

Algorithms:-

Example :-

write an algorithm (pseudo code)
to find the sum of any two
given numbers .

input { ASK user to enter first number .
read number and save as num 1 .
ASK user to enter second number .
read number and save as num 2 .
processing [Add num 1 to num 2 and save result as Sum .
output [print sum to screen .

⇒ processing

Arithmetic (+ , - , * , / , %)

logical op (> , < , =)

sequence . خطوات

repetition (selection) تكرر بحسب خيار

condition (loops) تكرار

if , such , عبارات الشرط

note :-

رقة البرمجة هي أداة لتعليم الحاسوب طريقة
الحل ، اراد العملية بعد شرح

ي يفصل أن تكون الجمل قصيرة .

ي أغلب البرمجة تكون لا processing .

ي اطلاق سيطرة على المدخلات لتسهيل العملية بما بعد

باني القسمة (mod)

note :-

← نسبة عدد صحيح على آخر بالبرجته يعني رقم صحيح .

Ex:-

① $5 \% 2 = 1$

$5 / 2 = 2$

② $3 / 4 = 0$

$3 \% 4 = 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2 \overline{) 5} \\ \underline{4} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 4 \overline{) 3} \\ \underline{3} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

732.

$$\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ 10 \overline{) 732} \\ \underline{70} \\ 32 \\ \underline{30} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 10 \overline{) 73} \\ \underline{70} \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 10 \overline{) 7} \\ \underline{0} \\ 7 \end{array}$$

→ كل برنامج يجب وجود دتكرينار main "مثل الحدير".

عليان بسيطة . `#include (stdio.h)` اذ مسطر بكل برامج لغة C

مكن وضع الحترص واحدة `<math.h>` (header file)

→ data type:-

مع امتنا النوع الحسابي المتناظر على المساحة . `int , char , float , double`

→ شروط سعية المتغير المدخل :- لا يجوز ان تبدأ برقم .

- لا يجوز ان تحتوي على spaces وكن توضع -

→ بعد ال data type وجد على space . "int sum"

→ أي ستر، يطبع منها ارض الا الذي يبدأ . " % " or " / "

→ printf like ask user to

From the Example:-

include <stdio.h> standard input and output.

int main ()
{

int num1, num2 ; تعريف المتغيرات variables

int sum ; function اقل من Enter

printf ("enter first number \n"); بعد نهاية كل جملة .

scanf ("%d", &num1); عنوان

printf ("enter second number");

scanf ("%d", &num2); نوع integer .

printf ("sum = %d", sum);

return 0 ; success يدل على نجاح المعالجة

}

note:-

compile (build)

run (execute)

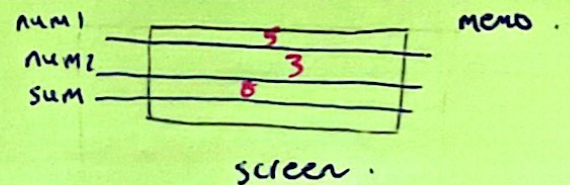
خطأ في التنفيذ

syntax errors

خطأ في الكود

wrong

خطأ في الكود



بعد ما Enter
ليشكل البرنامج

enter first number
5
enter second number 3
sum = 8

لانه لا يوجد
بالكو 0
/n

الذاكرة تحتوي على trash مسبقاً

دائماً يبدأ العمل من جبة اليمين

عليك صافية

Ex:

x = 5 ;

x = x + 2

x = 7

Example:-

write an algorithm to find the area of a rectangle given the length and width.

Ask the user to enter the length.

Read the length and save as num1.

Ask the user to enter the width.

Read the width and save as num2.

The area equal num1 cross num2 and save the result as area.

Print the area to screen.

to find max between 2 value :-

n_1 n_2
if $(n_1 > n_2)$
 print n_1 to the screen
else
 print n_2 to the screen.

End if

← إذا كان هنالك أكثر من خيارين use Else

← نستطيع ان نعرف الدم الاول الى انه الاكبر والآخر هو الاصغر "اكثر من قيمتين"

• $max = n_1$

(n_1, n_2, n_3)

if $n_2 > max$

$max = n_2$

endif

if $n_3 > max$

$max = n_3$

endif

لدينا القيمة المتوسطة "متوسط الأعداد".

$\Rightarrow n_1 \quad n_2 \quad n_3$

if $n_2 > n_3$ and $n_2 > n_1$,

print n_2 max.

if $n_3 < n_2$ and $n_3 < n_1$,

print n_3 min.

in mid = $(n_1 + n_2 + n_3) - (\text{max} + \text{min})$.

constants + floats.

```
# include <stdio.h>
```

```
# define PI 3.14 space capital letters constant
```

```
{
```

```
int rad;
```

```
float area, circum;
```

```
printf ("enter radius \n");
```

```
scanf ("%d", &rad);
```

```
area = PI * r * r;
```

```
circum = 2 * PI * rad;
```

```
printf ("area = %f circum = %f", area, circum);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```


Data type:-

• int x = 3;

printf ("x = %d", x);

scanf ("%d", &x);

• float x = 3.2;

printf ("x = %f", x);

scanf ("%f", &x);

• double x = 3.2;

printf ("x = %lf", x);

scanf ("%lf", &x);

• char c = 'A';

printf ("result = %c", gender);

scanf ("%c", &gender);

Example:-

int age;

char gender;

printf ("Enter age and gender");

scanf ("%d %c", &age, &gender);

↓
space.

char x;

int x, y = 3;

x = 'b';

نفسا X = 6;

→ x = y;

Char ^{trach} x, y = 'c';

x = 'y';

x = y;

يخزنه في x

يخزنه في x

Air-kimetric Expresscinum + formula.

* , / , % . المبيان الترتيبية "الاولوية"
+ , - . المبيان الاصحف

Example:-

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 5 + 2 * 3 / 7 - 2 ; \\ &= 5 + 6 / 7 - 2 \\ &= 5 + 0 - 2 \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= (5+2) * 3 / 7 - 2 ; \\ &= 7 * 3 / 7 - 2 \\ &= 21 / 7 - 2 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{y+2}{2(x-3*4)} = (y+2) / (2*(x-3*4)) .$$

Type casting:-

int x;

x = 5/2; (2)

x = 5.0/2; (2)

float x;

x = 5/2; (2)

x = 5.0/2;

x = 5/2.0;

x = 5.0/2.0;

(2.5)

• عند ال % يكون فقط integr.

int x=5, y=3;

float z;

z = 4/6;

z = 4.6/6;

$\Rightarrow z = (\text{float})x / y \%$

$= x / (\text{float})y ;$

$= (\text{float})x / (\text{float})y ;$

• $z = x \% y ;$ (x, y int)

$z = \underline{(\text{int})}x \% y ;$

when x float "type casting".

Error Type:

1) syntax (compile, build) :

2) run-time (runtime) error.

3) logical error.

Ex:-

1) $z = x/y$; $x=5, y=2$; $z=2.5$; z is float

2) $z = x - y$;

$x=3, y=2$; when $z=0$;

• $(5 \text{ int}) , (5.0 \text{ float})$

$z = 5/2.0$
 $z = 5.0/2 \rightarrow (2.5) \text{ if } z \text{ float}$

$z = 5/2 = (2) \text{ if } z \text{ int.}$

• $4/3 = (\text{ })$

↓
float دالة منه تكون

• تكون احساة float

out put formatting:

Example:-

int $x=12467, y=3$;

printf (" %d ^{space} %d ", x, y) ;

It's be like : 12467 3

7 304

1234567 21

or width

→ printf (" %7d %4d ", x, y) ;

--12467--3

20 514

704 21

→ printf (" %0-2d %5d ", x, y) ;

12467 3

float x = 2463.25497 , y = -3.619;

printf ("%-8.1f \t %-7.4f", x, y);

2463.3 -3.6190

"%-8.1f"

البداية اليسار

و ا العن

الترتيب طانة عترة، امة،

Text Files (Intro):

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int n1, n2, sum;

FILE * in, * out;

in = fopen ("data.txt", "r"); the mode write or read.

out = fopen ("result.txt", "w"); (w) (r)

fscanf (in, "%d%d", &n1, &n2); مكان تخزين املف

sum = n1 + n2;

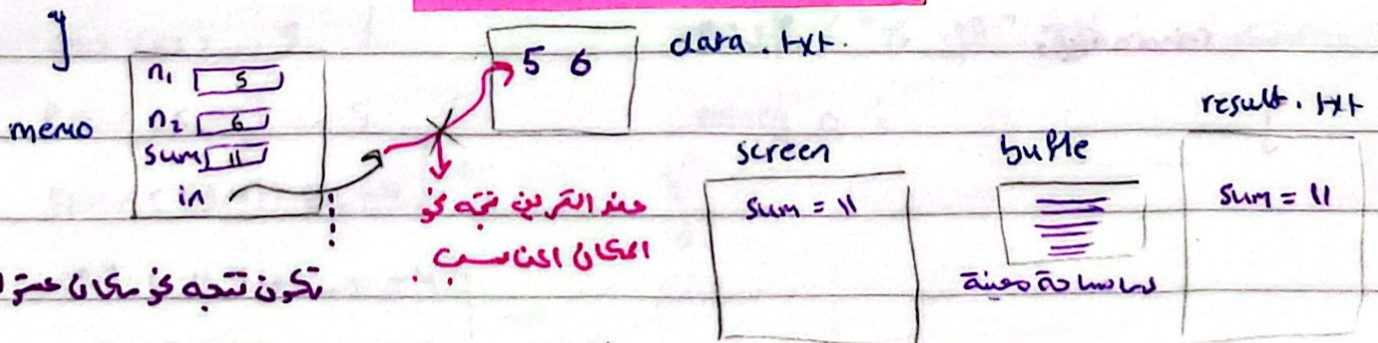
printf ("sum = %d", sum);

fprintf (out, "sum = %d", sum); مكان اظهار النتيجة

fclose (in);

return 0;

يتم تخزين ابيات في ملف
buffer ر بعد ذلك يتم نقلها الى
مكان التخزين "File"



عند رفع و fclose (in) تنكسر الرابطة، و لا يتم الاحتفاظ

Function:-

code reuse:-

المادة استخدام اكون يجب

modularity

ح كذا به مرة واحدة فقط يستخدم بعد ذلك المخزن مرة .

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int sum(int, int); Function prototype.
```

```
int main ( )
```

