

```
REM Basic Program No. 1
REM Note: "Comments" in basic begin with the characters "REM"
REM Purpose: This program reads a number and computes the sum of
REM           the numbers from 1 through the number read.
REM Coded by S. G. Wright - 8/30/93
REM Revised by S. G. Wright - 8/31/93
REM -----
REM
REM Open the input and output files
REM
REM   OPEN "INPUT" FOR INPUT AS 5
REM   OPEN "OUTPUT" FOR OUTPUT AS 6
REM
REM Read the number being input.
REM
REM   INPUT #5, NUM
REM   PRINT #6, USING "& #####"; "The number entered was: "; NUM
REM
REM Test if the number is negative.  If it is, output message.
REM Otherwise continue and compute the summation.
REM
REM   IF NUM < 0 THEN
REM     PRINT #6, USING "&"; "The number read was negative."
REM   ELSE
REM     ISUM = 0
REM     FOR I = 1 TO NUM
REM       ISUM = ISUM + I
REM     NEXT
REM     PRINT #6, USING "& #####"; "The summation is:"; ISUM
REM   END IF
REM
REM Close the files that were opened for input & output.
REM
REM   CLOSE #5
REM   CLOSE #6
REM   END
```

```

/* C Example Program No. 1 */
/* Note: "Comments" in C are bracketed with slash-asterisk */
/* and asterisk-slash. */
/* Purpose: This program reads a number and computes the sum of */
/* the numbers from 1 through the number read. */
/* The number is read from an external file named INPUT. */
/* The output is written to an external file named OUTPUT. */
/* Hardware & Software: Written in Symantec's C 6.0 for the */
/* Apple Macintosh. */
/* Coded by S. G. Wright - 8/31/93 */
/* Revised by S. G. Wright - 9/1/93 */
/*-----*/

/* The following two items of "front-matter" are required for */
/* almost any C program to have access to several basic functions */
/* and input/output capabilities. Other items may also need to be */
/* "included" depending on functionality needed. */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

/* The program must be named "main" */

int main ()
{ /* This left brace signifies the beginning of the program instructions */

/* The following statements declare the names and the types of */
/* variables that are used in this program */

FILE *inputFile;
FILE *outputFile;
int I;
int ISUM;
int NUM;

/* Open the files for input and output */

inputFile = fopen ("INPUT","r");
outputFile = fopen ("OUTPUT","w");

/* Read & write to the output file the number being input */

fscanf(inputFile,"%d",&NUM);
fprintf(outputFile,"The number read was: %d\n",NUM);

/* Test if the number is negative. If it is, output a message. */
/* Otherwise, continue and compute the summation. */

if (NUM < 0)
    fprintf(outputFile,"The number read was negative\n",NUM);
else
    { /* left brace begins a block of instructions */
    ISUM = 0;
    for (I = 1; I < (NUM + 1); I++)
        ISUM = ISUM + I;
    fprintf(outputFile,"The summation is: %d\n",ISUM);
    } /* right brace ends a block of instructions */

/* close the files that were opened for input & output */

fclose(inputFile);
fclose(outputFile);

} /* this right brace signifies the end of the program instructions */

```

C FORTRAN Example Program No. 1
C Note: "Comments" in FORTRAN begin with the character "C"
C in column 1.
C Purpose: This program reads a number and computes the sum of
C the numbers from 1 through the number read.
C The number is read from an external file named INPUT.
C The output is written to an external file named OUTPUT.
C Hardware & Software: Written in MicroSoft FORTRAN for the PC.
C Coded by S. G. Wright - 8/31/93
C Revised by S. G. Wright - 9/1/93

C-----

C
C The program instructions begin with a "PROGRAM" statement.
C

PROGRAM EXAMPLE1

C
C Open the files for input and output.
C

OPEN (5,FILE='INPUT')
OPEN (6,FILE='OUTPUT')

C
C Read & write to the output file the number being input
C

READ (5,*) NUM
WRITE (6,2000) NUM
2000 FORMAT (1X,'The number read was:',I10)

C
C Test if the number is negative. If it is, output a message.
C Otherwise, continue and compute the summation.
C

IF (NUM .LT. 0) THEN
WRITE (6,'(1X,'The number read was negative')')

ELSE
ISUM = 0
DO 100 I = 1,NUM
ISUM = ISUM + I

100 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,2020) ISUM

2020 FORMAT (1X,'The summation is:',I10)

ENDIF

C
C END

```

{ Pascal Example Program No. 1 }
{ Note: "Comments" in Pascal are bracketed with "braces" }
{ Purpose: This program reads a number and computes the sum of }
{ the numbers from 1 through the number read. }
{ The number is read from an external file named INPUT. }
{ The output is written to an external file named OUTPUT. }
{ Hardware & Software: Written in Borland Turbo Pascal 7.0 on a PC }
{ Coded by S. G. Wright - 8/30/93 }
{ Revised by S. G. Wright - 9/2/93 }
{-----}

```

```

{ The program instructions begin with the "program" statement }

```

```

program EXAMPLE1;

```

```

{ The following statements, beginning with the keyword "var" declare the }
{ names and types of variables that are used in this program. }

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```

var

```

```

    inputFile : Text;
    outputFile : Text;
    i         : integer;
    isum      : integer;
    num       : integer;

```

```

{ The program instructions start with the keyword "begin" }

```

```

begin

```

```

{ Open the input and output files. }

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    assign(inputFile,'INPUT');
    assign(outputFile,'OUTPUT');
    reset(inputFile);
    rewrite(outputFile);

```

```

{ Read & write to the output file the number being input. }

```

```

    readln(inputFile, num);
    writeln(outputFile,'The number read was:', num : 5);

```

```

{ Test if the number is negative. If it is, output a message. }
{ Otherwise, continue and compute the summation. }

```

```

    if (num < 0) then
        writeln(outputFile,'The number read was negative.')
    else
        begin { A block of statements starts with the keyword "begin" }
            isum := 0;
            for i := 1 to num do { beginning of "for" loop }
                isum := isum + i; { end of "for" loop }
            writeln(outputFile,'The summation is:',isum);
        end; { A block of statements ends with the keyword "end" }

```

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{ Close the files that were opened for input & output. }

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    close(inputFile);
    close(outputFile);

```

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end. { The program ends with an "end" statement. }

```