Sample Basic C Programs

Program #1: Fahrenheit and Celsius, Version 1

This prints a table with two columns, the left being Fahrenheit degrees, and the right the corrsponding Celsius temperatures.

```
#include <stdio.h>

/*
 * print a table for Fahrenheit to Celsius
 * from 0 F to 300 F
 */
void main(void)
{
      int fahr;                     /* fahrenheit temperature */
      int celsius ;                 /* celsius temperature */
      register int lower = 0;       /* begin table here */
      register int upper = 300;     /* end table here */
      register int step = 20;       /* increment */

      /*
       * print out the lines for the table
       */
      fahr = lower;
      while(fahr <= upper){
            /* get corresponding temp in degrees C */
            celsius = 5 * (fahr - 32) / 9;
            /* print it */
            printf("%d\t%d\n", fahr, celsius);
            fahr += step;
      }

      /*
       * say goodbye
       */
      exit(0);
}
```

Program #2: Fahrenheit and Celsius, Version 2

This does the same thing using different control structures and floating point arithmetic.

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define LOWER     0           /* begin table here */
#define UPPER     300         /* end table here */
#define STEP      20          /* increment */

/*
 * print a table for Fahrenheit to Celsius
 * from 0 F to 300 F
 * floating point version
 */
void main(void)
{
      float fahr;       /* fahrenheit temperature */

      /*
       * print out the lines for the table
       */
      for(fahr = LOWER; fahr <= UPPER; fahr += STEP)
            printf("%3.0f\t%6.1f\n", fahr, (5.0/9.0) * (fahr - 32));

      /*
       * say goodbye
       */
      exit(0);
}
```

Program #3: cat(1), Version 1

This short program copies the standard input to the standard output.

```
#include <stdio.h>

/*
 * copy input to output: short version
 */
void main(void)
{
      int c;      /* input character */

      /*
       * copy the input to the output
       * one char at a time
       */
      while ((c = getchar()) != EOF)
            putchar(c);

      /*
       * say goodbye
       */
      exit(0);
}
```

Program #4: cat(1), Version 2

This does the same thing, but uses different control structures. Most C programmers would write this program the previous way.

```
#include <stdio.h>

/*
 * copy input to output: long version
 */
void main(void)
{
      int c;      /* input character */

      /*
       * copy the input to the output
       * one char at a time
       */
      do {
            /* read a char */
            c = getchar();
            /* write a char (unless it's */
            /* the end of file marker)   */
            if (c != EOF)
                  putchar(c);
      } while (c != EOF);

      /*
       * say goodbye
       */
      exit(0);
}
```

Program #5: A Version of wc(1)

This program counts the number of lines, words, and characters in its input, where a “word” is defined as any sequence of non-whitespace characters (blanks, tabs, and newlines).

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define IN_WORD         1     /* currently inside a word */
#define NOTIN_WORD      0     /* currently not in a word */

/*
 * count the number of lines, words, and chars in the input
 * a word is a maximal sequence of nonspace characters, so
 * the quote "+++ --- hi bye 879+3" has 5 words ("+++", "---",
 * "hi", "bye", and "879+3")
 */
void main(void)
{
      register int c;         /* input char */
      register int nl;        /* line count */
      register int nw;        /* word count */
      register int nc;        /* char count */
      register int state;     /* in or not in a word? */

      /*
       * initialize
       */
      nl = nw = nc = 0;
      state = NOTIN_WORD;

      /*
       * handle input a char at a time
       */
      while((c = getchar()) != EOF){
            /* got another character */
            nc++;
            /* is it a newline? */
            if (c == '\n')
                  nl++;
            /* is it a word separator? */
            if (c == ' ' || c == '\t' || c == '\n')
                  /* YES -- change state */
                  state = NOTIN_WORD;
            else if (state == NOTIN_WORD){
                  /* NO -- we're now in a word; update */
                  /* the counter and state if need be  */
                  state = IN_WORD;
                  nw++;
            }
      }

      /*
       * announce the results and quit
       */
```

```
	printf("%6d\t%6d\t%6d\n", nl, nw, nc);
	exit(0);
}
```