النوع الاول :-

```
{
```

```
int n1, n2, S;
```

```
printf ("Enter any two number \n");
```

```
scanf ("%d %d", &n1, &n2);
```

```
S = sum (n1, n2); ⇒ Function call.
```

```
printf ("sum = %d", S);
```

يمكن يكون الاستدعاء متتالية، يمكن لا .

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int sum(int x, int n2)
```

```
{
```

```
int res;
```

```
res = x + n2;
```

```
⇒ return res;
```

```
}
```

Function definition .

5
n1

⇒ abs

System

#

Sqrt

pow

abs

fabs

Ex:-

x = Sqrt

x = pow

abs (-5)

abs (5)

floor (5)

floor (-3)

ceil (-4)

ceil (2.6)

① main	③ sum	② out put (screen)
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> 5 n₁ 4 n₂ 9 s </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> 5 x 4 n₂ 9 res </div>	Enter any two number 5 4
		then Enter <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">sum = 9</div> نتیجه العملية

return res
 لا تعبر عن هذه العملية الا بالمدارة الى المتغير
 لا تأخذ الا int باذا اردنا ادخال float تصبح fabs
 => abs

System defined Function:- like:

```
#include <math>

sqrt( )      floor
pow( , )     ceil
abs          cos
fabs        sin
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>

int main ( )
{
  int x, y;
  float z;
```

Ex:-

```
x = sqrt(16); -> 4
x = pow(4, 2); -> 42
abs(-5); -> 5
abs(5); -> 5
floor(5.7); -> 5
floor(-3.4); -> -4
ceil(-4.7); -> -4
ceil(2.6); -> 3
```

```
printf("Enter x and y\n");
scanf("%d %d", &x, &y);
z = sqrt(pow(x, 2) + y * y);
printf("% .2f", z);
return 0;
```



```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void sum(int, int);
```

النوع الثاني !

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int n1, n2;
```

spaces.

```
printf("Enter n1, n2\n");
```

```
scanf("%d %d", &n1, &n2);
```

```
sum(n1, n2);
```

⇒ Function call.

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void sum(int x, int n2);
```

```
{
```

```
int res;
```

```
res = x + n2;
```

```
printf("Sum = %d", res);
```

```
}
```

main	sum	out put
<div>45</div> <div>n1n2</div>	<div>459</div> <div>xn2res</div>	Enter n1, n2 4 5 Sum = 9

↙ over


```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int sumC();
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int s;
```

```
s = sumC();
```

```
printf("sum = %d", s);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int sumC()
```

```
{
```

```
int n1, n2, res;
```

```
printf("Enter n1 _ n2\n");
```

```
scanf("%d%d", &n1, &n2);
```

```
res = n1 + n2;
```

```
return res;
```

```
}
```

الزغ المصت :-

مايا خذ برجع

main

sum

out put

9
s

4
n1

5
n2

9
res

Enter n1 _ n2

4 _ 5

sum = 9

Enter


```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void sum ( ) ;
```

```
int main ( ) ;
```

```
{
```

```
    sum ( ) ;
```

```
    return 0 ;
```

```
}
```

```
void sum ( )
```

```
{
```

```
    int n1, n2, res ;
```

```
    printf ( "Enter n1 _ n2 \n" ) ;
```

```
    scanf ( " %d %d " , &n1 , &n2 ) ;
```

```
    res = n1 + n2 ;
```

```
    printf ( " sum = %d " , res ) ;
```

```
}
```

main	sum	output
	<div>459</div> <div>n1 n2 res</div>	Enter n1 _ n2
		4 _ 5
		sum = 9 ↵ Enter

استخدم الراجع :-

لدينا هذا البرنامج

Homework:-

$$y = 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 5x + 3$$

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int cube(int);  
#include <math.h>
```

```
int sqr(int);
```

```
int findy(int, int, int, int, int);
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
{
```

```
    int a, b, c, d, x;
```

```
    int y;
```

```
    printf ("Enter a, b, c, d, x\n");
```

```
    scanf ("%d %d %d %d %d", &a, &b, &c, &d, &x);
```

```
    y = findy (a, b, c, d, x);
```

```
    printf ("y = %d", y);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int findy(int a, int b, int c, int d, int x)
```

```
{
```

```
    int y;
```

```
    y = a * cube(x) + b * sqr(x) + c * x + d;
```

```
    return y;
```

```
}
```



```
int cube(int x)
```

```
{
```

```
int c;
```

```
c = x * pow(x, 2);
```

```
return c;
```

```
}
```

```
int sq(int x)
```

```
{
```

```
int s;
```

```
s = pow(x, 2);
```

```
return s;
```

```
}
```


Selection:-

• if (grade >= 60)

printf ("pass");

else

printf ("fail");

• if-else [بعدية الشرط الخاصة بـ if]

دعبر else لأنها تحتوي على معنى في جملتها اصدت فلا

• exercise:-

← تكون عمل المستخدم أو ماركات السكر
ولا يبرع البرنامج أنت والتنفيذ
/ or //
* /

note:-

• $x = 5$ ذ

if (x = 5) ✓

• $x = 5$ ذ

if (x = 5) ✓

• $x = 3$ ذ

if (x)

• if (x % 2)

• if (x).

فأهذه الحالات يتم البرنامج بتطبيق الشرط ويعطي (true) أي لا يزال مستمرة في العمل.

• $x = 0$ ذ

if (x = 0)

• $x = 0$ ذ

=
if (x == 0) True.

فأهذه الحالة يعمل التطبيق في انتظار false

ولا يصح الشرط لأنه يجب أن يكون صحيحاً (1)

يساراً (0)

فأهذه الحالة يعمل التطبيق الشرط ويعطي true

حيث أن الشرط (==) أي مقارنة متساوية ما بداخل

ال (1) أو صامو عرف فوته تكون مقارنة ناجحة

relational operation:-

1) < less than.

2) > greater than.

3) == equal.

4) <= less or equal.

5) >= greater or equal.

6) != not equal.

