



Hyderabad Campus

CS F111: Computer Programming

(Second Semester 2020-21)

Lect 7: C Programming

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Variable and Memory

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main( void )
  int value1, value2, product;
  printf("Enter two integer values:");
  scanf("%d%d", &value1, &value2);
  product = value1 * value2;
                                                      Memory
  printf("Product = %d\n", product);
                                              value1
  return 0;
                                              value2
Every variable has a name, type, size,
                                             product
and value.
```

User defined Functions

```
main()
  printf("\n I am in main");
  india();
  usa();
```

```
india()
  printf("\n I am in india");
```

```
usa()
  printf("\n I am in usa\n");
```

What is the output? bash\$./a.out

am in main

am in india

<u>am in usa</u> bash\$

Notes to remember

- Any function can be called from any other function
- Order of function definitions need not be same as order of calls
- •Two types: Library functions and User defined functions

Function declaration

```
main()
   float a,b;
   printf("\n Enter any number");
   scanf ("%f", &a);
   b=square (a);
   printf ("\n Square is %f", b);
square (float x)
   float y;
   y=x*x;
   return (y);
                                           More in later chapters...
```

Good Programming Style

Rule #1: Use good (meaningful) names

```
int a; // BAD!! int b; // BAD!!
```

int radius; // GOOD int area; //GOOD

Rule #2: Use indentation

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   while (x == y) {
        something();
        somethingelse();
        if (some_error)
            do_correct();
        else
            continue_as_usual();
   finalthing();
```

Continued...

Rule #3: Use whitespaces

```
a=3.14*radius*radius // BAD!!
a = 3.14 * radius * radius; //GOOD
```

Rule #4: Use blank lines to improve readability

```
int a = 10;
int b = 20;

if (a < b)
    printf (" Ok");

return 0;

tests

if (basePay < 8.0) {
    ...
} else if (hours > 60) {
    ...
} else if (basePay >= 8.0 && hours <= 60) {
    ...
}</pre>
```

Rule #5: Do not duplicate

Continued...

Rule 6: Usage of parenthesis

```
while (a < b) {
    if (a < b) {
        ...
    }
    else {
        ...
    }
    ...
}</pre>
```

Rule 7: Usage of semi-colon

```
if (a < b);  
{
...
}
```

Continued...

Rule 8: Commenting for clarity

Rule 9: Declarations should be provided at Col 1

1.// This is a line comment

2./* This is a block comment

3.over two lines */

```
int x = 1;
char *msg = "message";
```

The C Character Set

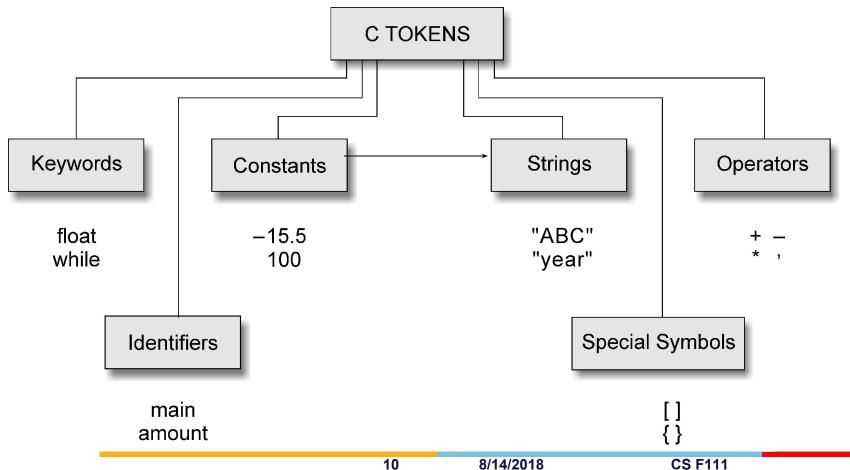
- Alphabets: (52)
 - A, B, C, ...Z and a, b, c, d, ...z
- **Digits:** (10)
 - 0, 1, 2, ...9
- Special Symbols: (31)

```
• ~ '! @ # % ^ & * () _ - += | \ { } [ ] : ; " ' < > , . ? /
```

