7. Duplicate names not allowed in same function or block { }.

```
F1-Help F5-Zoom F6-Switch F7-Trace F8-Step F9-Make F10-Me

File Edit Run Compile Project Options Debug Bre
Line 5 Col 14 Insert Indent Tab Fill Unindent * E:9AM

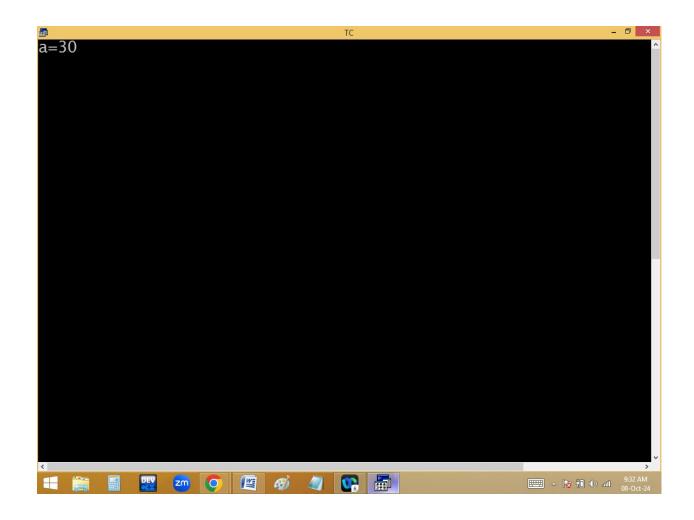
#include<stdio.h>
void main()

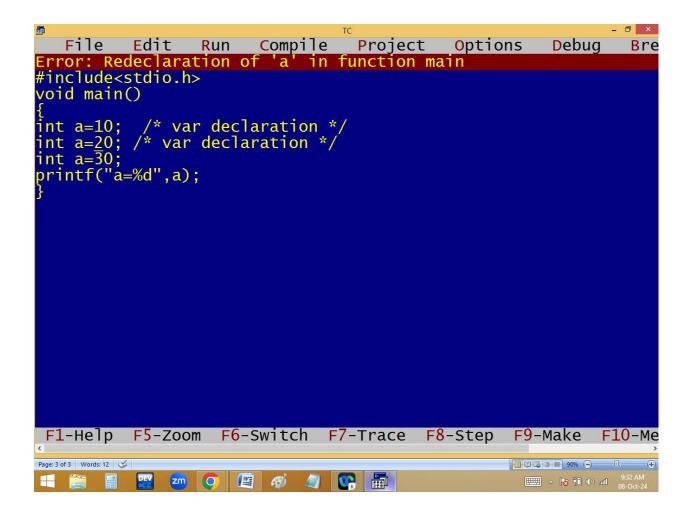
{
int a=10; /* var declaration */
a=20; /* var initialization */
a=30;
printf("a=%d",a);

F1-Help F5-Zoom F6-Switch F7-Trace F8-Step F9-Make F10-Me

**Page: 1411 Words: 412 **

**Page: 1411 Words: 412
```





```
F1-Help F5-Zoom F6-Switch F7-Trace F8-Step F9-Make F10-Me

File Edit Run Compile Project Options Debug Bre
Line 5 Col 2 Insert Indent Tab Fill Unindent * E:9AM

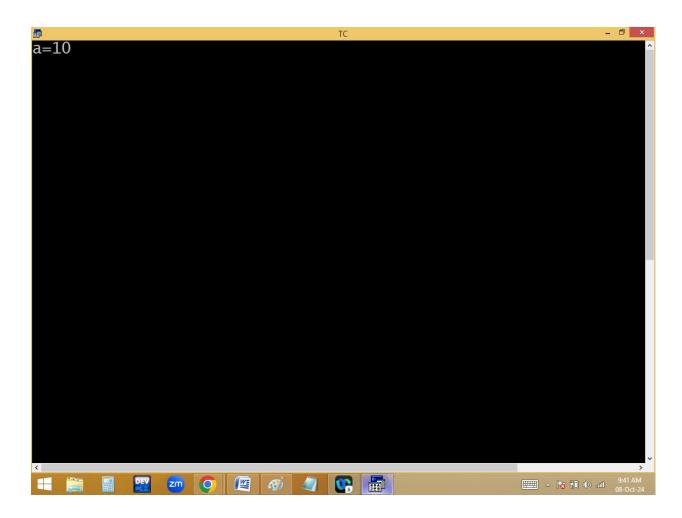
#include<stdio.h>
void show()

{int a=30;
}
void main()

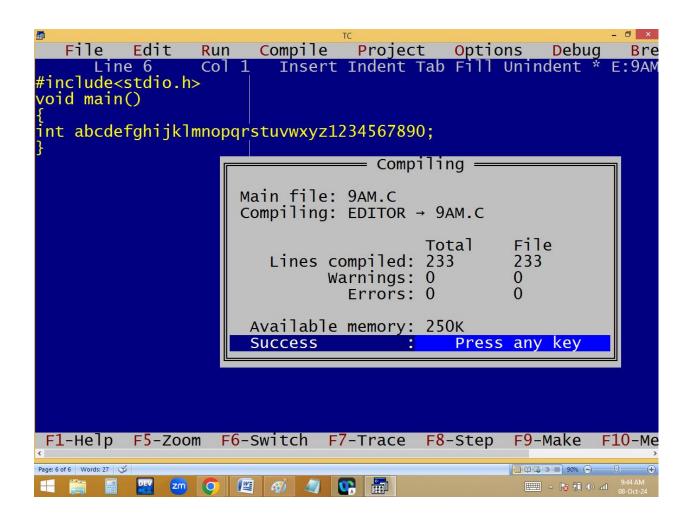
{int a=10; /* var declaration */
printf("a=%d",a);

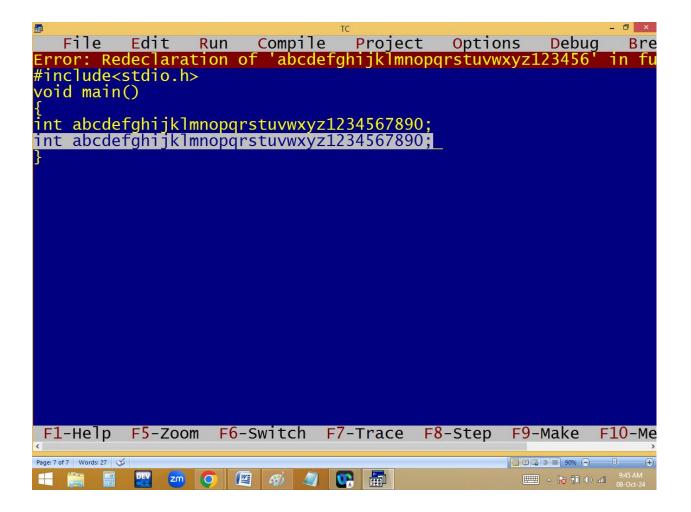
F1-Help F5-Zoom F6-Switch F7-Trace F8-Step F9-Make F10-Me

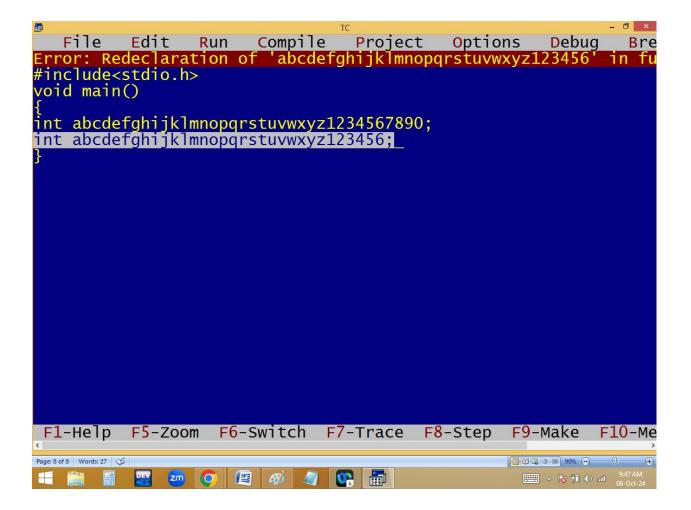
***P1-Help F5-Zoom F6-Switch F7-Trace F8-St
```

