



Introduction to C Programming





C Functions

- ◆ All C programming must be part of a C function.
- ◆ Example Declaration:

```
void MyFunc(int a,int b)
{
    int c;

    c = a + b;
}
```



Your First Program

Required first
lines for all
C programs

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

One Blank
Line

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("Hello World\n");
    // Add a Line Here to print your name
    return 0;
}
```



Formal Syntax

- ◆ A function is declared as follows
- ◆ The <Type> is return value type and function characteristics

```
<Type> <Function Name> ( <Argument List> )  
{  
    <Local Variable Declarations>  
  
    <Executable Code>  
}
```






Types


- ◆ The most common types in C are the following:

int	16-bit integer
long	32-bit integer
short	16-bit integer
char	8-bit integer or character
float	32-bit floating point
double	64-bit floating point






Type Declarations

- ◆ Type Declarations declare simple variables as well as pointers and arrays
 - ◆ *int a;* -- defines *a* to be a 16-bit integer.
 - ◆ *long b,c,d;* -- defines *b*, *c*, and *d* to be 32-bit integers.
 - ◆ *char *xyz;* -- *xyz* is a pointer to a *char*.
 - ◆ *int Totals[15]* -- *Totals* is an array of 15 *ints*.
- 



Function Headers

- ◆ The type *void* is used to indicate no return value, or no argument list.
 - ◆ Example: *void Func1(void)*
 - ◆ Each argument must have a declared type preceding its name
 - ◆ Example: *int F2(int a, int b, char c)*
- 




Function Bodies

- ◆ A function body consists of two parts:
 - Declaration of Local Variables
 - Executable code

◆ Example:

```
int F2(int a, int b)
{
    int c;

    c = a*a;
    c += b;
    return c;
}
```





Global Variables

- ◆ Arguments and Local Variables are accessible only inside the function where they are declared.
- ◆ Variable declarations that are placed outside of any function are accessible to all functions, and retain their values for the life of the program.





Globals: An Example

```
int a; // a global variable
```

```
void f1(int b,int c)
{
    int k; // local k

    k = b*b;
    a = k + c;
}
```

```
// a different b and c
void f2(int b,int c)
{
```

```
    int k; // a different k
```

```
    k = b + 2;
```

```
    // the same a as before
```

```
    a = k * c;
```

```
}
```






Assignments

- ◆ The equals sign is the assignment operator.
 - $a = b + c;$
- ◆ All common arithmetic operators, *except exponentiation*, can be used.
- ◆ Examples:
 - $a=b+c;$ $a=b-c;$
 - $c=d*e;$ $c=d/e;$






Assignment Statements

- ◆ Multiplication and Division Have Precedence over Addition and Subtraction.
 - ◆ The Following Are the same
 - $a = b * c + e * d;$
 - $a = (b * c) + (e * d);$
 - ◆ Parentheses can be used to over-ride precedence.
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New Operators

- ◆ % is used for remainders
 - This statement assigns 2 to a
 - $a = 17 \% 3;$
 - ◆ & is used for bit-wise AND
 - This statement assigns 4 to a
 - $a = 5 \& 6;$
- 




New Operators

- ◆ $|$ is used for bit-wise OR
 - ◆ \sim is used for bit-wise NOT
 - ◆ \wedge is used for bit-wise Exclusive-OR
 - ◆ The expression $A \ll k$ can be used to shift A to the left by k bits.
 - ◆ The operator $A \gg k$ is used for right shift.
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Short-Cut Operators

- ◆ $a=a+1$; can be replaced by $a++$;
 - ◆ $b=b-1$; can be replaced by $b--$;
 - ◆ DO NOT USE $++a$; or $--a$; even though they are available.
 - ◆ DO NOT USE $a++$ in an expression, even though it is legal to do so.
 - ◆ $a++$ and $b--$ must always appear on a line by themselves!
- 




More Short-Cuts

- ◆ Any Binary Operator can Be combined with the equals sign.
 - ◆ $A=A+2$; can be shortened to $A+=2$;
 - ◆ $B=B-2$; can be shortened to $B-=2$;
 - ◆ Also works for multiplication, division, remainder, bit-wise operations, and shifts
 - ◆ $A += (B * C) + (A * D)$; is legal.
- 



Another Short-Cut


- ◆ All assignment expressions have a value
 - ◆ $A = B = C = D = 1$, sets A, B, C, and D to 1.
 - ◆ DO NOT DO STUFF LIKE
 $A = B + C = D / E = Q * R$; Even though it is legal.
 - ◆ Use multiple assigns ONLY to assign the same value to several variables.
- 



Comparisons


- ◆ The Comparison Operators are as follows

==	Equals
!=	Not Equals
<	Less Than
>	Greater Than
<=	Less than or equal
>=	Greater than or equal





WARNING!!!!!!!

- ◆ $A = B$ is an assignment of B to A
 - ◆ $A == B$ is a comparison of B and A
 - ◆ **An assignment is legal any place where a comparison is legal!**
 - ◆ An assignment produces a TRUE/FALSE result and a comparison produces an arithmetic result. **BE CAREFUL!**
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Comparison Results

- ◆ All Comparison Operators Produce a Numeric value: False produces zero, while True produces One.
- ◆ Complex Tests can be created using AND, OR and NOT operators. (True is 1, False is 0)
 - `&&` logical AND **(DO NOT USE SINGLE `&`)**
 - `||` logical OR **(DO NOT USE SINGLE `|`)**
 - `!` logical NOT **(DO NOT USE `~`)**





Boolean Values

- ◆ **THERE AREN'T ANY!**
- ◆ Integers (long, short) or characters are used instead.
- ◆ A zero value is considered false.
- ◆ ANY non-zero value is considered true.
- ◆ Formal comparison operators use 1 for true, 0 for false





If Statements

- ◆ The format of the *if* statement is as follows.

