

```
File Edit Run Compile
                               Project
                                         Options
                                                   Debug Break/watch
Error: Cannot modify a const object in function main
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
const float pi=3.14;
clrscr();
pi=20;
printf("pi=%f",pi);
getch();
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                                       Stop share
  File Edit Run
                      Compile
                               Project
                                         Options
                                                   Debug
                                                          Break/watch
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                                                        Activate Windows
                                11:22 A
```

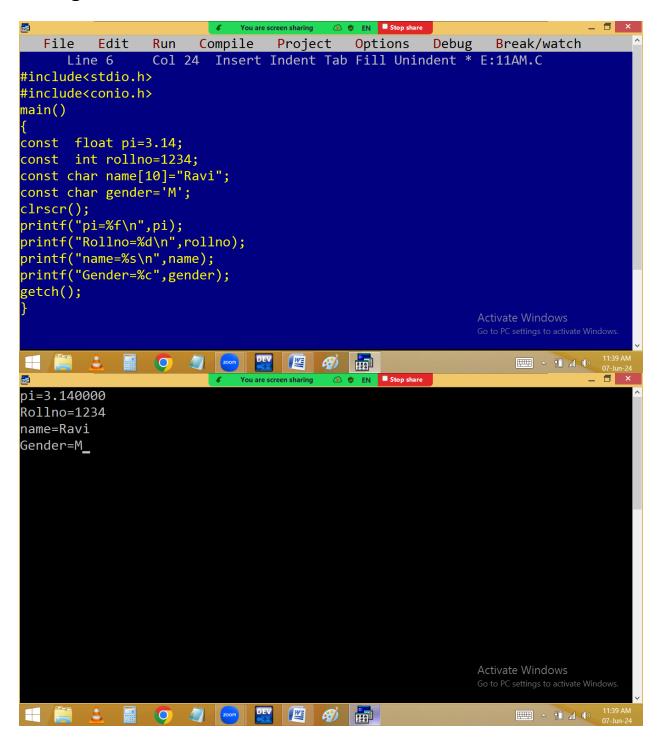
Numerical constants:

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

character constants:

char name[10]="Ravi"; string constant

char gender='M'; char constant



3. Identifiers:

Identifiers are nothing but names of variables, functions, files etc.

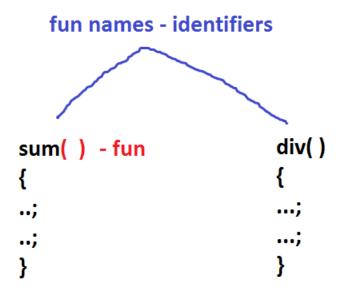
Example for variables:

```
int a=10; ==> a is used to identify the 10. hence a is an identifier int b=20; ==> b is used to identify the 20. hence b is an identifier
```

a is used to store the value 10. i.e. a is a container and containers are called variables.

a and b are used to identify the variables. hence a and b are the names of variables.

Example for functions:

