**C Programming**

**Introduction**

* This is the mother language of all the other languages like C++ , JAVA , Python .
* C is a **structure oriented language** unlike C++ , C# and JAVA .

**Reasons of studying C in the age of OOP languages**

* C is faster
* Major parts of Operating systems like Windows , UNIX , Linux and Android are written in C .
* All the device driver programs are exclusively written in C
* Embedded programs in Consumer devices like microwaves , Ovens are written in C .
* Popular gaming Frameworks like DirectX are written in C .
* C provides various language elements that make one to have very close interaction with hardware devices .
* It provides good base for learning other modern languages like C++ , C# , JAVA etc.

**Specialities :-**

* Time and memory efficient.
* Can Interact with hardwares very closely .

**Important terms and definitions : -**

* Keywords -> words which carry special/fixed meaning . Its meaning is already been explained to the compiler/computer .
* There are 32 keywords available in C .
* Semicolon ‘;’ acts as the statement terminator .
* In main() function returning 0 means success .
* **#include** is a **preprocessor directive**
* %d , %c , %fare the **format specifiers**
* **Compiler** converts the the high level language to **machine language**
* **&(ampersand)** is ‘ Address of ’ operator . It gives location number(address) used by the variable in memory
* Variables are the **names given to memory locations .**
* Every compiler is **Platform specific** .
* A platform is a combination of specific OS and microprocessor(i.e **OS + Micropreocessor = Platform**)

**C Instructions**

* **Program** is a set of instructions in order to achieve some certain tasks .
* Types of instructions : -
  + Type declaration instructions – used to declare the type of variables .

ex:- int a , float b etc

* + Arithmetic Instruction – used to perform arithmetic instructions on constants and variables .

s = a + b + 32 , t = 32 \* / a etc

* + Control Instruction – used to control the sequence of execution of various statements in a program
* Arithmetic operators are ‘+’ , ‘-’ , ‘\*’ , ‘/’
* Modulus operator(%) is not used on float
* Using % , sign of the remainder is always same as the sign of numerator
* **ASCII codes** are used to represent any character in the memory , ex:- ASCII code for ‘a’ and ‘b’ are 01100001 and 01100010 respectively
* **ASCII value**s are the decimal equivalent of the **ASCII codes ,** ex:- ASCII values of ‘a’ and ‘b’ are 97 and 98 respectively .
* **‘b’ + ‘a’** , here , addition is performed on the ASCII values of the characters i.e , **97+98**
* **pow(a,b)** is a standard **library function** declared in **<math.h>** header file , used for exponentiation (i.e a raised to power b) .
* **pow()** only works with real numbers .
* **sqrt()** function is used for getting square-root.
* **#include** is a preprocessor directive
* In an operation between **real and integer** always yield **real** . To achieve this integer is first promoted to real .
* **Hierarchy of operators** (priority / precedence):-
  + Parantheses ‘()’
  + \* / %
  + + -
  + =
* **Priority can be changed using ()**
* **Associativity of Operators**
  + When an expression contains two operators of equal priorioty/precedence , the tie between them is settled using associativity of operators
  + \* / follows **left to right** associativity , ex:- 3/2\*5 , / is in left of \* , hence / will be processed first the \*
  + = follows **right to left** associativity , ex:- a=b=2 , rightmost ‘=’ will be performed first and then left one , i.e **at first b = 2 , then a = b**
* **Control Instruction**
  + Specify the order in which the various instructions are to be executed in a program .
  + Types:-
    1. Sequence Control Instruction – It ensures that the instructions are executed in the same order in which they appear in the program
    2. Decision Control Instruction – Takes the decision as to which instruction is to be executed next
    3. Repetition or Loop Control – helps to execute group of statements repeatedly
    4. Case Control Instruction – It allows us to perform instructions as per our choice . OR , It executes only specific **case statements** based on the **switch expression** .