Ex:-

write a program to change a given mark (0-100) to a letter grade (A = 90-100 , B = 80-89 , C = 70-79 , F = 0-69) .

```
int mark ;  
printf( " Enter your mark (0-100) " );  
scanf( "%d", &mark );  
if (mark >= 90)  
    printf( " grade is A " );  
else if (mark >= 80)  
    printf( " grade is B " );  
else if (mark > 69)  
    printf( " grade is C " );  
else  
{  
    printf( " grade is F " );  
    printf( " see u next semester " );  
}  
printf( " bye " );
```


logical operation:-

1) ! Not

مربط من صحت العبارة

2) && and

3) || or

X	Y	X & Y	X Y	! X	! Y
T	F	F	T	F	T
F	T	F	T	T	F
T	T	T	T	F	F
F	F	F	F	T	T

Ex:-

int age = 20;

char gender = 'f';

float average = 80.3%;

if ((age > 20) && !(gender == 'm') || (average >= 60))

(F && ! F) || T)

(F && T || T)

(F || T)

T

Short cricait:-

$x=5$, $y=7$;

• if $((x>2) \parallel (y==3))$

T

• if $((x<3) \&\& (y==6))$

F

• if $((x>3) \&\& (y==6))$

T && F = F

• $y=2$;

- if $((x>3) \&\& (y=6))$ T $\overline{y=6}$ يطع

• اذا استنتج البرنامج الناتج دون اكمال العملية يعني

- if $((x<3) \&\& (y=6))$ $\overline{y=2} =$

Short cricait دلا يعمل زيادة الحجة F

Switch :-

• if $(Val==1)$

printf("one\n");

else if $(Val==2)$

printf("two\n");

else

printf("unknown\n");

• switch(Val)

{

case 1: printf("one\n");

break;

case 2: printf("two\n");

break;

default: printf("unknown\n");

}

note:-

- يجب وضع break بعد كل case خاصة

switch ليكون بمثابة الخيارات ولا يعمل البرنامج بصفة الحجة، حيث لو انه اكمل لقام بطباعة كل الحل.

- تعد حجة ال switch اصف من حل في اعدة هيبون:

1) لا تكون اقل من 0

2) لا تقبل كل ال data التي تقبل فقام من نوعي

• int
• char

• float
• double

Ex:-

```
char letter;
```

```
printf("Enter letter\n");
```

```
scanf("%c", &letter);
```

space.

```
if (letter == 'a' || 'o' || 'u' || 'e' || 'i') it's wrong word ←
```

```
printf("letter %c is a vowel\n", letter);
```

```
else
```

```
printf("letter %c is not a vowel", letter);
```

أي حبة داخل شرط إذا لم يكن صحيحاً True أي سيطر أن كل الحروف

((F / T) || T || T || T || T) vowel

it's should be

```
if (letter == 'a' || letter == 'o' || letter != 'u' || letter == 'e' || letter == 'i')
```

```
:
```

```
switch (letter)
```

```
{
```

```
case 'a': case 'o': case 'i': case 'e':
```

```
case 'u': printf("letter %c is a vowel", letter);
```

```
default: printf("letter %c is not a vowel", letter);
```


boolean function:-

• int isEven (int n)

{

int result;

result = n % 2;

if (result == 0)

return 1;

else

return 0;

}

• return 1 (n % 2)

this function gives just true or false

if it's true (1), if it's false (0).

⇒ 1) isEven (num) == 1

2) if (isEven (num))

{

}

• {

if (n % 2 == 0)

return 1;

else

return 0;

}

• {

if (n % 2)

return 0;

else

return 1;

compound + nested if

• int $x=13$, $y=12$, $z=5$;
 $x=3$, $y=2$, $z=5$;

```
if (x < 5)
{
    printf("one\n");
    if (y < 10)
    {
        printf("two\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("three\n");
    }
}
printf("four\n");
```

• one • one
• two • two
• four • four
• three • three
• four • four

• int $x=13$, $y=2$, $z=5$;

```
if (x < 5)
{
    if (y < 10)
    {
        printf("two\n");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("three\n");
    }
}
printf("four\n");
```

• four
• لا يقوم بطباعة شيء


```
int n1, n2;
```

```
int choice, result;
```

```
printf("Enter two number");
```

```
scanf("%d %d", &n1, &n2);
```

```
printf("1-add\n 2-subtract\n 3-multiply");
```

```
scanf("%d", &choice);
```

```
switch (choice)
```

```
{
```

```
case 1: result = n1 + n2; break;
```

```
case 2: result = n1 - n2; break;
```

```
case 3: result = n1 * n2;
```

```
}
```

```
printf("result = %d", result);
```

Enter two number

5 6

select action:

1-add

2-subtract

3-multiply

الذقوى

tips:

• while, for, do/while

⑤ 5;] initial value.

while ((x <= 10)] condition (final value)

```
{
```

```
printf("%d", x);
```

```
x++; ] change.
```

```
}
```

```
printf("bye\n");
```

• x = 5

x = 6

x = 7

x = 8

x = 9

x = 10

← فية x اصبحت 10
bye

post increment: $x++$;

pre inc: $++x$;

post dec: $x--$;

pre dec: $--x$;

• $x = 2$;

$x++$;

$x++ \rightarrow 3$

$\text{printf} ("x = %d", x)$;

$++x \rightarrow 3$

• $x = 2$;

$y = x++$;

$++x$;

$x++ \rightarrow 3$

$y = 2$ ←

$\text{printf} ("x = %d", x)$;

$++x \rightarrow 3$

• $x = 2$; **مناقشون $x = 3$ وباشي لايدخ البرن**

$++x$
 $\text{while} ((\textcircled{x}) < 3)$

{
↓

1. $(x = 2)$ جاز بالة الاصلية

$(x = 3)$ دمر البرن

}

• $x = 2$;

$++x$
 $\text{printf} ("x = %d", x++)$;

2

3

$\text{printf} ("x = %d", x)$;

3

3

• $x = x / y$;

$x /= y$;

تقرأ اذ لمرة فكل لثمة الموب .

x = 1;

while (x < 5)

{

printf("hi\n");

x++;

}

for (x = 1; x < 5; x++)

printf("hi\n");

تستخدم عندما لا نعلم البداية والنهاية (while)

عندما نعلم البداية والنهاية (for)

Ex:

n! , 5! → 1*2*3*4*5

5*4*3*2*1

لدينا لعبة جمع يكون 10.

• int result = 1

n

j = 1;

while (j <= n)

{

result = result * j ; or result *= j ;

j++ ;

}

• لاية ترميمية الترميم .

int result

j = n

while (j > 0)

{

result = result * j ;

j-- ;

}

• res = 1*1 = 1

= 1*2 = 2

= 2*3 = 6

= 6*4 = 24

= 24*5 = 120

• for (j = 1; j <= n; j++)

result *= j ;

مع اضافة (j = 2)

Ex:

$$x^y, 2^4 = 2 * 2 * 2 * 2$$

```
int result = 1;
```

$$res = 1 * 2 = 2 \quad (i=1)$$

```
i = 1;
```

$$= 2 * 2 = 4 \quad (i=2)$$

```
while (i <= y)
```

$$= 4 * 2 = 8 \quad (i=3)$$

```
{
```

$$= 8 * 2 = 16 \quad (i=4)$$

```
    result *= x;
```

```
    i++;
```

```
}
```

EX:

divisor, $n=20 \rightarrow 1/2/5/4/10/20$.

(int sum=0;) divisor, sum, i;

```
for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
```

```
    if (n%i == 0)
```

```
        printf("%d\n", i);
```

```
        sum = sum + i;
```

```
    printf("sum = %d", sum);
```

1

2

3 $\rightarrow (n \% 3 != 0)$

4

5

10

20

Ex:

```
int mark, sum=0, i;
```

```
float avg;
```

```
i = 1;
```

```
while (i <= 5)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("Enter mark\n");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &mark);
```

```
    sum += mark;
```

```
    i++;
```

```
}
```

```
avg = sum / 5.0;
```

• برنامه میزنیم تا 5 بار (5) بار

نماز اکان عدد الجبر از آخر لا یعملی و

=> • sentinel

یرون مدخل اذا ارضه المستخدم یعملی ال و avg اذ اذ ارم صواب (ن)

• priming the pump.

• while (mark != -1)

{

printf ("Enter mark \n");

scanf ("%d", &mark);

sum = sum + mark;

count ++;

• sum = 0;

• Enter ...

count = 0;

60

printf ("Enter mark or -1 to stop \n");

sum = 0 + 60 = 60

scanf ("%d", &mark);

count = 1

while (mark != -1)

Enter ...

{

70

sum = sum + mark;

sum = 60 + 70 = 130

count ++;

count = 2

printf ("Enter mark or -1 to stop \n");

Enter ...

scanf ("%d", &mark);

-1

}

avg = 75.00

if (count > 0)

{

avg = (float) sum / count;

printf ("avg: %.2f", avg);

}

else printf ("no mark enter \n");

• do / while :

```
int num = 32462, count = 0;
```

```
while (num > 0)
```

```
{
```

```
    count ++;
```

```
    num /= 10;
```

```
}
```

```
printf("count = %d", count);
```

note:-

do / while : تقترصة واحدة على الاقل دائما

وتكون قبل تنفيذ جولة while في عند اذ دخل رقم لا يفت شرط while
وكنه يجر (count) مترا.

