1. C语言简介

冯洋

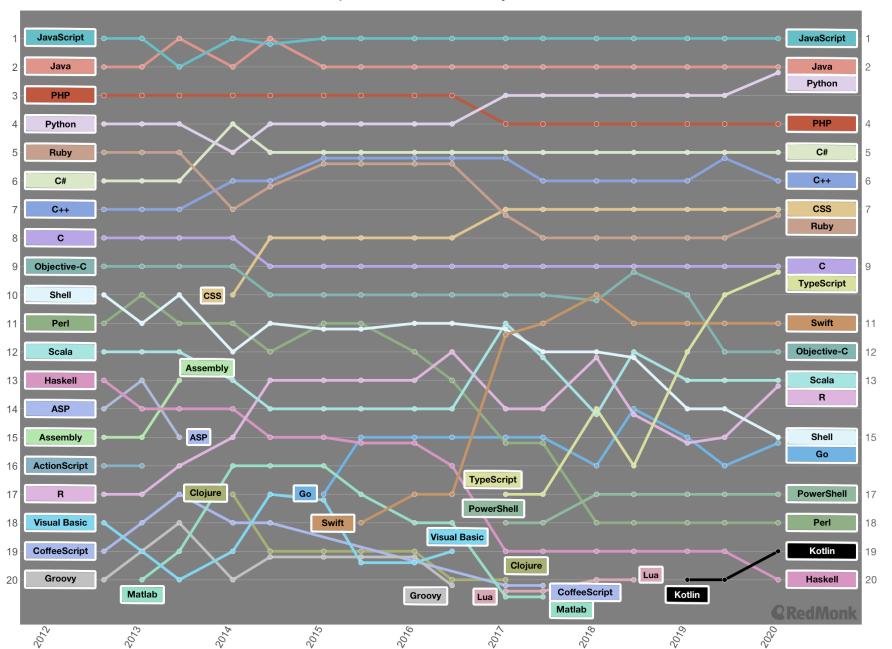
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起源

- 1972年,由 Dennis Ritchie 和 Brian Kernighan 设计并实现
- 为了设计UNIX 操作系统而研发
- 迄今为止,仍然是世界上使用最为广泛的系统语言
- 目前已经成为一种流行的通用语言
- 1978年,由 Kernighan& Ritchie 正式公开,迅速改变了世界
- 1983年,由American National Standards Institute (ANSI) 组织委员会进行了标准化制定,1988年标准版C正式公布,即 ANSI C

