Assignment 1

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Class : SY Comp Div 2
Batch : S5

SOURCE CODE

```
\documentclass{article}
\title{My First Document}
\date{01-12-2022}
\author{Chinmay Sheth}

\begin{document}

        \maketitle
        \newpage

        \tableofcontents
        \newpage

        \section{Getting Started}
        \paragraph{Understand C : }
```

C is a programming language developed at AT and T’s Bell Laboratories of USA in 1972. It was designed and written by a man named Dennis Ritchie.It was designed and written by a man named Dennis Ritchie. In the late seventies C began to replace the more familiar languages of that time like PL/I, ALGOL, etc. No one pushed C. It wasn’t made the ‘official’ Bell Labs language. Thus, without any advertisement C’s reputation spread and its pool of users grew. Ritchie seems to have been rather surprised that so many programmers preferred C to older

languages like FORTRAN or PL/I, or the newer ones like Pascal and APL. But, that's what happened.

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\subsection{What is C?}
  \paragraph{Why C? :}
```
Communicating with a computer involves speaking the language the computer understands, which immediately rules out English as the language of communication with computer. However, there is Chapter 1: Getting Started a close analogy between learning English language and learning C language. The classical method of learning English is to first learn the alphabets used in the language, then learn to combine these alphabets to form words, which in turn are combined to form sentences and sentences are combined to form paragraphs. Learning C is similar and easier. Instead of straight-away learning how to write programs, we must first know what alphabets, numbers and special symbols are used in C, then how using them constants, variables and keywords are constructed, and finally how are these combined to form an instruction. A group of instructions would be combined later on to form a program.

```
\subsection{Getting started with C}
\paragraph{Basics of C :}
```
The alphabets, numbers and special symbols when properly combined form constants, variables and keywords. Let us see what are ‘constants’ and ‘variables’ in C. A constant is an entity that doesn’t change whereas a variable is an entity that may change.a close analogy between learning English language and learning C language. The classical method of learning English is to first learn the alphabets used in the language, then learn to combine these alphabets to form words, which in turn are combined to form sentences and sentences are combined to form paragraphs. Learning C is similar and easier. Instead of straight-away learning how to write programs, we must first know what alphabets, numbers and special symbols are used in C, then how using them constants, variables and keywords are constructed, and finally how are these combined to form an instruction. A group of instructions would be combined later on to form a program.

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\end{document}
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SCREENSHOTS