• break and continue :

```
x = 2;
```

```
while (x < 6)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("hi\n");
```

```
    if (x == 4)
```

```
        break; continue;
```

```
    x++;
```

```
}
```

```
printf("done\n");
```

break :

```
hi
```

```
bye
```

```
hi
```

```
bye
```

```
hi
```

```
done
```

continue :

```
hi
```

```
by
```

```
hi
```

```
by
```

```
hi
```

```
hi
```

```
hi
```

```
...
```

continue ← لن نكمل (x++) بعد ال loop.

x=3;

while (x++ <= 10)

{

printf("%d", ++x);

if (x == 8)

break; continue;

printf("%d", x++);

}

printf("bye\n");

break;

continue;

5

5

5

5

8

8

bye

10

10

bye

• here x = 12

لو دخل loop يكون

Nested Loops:

int num;

int i;

printf("Enter any number\n");

scanf("%d", &num);

for (i = 2; i < num; i++)

if (num % i == 0)

printf("it's _{not} prime");

else

printf("it's prime");

• no prime number

int num, i;

int prime = 1;

printf("Enter any number");

scanf("%d", &num);

for (i = 2; i < num; i++)

if (num % i == 0)

{ prime = 0;

break;

if (prime)

printf("%d is prime", num);

else

printf("%d is not prime", num);

نفس البرنامج السابق لكن باستخدام function

{
int num; // not important in the main
isprime(int n);

function تعريف

printf("Enter any number\n");

{ int num;

scanf("%d", &num);

for (num=1; num<=100; num++)

if (isprime (num))

if (isprime (num))

printf("%d is prime", num);

printf("%d\n", num);

else

printf("%d is not prime", num);

return 0;

0 يعني prime الى 100

}

int isprime (int n)

{

int i;

for (i=2; i<n; i++)

if (n%i == 0)

return 0;

return 1;

Drawing a one dimensional n stars (*)

```
for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
```

• `printf("%c");` or `printf("%s");` نقطة بضع

Drawing a two dimensional n x n stars (*)

```
• for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
```

• نقطة بضع

```
{
```

```
• for (j=1; j<=n; j++)
```

• نقطة بضع

```
printf("%c");
```

• نقطة بضع

```
printf("%s");
```

```
}
```

triangles:

```
• for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
```

```
• for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
{
```

```
for (j=1; j<=i; j++)
```

```
for (j=1; j<=n; j++)
```

```
printf("%c");
```

```
printf("%c");
```

```
printf("%s");
```

```
printf("%s");
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
•
```

```
•
```

```
•
```

```
•
```

```
•
```

```
•
```

```
•
```

```
•
```

n=4


```

for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
    for (k=i; k<=n; k++)
        printf(" ");
    for (j=1; j<=i; j++)
        printf("%d", j);
    printf("\n");
}

```

1 2 3 4 5

Homework:

```

int i, j, k, n = 7;
for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
    for (k=1; k<=i; k++)
        printf(" ");
    for (j=i; j<=n; j++)
        printf("%d", j);
    printf("\n");
}

```

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

2 3 4 5 6 7

3 4 5 6 7

4 5 6 7

5 6 7

6 7

7

- int i, j, k;

- int n = 4;

- for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)

- {

- for (k = i; k <= n; k++)

- printf (" ");

- for (j = 1; j <= i; j++)

- printf ("%d", i);

- printf ("\n");

- }

using loops to Read from Files (EOF char):

scanf & fscanf : return Value.

- int status; إذا كان %c لا يعمل الترتيب يكون 0

- 2 يكون status = scanf ("%.d%.d", &x, &y);

- printf ("%d", status);

- write a program to read an unspecified number of grades from a file and find and print the average grade

{

int status; scanf / fscanf الذي يعرض

int grade, sum = 0, count = 0;

float avg;

FILE "in";

in = fopen ("grades.txt", "r");

status = fscanf (in, "%d", &grade);

while (status != EOF)

{
⇒ Avg grade = 70.00

sum += grade;

count++;

status = fscanf (in, "%d", &grade);

}

avg = float (sum) / count;

printf ("Avg grade = %.2f", avg);

return 0;

}

• for i=2, j=7; (i<5 && j>3); i++, j--)

printf("hello\n");

i=2;

j=7;

while (i<5 && j>3)

printf("hello\n");

i++;

j--;

• z=5 : قراءة واحدة، واحدة فقط بداية loop

while (z>1)

{

z=2;

while (z>7)

{

==

==

==

z++;

}

z++;

}

قراءة واحدة، واحدة فقط بداية loop

و بعد قراءة واحدة، واحدة فقط بداية loop

آخرى كجاء شرط (z)

Pointer :-

dynamic addresses

متغير ديناميكي

int x = 5;

x

قيمة المتغير (x)

مخزن بالذاكرة

• printf("%d", &x);

• نقل من عنوان متغير x بالذاكرة

تعريف ال Pointer

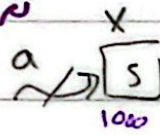
or we put (%p)

دليلى قوته

=> int *a = &x; int y = 7, int x = 5;

ثابتة - static

FILE *in; FILE *out;

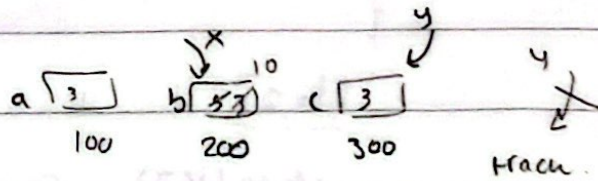


متغير - dynamic

a = &y;

=> int a = 3, b = 5, c;

تعريف • int *x = &b, *y = &a;



printf("%d", &b); 200

printf("%d", x); 200

printf("%d", *x); 5

c = a;

indirection • pointer الذي يؤشر عليه

y = &c;

more:

printf("%d", *y); 3

if we put *x = 10;

*x = *y;

مستقيم بحدن (5) ديفع بالقيمة

*x = *x + 7; 10

10 لنقل ال pointer متغير وليس

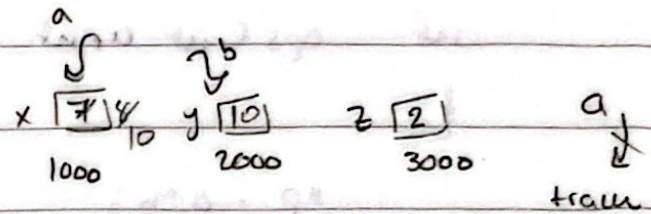
printf("%d", b); 10

ثابتة متغير (8)


```

=> int x=7, z=2, y;
    int *b=&y, *a;
    printf("%d", &y); 2000

```



```

a = &x;

```

```

printf("%d", *a)++; 7

```

```

y = *a + 2;

```

```

printf("%d", (y+x)); 18

```

```

printf("%d", *b); 10

```

```

*a = *a + 2;

```

```

printf("%d", x); 10

```

```

=> #include <stdio.h>

```

```

void ops (int, int, int*, int*); int *;

```

output

```

int main()

```

parameters

```

{

```

```

    int x=5, y=3;

```

```

    int sum, prod, diff;

```

```

    sum = ops (x, y, &prod, &diff); &sum

```

```

    printf("sum = %d prod = %d diff = %d");

```

```

    return 0;

```

```

}

```

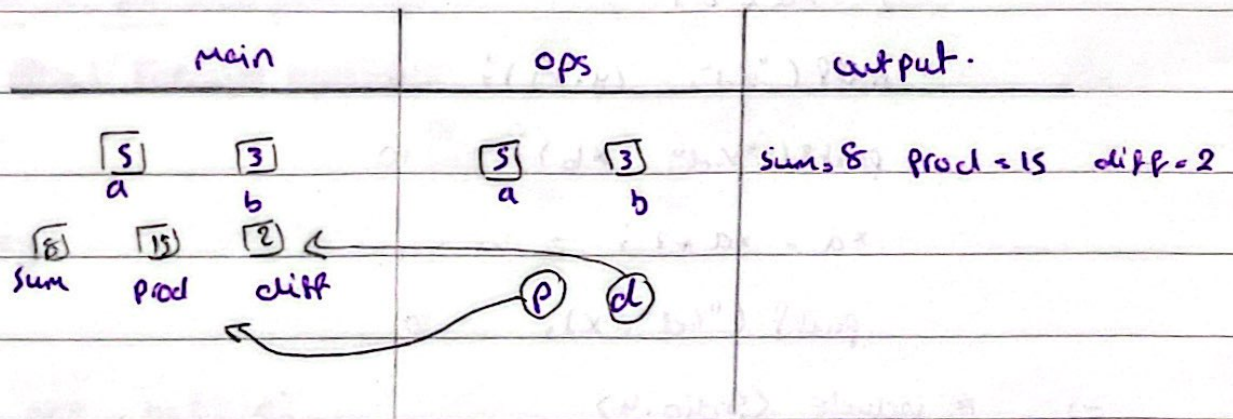
void is 133*


```

int ops ( int a, int b, int *p, int *d) { int *s
{
    *p = a * b;
    *d = a - b;
    *s = a + b;
    return a + b;
}

```

۹



۱۱ pointer : برای مکانی با آدرس، بهمانی که نتوانیم آن را مستقیماً در مکان
 ۱۲ main : می توانیم در آن function .

