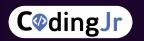


## INTRODUCTION TO C PROGRAMMING



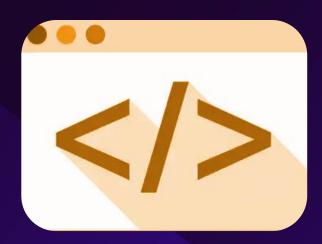
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## What is Programming?

It is a mechanism to solve any real-life problems with the help of computer or we can say Computer programming is a way to understand and solve a problem using computers.





## **Purpose of Programming**

- > Automation
- Problem Solving
- Creating Software Applications
- Gaming and Entertainment
- Innovation and Exploration
- Data Analysis and Manipulation



## **Introduction To C**

- C is a general-purpose programming language.
- C is a powerful language that is used to create a wide variety of software, including operating systems, compilers, and video games.
- C is a procedural programming language, which means that programs are written as a series of steps.



## HISTORY OF C PROGRAMMING

- The C programming language was developed in the early 1970s by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Labs.
- C was originally developed as a system implementation language for the Unix operating system.
- C is a general-purpose language that is known for its efficiency and portability.
- It was designed to be a low-level language for system programming but has since been used for a wide range of applications.



## Features of C Language



# Advantages of C Programming Language?

- Easy to write
- Low cost
- Fast execution speed
- Portable
- Easy debugging
- Procedure Oriented Language
- Speed of Compilation
- Execution of algorithms and data structures.



# Disadvantages of C Programming Language?

- C is a low-level language. This means that it gives the programmer a lot of control over the computer, but it can also be more difficult to learn and use.
- C is not a very forgiving language. This means that even small errors can cause the program to crash.
- C is not a very portable language. This means that code written in C for one platform may not work on another platform without modification.



### STRUCTURE OF A C PROGRAMMING

A C program is divided into FIVE sections:

- ➤ <u>Documentation section</u>: This section contains comments that provide information about the program.
- > <u>Preprocessor section:</u> This section contains preprocessor directives that are used to control the compilation of the program.
- ➤ <u>Definition section</u>: This section contains the definitions of all the variables, functions, and macros used in the program.



## STRUCTURE OF A C PROGRAMMING

- ➤ Global declaration section: This section contains the declarations of all the global variables used in the program.
- ➤ <u>Main() function section:</u> This section contains the main() function, which is the starting point of the program.



## Example

### CODE

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
   printf("Hello world!\n");
   return 0;
}
```

### **OUTPUT**

Input	Output
1	Hello world!



## Write a Program and Check whether its Even or Odd Number

### CODE

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int number;
    printf("Enter an integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &number);
    if (number % 2 == 0)
        printf("%d is even.\n", number);
    else
        printf("%d is odd.\n", number);
    return 0;
```

### **OUTPUT**

```
Output Input

1 Enter an integer: 2 is even.
```



# Write a Program and Swap Two Numbers

### CODE

```
#include <stdio.h>
void swap(int *a, int *b) {
    int temp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = temp:
int main() {
    int num1, num2;
    printf("Enter two numbers: ");
    scanf("%d %d", &num1, &num2);
    printf("Before swapping: num1 = %d, num2 = %d\n", num1, num2);
    swap(&num1, &num2);
    printf("After swapping: num1 = %d, num2 = %d\n", num1, num2);
    return 0;
```

### **OUTPUT**

```
Output Input
```

- Enter two numbers: Before swapping: num1 = 2, num2 = 32765
- 2 After swapping: num1 = 32765, num2 = 2



## Write a Program to

### CODE

## Add Two Numbers

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int num1, num2, sum;
   printf("Enter the first number: ");
   scanf("%d", &num1);
   printf("Enter the second number: ");
   scanf("%d", &num2);
   sum = num1 + num2;
   printf("The sum of %d and %d is %d.\n", num1, num2, sum);
   return 0:
```

### OUTPUT

Output Input Enter the first number: Enter the second number: The sum of 20 and 40 is 60.



## **SUMMARY**

- We have covered about C Introduction, and Basics.
- We have discussed about Structure of a C programming with some programs.





## THANK YOU!