**Decision Control(Control flow/Conditional Statements)**

- **if-else** and **switch-case** statement are the two main decision control instructions

if(i==5) **;**  ----------- 1

printf(“You entered 5”) **;** ----------- 2

- Statement 1 and 2 will act as **two different statements** , since null operator ( ; ) after if() statement gets the printf() operator out of the if block

- Hence , printf() is bound to get executed no matter if() gives true or false . And there **won’t be any error**

xcxc

- format of if-else :-

if(**condition** is true)

statement 1;

else

statement 2 ;

- We use **relational operators(< , > , <= , >= , == , !=)** to express the conditions in if-else statement

- ‘=’ is used for assignment whereas ‘==’ is used to compare two quantities

- We can use if() without else , but else must always be associated with an if()

- Any non-zero number is true , 0 is false .

- **‘;’** is a null statement . It doesn’t do anything on execution

- **Logical operators , &&(AND) , ||(OR) and !(NOT)** allow to get two or more

conditions

if(i=5)

statement ;

- **this statement won’t throw error**

- In an **else if** statement , the last else is optional

- **!** , this logical NOT operator reverses the result

- **!(NOT)** comes at the top in priority list of the operators

- **!** is an **unary** operator , since it needs only single operand and **rest are binary** operators

***if(!flag)*** is same as ***if(flag==0)***

***!(a <= b)*** *is same as* ***(a>b)***

***!(a>=b)*** *is same as* ***(a<b)***

**Conditional Operators**

- **?** and **:** constitute conditional operators .

- These are called as ***ternary operators*** as they take 3 arguments .

format :- **expression 1 ? expression 2 : expression 3**

**- If express 1 is true (non-zero) , then express 2 will be returned otherwise express 3 will be returned .**

**-** The limitation of conditional operators is that **only one C statement** can occur after **?** or **:**

***a>b ? g = a : g = b ;* 🡨 error , “Lvalue Required” ; to fix : a>b ? g = a : (g = b) ;**

- **sizeof()** is an operator which gives **number of bytes** occupied by an entity

**Loop Control**

- Loop control instruction is used to repeat a set of statements either a specified number of times or till a particular condition keeps satisfying .

- the variable used for loop control is called **‘loop counter ‘** or **‘index variable’**

- **for , while and do-while** are the kinds of loop control statements.

- **j = ++i** , first increments i then assigns the incremented value to j

- **while(++i<10) ,** first increments i then checks the condition

- **while(i++<10) ,** first checks the condition then increments

- **+= , -= , \*= , /= , %=** are called compound assignment operators .

- in **for loop** , **counter initialization , testing and incrementation** is done in a single line only , unlike in while loop .

- multiple initialization ,incrementation and testing could be done in for loop

example:- **for(i=1 , j = 2 ; i<=10 && j<=24 ; i++ , j+=3)**

- **break** statement is used to **terminate the loop** inside which it is .

- **continue** keyword **skips/abandons** rest/following instructions in the loop and goes for the next iteration of the loop.

- when **continue** statement is encountered the **control** is passed to the **beginning of the loop**

while with **break** , control passes to the **first statement after the loop** .

- Since **do-while** loop checks the condition after the execution of the statements , it executes its statements at least once even if the condition fails for the first time .

- **fflush()** is used to remove or flush out any data remaining in the **buffer** .

- we have to pass **stdin** as argument into the **fflush()** , since we have to flush out the standard input related buffer i.e **fflush(stdin)** .

- After taking the **number input** , the **scanf()** assigns the number to variable and **keeps the enter key unread in the Keyboard buffer** . Hence next time when we supply any character scanf () will read **the enter** from the buffer instead of taking character input . Hence to avoid this we use **fflush(stdin) .**

**-** sometimes , there might be a situation when in a loop the **number of iterations would be unknown** example: **while(x == 5) , while(y == ‘y’) ,** such loops are called **odd loops .**

- **usual uses :-**

while - to repeat something an **unknown number of times**

for - to repeat something a **fixed number of times**

do-while - to repeat something **at least once**

- **for(; ;)** and **while(1)** are infinite loops and **while()** is an error

***- what can we done using one loop can always be done using the other two***

**Case Control**

- **switch-case-default** control statement allows us to make a decision from the number of choices

- The switch statement is very useful for menu driven programs

- In the **switch()** , **float**,double expression can’t be tested (**only constant char , long int and int is used**)

- Switch-case works faster than if-else ladder

- break takes the control out of the switch() but continue doesn’t take the control to the beginning of switch .