=> void ops (int ~~int~~, int ~~a~~, int ~~x~~);

int main()

{

int ~~sum~~, prod, x=5, y=7;

ops (&x, ~~y~~, ~~&sum~~, ~~&prod~~);

printf(" Sum = %d prod = %d", ~~sum~~, ~~prod~~);

return 0;

}

void (ops int a, ~~int~~ b, int *s, int *p)

{

*s = a + b;

tmp = *s =

*p = a * b;

*s = tmp + a;

}

*p = a * tmp;

=> void ops (int *, int *);

int main()

{ int x=5, y=7;

int prod;

ops (&x, &y);

printf("sum = %d prod = %d", x, y);

return 0;

}


```
void (ops int *s, int *p)
{
```

```
    int tmp, tmp2;
```

```
    tmp = *s;
```

```
    tmp2 = *p;
```

```
    *s = tmp + tmp2;
```

```
    *p = tmp * tmp2;
```

```
}
```

Swap function:

```
x = y;
y = x;
```

it's wrong.

you must use a temp value as follows:

```
• tmp = x;
```

```
x = y;
```

```
y = tmp;
```

⇒ void swap(int, int);

```
int main ( )
```

```
{
```

```
    int x = 5, y = 7;
```

```
    swap(x, y);
```

```
    printf("X = %d, Y = %d", x, y);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void swap(int a, int b)
```

```
{    int temp;
```

```
    temp = a;    a = b;
```

```
    b = temp;
```

```
}
```

• pointer variable

(printf) تسمى في الـ C

• variable في الـ C

=> void swap (int *, int *)

{
int main ()

{

int x=5, y=7;

swap (&x, &y);

printf ("x=%d y=%d", x, y);

return 0;

}

void swap (int *a, int *b) .

{

int tmp;

printf ("a= %d b= %d", *a, *b);

tmp = *a;

*a = *b;

*b = tmp;

printf ("a= %d b= %d\n", *a, *b);

}

Home work :-

do the program with this function :-

1. int main - max (int , int , int , int*);
2. void main - max (int , int , int , int* , int*);
3. void main - max (int , int* , int*);

Global Variables vs local Variables :-

```
* include <stdio.h>
```

```
int x=10 , y=7; // global
```

```
void doit (int, int);
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
{ int a=2, b=3; // local .
```

```
doit (a,b);
```

```
x++; // x=11
```

```
printf ("y.d\td\ty.d", a,b, x,y);
```

```
return 0; } 23 11 8
```

```
void doit (int c, int d)
```

```
{ int x; // local.
```

```
x = c+d; // x=2+3=5
```

```
y++; 8
```

```
printf ("d", x); } 5
```



```
=> #include <stdio.h>
```

```
int a=3, b=6;
```

```
int one (int, int*, int*);
```

```
void two (int, int*);
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
int x=6, y=2, b=10;
```

```
a = one (y, &x, &y);
```

```
printf ("%d %d %d\n", x, y, b);
```

```
two (a, &x);
```

```
printf ("%d %d %d %d\n", a, b, x, y);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int one (int x, int *n, int *c)
```

```
{
```

```
*n = *c + b++;
```

```
*c = *n + 5;
```

```
a++;
```

```
return a + *n;
```

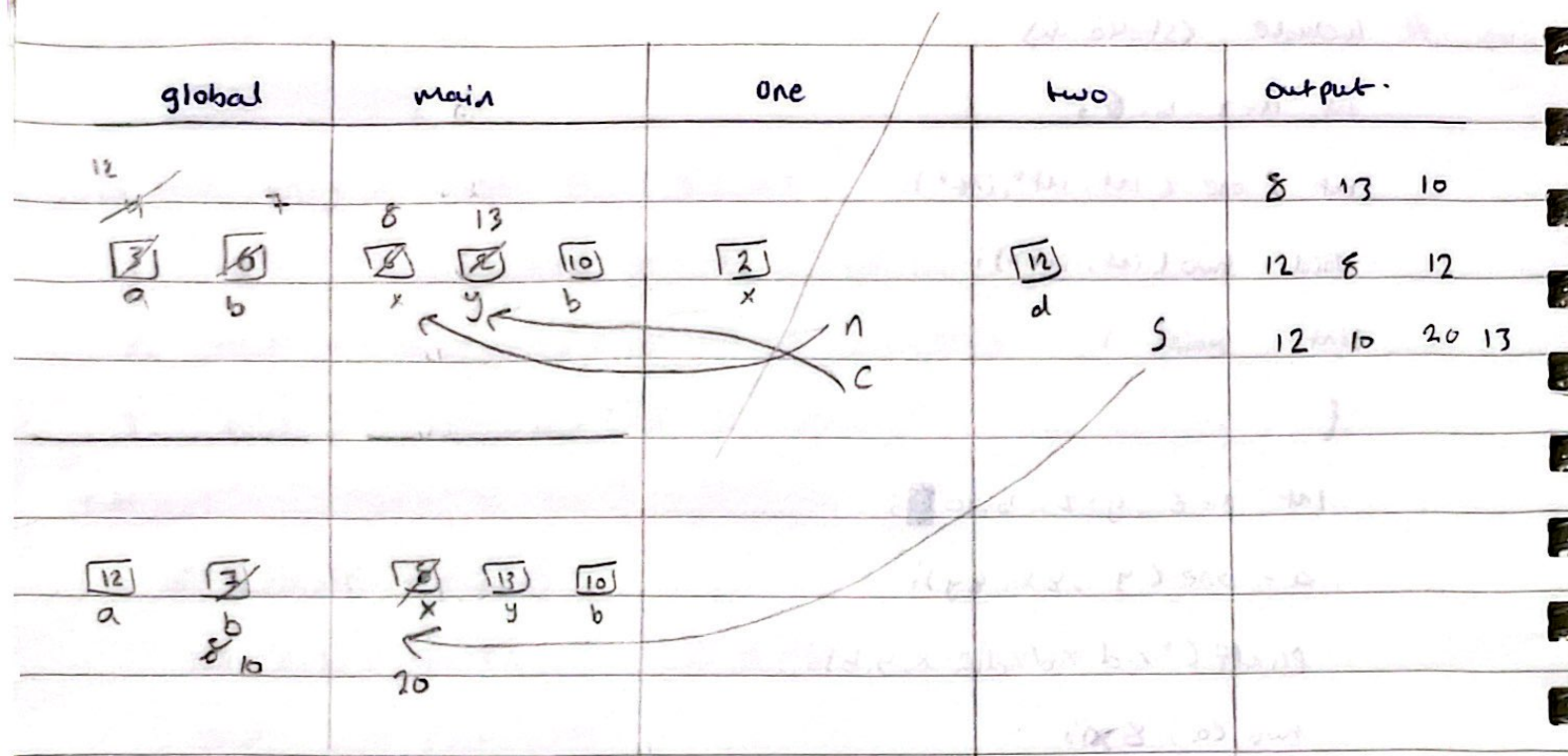
```
void two (int d, int *s)
```

```
{
```

```
*s = d + *s;
```

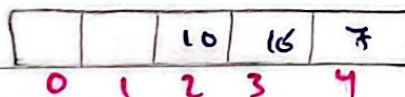
```
printf ("%d %d %d\n", d, ++b, a);
```

```
}
```

Array :

```
int nums[5];
```



Subscript (index)

```
nums[2] = 10;
```

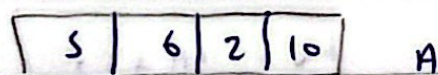
from 0 → (n-1)

```
nums[3] = nums[2] + 6;
```

```
nums[1+3] = 17;
```

