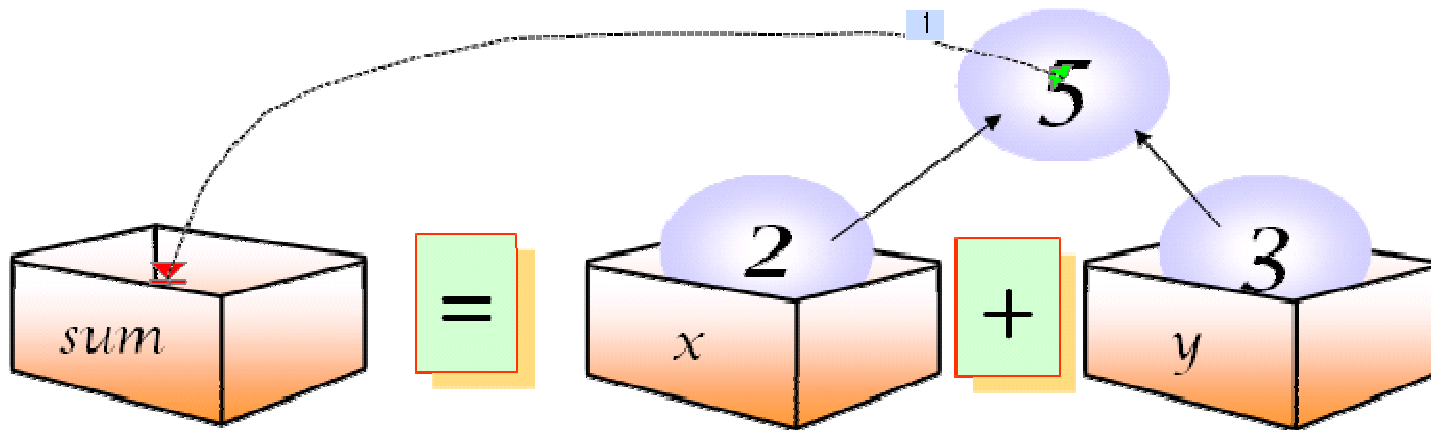
- x 가 .
-

```
x = x + 1;
```



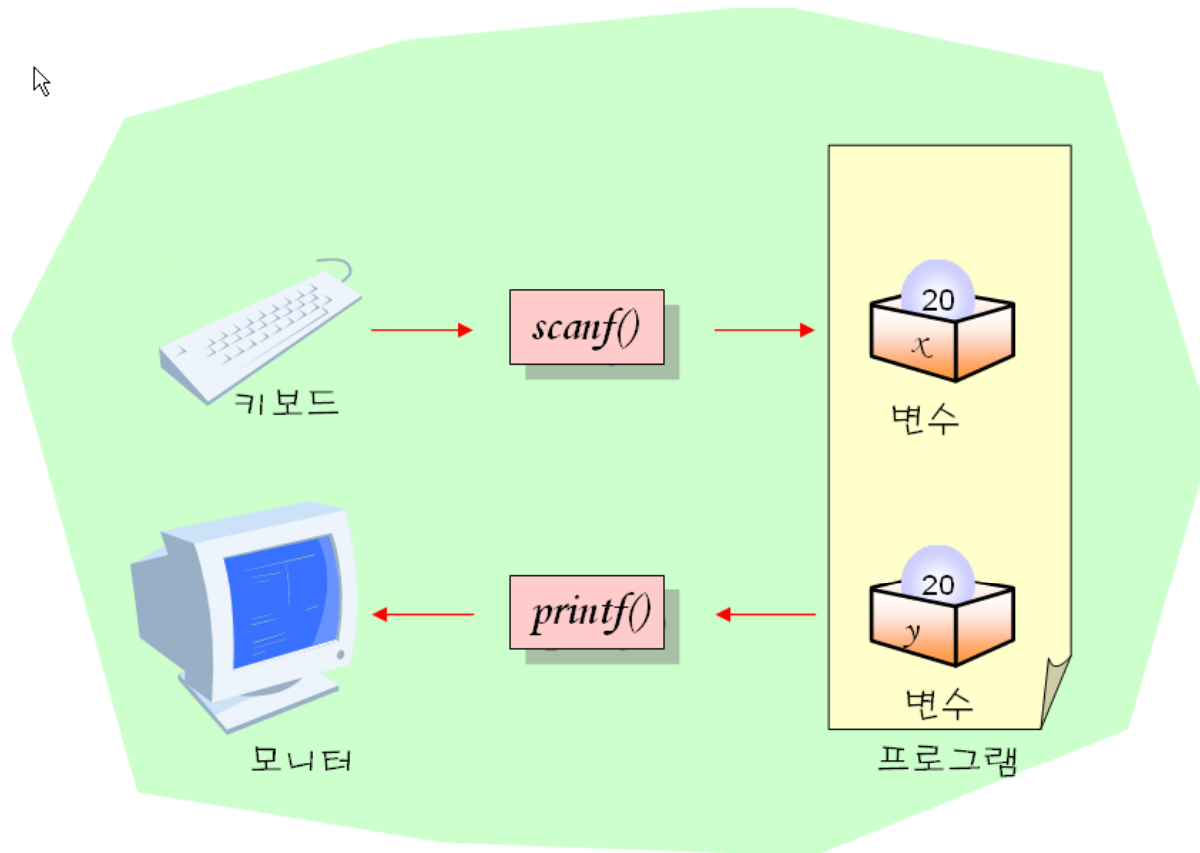
| | | C | |
|--|---|----------|------------------|
| | + | $x + y$ | $x + y$ |
| | - | $x - y$ | $x - y$ |
| | * | $x * y$ | xy |
| | / | x / y | x/y $x \div y$ |
| | % | $x \% y$ | $x \bmod y$ |

```
sum = x + y;
```



