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Coimbatore-36.
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COURSE NAME : 23CST101– PROBLEM SOLVING & C PROGRAMMING

I YEAR/ I SEMESTER

UNIT-II C PROGRAMMING BASICS

Topic: Introduction to 'C' Programming

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Introduction to ‘C’ Programming

What is C programming?

- General-purpose programming language - extremely popular, simple and flexible.
- Machine-independent, structured programming language - used extensively in various applications.
- 'C' is a god's programming language.
- C is a base for the programming.
- If you know 'C,’ - can easily grasp the knowledge of the other programming languages that uses the concept of 'C'

Fundamental rules

- C is a case sensitive language so all C instructions must be written in lower case letter. (printf vs. PRINTF)
- All C statement must end with a semicolon. (;)
- Whitespace is used in C to describe blanks and tabs and improve the readability
- Whitespace is required between keywords and identifiers.
- All C statements can be written in one line or it can split into multiple lines
- Braces must always match upon pairs i.e., every opening brace must have a matching closing brace ({…})
- Every C program must contain a Main() function
- Comments cant be nested.
- The variables must be declared in the declaration section before they are used

Fundamental rules

- The rule specify how the character sequence will be grouped together, to form **tokens**.
- A smallest individual unit in C program is known as **C Token**.
- Tokens are either keywords, identifiers, constants, variables or any symbol which has some meaning in C language.
- A C program can also be called as a collection of various tokens.
- In the following program,
- if we take any one statement:

```
printf("Hello,World");
```

```
#include
int main()
{
    printf("Hello,World");
    return 0;
}
```


Thank You!