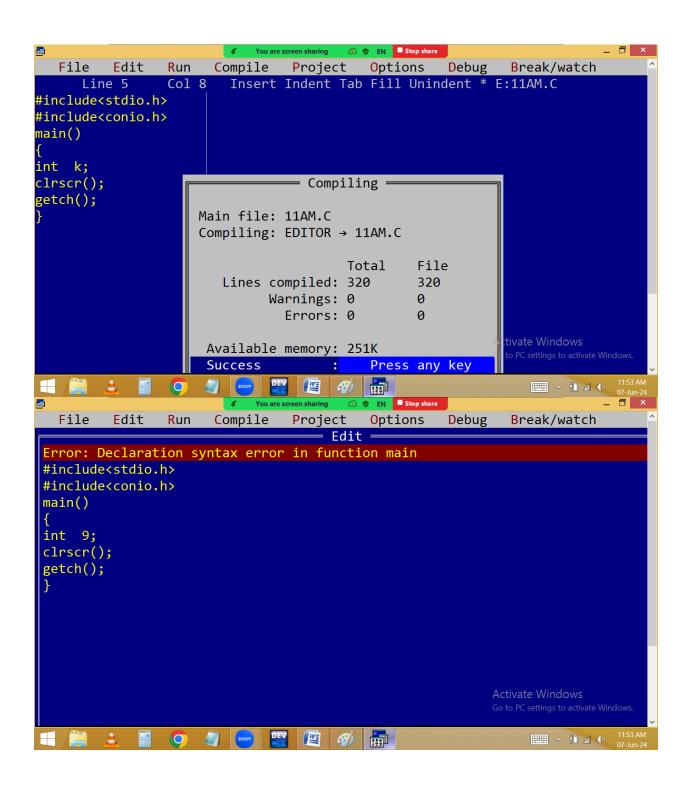


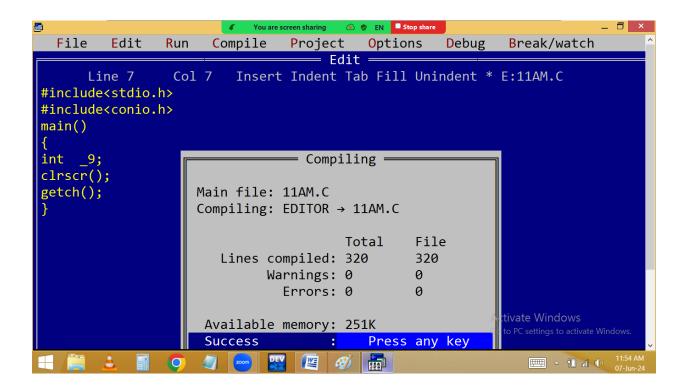
Example for files:

a.c, b.cpp, c.java, d.py,...

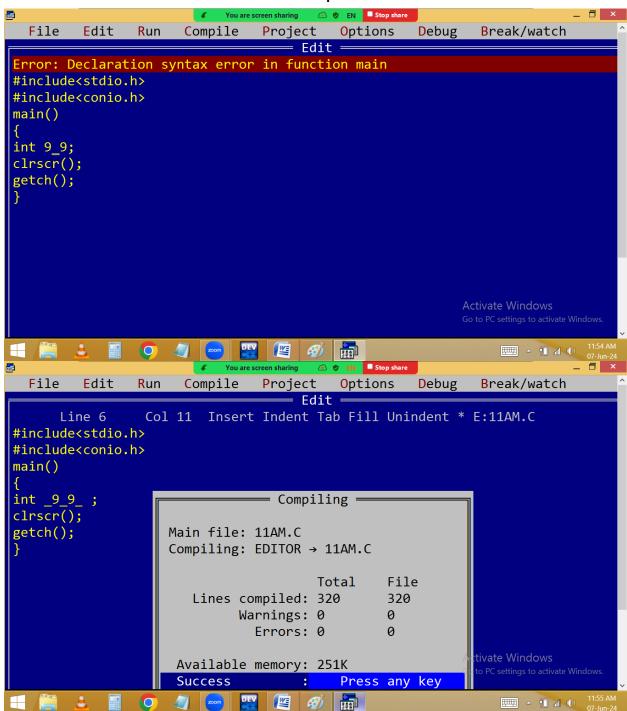
Identifier naming rules:

 Name should have to start with alphabet or underscore only [_].





2. Numbers allowed but not at first position.



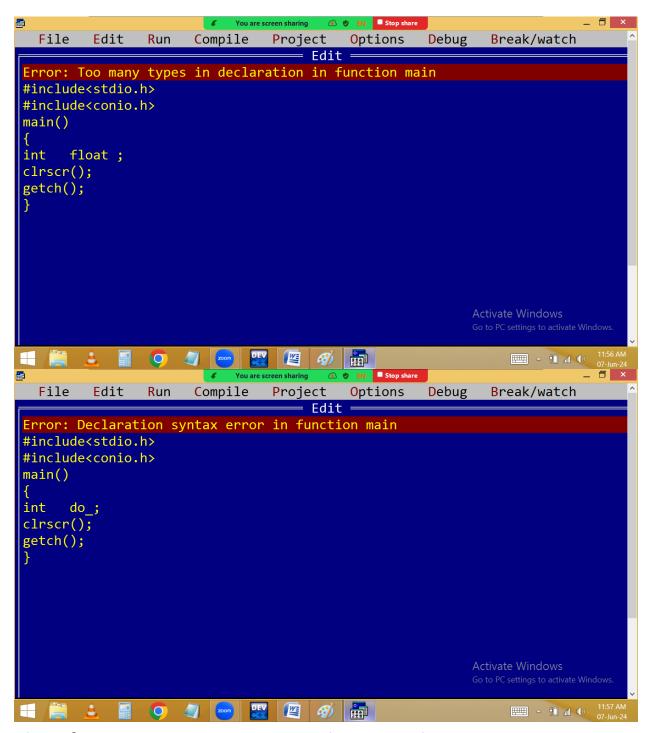
3. Spaces not allowed.

```
Options
 File Edit Run Compile
                            Project
                                              Debug Break/watch
                             —— Edit —
rror: Declaration syntax error in function main
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
int
     a b_;
clrscr();
getch();
                                                   Activate Windows
                         11:55 A
```