RedMonk Language Rankings

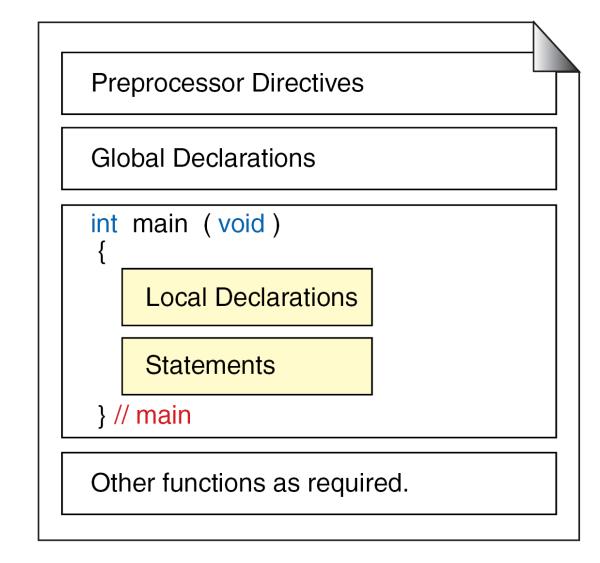
September 2012 - January 2020



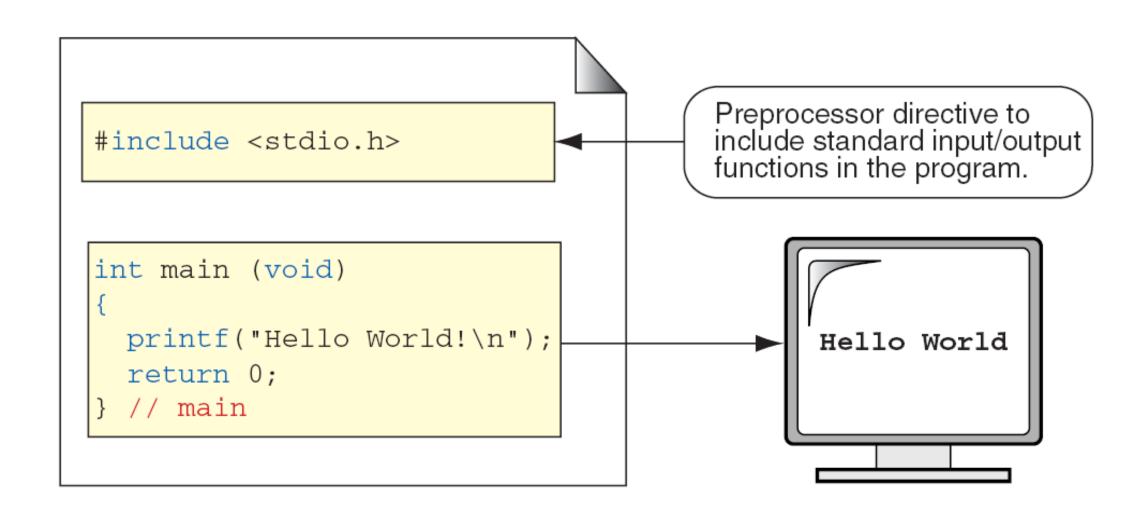
起源

- 为什么流行而且重要? (好问题!)
 - □运行速度非常快,近似于直接用汇编语言编写的
 - □发展很早,具有非常多的遗留代码块
 - > 操作系统
 - ▶编译器
 - > 各类驱动
 - > 数据库
 - □社区极为活跃且优秀

常见的 C 语言程序结构



C的第一个程序



常见的 C 语言结构

```
/* The greeting program. This program demonstrates
       some of the components of a simple C program.
         Written by: your name here
                date program written
         Date:
   #include <stdio.h>
   int main (void)
10
    // Local Declarations
11
12
   // Statements
13
14
      printf("Hello World!\n");
15
16
      return 0;
17
      // main
```

C语言注释示例

```
思考:
/* This is a block comment that
                                    1. 块注释与行注释的用法?
                                */ 2. 我们为什么要写注释?
  covers two lines.
/*
** It is a very common style to put the opening token
** on a line by itself, followed by the documentation
** and then the closing token on a separate line. Some
** programmers also like to put asterisks at the beginning
** of each line to clearly mark the comment.
*/
// This is a whole line comment
                 // This is a partial line comment
a = 5;
```

标识符 (Identifier)

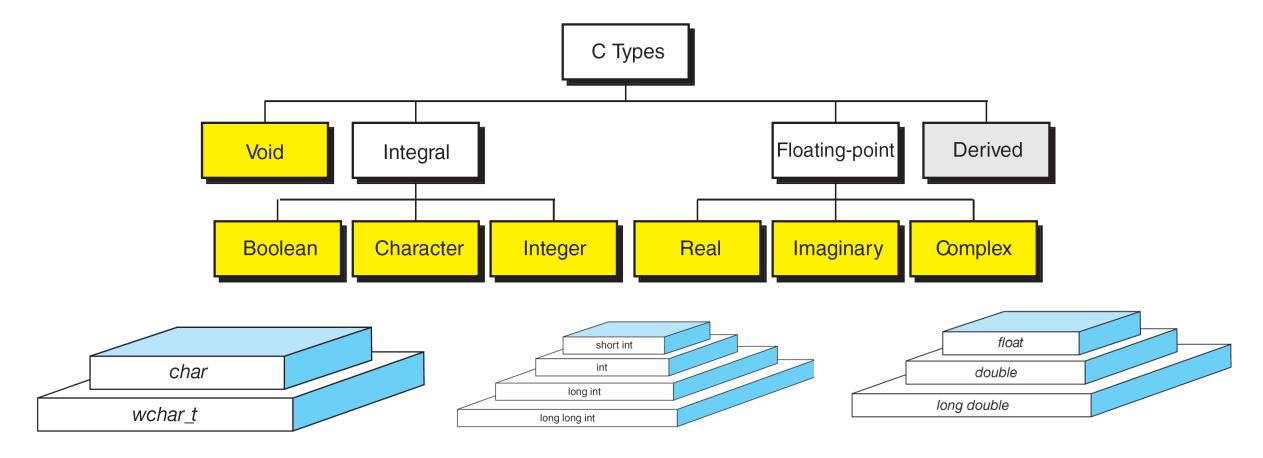
- 标识符用于命名程序中的数据与对象
- 每个标识符存储于计算机内存中的一个独有的位置
- C 语言中标识符的命名规则
 - □ 标识符必须以字母a~z、 A~Z或下划线开头 标识符区分大小写字母
 - □标识符的长度,c89规定31个字符以内,c99规定63个字符以内
 - □ C语言中的关键字, 有特殊意义, 不能作为标识符
 - □ 定义标识符最好取具有一定意义的字符串,便于记忆和理解

