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# C Literals/Constants

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If we want to use some data value in a C program, we can also **directly use a value**, instead of creating a variable to store the value. When we use a value directly in C program **without creating a variable**, it is known as a **Literal**.

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A literal is used when we want to **use a fixed value** in the program, hence literals are also called **Constants**.

For example, **1**, **100**, **'Y'**, **10.5**, etc. Whereas, when we use a [variable in C](#), we can change the value stored in the variable.

In the language, literals can be of 5 types, they are:

1. Integer Literal
2. Character Literal



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## 4. String Literals

## 5. Backslash Character Literals (Escape Sequences)

# 1. Integer Literal

Any numeric value without any decimal or exponential part, used in the C program is an integer literal.

Integer literals are of 3 types:

### 1. Decimal Number (base 10)

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2. Octal Number (base 8) - Uses digits **0 up to 7**. Number same as 8 for the octal system.

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3. Hexadecimal Number (base 16) - Uses digits **0 up to 9**, and alphabets **A to F**. (A, B, C, D, E, F stands for 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15)

For example,

Decimal: **7**, **-10** etc

Octal: **023**, **045** etc



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In the C language, the **octal** number starts with a **0**, and the **hexadecimal** number starts with a **0x**.

You can also **use type suffix** with integer values to make it easier for the compiler to understand the type of the integer value. If you follow the value with **L**, the compiler will treat it as a **long** value, if you add **U** after the value, the compiler treats the value as **unsigned**.

For example,

```
3500L, 14l    // long value
```

```
99U, 89u      // unsigned int value
```

## 2. Floating-point Literals

Any valid floating-point value when used directly in a C program, is called a floating-point literal.

The floating-point numbers have a decimal part (fraction) or an exponential part.

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For example,

```
100.50  
0.000127  
-0.77E-5
```

E-5 stands for  $10^{-5}$

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For example,

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127.7F, 40f etc.

### 3. Character Literals

A valid character datatype value when used directly in the C program is called a character literal.

The character values are enclosed within a single quote.

For example,

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'A', 'B', 'c', '#', etc.

### 4. String Literals

A **sequence of characters** is called a String. We will learn about [C strings](#) in detail in the later section of this tutorial series.

A string literal is a value with multiple characters enclosed within double-quotes.



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"study", "tonight", "c programming", etc.

## 5. Backslash Character Literals



compiler.

A backslash character is used to **escape characters with special meaning** and make them normal characters for the compiler.

For example, if you use a single quotation mark, the compiler will think that it is the starting or end of a character value, but what if you want a single quote character.

```
'\''    \\ this is character with value '
```

In the example above the **first and the last single quote** marks the **start and end of the character value**, whereas the backslash escape character informs the compiler to treat the single quotation after it as a normal character.

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Code	Meaning
\b	Backspace
\f	Form feed
\n	New line
\r	Carriage return

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Code	Meaning
\"	Double quote
\'	Single quote
\\	Backslash
\v	Vertical tab
\a	Alert
\?	Question mark
\N	Octal constant
\xN	Hexadecimal constant

The **newline** and **horizontal tab** code are quite **commonly used**, and you will be using them a lot as you start coding in the C language. So remember `\n` is for **newline** and `\t` is for the **horizontal tab**.

## Conclusion:

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With this, we have covered all the **Constants** used in the C language which are also called **Literals**. Do not ignore the backslash escape literals as they are also very important and widely used in the C programs.

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