Assignment 41: Explain the following conditional directives along with their syntax?

Sure, here's an explanation of each conditional directive along with its syntax:

1. `#ifdef`:

- Syntax: `#ifdef macro_name`
- This directive checks if the specified macro is defined.
- If the macro `macro_name` is defined, the code block following `#ifdef` is included in the compilation.
- If the macro `macro_name` is not defined, the code block following `#ifdef` is skipped.

2. `#if`:

- Syntax: `#if constant_expression`
- This directive evaluates the constant expression.
- If the expression evaluates to a non-zero value, the code block following `#if` is included in the compilation.
 - If the expression evaluates to zero, the code block following `#if` is skipped.

3. `#defined`:

- Syntax: `#defined macro name`
- This directive checks if the specified macro is defined.
- It is used in conditional expressions to check if a macro is defined.
- Unlike `#ifdef`, it is used within conditional expressions, not at the beginning of a line.

4. `#else`:

- Syntax: `#else`
- This directive is used in conjunction with `#ifdef`, `#if`, or `#elif`.
- It specifies the alternative code block to be compiled if the condition specified in the preceding `#ifdef`, `#if`, or `#elif` directive is false.

5. `#elif`:

- Syntax: `#elif constant expression`
- This directive is used in conjunction with `#if`.
- It specifies an additional condition to be evaluated if the condition specified in the preceding '#if' directive is false.

- If the expression evaluates to a non-zero value, the code block following `#elif` is included in the compilation.
- `#elif` can be used multiple times within a conditional block, and it is evaluated sequentially after each `#if` or `#elif` directive until a true condition is found or an `#else` directive is encountered.

These conditional directives allow for conditional compilation in C, enabling parts of the code to be selectively included or excluded based on specified conditions.