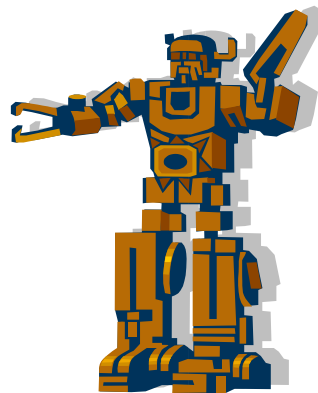
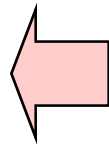
printf()

- printf():

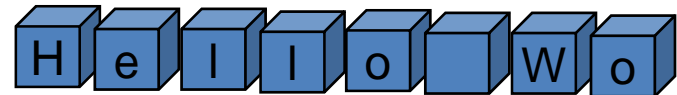
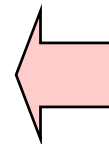


```
printf("Hello World! \n");
```

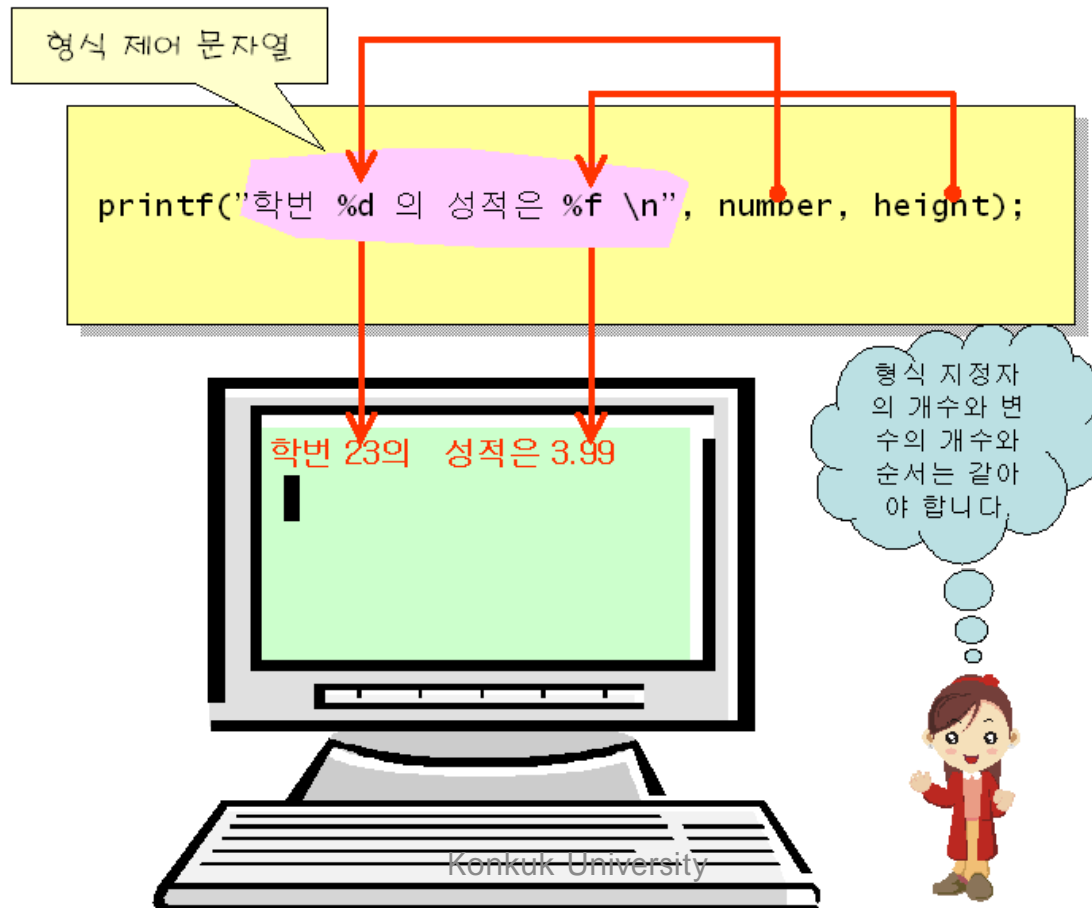
- (argument):
- (string):