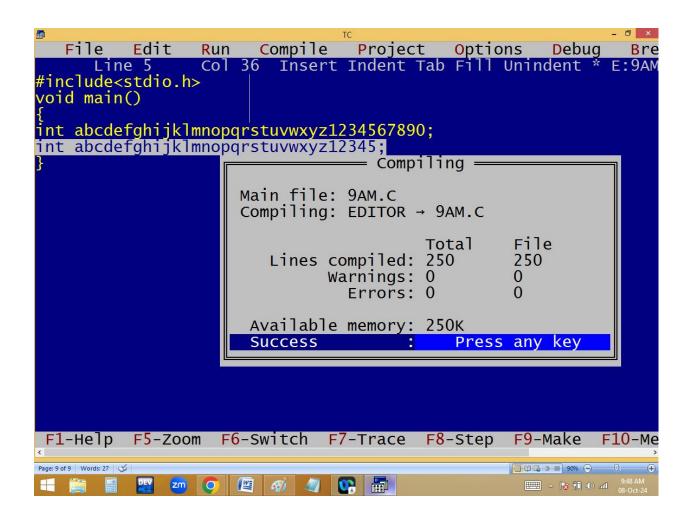


8. Name may contain up to 32 characters and excess characters ignored by the compiler.









**3. Constants**: Fixed values are called constants. We can't change a constant value during program execution. i.e. constant value should be provided at the time of declaration only.

