

C programming

BCPL (Basic Combined Programming Language) it was developed by **Martin Richard** From BCPL led to **B** it was developed By **Ken Thompson** these two programming languages

Are called as Type less programming languages From B led to **C** it was developed by **Dennis Ritchie** it was developed at **At &T** Bell Laboratories In year 1972 on **unix machine** C is called typed programming language.

Syntax:

```
#include<stdio.h> → include statements
void main() → main method or main function
{
    //processing statements; → processing statements
    return 0;
}
```

Any C program Contains 3 Statements

- 1.include statements
- 2.main method or main function
- 3. processing statements

include statements

- This is the first statement in any c program
- ❖ It always begins with (#) hash symbol
- It is also called pre-pressor directive
- It gives direction to compiler

- It will be executed at compile time
- By default when you write code some header files will get involved into your program

Compilation → English to binary language

Running → process

main method or main function

- It is a core of any C program
- ❖ Actually, you program execution starts from here
- It is also called as user defined function
- It cannot be duplicated
- ❖ We can write it in six ways
 - void main()
 - int main()
 - main()
 - void main(void)
 - int main(void)
 - main(void)

processing Statements

they will tell what to do when to do how to do

Open- delimiter ({):

It indicates begin of the block

Closing - delimiter (}):

It indicates ending of the block

Comments:

- comments will never compile
- they will not get executed
- we cannot see them on screen
- comments are for user reference only
- we have 2 types of comments 1.single line comment (//)

2.Multi line comment (/*.....*/)