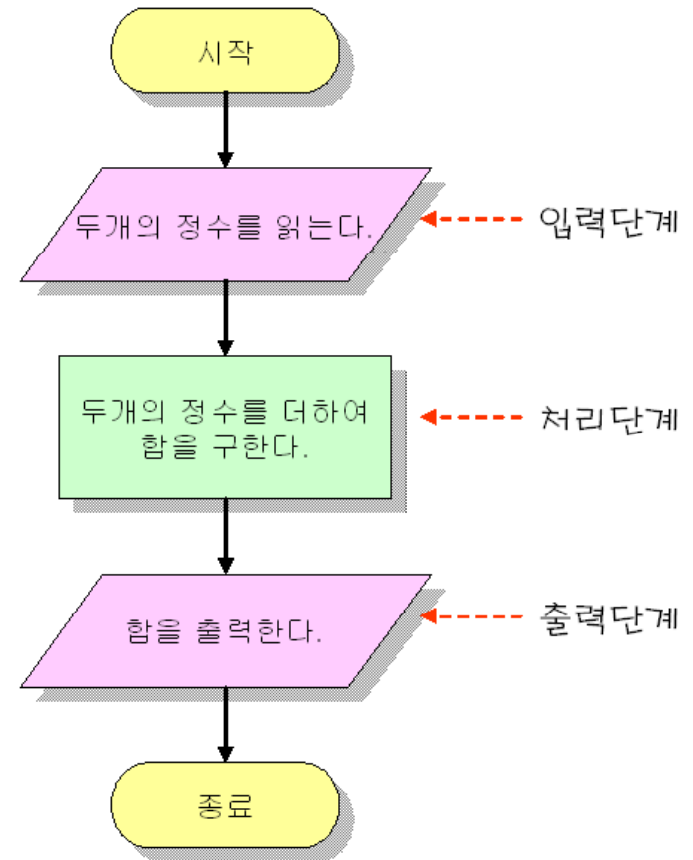
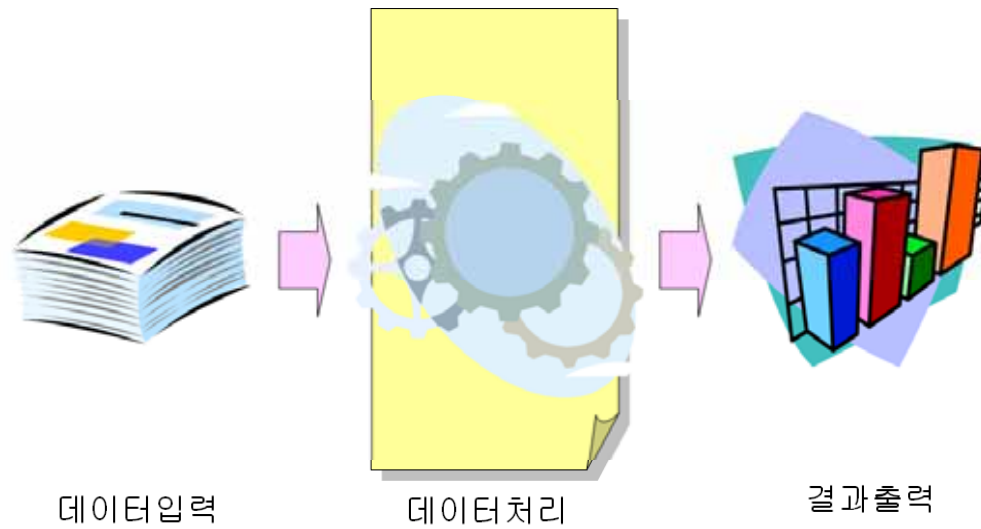
printf()



| 형식 지정자 | 의미 | 예 |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------|
| %d | 정수를 10진수로 출력한다. | 1, -2, 10, 20, -100 |
| %f | 소수점이 있는 실수로 출력한다. | 0.1, 10.1, 3.14 |
| %c | 문자 형태로 출력한다. | 'a', 'A' |
| %s | 문자열 형태로 출력한다. | "abc", "ABC" |