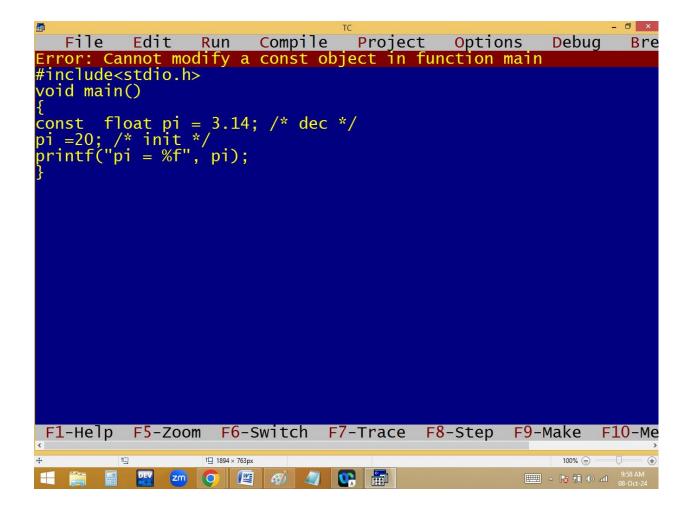
Eg:

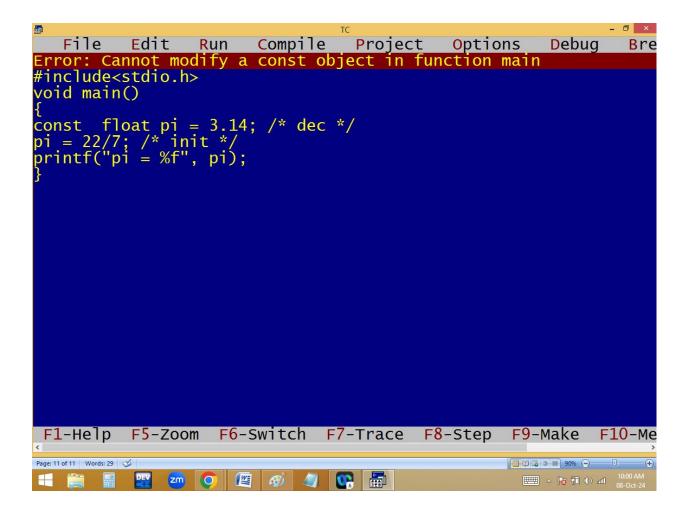
# **Numerical constants:**

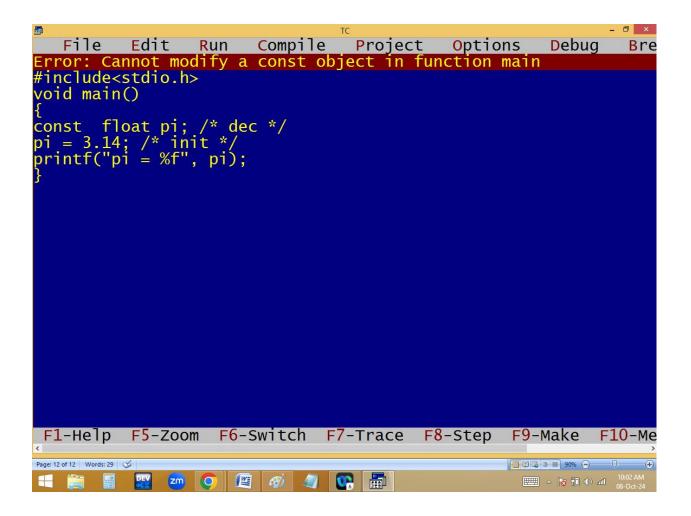
```
const int rollno=1234;
const float pi=3.14;
```

## character constants:

```
const char name[]="Ravi"; ← string const char gender = 'M'; ← char
```







### **DATA TYPES**

Data type determines the type of value we are going to store in our computer. To store anything in our computer, we should have to allocate the memory. This memory allocation is depended on the data type we are using.

Data type determines the properties such as

- 1. No of bytes
- 2. Range

3. Type of value

In C language we are having 3 basic data types

- 1. Int To store non-decimal numbers
- 2. Float To store decimal numbers
- 3. Char To stores alphabets, numbers and special char

Total data types are divided into 3 types.

- 1. Primitive data types
- 2. Derived data types
- 3. User defined data types

#### **PRIMITIVE DATA TYPES:**

These are the regular data types we are using in our c programs.

Data type	Bytes	Conversion Character / format specifier	Storage Range
int / signed int / short int	2	%d	-32768 to +32767
unsigned int	2	%u	0 to 65535
long int	4	%ld	-2147483648 to 2147483647
unsigned long int	4	%lu	0 to 4294967295

float	4	%f	3.4 * 10 <sup>-38</sup> to 3.4 * 10 <sup>+38</sup>
double	8	%lf	1.7 * 10 <sup>-308</sup> to 1.7 * 10 <sup>+308</sup>
long double	10	%Lf	3.4 * 10 <sup>-4932</sup> to 1.1*10 <sup>+4932</sup>
char	1	%с	1 character Signed char [-128 to +127] Unsigned char [ 0 to 255 ]
char[10] (STRING)	10	%s	9 char + 1 null char
void [ empty data type ]			nothing

## **DERIVED DATA TYPES:**

They are derived from primitive data types.

- 1. Array [ non-primitive ]
- 2. Pointer
- 3. Function

## **USER DEFINED DATA TYPES:**

These are the data types created by the user.

- 1. structure
- 2. union
- 3. enum