

C PROGRAMMING LECTURE

by
Deepak Majeti
M-Tech CSE
mdeepak@iitk.ac.in

17th August
IIT Kanpur

C Course, Programming club, Fall 2008

Recap

2

- C is a high-level language.
- Writing a C code. {editors like gedit, vi}
- Compiling a C code. {gcc -c test.c -o test}
- Executing the object code. {./test}

Some more basics

3

□ Keywords

- char, static, if, while, return Total= about 32

□ Data Types

- int, char, float Some more later

□ Arithmetic Operators

- + (Plus), - (Minus), * (Multiplication), /(Division)
..... Some more later

My first C program!

4

```
#include <stdio.h>
// program prints hello world
int main() {
    printf ("Hello world!");
    return 0;
}
```

Output: Hello world!

Example 1

5

```
#include <stdio.h>
// program prints a number of type int
int main() {
    int number = 4;
    printf ("Number is %d", number);
    return 0;
}
```

Output: Number is 4

Example 2

6

```
#include <stdio.h>
// program reads and prints the same thing
int main() {
    int number ;
    printf ( " Enter a Number: ");
    scanf ("%d", &number);
    printf ("Number is %d\n", number);
    return 0;
}
```

Output : Enter a number: 4
Number is 4

more and more

7

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

```
int main() {  
    /* this program adds  
    two numbers */  
    int a = 4; //first number  
    int b = 5; //second number  
    int answer = 0; //result  
    answer = a + b;  
}
```

Note

8

Errors

Compilation

Compiler generally gives the line number at which the error is present.

Run time

C programs are sequential making the debugging easier.

Some more Data Types

- Primary : int, float, char
 - ▣ int (signed/unsigned)(2,4Bytes): used to store integers.
 - ▣ char (signed/unsigned)(1Byte): used to store characters
 - ▣ float, double(4,8Bytes): used to store a decimal number.

- User Defined:
 - ▣ typedef: used to rename a data type
 - `typedef int integer;` can use *integer* to declare an int.
 - ▣ enum, struct, union

Some more Arithmetic Operators

10

□ Prefix Increment : ++a

□ example:

- `int a=5;`
- `b=++a; // value of b=6; a=6;`

□ Postfix Increment: a++

□ example

- `int a=5;`
- `b=a++; //value of b=5; a=6;`

Contd...

11

- Modulus (remainder): %
 - example:
 - $12\%5 = 2;$

- Assignment by addition: +=
 - example:
 - `int a=4;`
 - `a+=1; //(means a=a+1) value of a becomes 5`

Can use -, /, *, % also

Contd...

12

- Comparison Operators: `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`, `!=`, `==`, `!`, `&&`, `||`.

- example:

- `int a=4, b=5;`
- `a<b` returns a true(non zero number) value.

- Bitwise Operators: `<<`, `>>`, `~`, `&`, `|`, `^`.

- example

- `int a=8;`
- `a= a>>1;` // value of a becomes 4

Operator Precedence

13

- Meaning of $a + b * c$?
is it $a+(b*c)$ or $(a+b)*c$?
- All operators have precedence over each other
- $*$, $/$ have more precedence over $+$, $-$.
 - If both $*$, $/$ are used, associativity comes into picture. (more on this later)
 - example :
 - $5+4*3 = 5+12= 17$.

Precedence Table

14

Highest on top		
++	-- (Postfix)	
++	-- (Prefix)	
*	/	%
+	-	
<<	>>	
<	>	
&		
&&		

Input / Output

15

- `printf ()`; //used to print to console(screen)
- `scanf ()`; //used to take an input from console(user).
 - example: `printf(“%c”, 'a'); scanf(“%d”, &a);`
 - More format specifiers
 - `%c` The character format specifier.
 - `%d` The integer format specifier.
 - `%i` The integer format specifier (same as `%d`).
 - `%f` The floating-point format specifier.
 - `%o` The unsigned octal format specifier.
 - `%s` The string format specifier.
 - `%u` The unsigned integer format specifier.
 - `%x` The unsigned hexadecimal format specifier.
 - `%%` Outputs a percent sign.

Some more geek stuff

16

- & in scanf.
 - ▣ It is used to access the address of the variable used.
 - ▣ example:
 - `scanf("%d",&a);`
 - we are reading into the address of a.

- Data Hierarchy.
 - ▣ example:
 - int value can be assigned to float not vice-versa.
 - Type casting.

Home Work

17

- Meaning of
 - ▣ Syntax
 - ▣ Semantics of a programming language
- Find the Output:
 - ▣ `value=value++ + value++;`
 - ▣ `Value=+++value + ++value;`
 - ▣ `value=value++ + ++value;`

End of Today's Lecture

18

Doubts && Queries?

THANK YOU