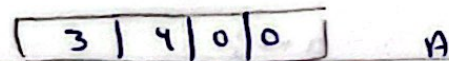
could be equation like $(i + j + 3)$.

```
int A[4] = {5, 6, 2, 10};
```



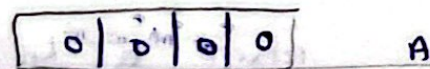
A

```
int A[4] = {3, 4};
```



A

```
int A[4] = {0};
```

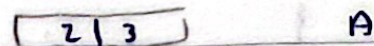


A

```
int A[4] = {1, 5, 2, 4, 7};
```

Error (X)

```
int A[] = {2, 3};
```



A


```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define S 5
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
{
```

```
int B[S], i;
```

```
int mark, min; sum = 0;
```

```
float avg;
```

```
for (i=0; i<S; i++)
```

```
{ printf("Enter next mark\n");
```

```
scanf("%d", &B[i]); }
```

```
for (i=0; i<S; i++)
```

```
sum += B[i];
```

```
avg = (float) sum / S;
```

```
min = B[0];
```

```
for (i=0; i<S; i++)
```

```
if (B[i] < min)
```

```
min = B[i];
```

```
for (i=0; i<S; i++)
```

```
• printf("%d\n", B[i]);
```

```
printf("avg = %.2f", avg);
```

```
printf("min = %.2f", min);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

60

70

90

30

100

60	70	90	30	100
0	1	2	3	4

B

Arrays in function:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define S 5
```

```
int min (int A[], int);
```

```
int printArray (int A[], int);
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
{ int A[S] = { 5, 2, 7, 4, 6 };
```

```
int m;
```

```
m = min (A, S);
```

```
printf ("min = %d\n", m);
```

```
return 0; }
```

```
int min (int B, int n)
```

```
{ int mn = B[0];
```

```
int i;
```

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

```
if (mn > B[i])
```

```
mn = B[i];
```

```
return mn; }
```

```
int printArray (int X[], int n)
```

```
{ int i;
```

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
```

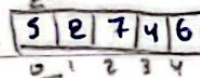
```
printf ("%d ", X[i]); }
```

main

min

Print Array

output



B

X

5 2 7 4 6

min = 2.

mn = 5
i = 0

8A[0]

عنصر اولی است [0]

توی فونکشن ۱ پوینتر

it's can be *B.

should be void.

Linear Search :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define S 4
int insert (int A[], int, int);
int main ()
{
    int key, A[S] = {20, 100, 3, 17};
    printf ("Enter key\n");
    scanf ("%d", &key);
    pos = insert (A, S, key);
    if (pos == -1)
        printf ("No such key\n", key);
    else
        printf ("%d is at pos %d", key, pos);
    return 0;
}

int insert (int B[], int n, int k)
{
    int i;
    for (i=0; i<n; i++)
        if (k == B[i])
            return i;
    return -1;
}
```

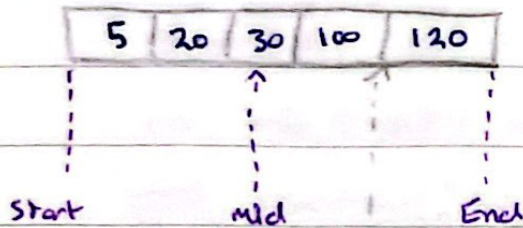
ids

10	5	70	3	16
0	1	2	3	4

binary search:

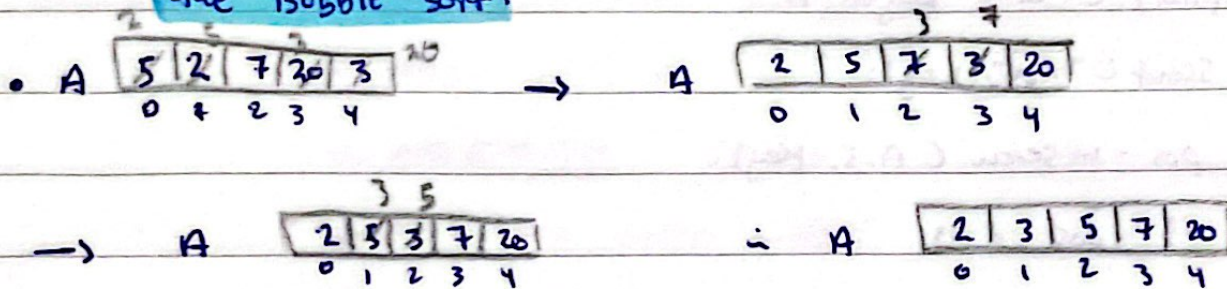
• note:

- يجب ان تكون ال Array مرتبة تصاعدياً او تنازلياً



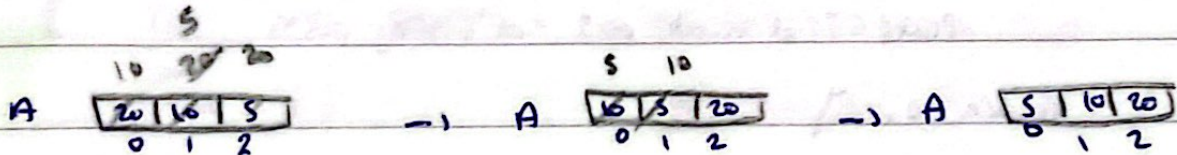
$$\text{mid} = \frac{\text{start} + \text{End}}{2} = \frac{0 + 4}{2} = 2$$

the Bubble sort:



• عدد عناصر ال Array = عدد المرات التي يقوم البرنامج بالمقارنة بها

EX:



for (i = 0; i < j; i++)
for (j = 1; j < A.length; j++)

عدد الصفوف

عدد المرات

Multi Dimensional Array:

note:

```
int A[2][3];
```

↓ ↓
rows cols

	0	1	2
0		5	
1			7

$A[0][1] = 5;$

$A[1][2] = 7;$

```
#define S 10
```

```
void reverseArray (int A[], int n)
```

```
{ int B[S];
```

يعني تعبير نفس الجذر من Array

```
=> #include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define R 2
```

```
#define C 3
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
{ ^A[R][C] int A[R][C], i, j, sum=0;
```

```
for (i=0; i<R; i++)
```

```
for (j=0; j<C; j++)
```

```
{ printf ("Enter value in ");
```

```
scanf ("%d", &A[i][j]);
```

```
}
```

```
for (i=0; i<R; i++)
```

```
for (j=0; j<C; j++)
```

```
sum += A[i][j];
```

```
}
```


• for min value:-

```
min = A[0][0];
for (i=0; i<R; i++)
    for (j=0; j<C; j++)
    {
        if (A[i][j] < min)
            min = A[i][j];
    }
```

• to print value:-

```
for (i=0; i<R; i++)
{
    for (j=0; j<C; j++)
    {
        printf("Y.d = , A[i][j]");
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

at the end of 2nd loop.

=> #include <stdio.h>

#define R 2

#define C 3

void printArray (int A[R][C], int R, int C);

int main ()

{ int A[R][C] = { {5, 6, 7}, {2, 3} };

printArray (A, R, C);

return 0;

}

void printArray (int A[R][C], int R, int C)

{ int i, j;

for (i=0; i<R; i++)

{ for (j=0; j<C; j++)

printf("Y.d = , A[i][j]");

printf("\n"); }

}

1 2 3

5 6 7


```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define R 2
```

```
#define C 3
```

```
void printArray ( int E[R][C], int, int );
```

```
void addArray ( int E[R][C], int E1[R][C], int E2[R][C], int, int );
```

```
{ int A[R][C] = { {5, 6, 7}, {2, 3, 4} };
```

```
int B[R][C] = { {1, 5, 2}, {3, 4, 8} };
```

```
int O[R][C];
```

```
PrintArray (O, R, C);
```

```
addArray (A, B, O, R, C);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void printArray ( int O[R][C], int r, int c )
```

```
{
```

like the last example.

