

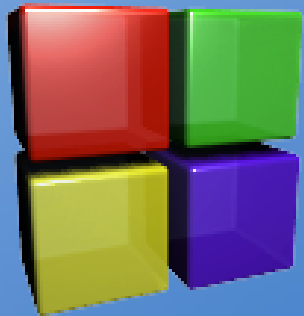


programming language(C)

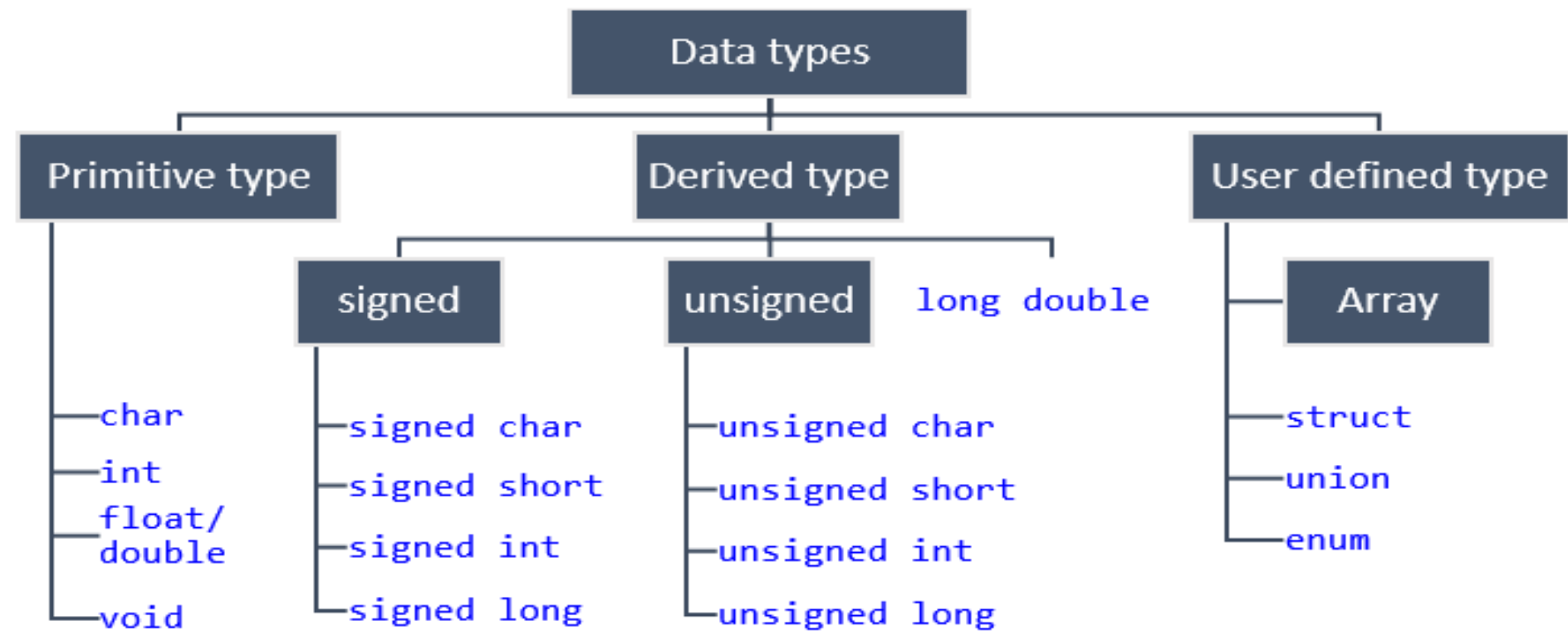
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We will be using editor & compiler



