Introduction to the C Language

Objectives

- **□** To understand the structure of a C-language program.
- **☐** To write your first C program.
- **□** To introduce the include preprocessor command.
- ☐ To be able to create good identifiers for objects in a program.
- ☐ To be able to list, describe, and use the C basic data types.
- **□** To be able to create and use variables and constants.
- **☐** To understand input and output concepts.
- **☐** To be able to use simple input and output statements.

Background

C is a structured programming language. It is considered a high-level language because it allows the programmer to concentrate on the problem at hand and not worry about the machine that the program will be using. That is another reason why it is used by software developers whose applications have to run on many different hardware platforms.

C Programs

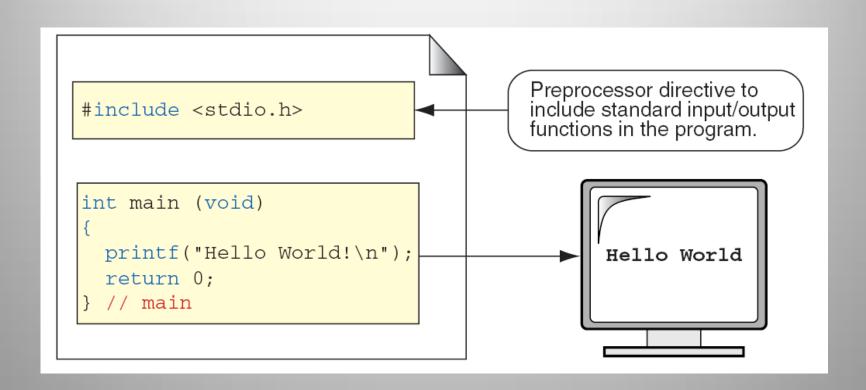
It's time to write your first C program.

Topics discussed in this section:

Structure of a C Program
Your First C Program
Comments
The Greeting Program

Preprocessor Directives Global Declarations int main (void) **Local Declarations Statements** } // main Other functions as required.

Structure of a C Program



The Greeting Program

The Greeting Program

```
/* The greeting program. This program demonstrates
       some of the components of a simple C program.
          Written by: your name here
4
         Date: date program written
   * /
6
    #include <stdio.h>
    int main (void)
10
   // Local Declarations
11
12
   // Statements
13
      printf("Hello World!\n");
14
15
16
      return 0;
    } // main
17
```

Identifiers

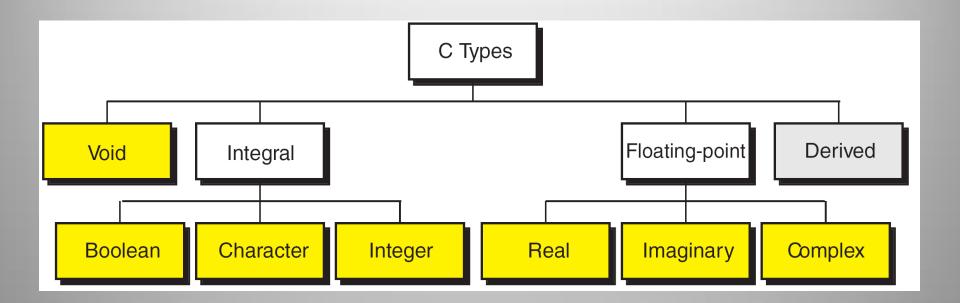
One feature present in all computer languages is the identifier. Identifiers allow us to name data and other objects in the program. Each identified object in the computer is stored at a unique address.

- 1. First character must be alphabetic character or underscore.
- 2. Must consist only of alphabetic characters, digits, or underscores.
- 3. First 63 characters of an identifier are significant.
- 4. Cannot duplicate a keyword.

Rules for Identifiers

Note

C is a case-sensitive language.



Data Types

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

Typical Integer Sizes and Values for Signed Integers

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	

Type Summary

Variables

Variables are named memory locations that have a type, such as integer or character, which is inherited from their type. The type determines the values that a variable may contain and the operations that may be used with its values.

Topics discussed in this section:

Variable Declaration

Variable Initialization

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

Variables

Constants

Constants are data values that cannot be changed during the execution of a program. Like variables, constants have a type. In this section, we discuss Boolean, character, integer, real, complex, and string constants.

Topics discussed in this section:

Constant Representation Coding Constants

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	'\''
double quote	'\"'
backslash	'\\'

Symbolic Names for Control Characters

Representation	Value	Туре
+123	123	int
-378	-378	int
-32271L	-32,271	long int
76542LU	76,542	unsigned long int
12789845LL	12,789,845	long long int

Examples of Integer Constants