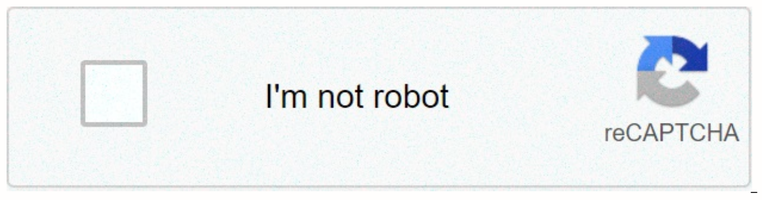

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Else if c

Pilot fish and his colleagues are young and may not always realize the right way to do things or the right thing to do. They are all college students who work at the school's help desk, and one day one of them brings in his personal laptop to talk through a problem. The hard drive makes weird clicking sounds. The laptop owner goes through event logs and runs hardware diagnostics, and his fellow techs chime in with suggestions. Everything comes up clean, so the panicked owner - panicking because the laptop is just days from the end of its warranty - decides to call the manufacturer. The manufacturer's position is that the drive still works, so it has no reason to replace it. After getting off the phone, the laptop owns stews for a few minutes and then rushes over to his on-the-clock colleagues, babbling excited: Guys! I've figured out what to do, but I don't know how! We have to download a virus. The other technicians can only exchange glances and murmurs, Um, what? The guy is sure that he has heard of a virus that makes a hard drive destroy itself and he thinks that downloading it and putting it on his laptop will get him a new hard drive. Pilot fish and his fellow techs are vaguely intrigued but wary of downloading hardware-destroying viruses on help desk machines. But they do some searches anyway and come up completely empty. They learn about several other funny viruses that hadn't been seen on campus yet, so time isn't completely wasted. It's okay, though, because the guy with the dying hard drive comes up with Plan B: Forget about viruses; He needs superglue. It's Um, isn't it? From the front, but the guy goes out in search of the glue. Half an hour later he has it and then uses help desk tools to open his laptop and remove the hard drive. He tells his curious colleagues that he plans to glue the cable contacts on to the drive. It will block the electric current to the drive, which will then fail the drive test. And then I can send it to them and they will send me a new one for free! he cheers. He tries to freehand slime a few of the metal contacts, but instead manages to superglue his own fingers to the contacts. He panics, pulls hard to get his hand wrong, and the metal contacts glued to his fingers are slipping loose from the drive. He looks down in horror at them dangling from his fingers. He struggles to detach them, and ends up bending them terribly out of shape. There is no way the manufacturer will overlook this. He goes completely red in the face and throws the whole drive to the ground. Fish reports: We hear a scraping and popping sound and look down to see two separate pieces. It turns out that the hard drive was sitting in a separate plastic chassis and it was this chassis that had the contacts he was gluing. The drive itself remained un super-urban. And when it hit it got a nice, big scratch right on top of the sticker that warns, Don't remove or you'll invalidate your warranty. At this point, all the laptop owner may be sitting down on the floor and crying quietly for a moment. No one knows what to say, but fish finally speak up: Well, the good news is that when you buy a new hard drive, it should come with a new warranty, right? All this happened many years ago. The tech with superglued fingers is older now, and probably wiser. Never feel embarrassed to send Sharky your true tale of it-sharky@computerworld.com. It's completely anonymous. You can also subscribe to the Daily Shark Newsletter and read some great old tales in Sharkives. Copyright © 2019 IDG Communications, Inc. By Sharky, Computerworld | ;D evOps Influencer C was developed and promoted by Dennis Ritchie between 1969 and 1973 at AT&T Bell Labs. C++ was created around 1979 by Bjarne Stroustrup. C++ was created as an enrichment of the C programming language, and initially it was called C with classes. C and C++ rule the world, still with being the basic language of other modern languages. It is important for any developer to learn C and C++ as their first programming language as they carry the legacy and a strong story that no other programming language has yet. To improve basic programming skills and interpretation of how basic programming works, knowledge of C and C++ has proven to be very important. In embedded systems, 3D software, IoT, databases, etc, still C and C++ rocks as solid language. C and C+ are still the go-to languages also for new projects in Smart and Autonomous Cars, Space Exploration, Robotics and even brand new projects and tech is being written in C++. The reason to write these in C and C++ is as applications need to be very efficient and fast as they handle a huge amount of data and do many calculations per second. The popularity of C C is a very mature language that has been around for years now. The C language is often called a mid-level computer language, as it provides a good balance between both high-level and low-level languages. C is flexible as it provides more control for programmers by allowing them to manipulate bits, bytes, and addresses, and this helps the program to behave exactly how the program wants it to behave, and it provides more direct access to the mechanics of the underlying hardware. C has a great