

`char c = getchar();`

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- reads a character from the input and returns it.

`putchar();`

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- it prints a character to the output.
- character/integer to be put inside brackets.

`Characters`

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- corresponding to every character, there is an integer
- ASCII code: 0 - 255
- two types: printable and non-printable characters

`\n` : 10

`0-9` : 48-57

`A-Z` : 65-90

`a-z` : 97-122

`Assignment Statement`

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- `a = 5` : in arithmetic, this is a statement  
: in C, this is a mathematical expression.
- `a = b = c = 5` => will return 5 and assign values of a, b and c as 5.