

Day4_Cprogramming

ASCII Code
0 - 255

Extended ASCII
-32

Uni Code --> Arabic

dec	hex	oct	char	dec	hex	oct	char	dec	hex	oct	char	dec	hex	oct	char
0	0	000	NULL	32	20	040	space	64	40	100	@	96	60	140	'
1	1	001	SOH	33	21	041	!	65	41	101	A	97	61	141	a
2	2	002	STX	34	22	042	"	66	42	102	B	98	62	142	b
3	3	003	ETX	35	23	043	#	67	43	103	C	99	63	143	c
4	4	004	EOT	36	24	044	\$	68	44	104	D	100	64	144	d
5	5	005	ENQ	37	25	045	%	69	45	105	E	101	65	145	e
6	6	006	ACK	38	26	046	&	70	46	106	F	102	66	146	f
7	7	007	BEL	39	27	047	'	71	47	107	G	103	67	147	g
8	8	010	BS	40	28	050	(72	48	110	H	104	68	150	h
9	9	011	TAB	41	29	051)	73	49	111	I	105	69	151	i
10	a	012	LF	42	2a	052	*	74	4a	112	J	106	6a	152	j
11	b	013	VT	43	2b	053	+	75	4b	113	K	107	6b	153	k
12	c	014	FF	44	2c	054	,	76	4c	114	L	108	6c	154	l
13	d	015	CR	45	2d	055	-	77	4d	115	M	109	6d	155	m
14	e	016	SO	46	2e	056	.	78	4e	116	N	110	6e	156	n
15	f	017	SI	47	2f	057	/	79	4f	117	O	111	6f	157	o
16	10	020	DLE	48	30	060	0	80	50	120	P	112	70	160	p
17	11	021	DC1	49	31	061	1	81	51	121	Q	113	71	161	q
18	12	022	DC2	50	32	062	2	82	52	122	R	114	72	162	r
19	13	023	DC3	51	33	063	3	83	53	123	S	115	73	163	s
20	14	024	DC4	52	34	064	4	84	54	124	T	116	74	164	t
21	15	025	NAK	53	35	065	5	85	55	125	U	117	75	165	u
22	16	026	SYN	54	36	066	6	86	56	126	V	118	76	166	v
23	17	027	ETB	55	37	067	7	87	57	127	W	119	77	167	w
24	18	030	CAN	56	38	070	8	88	58	130	X	120	78	170	x
25	19	031	EM	57	39	071	9	89	59	131	Y	121	79	171	y
26	1a	032	SUB	58	3a	072	:	90	5a	132	Z	122	7a	172	z
27	1b	033	ESC	59	3b	073	;	91	5b	133	[123	7b	173	{
28	1c	034	FS	60	3c	074	<	92	5c	134	\	124	7c	174	
29	1d	035	GS	61	3d	075	=	93	5d	135]	125	7d	175	}
30	1e	036	RS	62	3e	076	>	94	5e	136	^	126	7e	176	~
31	1f	037	US	63	3f	077	?	95	5f	137	_	127	7f	177	DEL

www.alpharithms.com

ASCII
String--> Not ASNI
Functions
Scope
Scope
Life Time

#include <stdio.h>

```
int main(){
    char gender;
    printf("Please Enter Your Gender\n");
    scanf("%c", &gender);
    printf("Your Gender Is (%c) \n", gender);
    printf("Your Gender Is (%i) \n", gender);
    printf("Your Gender Is (%x) \n", gender);
    printf("Your Gender Is (%o) \n", gender);
    return 0;
}
```

Output →

Please Enter Your Gender
m

gender

90

'm' 0xf10



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(){
4     char gender;
5     do{
6         printf("Please Enter Your Gender\n");
7         _flushall();
8         scanf("%c", &gender);
9         printf("Your Gender Is (%c) \n", gender); //109
10        printf("Your Gender Is (%i) \n", gender);
11        printf("Your Gender Is (%x) \n", gender);
12        printf("Your Gender Is (%o) \n", gender);
13    }while(1);
14
15 return 0;
16 }
```

#include <stdio.h>

```
int main(){
    char gender;
    do{
        printf("Please Enter Your Gender\n");
        _flushall();
        scanf("%c", &gender);
        printf("Your Gender Is (%c) \n", gender); //109
        printf("Your Gender Is (%i) \n", gender);
        printf("Your Gender Is (%x) \n", gender);
        printf("Your Gender Is (%o) \n", gender);
    }while(1);
}
return 0;
}
```

String

Array

1. Fixed Number Of Variable
2. Stored Sequential In Memory
3. All Value In Array Must Be From Same Datatype
4. Name Of Array It Self == Address Of First Element

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
    char Name;
    printf("Please Enter Your Name\n");
    scnaf("%c",&Name);
```

```
return 0;
}
```

