COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

Engr. Anees Ahmed Soomro

Assistant Professor

CSE QUEST Nawabshah

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

1)Integrated Development Environment
2)Command Line Development System.

IDE(Integrated Development Environment)

- IDE referred to as Programmer's Platform.
- Users of Turbo Pascal or Turbo basic will already be familiar with major features of IDE.
- It is a screen display with windows and pull down menus.
- The program Listing, its output, error messages and other information are displayed in separate windows.
- You use menu selections(or key combinations) to invoke all operations necessary to develop program, including editing, compiling, linking and program execution.
- You use menu selections(or key combinations) to invoke all.
- You can even debug your program within IDE.

The Command Line Development System

- Completely different way to develop C programs.

- This is traditional command line System.

- Where editing, Compiling, Linking, Debugging and execution are invoked from DOS command line as separate activities.

Compile a program

a) ALT+F9 Or from IDE click on compile.

b) CNTROL+F9 for running

Writing a program as Basic Structure of C program

```
void main(void)
{
printf("Hello Quest");
}
```

- All C programs are divided into units called "functions".
- A function is similar to subroutine in BASIC or function in Pascal.
- C program consists of one or more functions.
- main() is the one to which control is passed from the operating system when program is run.
- Word void preceding main specifies that the function main will not return a value.
- Second void in parenthesis, specifies that the function take no arguments.

Opening brace to delimit body of function

```
void main(void)
{
printf("Hello Quest");
}
```

one statement

Closing brace to delimit body of function

- This entire program consists of function called main().
- ; semicolon terminates each program statement.