

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore – 35 An Autonomous Institution

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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAMMING FOR PROBLEM SOLVING
I YEAR - I SEM

UNIT II – C PROGRAMMING BASICS

TOPIC – STRUCTURE OF A C PROGRAM





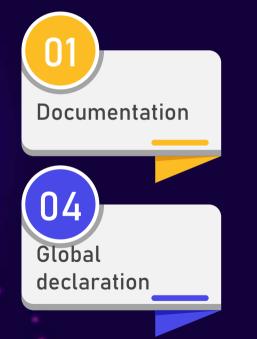
STRUCTURE OF A C PROGRAM



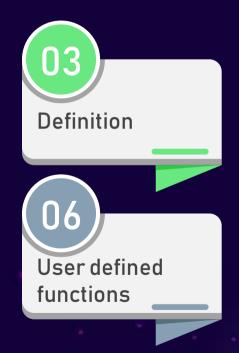
Structure of a C program



Basically the structure of a C program divides into 6 sections and they are,









Documentation Section



- ✓ It includes the statement specified at the beginning of a program, such as a program's name, date, description, and title, which is represented using commands
- ✓ Single line commands will be represented by //
- ✓ Multi line commands will be represented as /* */

//program1.c

/*
...
Overview of code
...
*/

Preprocessor Section

#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>



Preprocessor Section (contd..)



- ✓ The preprocessor section contains all the header files used in a program. It informs the system to link the header files to the system libraries
- ✓ A header file in C/C++ contains:
 - i) Function definitions ii) Data type definitions iii) Macros
- ✓ Header files offer these features by importing them into your program with the help of a preprocessor directive called **#include**.
- ✓ These preprocessor directives are responsible for instructing the C/C++ compiler that these files need to be processed before compilation.





- ✓ Every C program should necessarily contain the header file <stdio.h> which stands for standard input and output used to take input with the help of scanf() function and display the output using printf() function.
- ✓ The source file contains #include which is responsible for directing the C/C++ compiler that this file needs to be processed before compilation and includes all the necessary data type and function definitions



Define Section



The define section comprises of different constants declared using the define keyword

#define a = 4

Global declaration

- The global section comprises of all the global declarations in the program.
- Anything which is declared as global can be used throughout the entire program
- It should be declared before the main function

Main function

- main() is the first function to be executed by the computer.
- It is necessary for a code to include the main(). It is like any other function available in the C library.
- Zeronthesis () are used for passing parameters (if any) to a function.



Declaration of main()



main() function can be declared in three ways

- main()
- int main() specifies that program can return integer type data

Local Declarations



User defined functions



- The user defined functions specified the functions specified as per the requirements of the user.
- For example, color(), sum(), division(), etc.

Basic Syntax

```
#include<stdio.h> //(Header Files)
main() //(Main function)
{
// Statements to be executed;
}
```



Editor and file creation



Editor used: Turbo C++







Example



