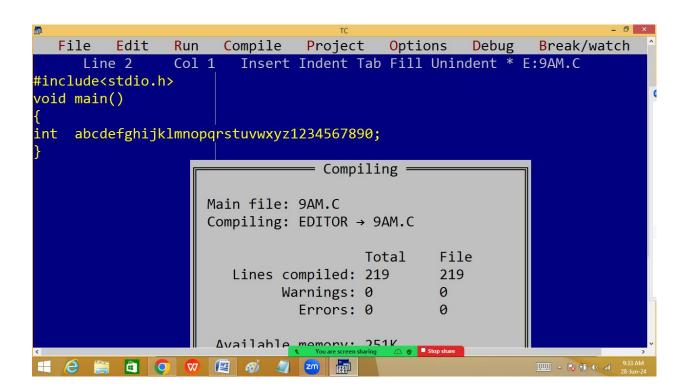
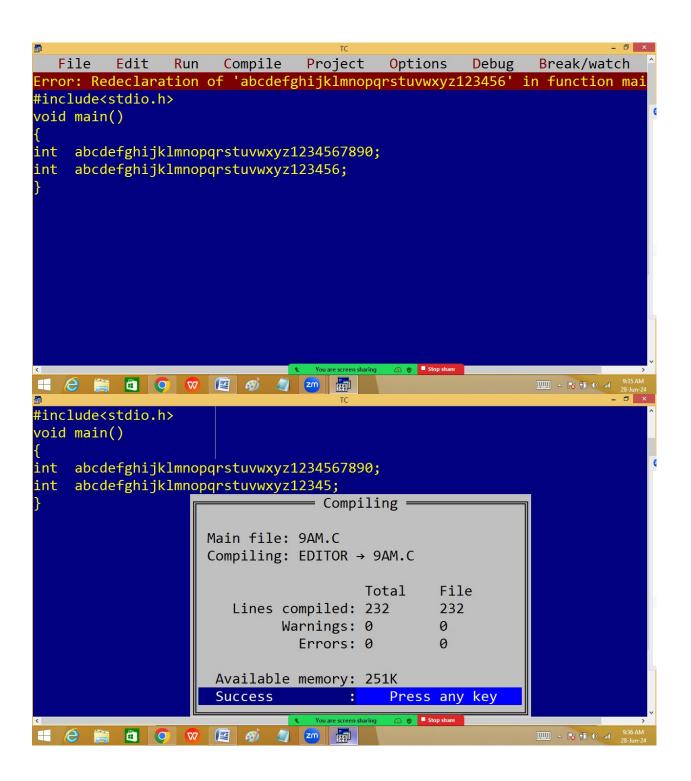
```
File Edit Run Compile Project Options Debug
                                                  Break/watch
Error: Redeclaration of 'a' in function main
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
int a=10;
float a=1.20;
clrscr();
printf("a=%d",a);
getch();
/* Error */
9:27 AM
28-Jun-24
                                                          _ 🗆 ×
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void show()
int a=20;
printf("a=%d",a);
void main()
int a=10;
clrscr();
printf("a=%d\n",a);
show();
getch();
/* a=10, a=20 */
9:32 AM
```

```
File Edit
              Run Compile Project Options Debug
                                                    Break/watch
              Col 8
                     Insert Indent Tab Fill Unindent * E:9AM.C
     Line 15
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void show()
int a=20;
printf("a=%d",a);
void main()
int a=10;
clrscr();
printf("a=%d\n",a);
getch();
 * a=10 */
```

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





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

Numerical constants:

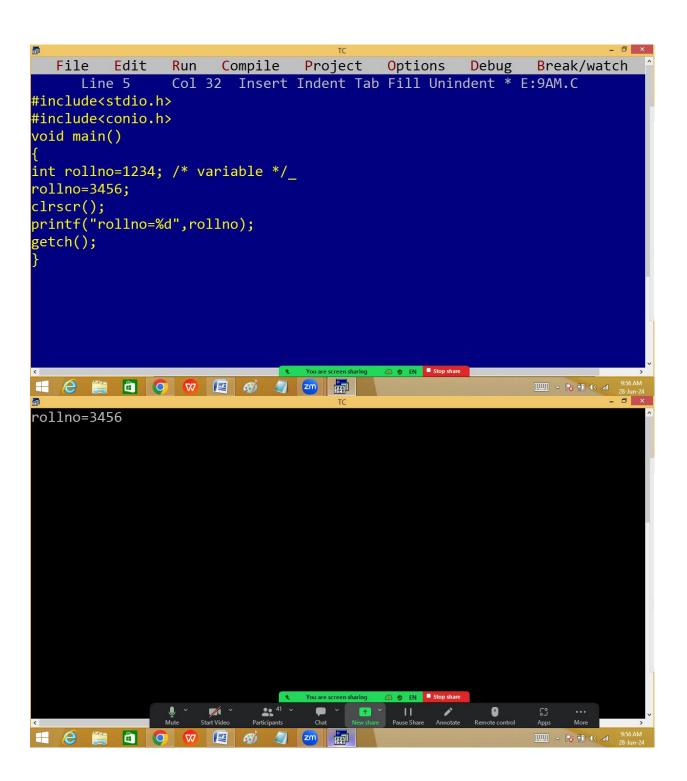
```
const float pi=3.14;
```

const int rollno=1234;

Character constants:

const char name[]="Ravi"; ← String constant

const char gender='M'; ← character constant



```
File Edit Run Compile Project Options Debug Break/watch

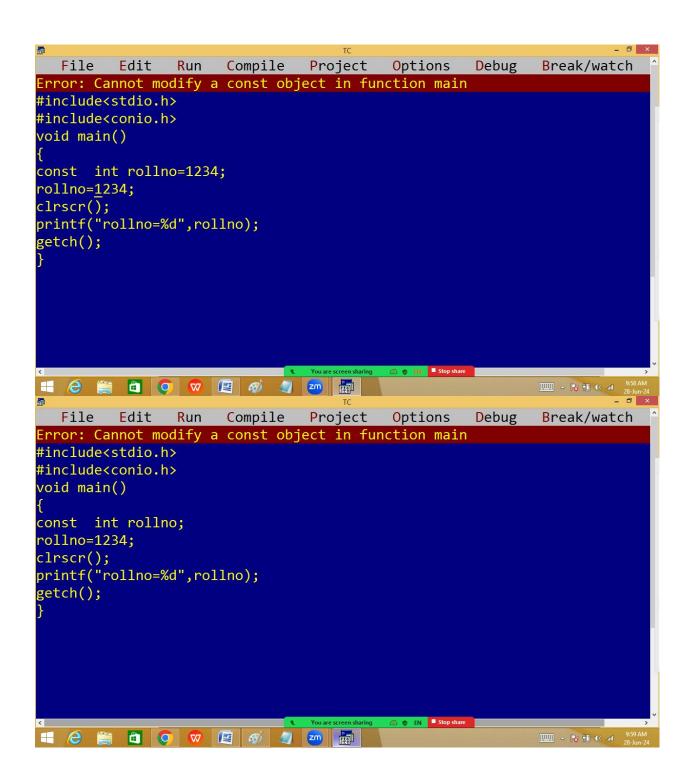
Error: Cannot modify a const object in function main

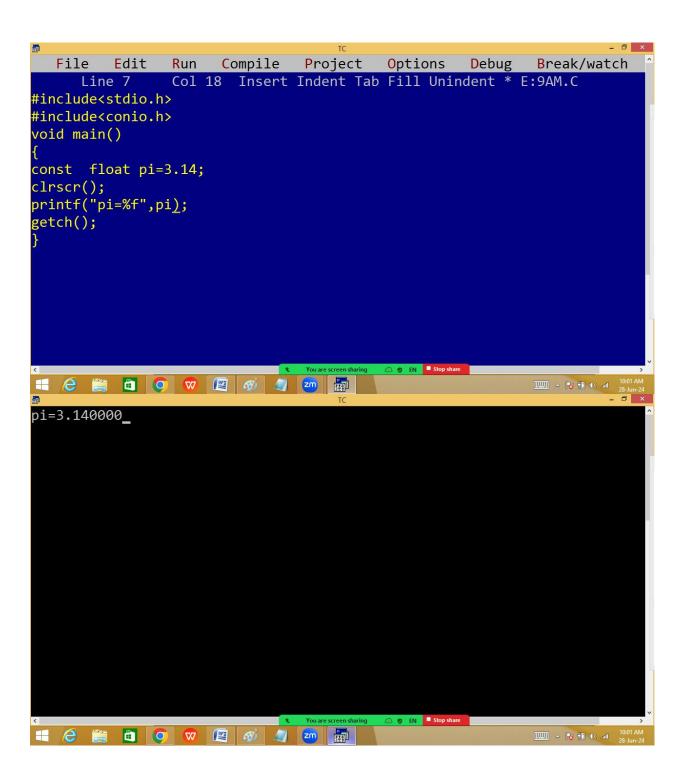
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{

const int rollno=1234;
rollno=3456;
clrscr();
printf("rollno=%d",rollno);
getch();
}

**Tourne wireen sharing**

**Tourne wireen
```





