

### Console Input/Output

`include <stdio.h>`

#### Characters

`getchar()` פונקציה הקולטת תו בודד ומחזירה את ערך האסקי שלו

`putchar(int)` פונקציה הקולטת מספר ומדפיסה למסך את התו המתאים

#### Strings

`gets(str)` פונקציה אשר קולטת מספר תווים מהמשתמש ומכסה אותם לתוך מערך.

#### Alternative

`puts("string")` פונקציה המקבלת רק משתנה אחד מהכיר בתוכו סטרינג

### Conditional (Branching)

#### if, else if, else

`if(a) b;` Evaluates b if a is true.

`if(a){ b; c; }` Evaluates b and c if a is true.

`if(a){ b; }else{ c; }` Evaluates b if a is true, c otherwise.

`if(a){ b; }else if(c){ d; }else{ e; }` Evaluates b if a is true, otherwise d if c is true, otherwise e.

#### switch, case, break

`switch(a){ case b: c; }` Evaluates c if a equals b.

`switch(a){ default: b; }` Evaluates b if a matches no other case.

`switch(a){ case b: c; break; case d: e; break; default: f; }` Evaluates c if a equals b, e if a equals d and e otherwise.

### Sorting

```
int main()
{
    int arr[] = {64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90};
    int n = sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]);
    bubbleSort(arr, n);
    printf("Sorted array: \n");
    printArray(arr, n);
    return 0;
}
```

### Sorting (cont)

```
}
// A function to implement bubble sort
void bubbleSort(int arr[], int n)
{
    int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < n-1; i++)

        // Last i elements are already in place
        for (j = 0; j < n-i-1; j++)
            if (arr[j] > arr[j+1])
                swap(&arr[j], &arr[j+1]);
}
```

Bubble Sort is the simplest sorting algorithm that works by repeatedly swapping the adjacent elements if they are in wrong order.

### Loops

#### while

`int x = 0; while(x < 10){ x += 2; }`

Loop skipped if test condition initially false.

`int x = 0;` Declare and initialise integer x.

`while(x < 10)` Loop keyword and condition parenthesis.

{

`x += 2;` Loop contents.

}

#### do while

`char c = 'A';` Declare and initialise character c.

`do` Loop keyword.

{

`c++;` Loop contents.

`while(Test condition);` Loop keyword and condition parenthesis. Note semicolon.

`c != 'Z'` Test condition.

#### for

`int i; for(i = 0; n[i] != '\0'; i++){}`

OR

`for(int i = 0; n[i] != '\0'; i++){some thing}`



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