Output →

```
Please Enter Your Name
Mustafa Ab
```

V1 Not Very Good

```
#inlcude <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
    char Name[7];
    Name[0] = 'M';
    Name[1] = 'u';
    Name[2] = 's';
    Name[3] = 't';
    Name[4] = 'a';
    Name[5] = 'f';
    Name[6] = 'a';

    for(int i=0 ;i<7;i++){
        printf("%c",Name[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

V2 Not Very Good

```
#inlcude <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
    char Name[100];

    for(int i=0 ;i<100;i++){
        printf("Please Enter Char Number %i\n",i+1);
        scanf("%c", &Name[i]);
    }

    for(int i=0 ;i<100;i++){
        printf("%c",Name[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

V3 Not Very Good

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(){
    char Name[100];
    int counter = 0;
    int status =1;

    do{
        printf("Please Enter Character\n");
        _flushall();
        scanf("%c", &Name[counter]);
        counter++;
        printf("Do You Want To Continuue? y/n\n");
        scanf("%i",&status);
    }while(status == 1);

    for(int i=0 ;i<counter;i++){
        printf("%c",Name[i]);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

2

```
#include <string.h>
```

- .1 هي مكتبة مخصصة في لغة C للتعامل مع النصوص
.2 ان **Array of Character** هي لها معاملة خاصة في لغة C

- **strcpy(destination, Source);**
- **strcat(destination, Source);**
- **strcmp(val1, val2);**
- **strlen(var);**
- **%s**

Fair

```
● ● ●
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 int main(){
5
6     char Name[100];
7     printf("Please Enter Your Name\n");
8     scanf("%s",Name);
9
10    printf("Your Name Is %s",Name);
11
12    return 0;
13 }
14
```

Format Specifier %s

- .1 في حالة التعامل مع النصوص باستخدام **Scnaf**. سيظل يقرأ الحروف المدخلة حتى الضغط على زر **Enter** .
A. مع الضغط على زر **Enter** هيضيف حاجة اسمها (\0)
B. ببقدور يعرف عن طريقها نهاية سلسلة الحروف المدخلة

- .2 في حالة تعاملها مع **printf** يظل يطبع الحروف حتى يصطدم بـ **\0** .



- `gets(Var)` يفضل يأخذ بيانات بدون حدود معينة
overflow ده بسيط حاجة اسمها A

```

● ● ●
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 int main(){
5
6 char Name[10];
7     printf("Please Enter Your Name\n");
8     gets(Name);
9
10    printf("Your Name Is %s",Name);
11
12 return 0;
13 }
14

```

• `fgets(Destination, Size, Source)`

Very Good

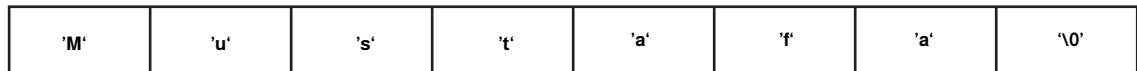
```

● ● ●
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 int main(){
5
6 char Name[10];
7     printf("Please Enter Your Name\n");
8     fgets(Name, 10, stdin);
9
10    printf("Your Name Is %s",Name);
11
12 return 0;
13 }
14

```

Name = 0xf10	[0]	'M'	0x10
	[1]	'u'	
	[2]	's'	
	[3]	't'	
	[4]	'a'	
	[5]	'f'	
	[6]	'a'	
	[7]	\0	
	[8]	0	
	[9]	0	
	[10]	0	

تحل مشكلة .
Overflow وتحل مشكلة .



5

4

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(){

char Name[10];
printf("Please Enter Your Name\n");

fgets(Name, sizeof(Name), stdin);

printf("Your Name Is %s\n",Name);
printf("Size OF int %i\n",sizeof(int));
printf("Size OF double %i\n",sizeof(double));
printf("Size OF char %i\n",sizeof(char));
printf("Size OF float %i\n",sizeof(float));
return 0;
}

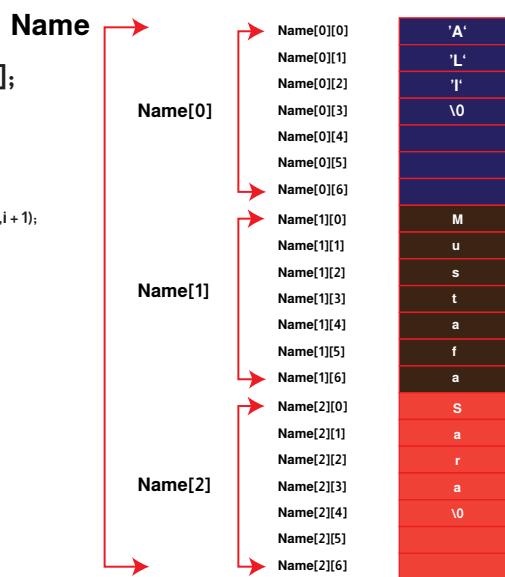
```

`char Names[3][7];`

```

for(int i=0;i<3;i++){
printf("Please Enter Name %i",i+1);
scanf("%s", Name[i]);
}

```



6

2D Array

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	'A'	'L'	'T'	\0			
2	M	U	S	T	A	F	A
3	S	a	r	a			

Int 1D Array --> 1 Loop
Char 1D Array --> 0 Loop --> %s

Int 2D Array --> 2 Loop
Char 2D Array --> 1 Loop --> %s