- White spaces:
 - Blank ()
 - Tab (\t)
 - CR (\r) moves the cursor to the beginning of the current line
 - New line (\n)

C Tokens

- Smallest individual units
- Also known as lexical units



Keywords and Identifiers

- Keywords are reserved words that have predefined meaning
- lowercase

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

- Identifiers: Names given to variables, functions and arrays
 - Case sensitive; Consists of letters, digits and underscore







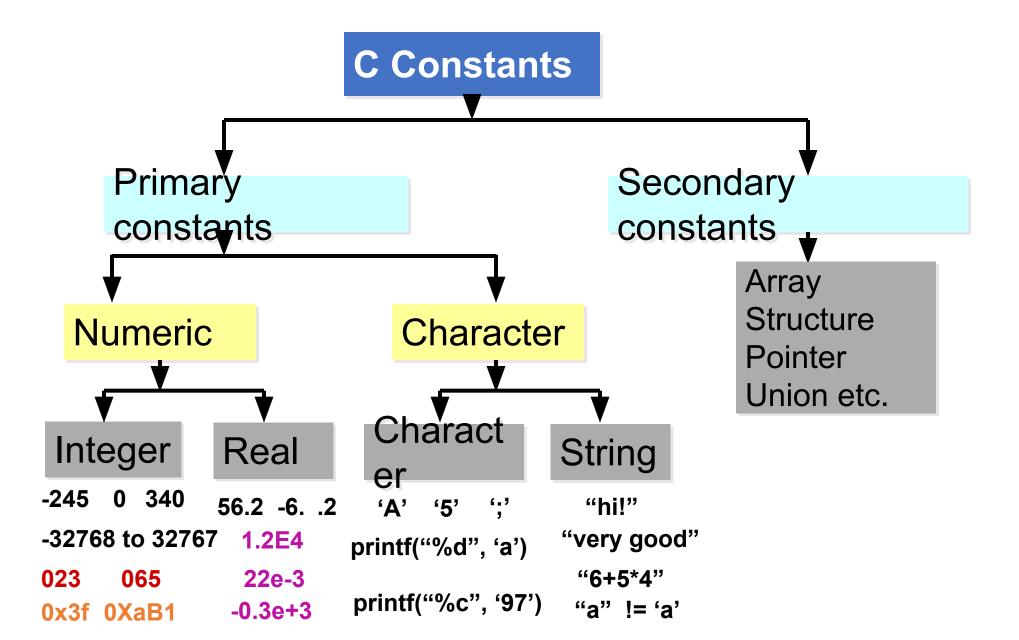
Rules for Naming Identifier

- An identifier must consist of only letters, digits or underscores.
- 2. First character must be a letter or underscore
- 3. An identifier can be of arbitrary length.
 - Some C compilers recognize only the first few characters of the name (16 or 31).
- 4. Cannot be a reserved word i.e. keyword
- 5. Case sensitive
 - area, AREA and Area are all different.

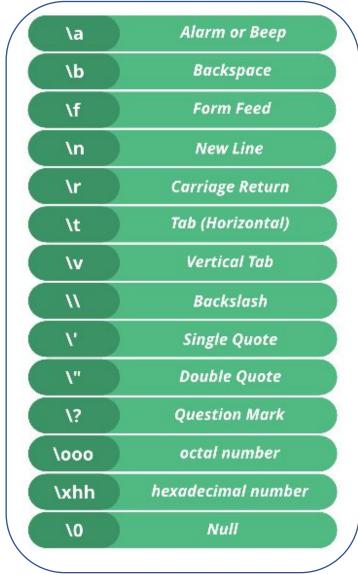


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Constants



Constants Continued...





Are these two same?

'a'

"a"