GE3 COMPUTER SCIENCE

C AND C ++ LECTURE SERIES *FOR*

B.SC 3RD SEMESTER *BY*

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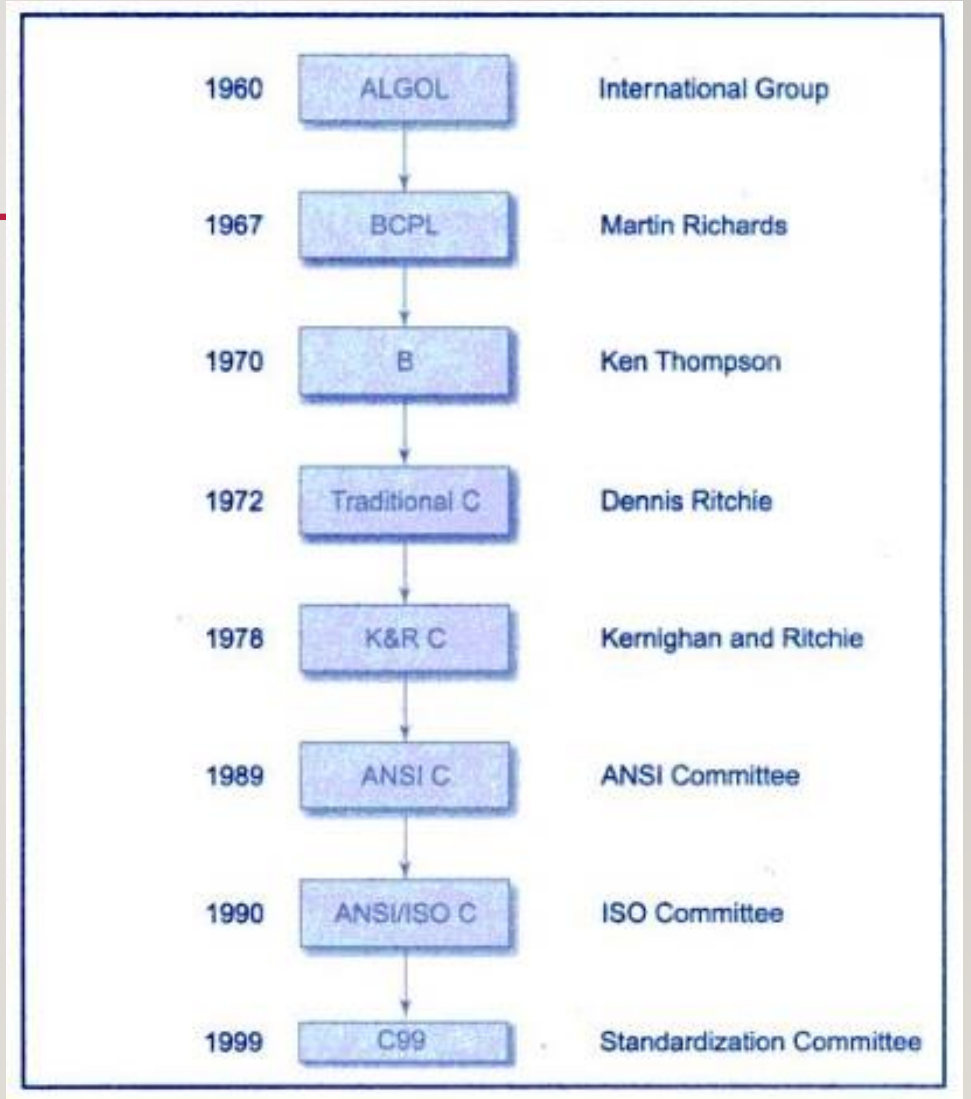
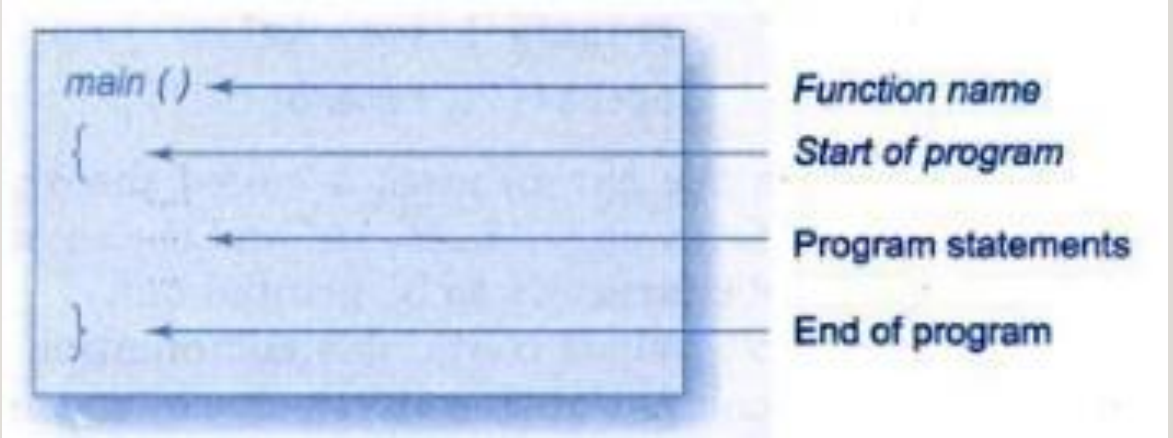
LECTURE I

