

## Additional notes on some common statements in C Programming:

### Basic I/O From the stdio library:

printf, syntax:

printf(format string, print list separated by comma);

scanf, syntax:

scanf(format string, input list separated by comma);

### Assignment Statements, syntax:

result = expression;

In this, left hand side must be a single variable name.

Example:

x = x+z+9;

a = 7;

The equal sign is known as the assignment operator.

### Expressions:

Sequence of operators, operands, and punctuators that specifies a computation. When constants and variables of different types are mixed in an expression, they are converted "up" to the type of the largest operand.

e.g. all chars are converted to ints, all floats are converted to doubles.

### Casts:

It is possible to force an expression to be of a specific type by using a construct called a cast.

General form:

(type) expression

e.g. to make the expression x/2 evaluate to float:

(float) x/2

### Spacing and Parentheses:

Expressions may have tabs and spaces to aid readability:

x=10/y-(127/x);

x = 10 / y - (127/x); /\* easier to read \*/

Use parenthesis to clarify the exact order of evaluation

### C Shorthand:

To simplify the coding of certain type of assignment statements

Example:

x = x +10; /\*is same as\*/ x+=10;

x = x-100; /\*is same as\*/ x-=100;