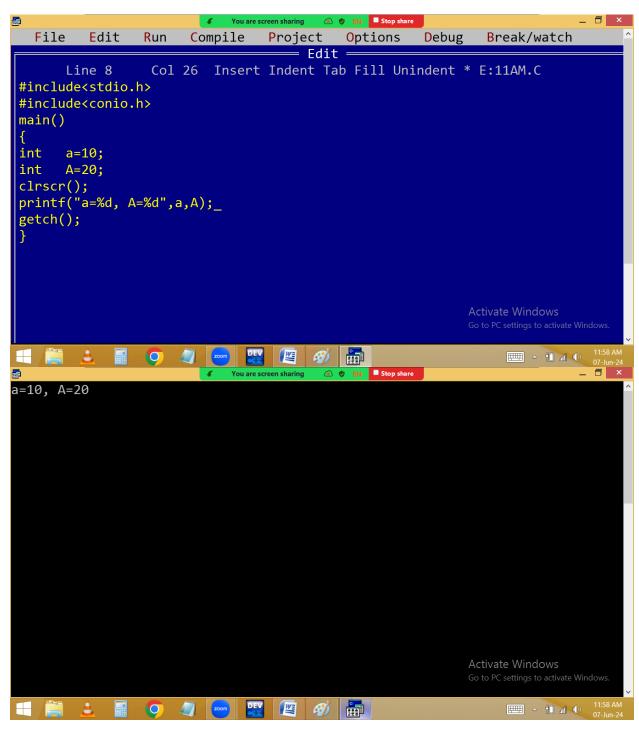
4. No special char except underscore.

```
File Edit Run
                   Compile
                            Project
                                     Options
                                              Debug
                                                     Break/watch
                               or: Illegal character '$' (0x24) in function main
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
int
     a$b ;
clrscr();
getch();
                                                   Activate Windows
                         11:56 A
```