Code::Blocks

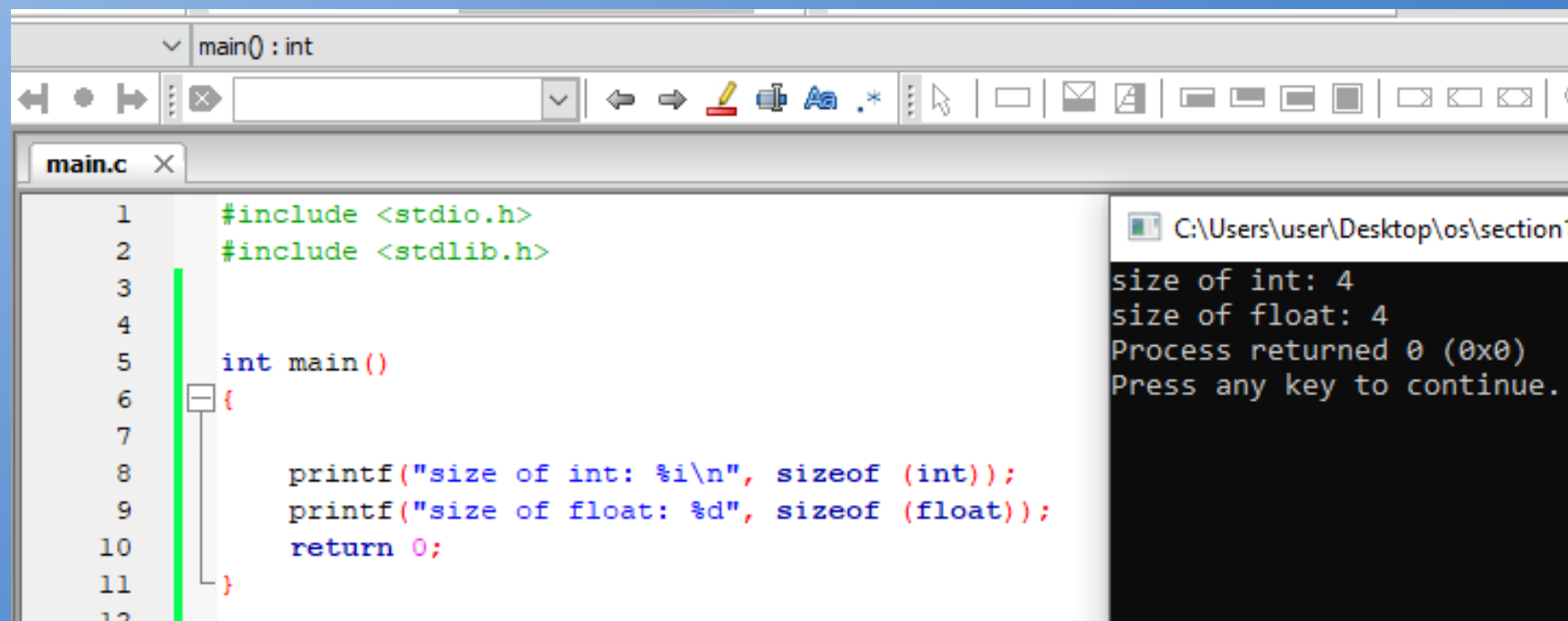




Data type

Type	Size (bits)	Size (bytes)	Range
char	8	1	-128 to 127
unsigned char	8	1	0 to 255
int	16	2	-2^{15} to $2^{15}-1$
unsigned int	16	2	0 to $2^{16}-1$
short int	8	1	-128 to 127
unsigned short int	8	1	0 to 255
long int	32	4	-2^{31} to $2^{31}-1$
unsigned long int	32	4	0 to $2^{32}-1$
float	32	4	3.4E-38 to 3.4E+38
double	64	8	1.7E-308 to 1.7E+308
long double	80	10	3.4E-4932 to 1.1E+4932

Example 1



The image shows a screenshot of a C program being executed. The code is in a file named `main.c` and is displayed in a code editor. The program includes `<stdio.h>` and `<stdlib.h>`, and defines a `main` function. Inside the function, it uses `printf` to print the size of `int` and `float` using `sizeof`, and then returns 0. The output of the program is shown in a terminal window on the right, which displays the size of `int` as 4, the size of `float` as 4, and the message "Process returned 0 (0x0) Press any key to continue."

```
main() : int
main.c
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4
5  int main()
6  {
7
8      printf("size of int: %i\n", sizeof (int));
9      printf("size of float: %d", sizeof (float));
10     return 0;
11 }
12
```

C:\Users\user\Desktop\os\section1
size of int: 4
size of float: 4
Process returned 0 (0x0)
Press any key to continue.



variable

A variable is name given to a storage area that our programs can manipulate

```
int main()  
{  
    float age =60 ;  
    int num =7;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
int main()  
{  
    float age;  
    int num ;  
  
    age =60;  
    num =7;  
    return 0;  
}
```



Example 2

17.12

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Debug

main() : int

main.c

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      int m = 50 , n = 60 ;
7      printf("%i\n%i\n", m , n );
8      return 0;
9  }
10
```

C:\Users\user\Desktop\os\section1\

```
50
60

Process returned 0 (0x0)
Press any key to continue.
```



Operators

Operation Type	Operator's Type	Operators
Unary Operators	increment, Decrement Operators	++, --
	Arithmetic Operators	+, -, *, /, %
Binary Operators	Logical Operators	&&, , !
	Relational Operators	<, <=, >, >=, ==, !=
	Bit-wise Operators	&, , <<, >>, ~, ^
	Assignment Operators	=, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=



Example 3

```
int main()
{
    float length;
    int width , area;

    length =60;
    width  =40;
    area = length * width;

    printf("area:%d", area);

    return 0;
}
```


```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\os\section1\
area:2400
Process returned 0 (0x0)
Press any key to continue.
```



Example 4

```
int main()  
{  
  
    int x=5 , y=7 ;  
  
    printf("x<y : %d\n", x<y);  
    printf("x>y : %d\n", x>y);  
    printf("x==y : %d\n", x==y);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\os\section1\bin\D  
x<y : 1  
x>y : 0  
x==y : 0  
  
Process returned 0 (0x0)   exec  
Press any key to continue.
```



```
int main()
{

    int x=50 , y=7 ;

    printf("x<y : %d\n", x<y);
    printf("x>y : %d\n", x>y);
    printf("x==y : %d\n", x==y);

    return 0;
}
```

C:\Users\user\Desktop

```
x<y : 0
x>y : 1
x==y : 0
```

```
Process returned
Press any key to
```



scanf

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

```
int main()  
{  
    int x ;  
    printf("enter value for x :");  
    scanf("%d",&x);  
    printf("%d\n", x);  
    return 0;  
}
```



C:\Users\user\Desktop\os\section1

```
enter value for x :10  
10
```

```
Process returned 0 (0x0)  
Press any key to continue.
```



Example 5

The image shows a C program in a code editor and its execution in a debugger. The code is as follows:

```
main.c x
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      int a,b ;
9      printf("enter value for a and b :");
10     scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
11     printf("%d\n", (a<b) || (b<a));
12     printf("%d\n", (a<b) && (b!=a));
13     return 0;
14 }
15
16
```

The debugger window shows the following output:

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\os\section1\bin\Debug
enter value for a and b :1
15
1
1
Process returned 0 (0x0)   executio
Press any key to continue.
```




```
main.c X
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3
4
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      int a,b ;
9      printf("enter value for a and b :");
10     scanf("%d %d",&a,&b);
11     printf("%d\n", (a<b) || (b<a));
12     printf("%d\n", (a<b) && (b!=a));
13     return 0;
14 }
15
16
```

C:\Users\user\Desktop\os\section1\bin\Debu

```
enter value for a and b :1 1
0
0

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execut
Press any key to continue.
```



*Thank
You*