- cases in the switch must always be unique

- **goto** keyword can take the control form any place to any other place within the function

- **exit()** from **<stdlib.h>** is a standard library function used to terminate the program execution

**Functions**

- Function is a self-contained block of statement that performs some tasks and returns back the evaluated result to the calling function.

- Basically , we create functions to avoid repeatedly rewriting the same codes and for the ease of debugging and designing

- Creating a function consists three tasks done , **Prototype declaration** , **Function Call** , **Function Definition** .

- Arguments passed to a function by the calling function are **Actual arguments** and that received by the function are **Formal arguments .**

- In C , program always begins with **main()**

- **Library functions** - printf() , scanf() etc , commonly required functions grouped together and stored in library files

- **User-defined** functions are freshly defined by the users.

- **return** statement transfers the control back to the calling function and terminates the current active function.

- A function can return only one value .

int a = 1 ;

printf(“%d%d%d”,a,++a,a++); 1 3 3(order of passing 1 to printf())

Output : 3 3 1 (order of printing)

**In C , during a function call , the arguments are passed from right to left .**

- Order of passing arguments in function is compiler-dependent not language-dependent

- Headerfiles contain the library-functions prototypes

- For example , <stdio.h> header file contains the prototypes of all the input/output functions , and prototypes of all mathematical functions are provided into the header file ‘math.h’

printf(“%d%d%d”,a,b);

printf(“%d”,a,b);

**Both the statements would be compiled without any error as printf() accepts variable arguments**

**Function Call Stack**

- Whenever a function is called , system allocates a chunk of memory to that function in which all the function codes , parameters , local-variables etc are strored , and this memory chunk is call **Stack Frame .**

**-** As the name suggests , all the Stack Frames are stored in a stack in the memory .

- Whenever a new function is called , its frame gets added to the top of the stack , it is called **Pushed in Stack .** And the Topmost frame is called the **Active Frame**

- When the function terminates and return the control back to the calling function , then its frame gets removed from the stack and this is called **Popped from the stack**

fun1(){

fun2();

return;

}

fun2(){

fun3();

return;

}

fun3(){

return ;

}

Active Frame

|  |
| --- |
| fun3 |
| fun2 |
| fun1 |

Call Stack

- Concept of Function Call Stack especially is very important for Recursion

**Pointers**

location name

a

**int a = 5 ;**

The above declaration tells the compiler :-

1 . **To reserve a location in memory** to store int value

2 **. Associate the name a** with the memory location

3 . Store the value 3 at the memory location

location value

5

location address

6453218

- Pointers are the variables which hold the addresss of other variables

- To print the address of the variable we use **&a(& as ‘address of’ operator)** expression and **%u** format specifiers(used for unsigned integer) i.e **printf(“%u”,&a);**

**- ‘\*’** is called ‘**value at address/indirection**’ operator , as it gives the value stored at a particular address

- Addresses or Location number are always whole numbers , whether it is of character , float or int variable , hence pointers always store whole numbers

- ‘**call by value** ’ and ‘**call by reference**’ are the two types of function calls . **Mixed call** refers to pass value as well as addresses

- In call by value , we pass the copy of actual argument to the formal arguments and in this way , the changes made to the formal arguments in called function have no effect over the actual arguments in calling function

- In call by reference , the addresses of the the actual arguments are copied to the formal arguments and this way we get the access to the actual arguments and thus we can manipulate their values .

- By using pointers or by making call by reference , we are able to **indirectly return multiple values at a time** from a called function to a calling function . As , what we make changes in the values of the passed addresses to the called functions can be used and reflected also in the calling function .

- As an integer variable **‘a’** takes 4 bytes of memory , **‘&a’** gives the **address of first byte** only .

**Recursion**

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