HISTORY OF C PROGRAMMING



FORMAT OF THE MAIN() FUNCTION



EXAMPLE 1.1

```
main( )
{
/*.....printing begins.....*/
     printf("I see, I remember");
/*.....printing ends.....*/
}
```

THE MAIN() FUNCTION

The main is a part of every C program. C permits different forms of main state ment. Following forms are allowed.

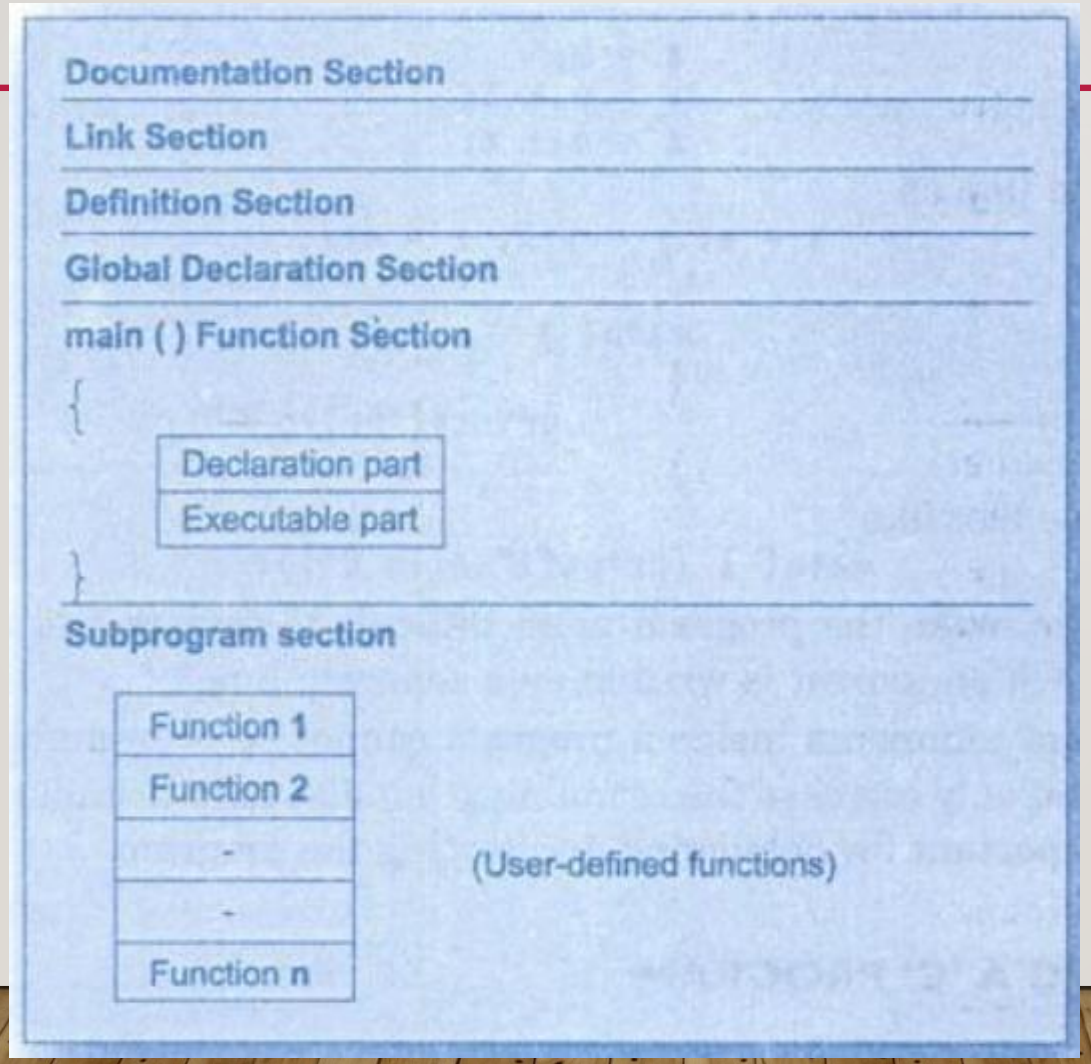
- main()
- int main()
- void main()
- main(void)
- void main(void)
- int main(void)

The empty pair of parentheses indicates that the function has no arguments. This may be explicitly indicated by using the keyword **void** inside the parentheses. We may also specify the keyword **int** or **void** before the word **main**. The keyword **void** means that the function does not return any information to the operating system and **int** means that the function returns an integer value to the operating system. When **int** is specified, the last statement in the program must be "return 0". For the sake of simplicity, we use the first form in our programs.

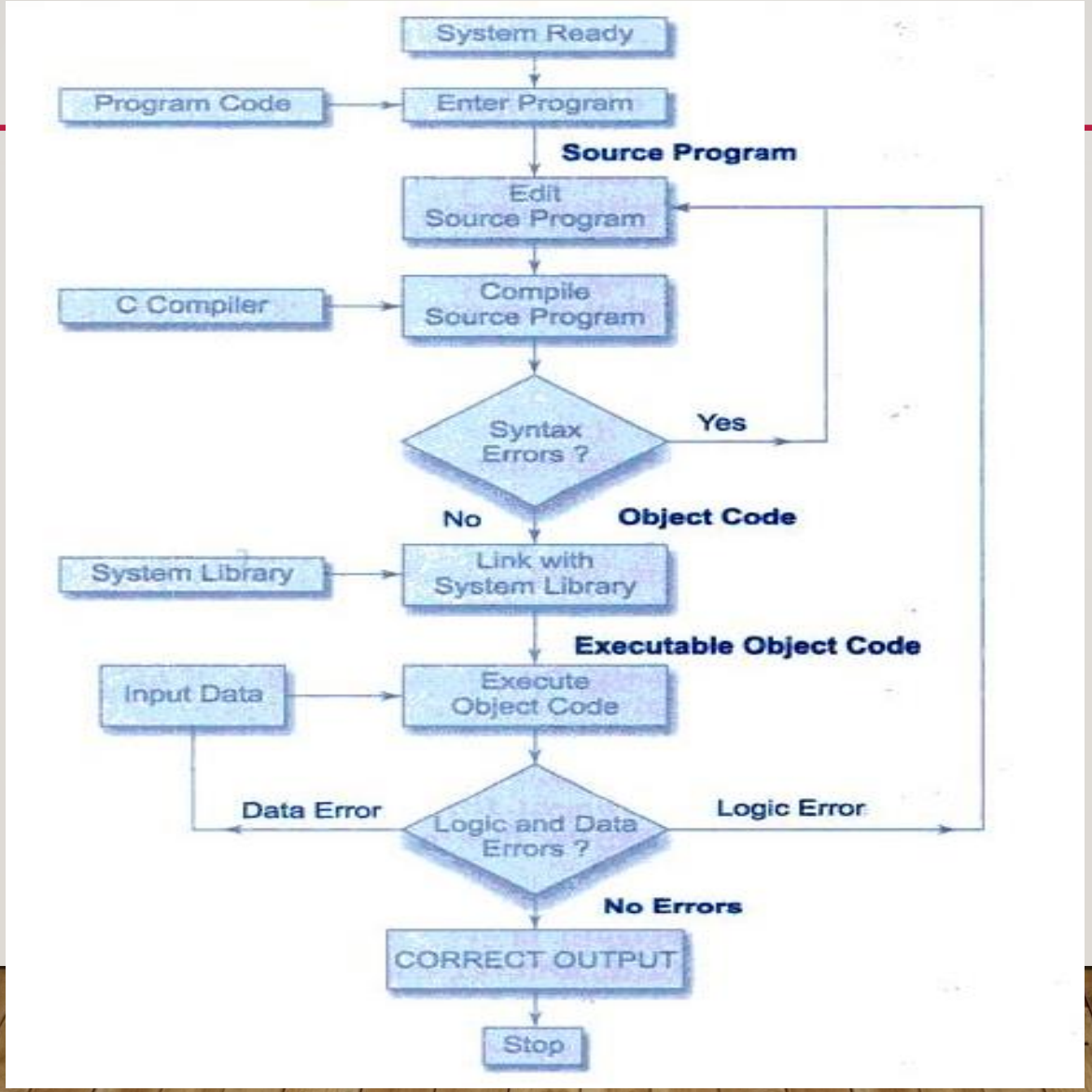
EXAMPLE 1.2

```
main()
{
        int number;
        float amount;

        number = 100;

        amount = 30.75 + 75.35;
        printf("%d\n",number);
        printf("%5.2f",amount);
}
```

THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF A C PROGRAM



FLOWCHART OF EXECUTING A C CODE



FLOWCHART OF EXECUTING A C CODE (CONT.)

1. Create the Program
2. Compile the program
3. Link the program with functions that are needed from the C Library
4. Execute the program

THANK YOU

C and C++ Programming Lecture Series

End of Lecture 1

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