C is a general-purpose, high-level language that was originally developed by Dennis M. Ritchie to develop the UNIX operating system at Bell Labs. C was originally first implemented on the DEC PDP-11 computer in 1972.  
In 1978, Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie produced the first publicly available description of C, now known as the K&R standard.  
The UNIX operating system, the C compiler, and essentially all UNIX applications programs have been written in C.

The C has now become a widely used professional language for various reasons.

* Easy to learn
* Structured language
* It produces efficient programs.
* It can handle low-level activities.
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Facts about C

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Why to use C?  
C was initially used for system development work, in particular the programs that make-up the operating system. C was adopted as a system development language because it produces code that runs nearly as fast as code written in assembly language. Some examples of the use of C might be:

* Operating Systems
* Language Compilers
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A C program can vary from 3 lines to millions of lines and it should be written into one or more text files with extension **".c"**; for example, *hello.c*. You can use **"vi"**, **"vim"**or any other text editor to write your C program into a file.  
This tutorial assumes that you know how to edit a text file and how to write source code inside a program file.

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C is a language that stands in-between these two types and is often called a **Middle-Level** **language** as it was designed to have the positive points of both the types of languages. One of the unique features of the C programming language is the **way it handles the use of available memory**. Unlike other programming languages, C gives the user the freedom to place the variables in particular memory locations. Taking advantage of this feature the programmer can write faster executable code and remove run-time errors very easily. However, the **source code** **of C needs to compiled** using a C compiler before it can be used.

**Structure and components of a C program:**

Every C program consists of one or more modules **called functions**, which are a series of instructions to the computer to **perform a specific task**. Of these functions, the most important function is the **main() function**. Every executable C program should contain the **main()** function, because the execution of the C program starts from the main() function and terminates at the main() function. All other functions or modules are called from the **main() function** or from the other functions.

Many **functions**that we will be using are already written and compiled and are available in the function libraries supplied with the compiler. These are known as **a**[**library function**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C_standard_library). Thus instead of writing all individual instruction, one just tells the compiler to use one of its standard library functions wherever required. Only when one wants to perform a task that is not in the function library, one has to write his own function. Such a function is known as a **user-defined function**. For example, though C does not have any inbuilt command to display characters on the screen it can use a function **called [printf()](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Printf" \t "_blank)**to do the same job. Hence, one does not have to always write the code each time one wants to display something on the screen but will have to only call the function **[printf()](https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Printf" \t "_blank)** from the **function library** to do the job. Whereas suppose if someone wants to find the maximum between two numbers using a function he has to write his **custom function** and save it for future use. Whenever required, he will simply have to call the function created by him and it will perform the required function.

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[Updated Jan 29, 2019](https://www.quora.com/What-is-C-programming-2/answer/Amresh-Mishra-47) · Author has **71** answers and **35.8k** answer views

*C is a Middle Level Programming Language.*

*This is a Structure Oriented Programming Language*

By the way, this language is simple as High Level Language and also supports the features of Low Level Language.

**It is used to create Computer Application Software and System Software.**

Initially, this language was used to do programming in the Unix Operating [System.It](http://system.it/" \t "_blank) is

*also called Procedural Oriented Programming Language*

.

This can both develop computer application software and operating system software.

So it's a Utkrust and efficient [Programming Language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C_(programming_language)) is.

Having the ability to create both types of software, Mean C is also called General Purpose Programming Language.

**History of C**

In the 1970s, every language was developed for some special purpose.

Like a language is

**FORTRAN,**

which was used to create a **scientific** and mathematical application, in this way

**COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language)**

was used to create software used in business.

But at that time it was difficult to get rid of all Problems Solution from FORTRAN and COBOL.

**This was the time when someone thought about making C for the first time, whose name is Dennis Ritche.**

Here **C programming**denotes **C programming language.**

which means **what is a** **programming language**and **what is C**?

The *process*of writing ***computer programs*(***collection*of *instructions*that perform a *specific task*when executed by a computer**)**is called **programming.**

*Languages*which are used in **computer programming**to create programsare known as **programming languages**.

**C** is the most *popular*and *widely*used **programming language**which is used for design **computer software**and **applications** that directly interact with **hardware**devices such as *drivers*,*kernels etc*.

it was developed in the early 1970s by **“Dennis Ritchie”** at bell laboratories to be used by the **UNIX***operating system*.

The main characteristic of **C** **language** that it includes *low-level access* to memory, a simple set of *keywords*, *clean* style and a rich set of *built-in functions and* *operators*. Due to this characteristic **C language**is suitable for system programmings like *operating system* and *compiler development.*Many later languages have borrowed directly or indirectly from **C**, including..**C++**, **C#**, S*yntax of***JAVA**, **Python**, **JavaScript**,**PHP...etc.**

**What is Programming in C?**

If you meant to say this please correct your question.Right let me tell you What is C programming?

