Lesson 1 printf

Hello, fellow programmers!

This is the first lesson in the C Programming course, we will learn about the basics of programming.

To write our code, we press **"Start Coding"** below the lesson video. It also works if you are using a smartphone.

When you click on **"Start Coding"**, you'll see that the screen is divided into two parts. The top part is where you write your code. The lower part is where the result of the program is displayed. You'll also see that:

printf("Hello Gammal Tech!\n");

Is written in the code area.

So, what is printf ?

"printf" tells the computer to write something on the screen.

Why don't we just write " print " ?

In programming, there's something called **syntax**, which is a specific way to write a command.

A computer cannot understand a command written incorrectly

or a command written in the wrong syntax or format.

printf is the print command in C, the syntax and name of the

print command may vary in different programming languages.

What is the syntax of the print command in C?

To construct the print command in C:

- We start with the base:

    Printf

- Then, to write what we want to be displayed, we add brackets and quotations like so:

    printf(" ")

- Now, we write what we want in between the quotations.

    printf("Gammal Tech")

- After that, we need to put a semicolon at the end, otherwise, the compiler will send a syntax error. Leaving our code like so:

    printf("Gammal Tech");

What if we want to write multiple sentences on separate lines?

A common mistake is when programmers think that if you write

the sentence you want to print on separate lines, that it will print

them on separate lines. For instance:

printf("Gammal");

printf("Tech");

The output will be: **GammalTech**

Then how do we do it ?

To start a new line, we write **\n** after what we want to print:

printf("Gammal \n");

printf("Tech \n");

The output will come out like this:

Gammal

Tech

And now, you can make the computer speak!