



1960	\longrightarrow	ALGOL	
1967	\longrightarrow	BCPL	
1970	\implies	в	
1972	$ \longrightarrow $	Traditional C	
1978		K&R C	
1989	$ \longrightarrow $	ANSI C	
1990		ANSI/ISO C	
1999		C99	

Algol Language

- Algol was originally developed to be used for algorithms but ended up only being used by some companies.
- It was mostly used by computer scientists and was frequently updated throughout the 1950's-1990's but is now rarely used.
- It is even hard to find resources to learn ALGOL since it is such an old language.



History Of C

BCPL

- In 1967, Martin Richards developed a language called (Basic Combined Programming Language).
 - In 1970, Ken Thompson created a language using many features of BCPL and called it simply B.
- Both BCPL and B were "typeless" system programming languages.



Martin Richards



Ken Thompson

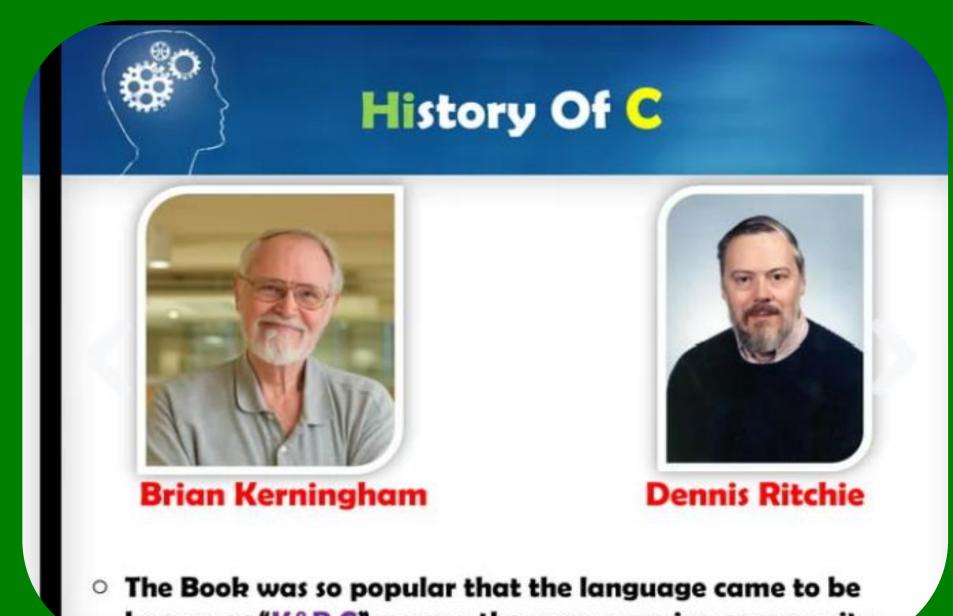


- In 1972 C was evolved from ALGOL, BCPL and B by Dennis Ritchie at the Bell Laboratories.
- C uses many concepts from theses languages and added the concept of data types and other powerful features.
- It is strongly associated with UNIX.
- UNIX is one of the most popular network operating systems in use today.



Traditional C

- During 1970s C had evolved into what is now known as "traditional C".
- The language became more popular after publication of the book 'The C programming language' by Brian Kerningham and Dennis Ritchie in 1978.
- For many years, C was used mainly in academic environments.
- Today , C is running under a variety of operating system and hardware platforms.



known as "K&R C" among the programming community.



ANSI C

- In 1983 American National Standards Institute (ANSI) appointed a technical committee to define a standard for C.
- In December 1989 the committee approved a version of C which is known as ANSI C.
- It was then approved by the International Standards
 Organization (ISO) in 1990.
- This version of C is also referred to as C89.



- During 1990s, C++, a language entirely based on C, underwent a number of improvements and became an ANSI/ISO approved language in November 1977.
- C++ added several new features to C to make it only a true objectoriented language but also a more versatile language.
- During the same period, Sun Microsystems of USA created a new language java modelled on C and C++.



- C99 (previously known as C9X) is an informal name for ISO/IEC 9899: 1999.
- It extends the previous version (C90) with new features for the language and the standard library.
- C99 is, for the most part, backward compatible with C89, but it is stricter in some ways.

What is C?

C is a high-level and general purpose programming language that is ideal for developing firmware or portable applications.

C is what is called a compiled language.

Why C?

- One of the most popular programming languages.
- One of the most powerful programming languages.
- Other languages like C++, Java, Perl and even JavaScript and Flash ActionScript are all based on C in terms of the way we write the code.

Advantages of C

- Easy to learn
- Structured language
- It produces efficient programs.
- It can handle low-level activities.
- It can be compiled on a variety of computer platforms.

What are the advantages of C?

- Portable: Its portability allows code to run on different computers and different operating systems without making any change.
- Efficient: It is a general-purpose programming language. Therefore it works efficiently.
- Case-sensitive: You need to be very careful while writing the code as it treats lowercase and uppercase letter differently.
- Memory Manipulation and allocation: It has the ability to manipulate arbitrary memory addresses. It also allows allocating the memory dynamically.
- Middle-level language: It merges the features of both low level and high-level languages in itself.



USES OF C PROGRAM.

- Operating systems
- Language Compilers
- Text Editor
- Modern programs
 - Databases
 - Language interpreters
 - Mobile Application & Desktop Application
 - Games & Animation with 3d effects

