Points to remember for basic programming in C, C++ and Java:-

- Consider %c as character, %d as decimal, %s as string, %f as float, %lf as double, %o as octal and %x as hexadecimal in printf() function as format specifier.
- In printf function there must be a format specifier for each variable.(If there are less no of format specifiers then compilers consider first for first, second for second respectively and skip the last variables without printing them.)
- Assignment of a printf() function to a variable is assigned as no symbol in the string. I.e.c=printf("rohit"); here c=5; and c=printf("%d",78); here c =3 and c=printf("\n%d,56); here c=3.(\n will also be included).
- printf(3+"senorita"); print orita.
- Range of unsigned int is from 0 to 65535, when we increment it, it will become zero and after another increment it will be 1 and so on forth.
- In an array x[5] can also be written as 5[x].
- Any value with 0x prefix is in hexadecimal notation ie. 0x10 (10 of hexadecimal is equal to 16 in decimal).
- Any value with 0 prefix is in octal notation ie. 010 (10 of octal is equal to 8 in decimal).
- sizeof(x) means size of the data type(if the datatype is a string then we include the spaces and if the data type is char array then we include the null character too).
- In sizeof operator increment and decrement operator won't work. sizeof(++a) will not increment the value of a.
- strlen() function is used to find the length of the string.
- sizeof(pointer) is 2 bytes.
- The size of union is the maximum size of a single variable of the variables it contains while in the structure data type the size is the total size of its variables.
- We can create a body without any function, if statement and or without any class.
- Static variables can be initialized only once and hold their value in the entire code. But it can be assigned a new value every time explicitly.
- Default value of static int is zero(0), garbage otherwise.
- Unary, Conditional, Exponent and Assignment operators have the right to left associativity. Ie. (the rightmost term will be evaluated first).
- Modulo operator works only on integer values.(8.8%2 is not allowed)
- **Exit:** quit a program, **Break:** quit the block, **Continue:** skip the current iteration, **Return** : quit and return the value to a function.
- **Continue** keyword in the switch case will give an error.
- In switch case there can't be two same cases, it will throw a duplicate case error.(97 and char a will give duplicate case error, since char a has the ascii value 97)