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How to learn c fast

Many programmers are disillusioned for the following reasons and lean toward C/C++ programming languages:(1) A very fast learning curve. Many people joined the programming world by learning C or C++, but it is rare for them to keep learning and mastering these two languages well because in handling low-level programming elements such as pointers, memory storage model, address alignment, format expansion, multi-threaded data races, etc. disillusioned. If these elements are not properly addressed, the program will have a high probability of crashing, which will disillusion the new programmer. (2) Rarely used in the development of modern programs; nowadays we have many advanced programming languages such as Java, C#, Python, JavaScript, Go, etc. to develop the program and seem crazy if anyone wanted to develop a web application or backend service in pure C/C++. Shared programming fields have been taken over by more advanced programming languages such as: Web Front End Development: JavaScript/Script Typing Rule Everything and three popular frameworks in frontend are angular, reactive, and Vue. Web are behind the end of service development: JavaScript (node), Python (Flask, Django), Java, and PHP are popular technologies used. Desktop app development: QT (PyQT, C++), Electron (JavaScript), WPF (C#). Mobile application development: iOS (Target-C, Swift), Android (Java), Distributed systems, big data, cloud computing: Java, Go, Groove, Scala. Data science, Artificial Intelligence (artificial intelligence), ML (machine learning): Python. Python Translator is implemented in C—JavaScript. The most popular JavaScript V8 engine runs in C++. Numpy: One of the most popular. Most scientific libraries in Python are widely used in artificial intelligence and ML, but its main module in C. If you just remember the syntax of a programming language or can use shared libraries well, doesn't mean you really master the programming language. Knowing the theory behind languages can help you develop applications in languages more efficiently, which then means you really mastered the language. But the pre-need of all of it is that you need to know C/C++ well. 2. Bring the run. When programming is advanced in programming languages, we mainly focus on implementing functionality. We usually use the best practice instructions to avoid silly mistakes but it's not nearly enough when you need to get better performance. Better performance requires detailed profiles and analysis to find out which hot spot code function and how Rewrite them in a more efficient way. If you know enough C/C++, then it will help you in getting better assistance performance because you know how these advanced programming languages run at its lowest level. You will be able to explore the faster issue that may decay performance, expensive cpu instructions, missing cache, tradeoff of field changer, or something else. 3. Computer fundamental theories are four of the most important computer theories, and almost all of our new techniques are built on these four. If you're just programming in advanced programming languages, these details at the machine level are usually hidden from you. But these techniques are really important if you want to jump out of existing frameworks and develop something more. For example, when the network situation is unstable and you need a reliable connection you will not solve the issue with TCP because TCP brings a large cache due to its larger re-transfer time. So how should you do that? If you understand a computer network well, you can build your own protocol with more aggressive and efficient re-transfer schemes. You will then need to integrate it into the network operating system and then you may need to know how network protocols are implemented on the operating system. Your implementation should be efficient so you need to know how the computer architecture well too, such as cache, cache usage, memory, and network adapters effectively. Finally, if you want to provide api interfaces for other advanced languages, such as Java, C, C++, Python, JavaScript etc., you need to know how the language connects and helps the compiler theory of it. Most importantly, all of these key techniques are based on C/C++ . 4. C/C++ is world's most popular language. In particular, they have more technological power than we have to credit it for. Most operating system cores are written in C language, including but not limited to Windows, Linux, Mac, iOS, Android, etc. Modern browsers are also written in C/C++. Like Chrome, Firefox, etc. Modern game engines are written in C/C++, such as Unity3D, Unreal Motor, cocos2d-x, etc. As mentioned above, compilers of programming languages and interpreters are also implemented in C/C++. C/C++ is still the most popular language, according to the Tiobe index for March 2018. After continuing to learn these two languages that still empower the world, 5 do not. The problem between languages here is that the C++ and ABI (Application Binary Interface) interfaces are not standardized, depending on the compiler you use. If the library was compiled with a different compiler (or even a different version), you may not be able to call it. Not so with C, where the interface is defined and standardized, and used by many other languages as well. 6. Efficient machine code generated by C++ compilers. C no, C++ not only suffers from the same problem as C (language basically can't guarantee what's about the code), your ugly complex syntax prevents compilers even compiling it properly! There's a reason why the OCaml compiler can generate faster code than C compilers, and why C++ apps are so big when compiling. 7. You're hardly seen as a hacker if you don't know C++ this is a great spot to generate flame war, since it relies entirely on your definition of a hacker, and what you think of C++. Personally, I know C++, and I want to go back to my longevity that I spent working with that language. C++ is needlessly complicated, OO is a joke, and it has so many hidden traps I wonder no has yet been eaten by a C++ compiler. And the fact that C++ is an almost complete cloud set of C might have been a good idea to win over C programmers, but it also means you have all the problems of Cs such as preprocessing, and casting, etc. Someone who has a passion for programming languages may know C+, but I can't imagine who really likes it. So start with C/C++ and keep learning. Don't be afraid of its difficulty and steep learning curve. Once you master them, you will gain a lot more knowledge than you expected! Summary Computers are not about computing, they are about information - organizing, retrieving, and manipulating it. Want to write efficient apps? Then you need to understand and learn work with data structures. Data structure and algorithms tell you how you can put programming languages that you mastered in good use. Pick up C and C++ and implement and play around with data structures, and see how exciting it all is. With young start-ups, C and C++ are still reliable programming languages of choice for several applications. Join Hacker Noon, create your free account to open your custom reading experience. NIH ... Transform