Introduction to C

CMSC 104 Section 2 February 19, 2024

Administrative Notes

Here's a C program - explanation on next slide

```
// This is a comment
// This program prints welcome to c on the screen
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
 printf("Welcome to c programming\n");
 printf("Welcome to C ");
 printf("programming \n\n");
 printf("This is output");
```

Anything that starts with a # is a command to the pre-processor

Here's a C program

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// This is a comment
// This program prints welcome to c on the screen
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int main()
 printf("Welcome to c programming\n").
  printf("Welcome to C ")
  printf("programming \n\n")
  printf("This is output")
```

Comments are notes to the programmer and other humans about what the program is trying to do and why

\n is an escape code that means "print a newline"

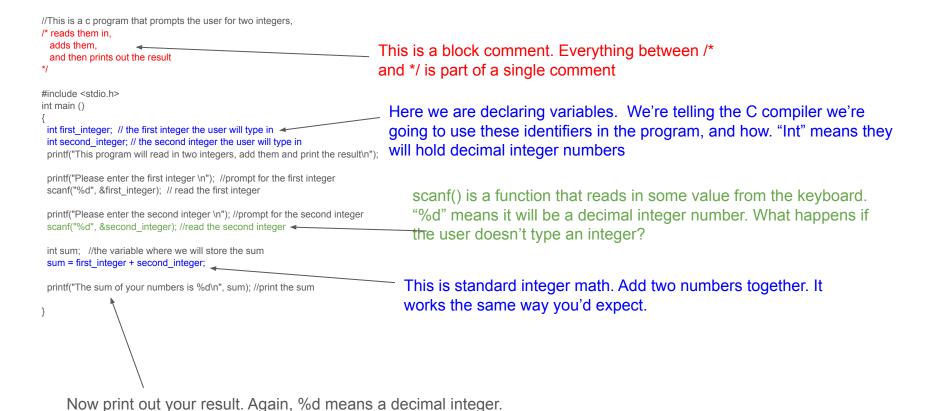
This is a function, or function block, or block, of code. A function is a group of code that does something. There has to be a function called "main" for it to be a valid C program

Some more notes on that program

- Anything between two sets of double quotes is a literal
 - It means "exactly this and nothing else"
 - The strings in the print statements will be printed exactly as you see them
 - Keeping in mind the \n escape codes
- The printf function stops printing in the next column after you're done
 - If you don't specify a new line, you won't get a newline
 - Keep that in mind when you're formatting your output so that a human can read it

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Now a slightly more complicated program



Some common escape codes in C:

Code	Meaning
\n	Newline
\t	Tab
\\	Insert an backslash character
\"	Insert a double quote character.