Programming Fundamentals

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Elements of a language

- Character Set: Alphabets
- Grammar: The rules of language
- Sentences: Meaningful element created with the help of Characters and Grammar.

Elements of Computer Language

- Character Set
- Keywords
- Data Types
- Syntax

Character Set

- ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange
- Standard data-encoding format for electronic communication between computers.
- ASCII assigns standard numeric values to letters, numerals, punctuation marks, and other characters used in computers

	Control	ol Characters		Graphic Symbols											
Name	Dec	Binary	Hex	Symbol	Dec	Binary	Hex	Symbol	Dec	Binary	Hex	Symbol	Dec	Binary	Hen
NUL	0	0000000	00	space	32	0100000	20	0	64	1000000	40		96	1100000	60
SOH	1	1000000	01	1	33	0100001	21	A	65	1000001	41	a	97	1100001	61
STX	2	0000010	02	**	34	0100010	22	В	66	1000010	42	b	98	1100010	62
ETX	3	0000011	03	#	35	0100011	23	C	67	1000011	43	c	99	1100011	63
EOT	4	0000100	04	S	36	0100100	24	D	68	1000100	44	d	100	1100100	64
ENQ	5	0000101	05	%	37	0100101	25	E	69	1000101	45	e	101	1100101	65
ACK	6	0000110	06	&	38	0100110	26	F	70	1000110	46	f	102	1100110	66
BEL	7	0000111	07		39	0100111	27	G	71	1000111	47	g	103	1100111	67
BS	8	0001000	08	(40	0101000	28	Н	72	1001000	48	h	104	1101000	68
HT	9	0001001	09)	41	0101001	29	1	73	1001001	49	1	105	1101001	69
LF.	10	0001010	0A		42	0101010	2A	J.	74	1001010	4A	j.	106	1101010	6.A
VT	11	0001011	OB	+	43	0101011	28	K	75	1001011	4B	k	107	1101011	6B
FF	12	0001100	0C		44	0101100	2C	L.	76	1001100	4C	1	108	1101100	60
CR	13	0001101	OD.		45	0101101	2D	M	77	1001101	4D	m	109	1101101	6D
SO	14	0001110	0E	283	46	0101110	2E	N	78	1001110	4E	n	110	1101110	6E
SI	15	0001111	OF	1	47	0101111	2F	0	79	1001111	4F	o	111	1101111	6F
DLE	16	0010000	10	0	48	0110000	30	P	80	1010000	50	p	112	1110000	70
DC1	17	0010001	11	1	49	0110001	31	Q	81	1010001	51	q	113	1110001	71
DC2	18	0010010	12	2	50	0110010	32	R	82	1010010	52	r	114	1110010	72
DC3	19	0010011	13	3	51	0110011	33	S	83	1010011	53	5	115	1110011	73
DC4	20	0010100	14	4	52	0110100	34	T	84	1010100	54	1	116	1110100	74
NAK	21	0010101	15	5	53	0110101	35	U	85	1010101	55	u	117	1110101	75
SYN	22	0010110	16	6	54	0110110	36	v	86	1010110	56	v	118	1110110	76
ETB	23	0010111	17	7	55	0110111	37	W	87	1010111	57	w	119	1110111	77
CAN	24	0011000	18	8	56	0111000	38	X	88	1011000	58	x	120	1111000	78
EM	25	0011001	19	9	57	0111001	39	Y	89	1011001	59	y	121	1111001	79
SUB	26	0011010	1A		58	0111010	3A	Z	90	1011010	5A	z	122	1111010	7.4
ESC	27	0011011	1B		59	0111011	3B	- (91	1011011	5B	(123	1111011	7B
FS	28	0011100	1C	<	60	0111100	3C	i	92	1011100	5C	i i	124	11111100	70
GS	29	0011101	1D	=	61	0111101	3D	1	93	1011101	5D	1	125	1111101	713
RS	30	0011110	1E	>	62	0111110	3E	Α.	94	1011110	5E	~	126	11111110	7E
US	31	0011111	1F	7	63	0111111	3F		95	1011111	5F	Del	127	1111111	7F

Keywords

- Reserved words used in programming that have special meanings to the compiler.
- They are 32 keywords.

auto	break	case	char
const	continue	default	do
double	else	enum	extern
float	for	goto	if
int	long	register	return
short	signed	sizeof	static
struct	switch	typedef	union
unsigned	void	volatile	while

Data Types

- Used to define variables.
- Variables are define as "A temporary memory space to store data, and have a name for easy reference".
- If every thing is in binary then why data types?

Туре	Size (bytes)	Format Specifier
int	at least 2, usually 4	[%d], [%i]
char	1	%c
float	4	%f
double	8	%lf
short int	2 usually	%hd
unsigned int	at least 2, usually 4	%u
long int	at least 4, usually 8	[%ld], [%li]
long long int	at least 8	[%11d], [%11i]
unsigned long int	at least 4	%lu
unsigned long long int	at least 8	[%llu]
signed char	1	%c
unsigned char	1	%c
long double	at least 10, usually 12 or 16	%Lf

Syntax

- Grammar.
- How a specific task in done in a language.

Using a variable

- Syntax:
- Datatype Name;
 - OR

Datatype Name = Value;

• Example:

```
int var; int var =0;
char ch; char ch='A';
float f1; float f1= 10.5;
```

Reading a Value from User/Keyboard

- SCANF
- Syntax:

scanf("format specifier", address of the variable);

- Example:
- int a=0;
- scanf("%d", &a);

Escape Sequence

• The purpose of the escape sequence is to represent the characters that cannot be used normally using the keyboard

Escape Sequence	Name	Description
\a	Alarm or Beep	It is used to generate a bell sound in the C program.
\b	Backspace	It is used to move the cursor one place backward.
\f	Form Feed	It is used to move the cursor to the start of the next logical page.
\n	New Line	It moves the cursor to the start of the next line.
\r	Carriage Return	It moves the cursor to the start of the current line.
\t	Horizontal Tab	It inserts some whitespace to the left of the cursor and moves the cursor accordingly.
\v	Vertical Tab	It is used to insert vertical space.
\\\	Backlash	Use to insert backslash character.
٧.	Single Quote	It is used to display a single quotation mark.
\"	Double Quote	It is used to display double quotation marks.
\?	Question Mark	It is used to display a question mark.
\000	Octal Number	It is used to represent an octal number.
\xhh	Hexadecimal Number	It represents the hexadecimal number.
\0	NULL	It represents the NULL character.