```
}
```

```
void addArray ( int A[R][C], int B[R][C], int O[R][C], int r, int c )
```

```
{ int i, j;
```

```
for ( i = 0; i < r; i++ )
```

```
for ( j = 0; j < c; j++ )
```

```
O[i][j] = A[i][j] + B[i][j];
```

```
}
```

نوع المصفوفة Array في الذاكرة من نوع int
نوع المصفوفة Array في الذاكرة من نوع int

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

• for (i=0; i<R; i++)
 for (j=0; j<C; j++)

Sum[i][j] += A[i][j];

		0	1	2		Sum
0		0	70	80	10	0 150
1		1	100	3	90	1 193
						193

Sum	0	1	2
	150	83	100

strings.

char name[5] = "ali";

Sum[i][j] += A[i][j];

→ null char.

a	i			
0	1	2	3	4

⇒

• char name[10] = "ahmad";

a	h	m	a	d					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

name.

• char name[] = "ali";

a	i		
---	---	--	--

• char name[5] = {'a', 'l', 'i', ' ', '\0'};

a	i			
---	---	--	--	--

{'a', 'l', 'i', ' ', '\0'}

⇒

• printf("%.5s", name); → ahmad.

• printf("Enter name\n");

scanf("%s", name);

or
 &name[0]

s	h	a		
---	---	---	--	--


```

-> char name[10];
int i;
printf("%s", name);
scanf
int count = 0;
i = 0;
while (name[i] != '\0')
{
    if (name[i] == 'a')
        count++;
    i++;
}
printf("count = %d", count);

```

Enter name.

asad

a	s	a	d	\0					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

String function:

char name1[10] = "ali";

char name2[10];

name2 = name1;

X

long word

if (name1 == "ali")

X

if (name1 > "ali")

X

we use #include <string.h> for string function.

1 strcpy (__, __);

2 strncpy (__, __, __);

3 strcat (__, __);

4 strncat (__, __, __);

5 strcmp (__, __);

6 strncmp (__, __, __);

7 strlen (__);

8 strtok (__, __);

1

char s₁[10] = "ahmad";

char s₂[20];

strcpy (s₂, s₁); →

نسخه s₁ به s₂ کپی می‌شود، یعنی به قدر اکرار نسخه اول



2

strcpy (s₂, s₁, 2);

نسخه اول 2 char

s₂[2] = '\0';



اذا اردنا دفعه اوله

دفعه اوله بکافیه

3

s₁ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

s₂ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

strcat (s₁, s₂);

4

strncat (s₁, s₂, 1);

s₁ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

first

last

strcat (first, 0);

strcat (first, last);

5

strcmp { 0
-1/-2, ...
+ }

if (strcmp (s₁, s₂) == 0)

(strcmp (s₁, s₂) > 0) s₁ > s₂

(strcmp (s₁, s₂) < 0) s₁ < s₂

16) `strcmp (s, "ali");`

17) `strlen ("ali");` → 3

18) `strtok` **the most important one.**

• `char *token;`

`char sent[100];`

`gets (sent);` ↓ `printf ("Enter any sentence\n");`

`token = strtok (sent, " ");`

`while (token != Null)`

{

`token = strtok (Null, " ");`

}

نکات: نکته بناد این اسرئیر من space.

NOTS!

- `char name[20];`

Enter name.

Ahmad hander.

a	n	a	d	o	
---	---	---	---	---	--

So we use gets instead of scanf.

- `getS(name)`;

from Nile.

- (gets crane)'s

- Char names [10] [20]; It's 19 letter but we put 20 because we have (10) null.

while (i < 10)

9 print & "Enter name: ");

```
score ("y.d", name[i]);
```

$i++$; y .

0 1 2 3 4 . . . 20

0	a	1	1	6		
1	a	h	m	ad	d	10
2						
3						
.						
.						
,						
,						
,						
9						


```

• #include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#define S 10
int main ( )
{
    char sent [S];      char save [S],
    char *token;
    printf ("Enter any sentence\n");
    gets (sent);
    token = strtok (sent, " ");   ↓ strcpy (save, sent);
    while (token != NULL)
    {
        printf ("word = %s\n", token);
        token = strtok (NULL, " ");
    }
    return 0;
}

    printf ("Sentence after = \n");
    printf ("%s", save);

```



```

char    sent[100], save[5];
char    *token;
char    words [0][20];
int     i=0, j;
printf ("Enter any sentence\n");
gets (sent);
strcpy (save, sent);
token = strtok (sent, " ");
while (token != NULL)
{
    strcpy (words[i], token);
    i++;
    token = strtok (NULL, " ");
}
for (j=i-1; j>=0; j--)
    printf ("%s", words[j]);
return 0;
}

```


words.

0 1 2 - - - - 19

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

#define S 100

#define R 10

#define C 20

int main()

{ char *tok, int i=0, int j;

char sent[S], temp[R];

char words[R][C];

printf("Enter sentence");

gets(sent);

strcpy(temp, "");

while (tok != NULL)

{ strcpy(words[i], tok);

tok = strtok(NULL, " ");

i++ }

for (j=0; j<i; j++)

if (strcmp(words[j], "girl") == 0)

strcpy(words[j], "boy");

else if (strcmp(words[j], "boy") != 0)

strcpy(words[j], "girl");

for (j=0; j<i; j++)

printf("%s ", words[j]);

return 0;

the word:

'the girl is smarter than the

boy'

recursion:

• int f(int x)

like we know.

{ return x+3; }

• $f(x) = f(x-1) + 3$

recursion!

$f(3) = f(2) + 3$

we need base case.

$f(1) + 3$

like $f(0) = 3$ here.

$f(0) + 3$

$\therefore f(3) = 16$

• Factorial ...

$fac(5) = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$

• int fac(int n)

$5 \times fac(4)$ base case.

{ if (n==1 || n==0)

$5 \times 4 \times fac(3)$ $fac(1) = 1$

return 1;

$5 \times 4 \times 3 \times fac(2)$

else

$5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times fac(1)$

return n*fac(n-1); }

$\therefore fac(5) = 120$

main	fac	
n = 5	n = 1	$1 \times fac(0)$ ①
return fac(n)	n = 2	$2 \times fac(1) = 2$
= 120	n = 3	$3 \times fac(2) = 6$
	n = 4	$4 \times fac(3) = 24$
	n = 5	$5 \times fac(4) = 120$

Home work:-

int unknown (int x, int y) try with (5, 4).

{

if (y == 1)

يعطى القيمة (x) بدون (y)

return x;

else

it's will be xy.

return x * unknown (x, y-1);

}

main

unknown

x = 5

y = 4

unknown (5, 4) = 20

x = 5 , y = 1

return x + unknown (y-1) 10

x = 5 , y = 2

return x + unknown (y-1) 15

x = 5 , y = 3

return x + unknown (y-1) 20

1) base case to end base case: recursive من شرط recursive

2) compound interest rule.

إذا كنا في حالة loop لا ننسى recursive

- fibonacci series:

0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 ...

1 1 2 3 5 8 13 \leftarrow 1.6 \therefore ratio = 1.6.

```
int fib (int n)
```

if $((n=0) \vee (n=1))$

return is

else

return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2) ; y.

Exo (6)

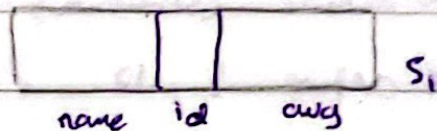
$$\text{fib}(5) + \text{fib}(4).$$
$$\text{fib}(4) + \text{fib}(3)$$
$$\text{fib}(3) = \text{fib}(2)$$
$$f_{ib}(3) = f_{ib2}$$

فَدَحَقَّ الشَّرَّ النَّبِيَّ، وَكَانَ عَلَى رَأْسِهَا أَفْطَرٌ.

structures!

name				ids	gender	avg
1	a	i	o	100	(m)	90.3
1				200	(f)	80.6
2				400	(m)	
3				70		


```
#include <stdio.h>
```



```
#define S 10
```

```
typedef struct { char name [5];  
                int id ;  
                double avg; }
```



```
Stud-t;
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
void printStrc (Stud-t)
```

```
{ Stu-t S1 ; S2 = { "ali", "100", "70.3" };
```

```
printf "Enter name, id, avg of student\n";
```

```
scanf ("%s %d %lf", S1.name, &S1.id, &S1.avg);
```

```
printf ("name = %s\n", S2.name);
```

```
void printStrc (S2)
```

```
printf ("id = %d\n", S2.id);
```

```
printf ("avg = %lf\n", S2.avg);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void printStrc (Stud-t stu)
```