```

Ali
MustafaSara
Sara

```

Functions

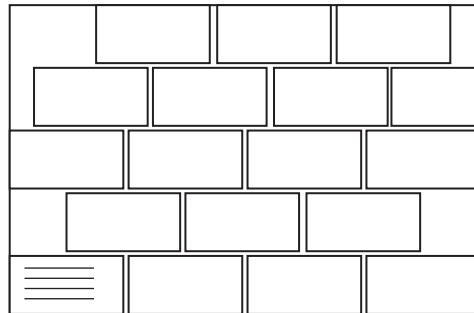
Structre

Sequential Programming

-
-
-
-
-

Reusability
DRY --> Dont Repeat Yourself
Maintenance
Modification
Performance
File Size

Procedural/Functional Programming

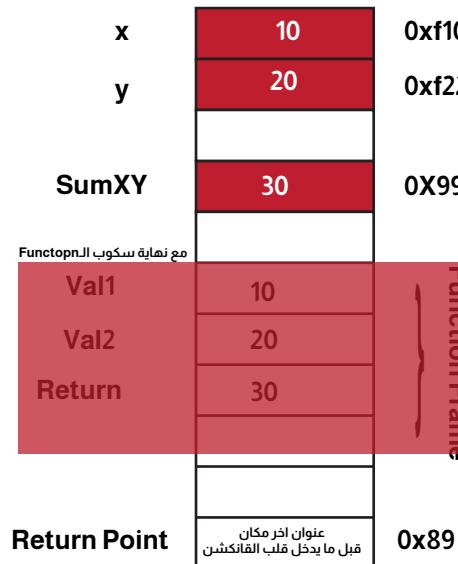


```

● ● ●
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int Sum(int val1, int val2){
4     return val1 + val2;
5 }
6
7 int main(){
8     int x;
9     int y;
10    printf("Please Enter x Value\n");
11    scanf("%i",&x);
12
13    printf("Please Enter y Value\n");
14    scanf("%i",&y);
15
16    int SumOfXY = Sum(x, y);
17    printf("Sum Of x + y = %i\n",SumOfXY);
18    return 0;
20

```

Please Enter x Value
10
Please Enter y Value
20
Sum of x + y = 30



Funcation

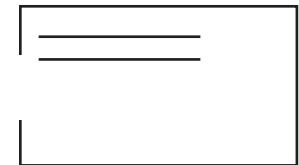
Set Of Instruction, in One Block
Every Function Responsible On One Task

لما بعمل كوباييل للبرنامح بيمر عليهم لكن لا يقوم بتنفيذهم
Funtion اسم الـ Function لا ينفذ لهم الا اذا تم مناداتهم، عن طريق

DataType FunctionName(Paramerts/Optional){

//Logic
}

الهدف منه تمرير متغيرات من خارج الفانكتشن



```

#include <stdio.h>

int Sum(){
    int x=10;
    int y=20;

    return x + y;
};

int main(){

    int x = Sum();
    printf("%i",Sum());

