1. Compound statements are basically, statements in C enclosed in brackets {}. They are set off when the code is executed
2. Comments are to provide clarity on certain functions or features of the code when the code is passed from programmer to programmer
3. NULL statement is a statement that is Undefined by the programmer and is assigned a garbage or a random value in the code. Expression statement with expression missiong
4. Comma operator is a binary operator that evaluates its first operand and discards the result then evaluates the second operand and returns this value(and type)
5. Modulus operator in C gives us the remainder.
6. (need help) In C for arithmetic operations to be conducted they require to be in the same data type hence a certain level of converting data types is required.
7. (check) A float value is returned should int add a float
8. ???
9. Type casting refers to changing a variable of one data type to another, like changing int to float. This is allowed as it is forced
10. Preprocessor Directives is a macro processor that us used automatically by C to transform your program before actual compilation(are executed before compilation)
11. #include directive tells preprocessor to insert contents of another file into the source code at the point where #include directive is found
12. Printf() is used to print characters, string, float, int, octal, and hexadecimal values into the output screen
13. Character refers to a single letter, number, space, punctuation mark or symbol while string refers to a set of characters in C
14. Format specifiers are used during input and output and is a way to tell the compiler what data type is in a variable during taking input using scanf or using printf
15. Argument refers to any expression within parentheses of a function call
16. Scanf is a function used for entering input data, and can tale all types of values as input
17. ???
18. %i and %d are the same for printf. However, for scanf, %d scans an integer as a signed decimal number but %i defaults to decimal but also allows hexadecimal if preceded by 0x and octal if preceded by 0
19. Typecasting is a way to convert a variable from one data type to another data type. There is implicit conversion and explicit conversion
20. The main difference between <> and ”” is the loation where the preprocessor searches for the included file. In <> the preprocessor searches in an implantation dependent manner. But for ‘’’’ the preprocessor searches first in the same directory as the file containing the directive then follows the search path for <>