SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35.

An Autonomous Institution

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

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,

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

- if we take any one statement:

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