discovery into health! advance knowledge, collaboration and partnership to prepare teenagers for the future is your program experiencing the challenges that stunt vision and impact you want to achieve? Do you want to expand your app and accommodate some new approaches? we will protect you. As the stock exchange development team, we are here to support you, your staff and your organization. Our goal is to equip apps, partners and stakeholders with the tools and information they need to plan, provide and evaluate juvenile contraceptive programs (JPP). With full use of FYSB program training and technical assistance opportunities, we hope you feel energized with new ideas to prepare teenagers for the future, plug it in. Search the event calendar and find key health observances, e-learning opportunities, relevant conferences, and individual training. Last updated: June 7, 2016 C or Not to C From WebMD Archives March 5, 2001 – When Cheryl went to work with her first child, everyone seemed to be going well! But things changed when the baby came down channeling the birth on Angle, and began to show signs of distress. His head was crowned, but they just couldn't get him out. Cheryl recalled. An emergency cesarean section fortunately, both Cheryl and her baby came out of a healthy experience. But even with the joy of a new child admits he still feels lost. It was as if my body had let me down, so when Sudbury, Massachusetts, became pregnant with the mother of her second child, she weighed the risks and benefits of trying to deliver this baby vaginally. Based on her medical history, Cheryl (she asked if her last name was not used) is a good candidate to try to work, her doctor said. The possibility that Cheryl would need a c-section again could not be eliminated, but she was willing to try. It was very important to me, he says, wanting to give my body the chance to do what was designed to do. For decades, the old adage once had a caesarean section, always a caesarean section was almost accepted as medical reality, and those who had previously maternally in such fashion were typically scheduled for selective c-sections when delivering the next children. Then, in the 1980s, women, doctors and insurance companies began to question the validity of the practice. Soon a growing number of women began choosing vaginal birth after cesarean section (VBAC). But while the selected c-sections were out of favor and more women attempted VBAC, complications such as uterine rupture – where the uterus shed tears at the previous wound point under pressure from contractions – began to surface. Once again, doctors and patients questioned whether VBAC was a safe choice. But a recent survey of 15 previous studies conducted over the past decade suggests that low-risk mothers don't need to agonize much more than this decision. The survey, published in the November 20 issue of the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecologists, was motivated by the growing controversy over a question we believed to be resolved, says Ellen Mosuricovic, MD, associate professor in the Maternal and Fetal Medicine Department at the University of Michigan Health System, and co-author of the analysis. There seem to be significant benefits for the mother from the maternity trial, Mozuricovic tells WebMD, but there may also be a small, increased risk to the baby. In the survey, researchers from the University of Michigan and the University of Toronto looked at data documenting the results of nearly 48,000 women who had children after a previous C-section. While the rate of uterine rupture was twice as high in women attempting VBAC, the review suggested that overall, the risk was low -- roughly four in 1,000 (0.4%) of delivery tests resulted in a rupture of the uterus versus two in 1,000 (0.2%) for elective recurring cesarean sections. However, if a uterine rupture occurs, it can be catastrophic – the baby must be delivered by emergency c-section within about 18 minutes to prevent nerve damage or even death. The review also shows that, while the relative risk is not quite above that for uterine rupture, there is an increased risk of fetal mortality for a working group trial (almost six cases in 1,000 or 0.6%). Against those who got elective repeat cesarean sections (about three in 1,000 or 0.3%). Because of these risks, women may opt for selective c-sections, thinking they are safer. Doctors can talk women outside the VBAC when they mention the risk of uterine rupture. This risk should be presented in context, says Jean C. Hondell, MD, of WomenKind Ob/Gyn Associates at Mercy Hospital in Baltimore. Elective cesarean delivery is also not safe. This is a major surgery. Complications related to the use of anesthesia, infection, accidental perforation of other structures such as bowel or bladder, and unFocused blood loss due to artery amputation are all likely by elective cesarean section. As the study showed, women in the low-risk group have a 60 percent to 80 percent success rate with VBAC, says Michael D. Randle, MD, FACOG, obstetrician and gynecologist at Northside Atlanta Hospital. If a woman had her initial cesarean section because of a one-time problem -- such as the position of the baby (e.g. the first leg), or the pravia placenta (where the placenta prevents the cervix from opening) -- her chances of having a successful VBAC are good. But VBAC is not for everyone. Randle warns. If a woman has a very narrow pelvis, she has any medical or childbirth complications that prevent vaginal delivery, or a classic C-section where urine is cut and taken side by side (note that the direction of the wound on the skin does not accurately predict it), and a review of the action report is highly recommended to confirm such details), a VBAC is not recommended. Randle says ultimately the decision is based on weighing risks and benefits, and each case is unique. Women with a VBAC should also acknowledge the possibility that despite the labor trial, it may require another cesarean section. Recovery may take longer and is associated with a greater risk of infection and other complications than a selective C. Mosuricovic says for these women. If she has the baby vaginally, her recovery will be shorter, but if she has a failed trial of childbirth, she will face both a maternity recovery and a caesarean section, as one woman has the right to choose VBAC if she is medically fit, she also has the right to reject it, Randle says. Randle says some women aren't just comfortable with the risks. Others prefer to plan the baby's arrival, fear vaginal delivery, or have a previous c-section and want to go with the known ones. Likewise, if a woman is not a good candidate for VBAC, her doctor can refuse. The goal is to have a healthy baby and a safe delivery, by any means. Houndley says, it's very important that when Cheryl went into labor with her second child, the thought crossed her mind that she might need another cesarean section. But after a short job, Minutes of pushing, her daughter was born in the vagina without any problems. I recommend VBAC to anyone who wants to try, he says. He was born by selective c section, in the days before VBAC. © 2001 is WebMD, Inc. Reserved.

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