

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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