story where it was created, influenced, and field-tested by working programmers in all fields. The purpose of any programmer choosing C is because it gives the programmer what the programmer wants. One important element of C is the ability to implement different data types, unions, arrays, loops, macros, functions, structures, custom operations, binary trees, hash tables, linked stacks and queues and references. C as language language as a prerequisite for learning other more modern programming languages. C standard library provides programmers with a remarkable array of built-in features that ease out things during programming. In 1983, the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) established a board called X3J11 to develop a standard specification of C-languages. In 1990, the ANSI C standard was adopted by the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) as ISO/IEC 9899:1990, sometimes called C90. Therefore, the terms C89 and C90 refer to the same programming language. C18 is considered the unofficial name for ISO/IEC 9899:2018, the most up-to-date standard for the C language issued in June 2018. It replaced the previous C11 (standard ISO/IEC 9899:2011). It has been informally named as C17 too. C2x will succeed C18. The popularity of C+ + C + + + is everywhere if we look around. From IoT to Database software, embedded systems, operating systems, medical applications and games are a few real world cases that use C++. Recently, as processors have grown more powerful than ever with tech progress and the application scene has taken on further challenging demands in the software and automotive industries, C++ has witnessed a sudden increase in its use for IoT solutions. The reason is, C++ provides higher performance, flexibility, by consuming less energy, making it ideal for small devices that cannot in themselves maintain high activity levels and energy potentials due to limited power capabilities. C++ gives the programmer control over things in hardware systems, such as control over intimate hardware details without falling into the meeting language. C++ is so reliable and popular that even SpaceX uses C++ for its rockets. C++ is standardised by the International Standards Organisation (ISO) together with national standards organisations such as the British Standards Institute (BSI), ANSI (The American National Standards Institute), DIN (The German National Standardisation Institute). The original C++ standard was announced in 1998, a minor revision in 2003 and a significant update, C++11, was released in September 2011, and C++14 C++14 was released on September 15, 2011. C++17 - from 2019 this is the latest revision. Currently, the Standardisation Committee has completed its work on drawing up a new standard, a major revision, in 2020: C++20, this standard was technically completed by WG21 at the Prague meeting in February 2020. The standard is expected to be officially published after the end of May 2020.According to HackerRank's 2019 Developer Skills Report, C and C++ are still the most demanding languages that developers want to learn. According to TIOBE's survey, C and C++ are still the most popular and most widely used languages in general among developers. C and C++ power world When it comes to Java, The core of the Java Virtual Machine hotspot, a Java virtual machine for desktop and server computers, is implemented in C++. Python implements the python interpreter even in C, and it shows the power of the C language. The most successful Javascript engine V8 is implemented in C++. V8 is Google's open source high-performance JavaScript and WebAssembly engine. One of the most famous scientific libraries in Python, Numpy, which is widely used in AI and ML, and its core module is implemented in C. Other popular AI things like TensorFlow are written in C++, but typically accessed by a Python Layer. Computer Vision (OpenCV is C++) is also written in C++, so other languages like python wrap it. Chrome, Firefox, etc., which are considered modern and powerful browsers, are written in C/C++. Even the most operating system cores for Linux, Android, Windows, Mac, iOS, and so on are written in C.C/C++ power the modern high performance games like Unreal Engine, Unity3D, cocos2d-x, etc., and people love these games. Many other programming language interpreters and compilers are also written and implemented based on C and C++. C and C + + tool Language has evolved a lot, especially modern C+ + is a wildly different language. C++ has added a lot of newer features to the latest versions of the language. Check out this amazing repository on modern C++ which is named Awesome Modern C++. Modern C++ is very performance oriented, that's why C++ is popular in the Video Game and Banking industries, both of which need breakneck speed and efficient resource consumption. These days, gcc, clang, and visual c++ build tools are by far the most popular C compilers. Each one has its own advantages, for example, gcc is the default compiler for most Linux distributions, it is up to date as per C++ standards, it is portable for many platforms, it is free. Clang is a LLVM native C/C++/Objective-C compiler, state of the art in compiler technology, aims to achieve rapid compilations, and it provides very useful and accurate information and