Program #6: Digit and Space Counter, Version 1

This is similar to the word counting program, but counts digits, whitespace, and everything else (grouped into the category "other"). Note the array.

```
#include <stdio.h>

/*
 * count the number of each digit, whitespace,
 * and all other chars
 */
void main(void)
{
      register int c;               /* input char */
      register int nwhite = 0;      /* whitespace count */
      register int nother = 0;      /* other count */
      register int i;               /* counter in a for loop */
      int ndigit[10];               /* digit counts */

      /*
       * initialize the ndigit array
       */
      for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            ndigit[i] = 0;

      /*
       * handle input a char at a time
       */
      while((c = getchar()) != EOF){
            /* see what it is */
            if (c >= '0' && c <= '9'){
                  /* it's a digit -- bump the right count */
                  ndigit[c - '0']++;
            }
            else if (c == ' ' || c == '\t' || c == '\n'){
                  /* it's whitespace */
                  nwhite++;
            }
            else{
                  /* it's neither a digit nor whitespace */
                  nother++;
            }
      }

      /*
       * announce the results and quit
       */
      printf("digits: ");
      for(i = 0; i < 10; i++){
            printf("'%c' %3d\t", i + '0', ndigit[i]);
            /* put 5 digits per line, for neat output */
            if (i == 4)
                  printf("\n        ");
      }
```

```
        putchar('\n');
        printf("whitespace: %d\nother:      %d\n", nwhite, nother);
        exit(0);
}
```

Program #7: Digit and Space Counter, Version 2

This is also a digit counter, but uses a *switch* statement rather than an *if … else if … else* statement.

```
#include <stdio.h>

/*
 * count the number of each digit, whitespace,
 * and all other chars
 */
void main(void)
{
      register int c;               /* input char */
      register int nwhite = 0;      /* whitespace count */
      register int nother = 0;      /* other count */
      register int i;               /* counter in a for loop */
      int ndigit[10];               /* digit counts */

      /*
       * initialize the ndigit array
       */
      for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
            ndigit[i] = 0;

      /*
       * handle input a char at a time
       */
      while((c = getchar()) != EOF){
            /* see what it is */
            switch(c){
            case '0': case '1': case '2': case '3':   /* digit */
            case '4': case '5': case '6': case '7':
            case '8': case '9':
                  ndigit[c - '0']++;
                  break;
            case ' ': case '\t': case '\n':           /* whitespace */
                  nwhite++;
                  break;
            default:                /* neither a digit nor whitespace */
                  nother++;
                  break;
            }
      }

      /*
       * announce the results and quit
       */
      printf("digits: ");
      for(i = 0; i < 10; i++){
            printf("'%c' %3d\t", i + '0', ndigit[i]);
            /* put 5 digits per line, for neat output */
            if (i == 4)
                  printf("\n        ");
      }
```

```
        putchar('\n');
        printf("whitespace: %d\nother:      %d\n", nwhite, nother);
        exit(0);
}
```

Program #8a: Powers of 2 and –3

This program prints a table of 2 and -3 raised to the powers 0 to 9 inclusive. It illustrates the use of function calls.

```
#include <stdio.h>

/*
 * prototype (forward declaration)
 */
int power(int m, int n);

/*
 * generate a table of powers of 2
 */
void main(void)
{
      register int i;         /* counter in a for loop */

      /*
       * generate the table
       */
      for(i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
            printf("%3d %6d %6d\n", i, power(2, i), power(-3, i));

      /*
       * bye!
       */
      exit(0);
}
```

Program #8b: Simple Exponentiation Function

This is the function call, from the same program and (as I wrote it) in the same file. Interestingly enough, this program will still work if the two routines (*main* and *pow*) are in different files!

```
/*
 * compute a power
 *
 * arguments:     int base    what you want to raise
 *                int n       non-negative integral power
 *                            to raise base to
 *
 * returns:       base ^ n (base ** n to you FORTRANers!)
 *
 * exceptions:    none handled; overflow may occur, but there
 *                will be no indication of it
 */
int power(int base, int n)
{
      register int i;   /* counter in a for loop */
      register int p;   /* resulting power */

      /*
       * do it the obvious, multiplicative, way
       */
      for(i = 1, p = 1; i <= n; i++)
            p *= base;
      return(p);
}
```