标识符 (Identifier)

- 标识符用于命名程序中的数据与对象
- **Valid Names** Invalid Name // Valid but poor style \$sum // \$ is illegal // First char digit student name 2names aSystemName sum-salary // Contains hyphen Bool // Boolean System id stdnt Nmbr // Contains spaces INT MIN // System Defined Value // Keyword
- 每个标识符存储于计算机内存中的一个独有的位置
- C 语言中标识符的命名规则
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类型的定义: A type defines a set of values and a set of operations that can be applied on those values.

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sizeof (short) \leq sizeof (int) \leq sizeof (long) \leq sizeof (long long)

Туре	Byte Size	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
short int	2	- 32,768	32,767
int	4	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
long int	4	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
long long int	8	-9,223,372,036,854,775,807	9,223,372,036,854,775,806

 类型的定义: A type defines a set of values and a set of operations that can be applied on those values.

sizeof (float) ≤ sizeof (double) ≤ sizeof (long double)

Category	Туре	C Implementation
Void	Void	void
Integral	Boolean	bool
	Character	char, wchar_t
	Integer	short int, int, long int, long long int
Floating-Point	Real	float, double, long double
	lmaginary	float imaginary, double imaginary, long double imaginary
	Complex	float complex, double complex, long double complex

变量的定义:变量,即有名字的类型化内存地址。类型定义了变量支持的合法操作。

```
Variable's
               Variable's
               identifier
 type
     char code;
     int i;
     long long national_debt;
     float payRate;
     double pi;
```

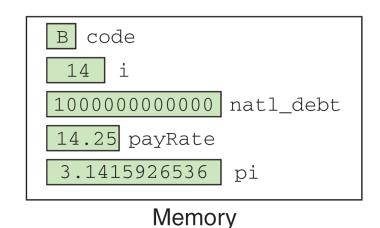
Program

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```
char code = 'b';
int i = 14;
long long natl_debt = 1000000000000;
float payRate = 14.25;
double pi = 3.1415926536;
```

Program



- 区分变量的声明与初始化
 - □变量在声明或定义的时候并未初始化
 - □初始化明确了变量指向的内存地址
 - □应当在变量定义时刻即初始化变量

```
/* This program calculates and prints the sum of
       three numbers input by the user at the keyboard.
          Written by:
 4
          Date:
    #include <stdio.h>
    int main (void)
10
    // Local Declarations
11
       int a;
12
       int b;
13
       int c;
14
       int sum;
15
```

```
16
       Statements
17
       printf("\nWelcome. This program adds\n");
18
       printf("three numbers. Enter three numbers\n");
19
       printf("in the form: nnn nnn nnn <return>\n");
20
       scanf("%d %d %d", &a, &b, &c);
21
22
       // Numbers are now in a, b, and c. Add them.
23
       sum = a + b + c;
24
25
       printf("The total is: %d\n\n", sum);
26
27
       printf("Thank you. Have a good day.\n");
28
       return 0;
29
      // main
```

思考: 这个程序写得好吗?

```
Results:
Welcome. This program adds
three numbers. Enter three numbers
in the form: nnn nnn <return>
11 22 33

The total is: 66

Thank you. Have a good day.
```

常量 (Constant)

- 定义:
 - □不能在运行时改变值的数据
 - □同样具有类型

常量 (Constant)

■ C语言中,字符型常量通过单引号标示,而字符串则使用双引号标示

ASCII Character	Symbolic Name
null character	'\0'
alert (bell)	'\a'
backspace	'\b'
horizontal tab	'\t'
newline	'\n'
vertical tab	'\v'
form feed	'\f'
carriage return	'\r'
single quote	1 \ 1 1
double quote	1 \ 11 1
backslash	'\\'

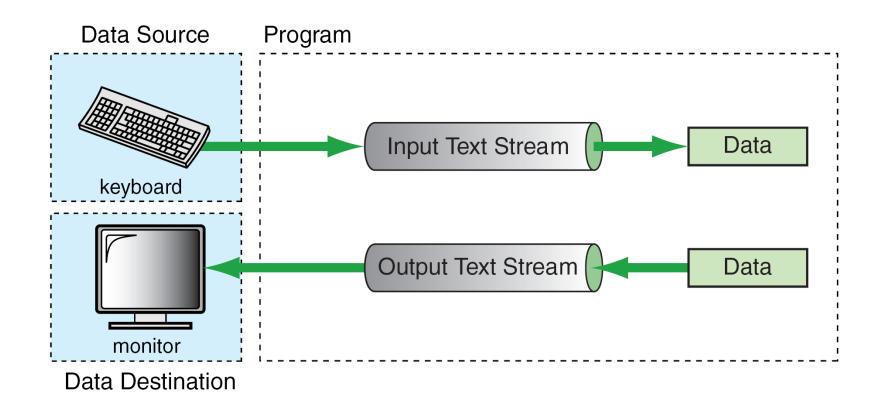
常量 (Constant)

■ C语言中,字符型常量通过单引号标示,而字符串则使用双引号标示