5. Keywords not allowed.

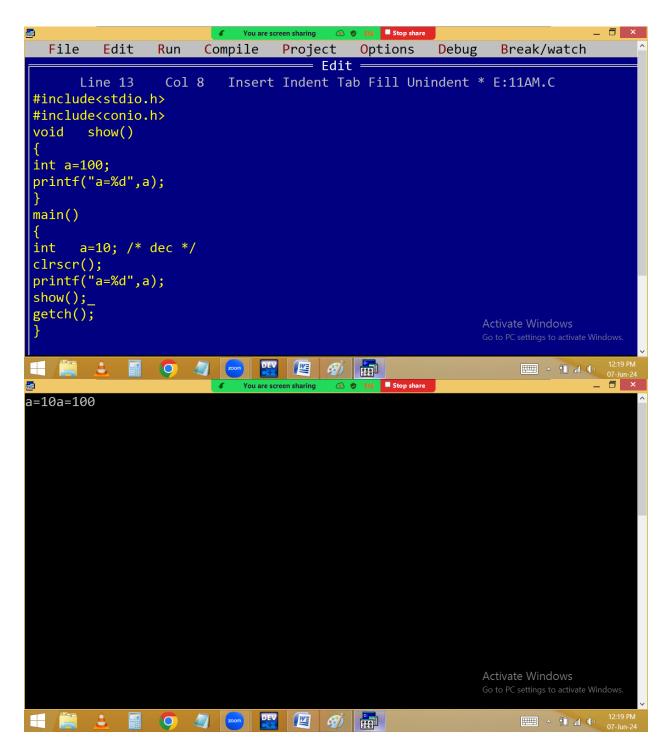


6. Identifiers are case sensitive i.e. lower and upper are different.

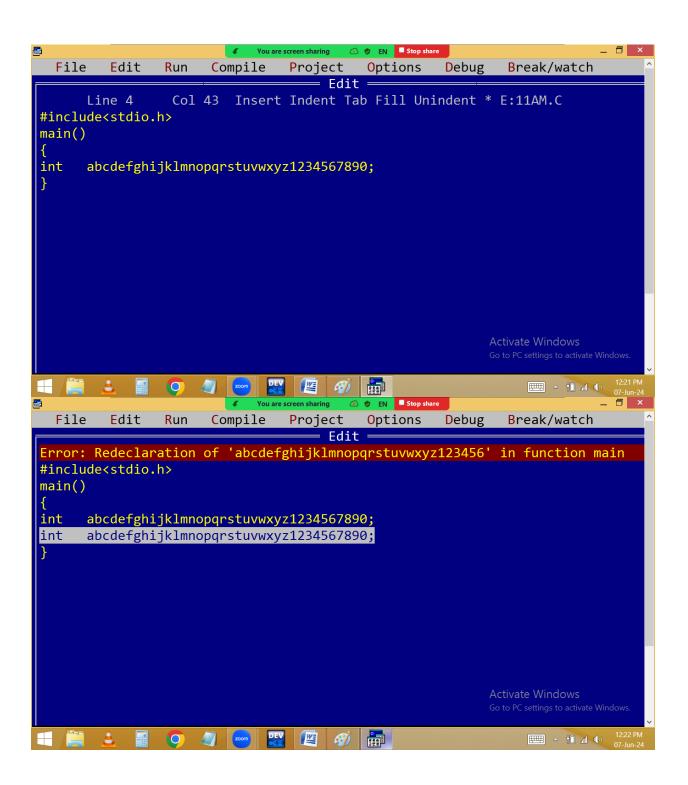


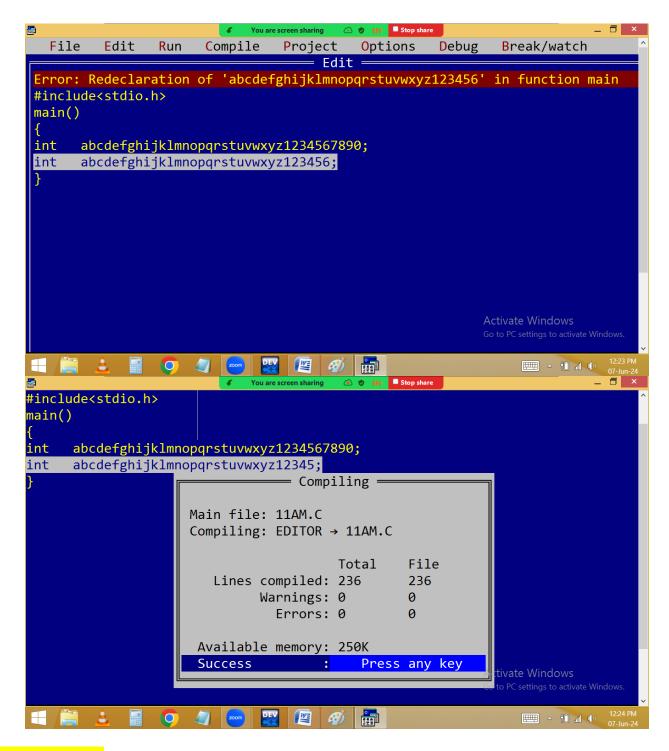
7. Duplicate names are not allowed in same function or block { }.

```
———— Edit —
Error: Redeclaration of 'a' in function main
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
    a=10; /* dec */
int
   a=20; /* dec */
int
int a=30; /* dec */
clrscr();
printf("a=%d",a);
getch();
                         - Message –
12:03 PM
```



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





4. 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	Storage Range
		Character	
		/ format	
		specifier	

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 ⁻³⁸ to 3.4 * 10 ⁺³⁸
double	8	%lf	1.7 * 10 ⁻³⁰⁸ to 1.7 * 10 ⁺³⁰⁸
long double	10	%Lf	3.4 * 10 ⁻⁴⁹³² to 1.1*10 ⁺⁴⁹³²
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