    return 0;
}

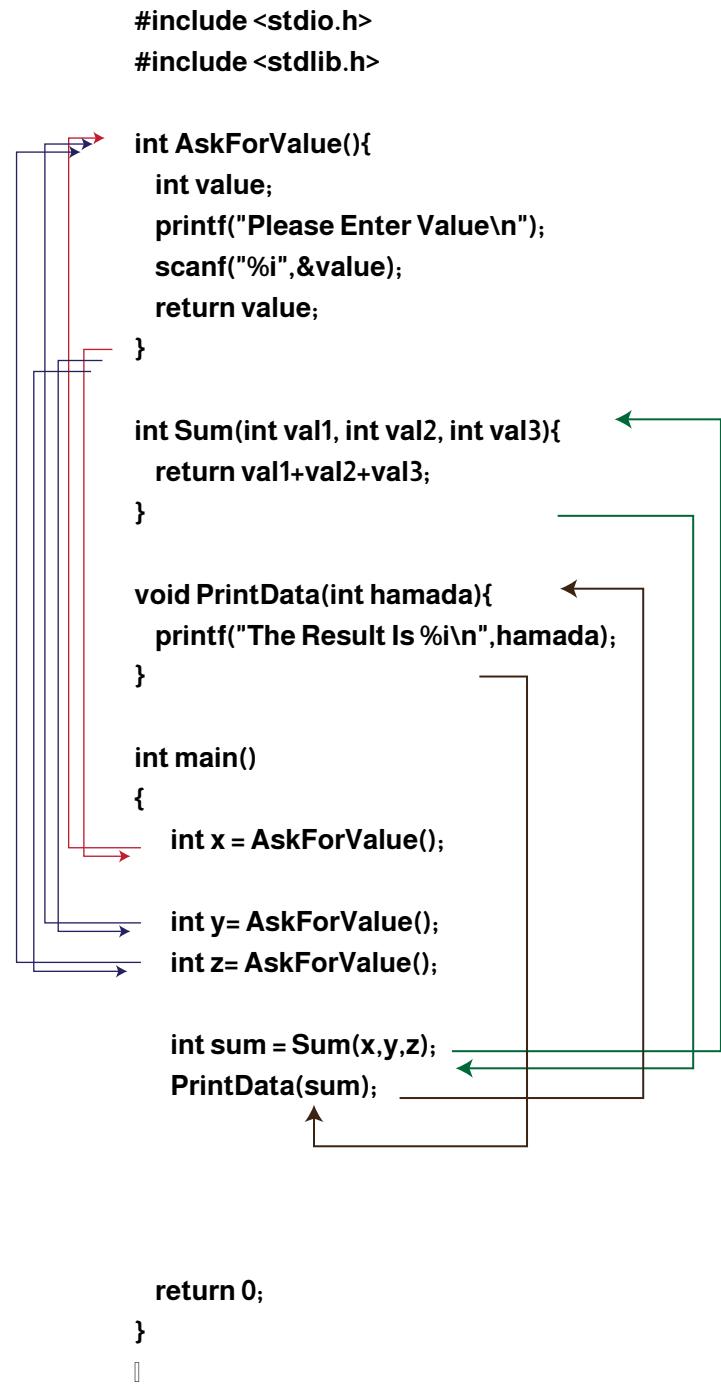
//Return 0 In Most Of Operation System Mean That End Of Program
//Free Memory

```



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3
4 int AskForValue(){
5     int value;
6     printf("Please Enter Value\n");
7     scanf("%i",&value);
8     return value;
9 }
10
11 int Sum(int val1, int val2, int val3){
12     return val1+val2+val3;
13 }
14
15 void PrintData(int hamada){
16     printf("The Result Is %i\n",hamada);
17 }
18
19 int main()
20 {
21     //    int x = AskForValue();
22     //
23     //    int y= AskForValue();
24     //    int z= AskForValue();
25     //
26     //    int sum = Sum(x,y,z);
27     //    PrintData(sum);
28     //
29
30     PrintData(Sum(AskForValue(), AskForValue(), AskForValue()));
31
32
33     return 0;
34 }
```

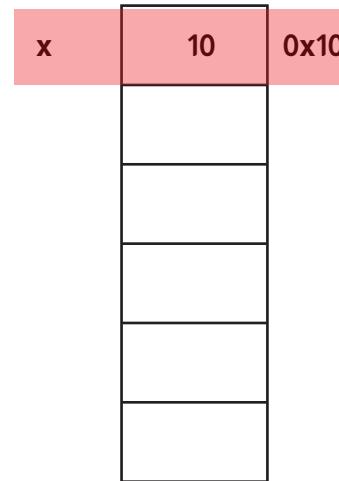
1



Every Variable Has Some Info

Address
Name
Type --> Size
Value
Scope
Lifetime

```
int main()
{
    printf("Hello World");
    printf("Hello World");
    printf("Hello World");
    {
        int x=10;;
        printf("Hello World\n");
    }
    ➔ printf("%i\n",x);//Error
    return 0;
}
```



```
● ● ●
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 void any(){
4     int x=10;
5 }
6
7 int main()
8 {
9     int x =10;
10    {
11        int x = 20;
12        printf("x = %i\n",x);
13        //printf("z = %i\n",z);//error
14        {
15            int z=25;
16        }
17        printf("z = %i\n",z);//Error
18        {
19            {
20            }
21        }
22    }
23 }
24
25 for(int i=0; i<10;i++){
26     //logic
27 }
28
29 printf("%i",i)//error
30 return 0;
31 }//-->
32 }
```

//Function Prototype Search

Lab Day4

- Write Function Take 1 value and return it's Square
- Write Function To Check If Number Is Prime Number
- Write Function Take Number and print all Prime Number From 2 to That Number
- Write Function Take String And Print it reversed
 - Hello --> olleH
 - Square --> erauqS
- Write Function Take String and check if Palindrome
 - noon --> Palindrome
 - mama --> Not Palindrome
 - WOW --> Palindrome