```
/* This program demonstrates three ways to use con-
   stants.
         Written by:
         Date:
   * /
   #include <stdio.h>
   #define PI 3.1415926536
   int main (void)
   // Local Declarations
11
      const double cPi = PI;
12
13
   // Statements
      printf("Defined constant PI: %f\n", PI);
14
      printf("Memory constant cPi: %f\n", PI);
      printf("Literal constant: %f\n", 3.1415926536);
      return 0;
17
   } // main
   Results:
   Defined constant PI: 3.141593
   Memory constant cPi: 3.141593
   Literal constant:
                          3.141593
```

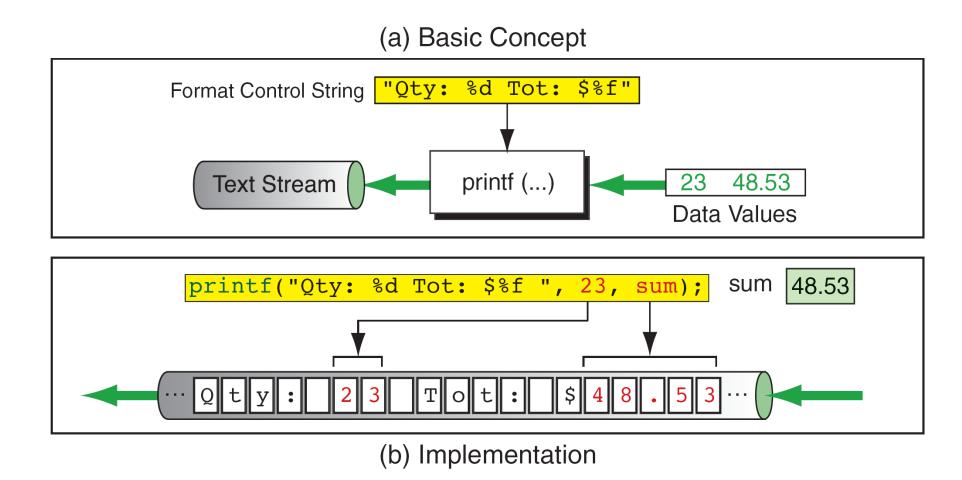
输入输出(Input/Output)

■ 回顾我们前面的介绍"C语言是目前最为流行的系统编程语言"



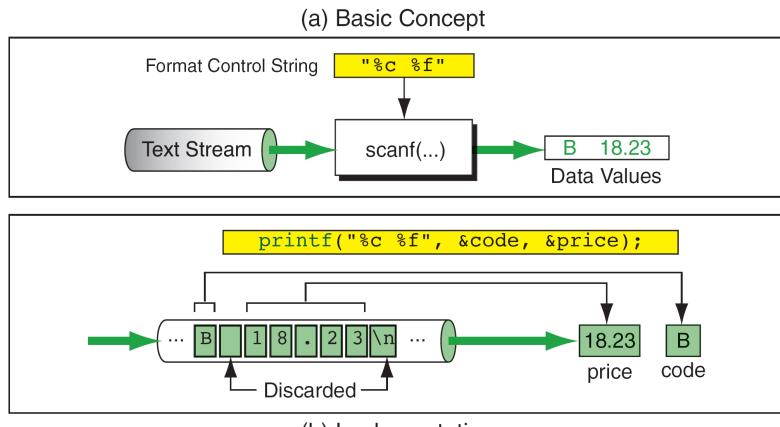
格式化输出

■ C语言支持通过 printf() 函数格式化输出



格式化输入

■ C语言支持通过 scanf() 函数格式化输出



(b) Implementation