C is a Programming language. It is a middle level language i.e it is a language which works between the machine language and high level languages. It was developed by Dennis Ritchie. You might have heard about the Unix/Linux, basically the foundations of this OS are written in C and Assembly language.

There may be many languages, but nothing is as good as C. It works in hardware level in most of the cases. Extensively used in Embedded Systems, even micro controllers are programmed using C such as the **Arduino Uno.**You can communicate through your own PC hardware by C but it is a long way.

If you are new to programming, and wish to learn programming, C is best language to learn.There are many Online Tutorials where you can learn C . You may feel difficult to learn it in initial run, trust me it is worth it.

C is a **computer programming language**. That means that you can use C to create lists of instructions for a computer to follow. C is one of thousands of programming languages currently in use. C is what is called a **compiled language**. This means that once you write your C program, you must run it through a **C compiler** to turn your program into an **executable** that the computer can run (execute).

example of a C program…

1. #include<stdio.h>
2. #include<conio.h>
3. **void** main()
4. {
5. clrscr();
6. printf("Hello World !");
7. getch();
8. }

Output :

**Hello World !**

* The #include <stdio.h> and #include<conio.h> is a preprocessor command. This command tells compiler to include the contents of stdio.h(standard input and output) file in the program and conio.h (Console input output) file in the program .
* The stdio.h file contains functions such as scanf() and **print**() to take input and display output respectively.
* The conio.h file contains functions such as getch()and clrscr(). getch()for holding the output screen and clrscr() for clearing the screen.
* If you use printf() function without writing #include <stdio.h>, the program will not be compiled.
* If you use clrscr() and getch() function without writing #include<conio.h> the program will not be compiled.
* The execution of a C program starts from the main() function.
* The printf() is a library function to send formatted output to the screen. In this program, the printf() displays Hello World ! text on the screen.
* The **void** is return type.

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Learn More visit this link : [C Language Overview](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/cprogramming/c_overview.htm)

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**Is there an API marketplace?**

[](https://www.quora.com/profile/Alex-Walling-1)

[Alex Walling](https://www.quora.com/profile/Alex-Walling-1), Developer Advocate at RapidAPI (2017-present)

[Answered Sep 20, 2017](https://www.quora.com/Is-there-an-API-marketplace/answer/Alex-Walling-1)

Short answer: Yes, there is an API marketplace called [RapidAPI](http://rapidapi.com/?utm_campaign=Quora&utm_medium=link_Marketplace&utm_source=Quora" \t "_blank), which combines both RapidAPI and the Mashape API Marketplace into the world’s largest API marketplace!*[disclaimer: I work for RapidAPI]*

Long answer: Yes, you should check out the [RapidAPI](http://rapidapi.com/?utm_campaign=Quora&utm_medium=link_Marketplace&utm_source=Quora" \t "_blank). RapidAPI is an online API marketpl...

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[s.chakraborty](https://www.quora.com/profile/s-chakraborty-31), M.s Computer Science & Physcis,, University of Calcutta (2015)

[Answered Feb 5, 2019](https://www.quora.com/What-is-C-programming-2/answer/s-chakraborty-31)

C is a programming language that was **developed at AT&T’s Bell Laboratories in the USA in 1972**. It was designed and written by **Dennis Ritchie** and it slowly replaced other contemporary languages like PL/I, Algol, Pascal, & APL. Since then C has become a popular programming language as it is reliable, simple and easy to use. In the early days of high-level languages, the need for a common language that could do **all types of jobs was felt and ALGOL60** include – CPL, BCPL, B and finally Ritchie developed C by combining the features of B & BCPL along with his own ideas.

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I used many IDE for programming in C and C++ . As for me , the top 5 best IDE’s are

1. Code::Blocks [Code::Blocks](http://www.codeblocks.org/)

2. Netbeans [http://efytimes.com/e1/netbeans....](http://efytimes.com/e1/netbeans.org/downloads/index.html)

3. Dev C++ [The Dev-C++ Resource Site](http://www.bloodshed.net/dev/devcpp.html) : <https://sourceforge.net/projects/orwelldevcpp/>

4. Eclipse [Eclipse desktop & web IDEs](http://www.eclipse.org/downloads/moreinfo/c.php)

5. CodeLite [CodeLite, an open source, cross platform C/C++ IDE](http://codelite.org/LiteEditor/Download" \t "_blank)

6. Turbo C :- <http://www.turboc8.com/>

Hardware Requirement: