Course duration

• 5 days

Course Benefits

- Learn about what C is.
- Work with data types and variables.
- · Work with pointers and arrays.
- · Learn about structures.
- Learn what they are and how to work with operators and expressions.
- Work with control flow statement.
- Work with functions.

Course Outline

- 1. Introduction to C
 - 1. What Is C?
 - 2. Features of C
 - 3. Why Program in C?
 - 4. History of C
 - 5. Current Status and Future
- 2. An Overview of C
 - 1. The First Program (hello.c)
 - 2. How to Compile and Run a C Program
 - 3. An Arithmetic Program (roof.c)
 - 4. Execution Flow Control (mph.c)
 - 5. The for Loop
 - 6. The for Loop
 - 7. Diagram
 - 8. Character I/O
 - 9. A File Copier Program (cp2.c)
 - 10. A Character Counter (wc2.c)
 - 11. A Look at Arrays
 - 12. Stock Values (stock1.c)
 - 13. The char Data Type
 - 14. Strings (Character Arrays)
 - 15. A String Copy Program (stringcp.c)
 - 16. A Look at Functions
 - 17. A Functional Program (func1.c)
 - 18. A Review of printf()
- 3. Data Types and Variables

- 1. Fundamental Data Types
- 2. Data Type Values and Sizes
- 3. Variable Declarations
- 4. Variable Names
- 5. Constants
- 6. Character Constants
- 7. String Constants
- 4. Operators and Expressions
 - 1. What Are Expressions?
 - 2. Arithmetic Operators
 - 3. Relational Operators
 - 4. Assignment Operator
 - 5. Expressions Have Resulting Values
 - 6. True and False
 - 7. Logical Operators
 - 8. Increment and Decrement Operators (++ and --)
 - 9. Increment and Decrement Operators: Examples
 - 10. 'Operate-
 - 11. Assign' Operators (+=, *=, ...)
 - 12. Conditional Expression
 - 13. Operator Precedence
 - 14. Precedence and Order of Evaluation
 - 15. Evaluation of Logical Operators
 - 16. Type Conversions
 - 17. The Cast Operator
 - 18. Bitwise Logical Operators
- 5. Control Flow
 - 1. Statements
 - 2. if else
 - 3. if() else if()
 - 4. else if()
 - 5. switch()
 - 6. while()
 - 7. do-while()
 - 8. for()
 - 9. The for Loop-Diagram
 - 10. Example: for() Loop
 - 11. Another Example: for() Loop
 - 12. The break Statement
 - 13. The continue Statement
- 6. Functions
 - 1. What Is a Function?
 - 2. Example: findbig3()
 - 3. Why Use Functions?
 - 4. Anatomy of a Function
 - 5. Example: find_big_int()
 - 6. Arguments Passed by Value

- 7. Addresses of Arguments Can Be Passed
- 8. A Picture of Addresses and Values
- 9. When to Use the Return Statement
- 10. Returning Non-Integer Values
- 11. Functions in Multiple Source Files
- 12. A Simple make File
- 13. The Concept of Variable Scope
- 14. Automatic Variables
- 15. Global (External) Variables
- 16. Static Variables
- 17. External Static Variables
- 7. The C Preprocessor
 - 1. Symbolic Constants
 - 2. Macro Substitution
 - 3. File Inclusion
- 8. Pointers and Arrays
 - 1. What Is a Pointer?
 - 2. Pointer Operators
 - 3. Example: Pointers
 - 4. Why Use Pointers?
 - 5. Arrays
 - 6. Arrays (a Picture)
 - 7. The & Operator
 - 8. Pointers and Arrays
 - 9. Pointer Arithmetic
 - 10. Pointer Arithmetic (a Picture)
 - 11. Arrays and Pointers
 - 12. Array Names are Constant Pointers
 - 13. Passing A
 - 14. Arrays to Functions
 - 15. Initializing Arrays
- 9. Advanced Pointers
 - 1. Pointer Initialization
 - 2. Command-line Arguments
 - 3. Strings and Character Pointers
 - 4. Arrays of Pointers
 - 5. Command-Line Arguments
 - 6. Access Through Pointers
 - 7. Functions and Pointers
 - 8. Example: Functions and Pointers
- 10. Structures
 - 1. Structures
 - 2. Comparison of Structures and Arrays
 - 3. Structure Definitions
 - 4. Structure Declarations
 - 5. Structure Parameter Passing by Reference
 - 6. Pointers to Structures

- 7. Structure Parameter Passing Again
- 8. Arrays of Structures
- 9. The malloc Routine

Class Materials

Each student will receive a comprehensive set of materials, including course notes and all the class examples.

Class Prerequisites

Experience in the following is required for this C/C++ class:

• Programming experience with the desire and need to learn the C language.

Experience in the following would be useful for this C/C++ class:

- The ability to program in a high-level language such as a Pascal or COBOL is very helpful.
- Basic UNIX user-level skills are also important.