

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW OF C

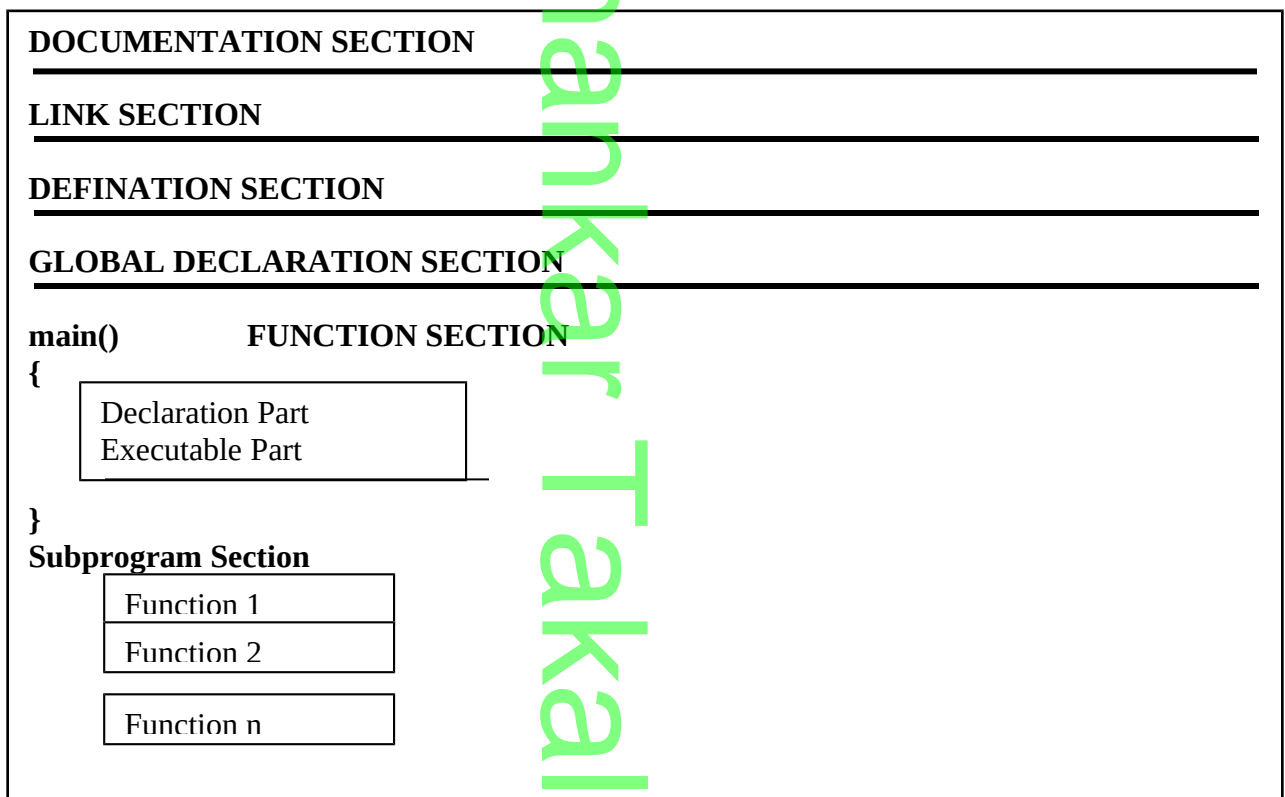
INTRODUCTION:

‘C’ seems a strange name for a programming language. But this strange language is one of the most popular computer languages today. C has was an off spring of the ‘Basic Combined Programming language’ (BPCL) called ‘B’, developed in the 1960’s at Cambridge University programming language was modified by Dennis Ritchie & was implemented at BELL Laboratories in 1972. The new language was named as ‘C’.

Importance Of C:

- 1) It is a robust language whose rich set of built-in functions & operators can be used to write any complex programs.
- 2) C compilers combine the capabilities of an assembly language.
- 3) It is suitable for both system software & business packages.
- 4) Programs written in C are much faster and efficient.
- 5) C language is well suited for structured programming, thus requiring user to think of a problem in terms of function modules and blocks.
- 6) Highly portable.

BASIC STRUCTURE OF C PROGRAMS:



PROGRAMMING STYLE:

C is free form language that is, the C compiler does not care, where on the line we begin typing. While this may be a lead to bad programming, we should try to use this fact to advantage in developing readable programs.

First of all, we must develop the habit of writing programs in lowercase letters. C programs statements are written in lowercase letters. Uppercase letters are only used for symbolic constants.

A proper indication of braces and statements would make a program easier to read and debug.

Judiciously inserted comments not only increase the readability but also help to understand the program logic. This is very important in debugging and testing the program.

MY FIRST PROGRAM:

<code>/* My First program */</code>	-> Comments
<code>#include<stdio.h></code>	-> Including Header Files
<code>main()</code>	-> Main Function
<code>{</code>	->Starting Program's Brace
<code> printf("My Name Is Dennis");</code>	->Printing Your Name To Screen.
<code>}</code>	->Ending Program's Brace

END OF CHAPTER 1