String:

A group of characters is called string.

It is alpha-numeric.

It is a character array.

Eg:

char city[]="Hyd-1"; ← string

char city[6]="Hyd-1"; ← string

BYTES



```
File Edit Run Compile Project Options Debug Break/watch
Line 5 Col 14 Insert Indent Tab Fill Unindent * E:9AM.C

#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
char city[10]="Hyd-1";
clrscr();
printf("size=%d",sizeof(city));
getch();
}

**Vouvescreen-dualing**

**Vouvescreen-dualing**

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**Vouvescreen-dualing**

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**Vouvescreen-dualing**

**Supprise **

**Supprise **

**Vouvescreen-dualing**

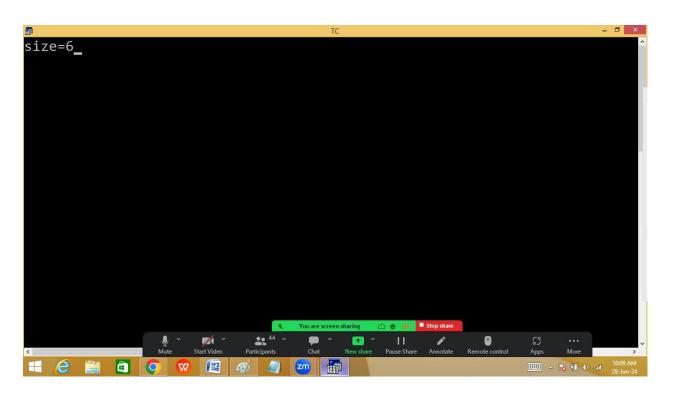
**Supprise **

**Supprise **

**Vouvescreen-dualing**

**Supprise **

**Supprise
```



```
File Edit Run Compile Project Options Debug Break/watch

Line 5 Col 13 Insert Indent Tab Fill Unindent * E:9AM.C

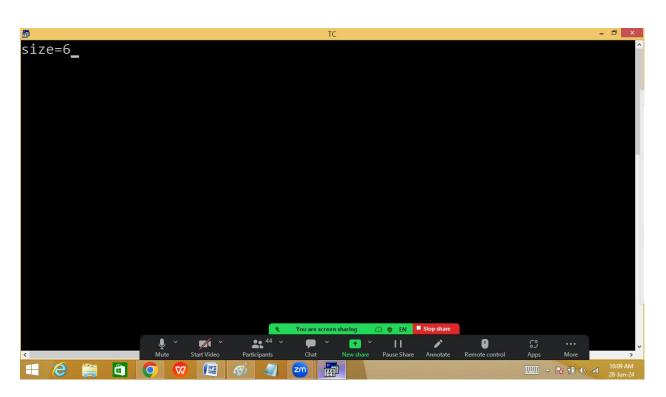
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
char city[6]="Hyd-1";
clrscr();
printf("size=%d",sizeof(city));
getch();
}

