A string is **any series of characters that are interpreted literally by a script**. For example, "hello world" and "LKJH019283" are both examples of strings.

The character array or the string is used **to manipulate text such as word or sentences**.

The main() function is like other functions. It also takes arguments, and returns some value. One point we have to keep in mind that the program starts executing from this main() function. So the operating system calls this function. When some value is returned from main(), it is returned to operating system.

The void main() indicates that the main() function will not return any value, but the int main() indicates that the main() can return integer type data. When our program is simple, and it is not going to terminate before reaching the last line of the code, or the code is error free, then we can use the void main(). But if we want to terminate the program using exit() method, then we have to return some integer values (zero or non-zero). In that situation, the void main() will not work. So it is good practice to use int main() over the void main().

Interpreter **interprets** **simply** one **assertion** of **this system** at a time into **system** code. Compiler scans the **complete** **application** and **interprets** the **complete** of it into **system** code at once. An interpreter takes very **much less** time **to investigate** the **supply** code. However, **the general** time to execute the **procedure** is **a great deal** slower.