#2





```
//          2
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    int x;          //
    int y;          //
    int sum;        // 2

    printf("      :"); //
    scanf("%d", &x);   //          x

    printf("      :"); //
    scanf("%d", &y);   //          x

    sum = x + y;    //      2      .
    printf("      : %d", sum); // sum      10

    return 0;      // 0
}
```

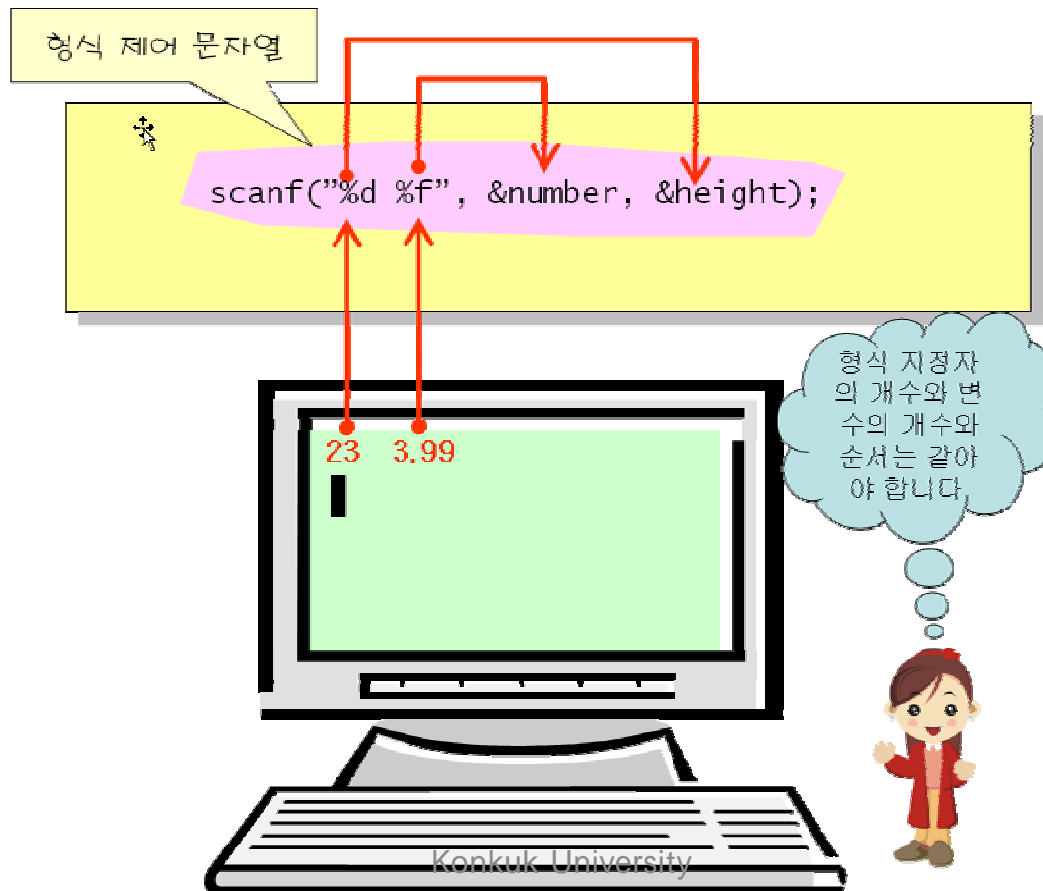


```
      :10
      :20
: 30
```


scanf()

- scanf():

```
scanf("% % ...", & 1, & 2, ...);
```





```
/*  
*/  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    int salary; //  
    int deposit; //  
  
    printf("      : ");  
    scanf("%d", &salary);  
  
    deposit = 10 * 12 * salary;  
  
    printf("10      : %d \n", deposit);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

10 10*12



```
      : 200  
10    : 24000
```



```
/*  
*/  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    float radius;           //  
    float area;            //  
  
    printf("          : ");  
    scanf("%f", &radius);  
  
    area = 3.14 * radius * radius;  
  
    printf("          : %f \n", area);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

area = 3.14 * radius * radius;



```
          : 5.0  
          : 78.500000
```



```
/*          */
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    float rate;           // /
    float usd;           //
    int krw;             //

    printf("          : "); //
    scanf("%f", &rate);    //

    printf("          : "); //
    scanf("%d", &krw);     //

    usd = krw / rate;     //

    printf("    %d    %f    .\n", krw, usd); //

    return 0;           //
}
```



```
          : 928.78
          : 1000000
1000000 1076.681204 Konkuk University
```

Q & A

