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Core and Crux for Basic Programming in C and C++

	Range of unsigned int is from 0 to 65535, if i=65536 on increment it will become zero and after another increment it will be 1 and so on forth.
	Unary, Conditional, Exponent and Assignment operators have the right to left associativity.
_	I.e. (the rightmost term will be evaluated first).
	Braces have the highest precedence.
	Int a=(2,3,4), braces consider only the last value and skip the all. So here a=4.
	Comma operator will consider only the first value and skip the all, e.g. int a=2,3,4,5; here a=2.
	Increment, Decrement Operators may or may not change their value in memory while evaluating
_	with the logical operators, for e.g. (0&&z++ and $1 z++ $) here z won't increment because here
	compiler need not to check z while (1&&z++ and $0 z++$) here compiler depends on the value of
	z, also Logical Operators won't check the other terms if it is not necessary to check them.
	We can create a body without any function , without any if else statement and or without any
_	class.
	Modulo operator works only on integer values.(8.8%2 is not allowed)
	sizeof(pointer) is 4 bytes for modern OS and it is the same for all datatypes.
_	int p:3; means here p can store only three bits of a number. Colon restricts p to store only 3 bits
<u> </u>	In an array $x[5]$ can also be written as $5[x]$ and $(x+5)[3]$ means $x[8]$.
	When a character array contains its first symbol as null character then the whole string will be
	null string.
	Consider %c as character, %d as decimal, %s as string, %f as float, %lf as double, %o as octal
	and %x as hexadecimal in printf() and scanf() function as format specifier.
	float i=0.2; here if (i==0.2){} won't execute whereas if we assign float i=1.25 then
	if(i==1.25){} will execute. Float takes terminating values(values which will terminate after
	multiplying by 2 ⁿ) as true assignment.
	In printf() and scanf() functions there must be a format specifier for each variable. (If there are
	less number of format specifiers then compilers consider first for first, second for second
	respectively and skip the last variables without printing and scanning them.)
	Assignment of a printf() and scanf() function to a variable is assigned as the number of
	symbols in the string. I.e. c=printf("rohit"); here c=5; and c=printf("%d",78); here c =3 and
	c=printf("\n%d,56); here c=3.(\n will also be included).
	printf(3+"ohhsenorita"); print senorita.
	Any value with $\mathbf{0x}$ prefix is in hexadecimal notation ie. $0x10$ (10 of hexadecimal is equal to 16 in
	decimal).
	Any value with 0 prefix is in octal notation ie. 010 (10 of octal is equal to 8 in decimal).

sizeof(x) means size of the data type(if the datatype is a string then we include the spaces and if
the data type is char array then we include the null character too).
In sizeof() operator increment and decrement operator won't work. sizeof(++a) will not increment
the value of a.
strlen() function is used to find the length of the string.
The size of union is the maximum size of a single variable of the variables it contains while in
the structure data type the size is the total size of its variables.
Static variables can be initialized only once and must be initialized by a constant, not a
variable and static variables hold their value in the entire code. But it can be assigned a new value
every time explicitly.
Default value of static int is zero(0), garbage otherwise.
Exit: quit a program, Break: quit the block, Continue: skip the current iteration, Return: quit
and return the value to a function.
Continue keyword in the switch case will give an error.
In switch case there can't be two same cases, it will throw a duplicate case error.(97 and char a
will give duplicate case error, since char a has the ascii value 97)
#define Square(x) x*x, Square (4+5)=4+5*4+5=29, not 81
#define msg "rohit #is a\ good boy", all the symbols will be removed while executing.
Local variables or static variables are stored in the Stack while Heap Space is used by runtime
to allocate memory to Objects, JRE classes and global variables. Whenever we create an object,
It's always created in the Heap space.
There are four storage classes, auto, extern, static and register.

Storage classes in C						
Storage Specifier	Storage	Initial value	Scope	Life		
auto	stack	Garbage	Within block	End of block		
extern	Data segment	Zero	global Multiple files	Till end of program		
static	Data segment	Zero	Within block	Till end of program		
register	CPU Register	Garbage	Within block	End of block		