```
{ printf ("Name = %s\n", stu.name);
```

```
printf ("id = %d\n", stu.id);
```

```
printf ("avg = %lf\n", stu.avg);
```

```
}
```


=> #include <stdio.h>

#define S 10

• we can but

typedef struct

$S_1 = S_2$ in structure

{ char name[S];

• but we can't say

int id[S];

18 ($S_1 = S_2$)

double avg[S];

} stud_t;

void stud_t fill_data (stud_t)

int main ()

{ stud_t $S_1, S_2 = \{ \text{"ahmad"}, 5, 70.3 \};$

$\times \underline{S_1} = \text{fill_data} (S_1);$

return 0;

}

stud_t fill_data ()

{ stud_t temp;

printf ("Enter name, id and avg of student\n");

scanf ("%s%d%lf", temp.name, &temp.id, &temp.avg);

return temp;

}

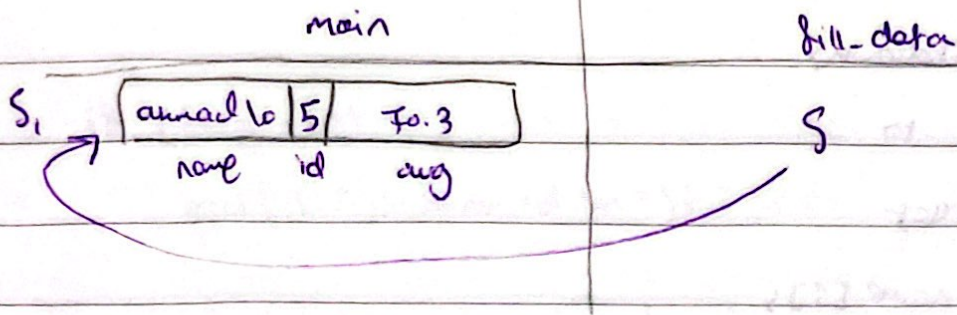
void fill_data (stud_t *S)

{ printf ("Enter name, id and avg of student\n");

scanf ("%s%d%lf", S->name, &(*S)->id, &(*S)->avg);

}

$S \rightarrow \text{name}, \&S \rightarrow \text{id}, \&S \rightarrow \text{avg}$



⇒ #include <stdio.h>

#define S 10

typedef struct

{ char name[S];

int id[S];

double avg[S];

} stud-t;

int isEqual (stud-t s1, stud-t s2);

int main ()

{ stud-t s1, s2 = {"anmol", 5, 70.3};

if (isEqual (s1, s2))

printf ("Same\n");

return 0; }

int isEqual (stud-t s1, stud-t s2)

{ return (strcmp (s1.name, s2.name) == 0 &&

s1.id == s2.id &&

s1.avg == s2.avg)

}


```

=> #include <stdio.h>
#define S 10
typedef struct
{
    char name[S];
    int id;
    double avg;
} stud_t;

int main ( )
{
    stud_t students[S];
    int id, flag=0;
    for (i=0; i<S; i++)
    {
        printf("Enter name, id and avg of student\n");
        scanf("%s%d%lf", student[i].name,
            &student[i].id, &student[i].avg);
    }
    printf("Enter id of student\n");
    scanf("%d", &id);
    for (i=0; i<S; i++)
    {
        if (student[i].id==id)
        {
            flag=1;
            printf("name = %s\n", student[i].name);
            printf("avg = %lf\n", student[i].avg);
            break;
        }
    }
}

```



```
if (flag == 0)
```

```
printf ("no such id\n");
```

S,

name	name	name			
id	id	id			
avg	avg	avg			

0 9

```
=> #include <stdio.h>
```

```
#define S 10
```

```
typedef struct
```

```
{ char name[S];
```

```
int wid;
```

```
double salary;
```

```
} worker_t;
```

```
int findworker (worker_t[], int, int);
```

```
void printworker (worker_t);
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
{
```

```
worker_t worker[S];
```

```
int i, g, size = 0, id;
```

```
printf ("Enter name of worker or enough to stop\n");
```

```
scanf ("%s", worker[i], name);
```



```

while (strcmp (worker[i].name, 'enough') != 0)
{
    printf ("Enter id and salary\n");
    scanf ("%d %lf", &worker[i].wid, &worker[i].salary);
    i++;
    printf ("Enter name of worker or enough to stop\n");
    scanf ("%s", worker[i].name);
}

size = i;

printf ("Enter id of worker\n");
scanf ("%d", &id);

pos = find_worker (worker, size, id);

if (pos == -1)
    printf ("No such worker\n");
else
    print_worker (worker[pos]);

return 0;
}

```



```
int FindWorker (worker_t w[], int S, int Id)
```

```
{ int i;
```

```
  for (i=0; i<S; i++)
```

```
    if (Id == w[i].wid)
```

```
      return i;
```

```
  return -1;
```

```
}
```

```
void PrintWorker (worker_t wk)
```

```
{
```

```
  printf ("name = %s\n", wk.name);
```

```
  printf ("wid = %d\n", wk.wid);
```

```
  printf ("salary = %ld\n", wk.salary);
```

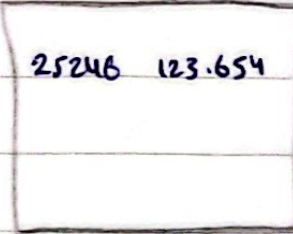
```
}
```

```
for (i=0; i<size; i++)
```

```
  PrintWorker (worker[i]);
```


Binary Files.

text files



int = 16 bit.

FILE *in, *out;

in = fopen("data.bin", "rb"); not important in the code.

out = fopen("data.bin", "wb");

int i = 5;

عنصر من الكتلة

fwrite (&i, sizeof(int), 1, out);

عنصر من كتلة

pointer

صاحة اعداد كتلة بالذاكرة

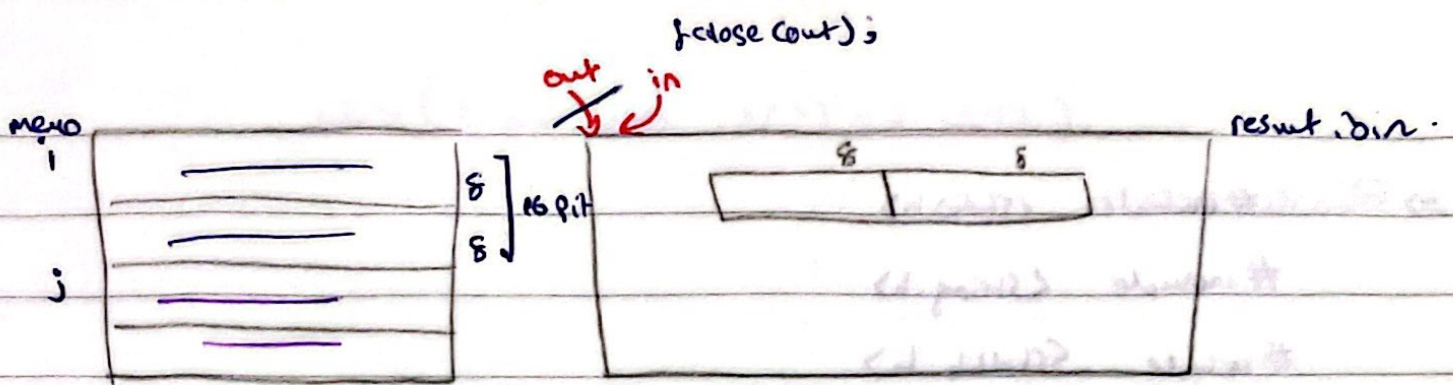
fclose (out);

in = fopen("result.bin", "rb");

fread (&i, sizeof(int), 1, in);

fclose (in);

printf ("i = %d", i); $\Rightarrow i = 5$



⇒ type def struct

```
{ char name[10];
  int id } stud-t;
```

```
int main ( )
```

```
{ FILE * in ;
```

```
int arr[5] = {1, 7, 2, 4, 6};
```

```
in = fopen("data.bin", "wb");
```

```
fwrite (arr, sizeof(stud-t), 1, in);
```

```
fwrite (arr, sizeof(int) , 5, in);
```

```
int arr2[10], size ;
```

```
fclose(in);
```

```
in = fopen("data.bin", "rb");
```

```
size = fread (arr2, sizeof(int), 10, in);
```

5


```

=> #include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main ( )
{
    FILE *in;
    char filename[10];
    printf("Enter input file name\n");
    scanf("%s", filename);
    ✓ in = fopen(filename, "r");
    if (in == NULL)
    {
        printf("%s no such file\n", filename);
        exit(0);
    }
    printf("keep going\n");

```

or

```

while (in == NULL)
{
    printf("%s no such file", filename);
    printf("Enter input file name\n");
    scanf("%s", filename);
    ✓ in = fopen(filename, "r");
}
printf("good\n");

```


while (cin & kopen, of & n) == NULL)

✓ ✓

تکون بد