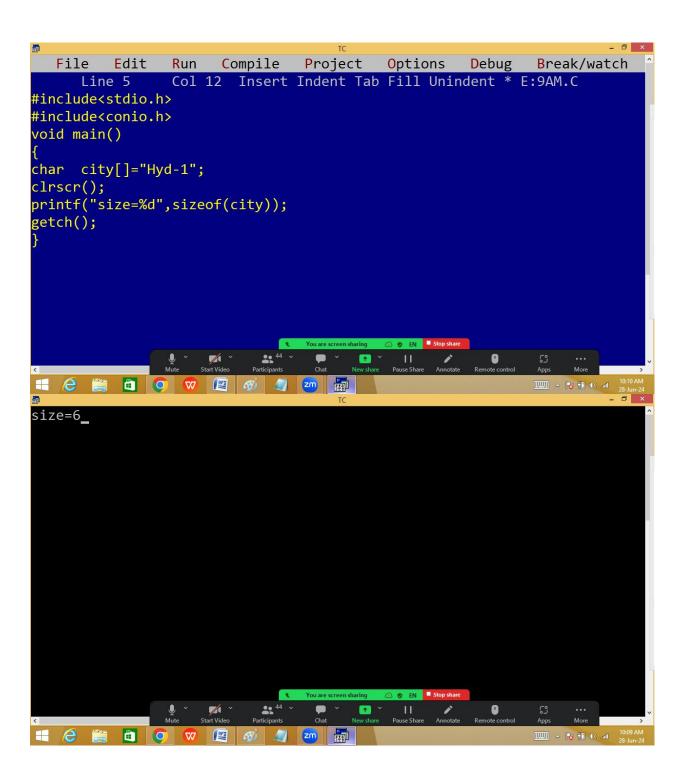
**You are screen sharing**

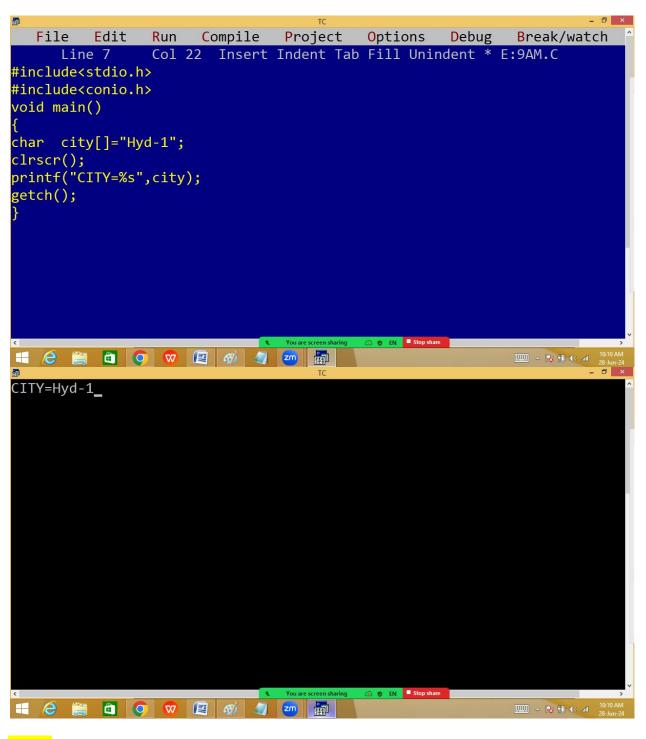
**You are screen sharing**

**You are screen sharing**

**Out are scre
```







Note:

- 1. One byte should be left for null char. Otherwise we are getting garbage values.
- 2. String variable size never smaller than string.

- 3. We can't copy a string with = operator. We have to use strcpy().
- 4. We can't compare two strings with == operator. We have to use strcmp().

DATA TYPES

To store anything in our system we have to allocate the memory [bytes]. This memory allocation decided by the data type. Every memory location comes with 3 properties.

- 1. What type of data want to store
- 2. How many bytes required
- 3. What is the value range

These 3 properties controlled by the data type.

C comes with 3 basic data types.

- 1. Int non decimal no
- 2. Float dec & non dec
- 3. Char alpha-numeric

Eg:

```
Signed int / Short int/int sal = 32000; [int range -32768 to +32767]

unsigned int sal = 65000; [ 0 to 65535 ]

signed long int sal = 240000; [-2147483648 to +2147483647]

unsigned long int → 0 to 4294967295
```