```
if (<Numeric Expression>
{
    <True-Body>
}
else
{
    <False-Body>
}
```





If Evaluation

- ◆ If the numeric expression is zero, it is considered to be False, otherwise it is considered to be True.
- ◆ If the expression is True, the True-Body is executed, otherwise the False-Body is executed.
- ◆ The False-Body may be omitted, along with the *else* keyword and the enclosing braces.





While Statements


- ◆ The format of the *while* statement is as follows.

```
while (<Numeric Expression>
{
    <While Body>
}
```





While Execution

- ◆ If the Numeric Expression is zero, it is considered to be False, otherwise it is considered to be True.
 - ◆ The Loop-Body is executed until the Numeric Expression becomes False.
 - ◆ The loop body will be skipped entirely if the expression is initially false.
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For Loops

- ◆ In C, the *for* statement is used for most loops. The syntax is as follows.

```
for (<Start-Body> ; <Condition> ; <Continue-Body>)  
{  
    <For-Body>  
}
```





For Execution

- ◆ The C for statement is a special case of the while.
- ◆ The Start-Body is executed before the loop begins.
- ◆ The Condition is tested before executing the Loop-Body.
- ◆ The Continue-Body is executed after the Loop-Body.





More *For* Execution

- ◆ The loop-body continues to execute until the condition becomes false.
- ◆ If the condition is initially false, the Loop-Body will be skipped entirely.
- ◆ The Start-Body, and Continue-Body may consist of several statements separated by commas.





For Details

- ◆ Any part, Start-Body, Continue-Body, or Condition may be omitted. The semi-colons are required.





For Example 1

- ◆ Processing an Array

```
for (i = 0 ; i < ArraySize ; i++)  
{  
    A[i] += 10;  
}
```





For Example 2

- ◆ Processing a Singly-Linked List with Previous-Element Pointer

```
for (Curr=Start,Prev=NULL ;  
     Curr != NULL && Curr->Type != Red ;  
     Prev=Curr,Curr=Curr->Next)  
{  
    Curr->Size += 3;  
}
```





Break and Continue

- ◆ Early termination of a loop is accomplished using the *break* and *continue* statements.
- ◆ *Break* terminates the current loop immediately. The current-loop is the most deeply nested loop containing the *break* statement.
- ◆ *Continue* is similar to *break*, but goes on to the next iteration of the loop.






Case Statements


- ◆ The Case statement is actually called Switch, and has the following format.

```
switch (<numeric expression>
{
    case <value-1>:
    {
    }
    break;
    case <value-2>:
    { ...
}
}
```





Case Details

- ◆ The Numeric-Expression must be something that evaluates to an integer.
 - ◆ <value-1>, <value-2>, ... must be integer *constants*.
 - ◆ Don't forget the *break* statements, or you will be sorry.
- 



Case Variations

- ◆ If you want to do the same thing for two different values, say 5, and 17, you can place case labels one after the other as follows.

```
case 5:  
case 17:  
{  
    <case-body>  
}  
break;
```





Case Variations II

- ◆ The equivalent of the *else* keyword is the *Case default* label, which is used as follows.

```
default:  
{  
    <Default-Body>  
}  
break;
```





Passing Data to Functions

- ◆ All arguments are passed by value.
- ◆ Arrays are passed by passing the address of the array to the function. Access is identical to accessing the array directly.
- ◆ Structures are copied and passed by value.
- ◆ All floats are converted to doubles, and converted back inside the function.





Passing by Reference

- ◆ Declare the function argument as a *pointer* to the desired type.
- ◆ When passing a variable, precede it by the & operator, which extracts the address of the variable.
- ◆ Reference the variable through the pointer.
- ◆ Use this to avoid copying massive structures to the argument stack.





Header Files

- ◆ If you have many declarations that are used in many different programs,
 - Place all declarations in one file with a .h extension, such as *externs.h*
 - Place the statement *#include* “*externs.h*” at the beginning of each file
- ◆ Recall:
 - *#include* <stdio.h> and *#include* <stdlib.h>





Accessing Arrays

- ◆ Arrays are accessed as in other languages, but the first index is always zero.
- ◆ Example $A[3,4] = B[0]$;
- ◆ Square Brackets are Used for Array Indices.
 - $A[3,4]$ is a reference to Array A
 - $A(3,4)$ is a call to function A