highlights error messages, error bar prompts, warning messages, fault lines, and repair suggestions. It provides a platform for building large source level tools. CMake is growing in popularity, it is a free and open source software build system used to manage the software compilation process with simple platform and compiler free configuration files, and generate native build system scripts (makefiles, ninja, MSBuild) and workspaces that can be used in the compiler environment of your choice. CMake is a great tool to keep your building environment flexible and transversal platform. This gives you full control over the building system in a C/C++ environment. C and C++ may seem a bit old school, but they're still hard to beat for their sheer speed and performance. With C and C++ society, what is often lacking was modern components components a package manager. Java (Maven), Ruby (Bundler), PhP (Composer), Python (PyPi), etc had their respective standard package leaders, but the C and C++ languages had none. C and C++ developers suffered a lot because of this, and because of which they tried to create custom in-house solutions that became expensive to implement and maintain, it was too complicated to reuse the libraries. This is where Conan began working to reduce the pain of C and C++ developers by giving them a solution they want that was missing for many years. Conan integrates really well with all major building tools like CMake, Visual Studio, Makefile, XCode etcShort, reproducible building steps are a must-have for any continuous delivery pipeline in DevOps. In the world of C and C++ declarative dependency management, declarative dependency management is still a relatively new concept and acts as a major barrier to reproducible, fast and secure releases. This video shows why package management is a good thing and conan.io as a package manager manages dependencies on C and C++ libraries. C and C++ enter devOps' worldFortsinterpretation for C and C++ projects for a long time has proved to be a tough task due to the specific characteristics of these languages and the preparation of the original code process. C and C++ projects usually face obstacles with dependency upgrading, affecting the continuous integration and continuous implementation process, from this point to the entire DevOps process. There is an ongoing effort and this is where Conan as package manager stands out to help the local community by making DevOps possible for C/C++ projects. Conan package management helps manage dependencies and binaries, and now with Artifactory's support and fine integration with all CI/CD tools like Jenkins, Codefresh, etc., it's possible to define an efficient and automated DevOps workflow. Continuous integration and delivery with proper package management will accelerate DevOps, it also helps with automation, increases developer productivity and software delivery speed. It's not that the package manager is DevOps, but it's the gateway to the world of DevOps. Package managers reduce the confusion of dependencies and make it easier to advance artifacts from one stage to the next stage, helping developers collaborate with ease and make the software delivery process as fast as possible. Conan joined JFrog in 2016, with this common force, the goal is to help C/C++ community release better software faster than before. You can secure private C/C++ Conan repositories through Artifactory installation and get unparalleled stability and reliability, it supports any number of build servers, users and interactions. Artifactory offers massively scalable storage together with HA through cloud-based providers. Artifactory offers many benefits for C C + + developers using Conan: Secure and private repositories for too packages Fine-grained access management and management for development team automatic layout and storage of C/C++ packages for all platforms The ability to provision C/C++ dependencies from Artifactory to the Conan command-line tool from local depots. Enterprise features like high availability, massively scalable storage, and moreA doubt, C and C+ have a very large community, and both languages still govern the programming world with their high-performance features. Programmers originally used C for system development work, and C language is close to assembly. When we are required to interact with hardware, we need a language that can effectively deal with hardware specifications, requirements and change, C language does it very well. That's why C is used in embedded systems, self-driving cars, IoT implementation, and things like Things like the Internet of Things rules the world. Therefore C as a language is always useful and helps programmers communicate well with hardware and operating systems. There is a large online community of C and C++ users and experts that is particularly useful if any support is required. There are a lot of resources available on the Internet. Some of the other online resources for C++ include StackOverflow, cppreference.com, Standard C++, etc. ConanCenter is a key repository for C and C++ packages, it is an attempt to encourage organizations that rely on C and C++ projects to embrace the best DevOps practices. Sign up for Hacker Noon Create your free account to unlock your custom reading experience. Experience.