(#) Keywords in C :-

↳ They are predefined, reserve words in C language & each of which have their special meaning.

Example : int, return, if, else ....

(#) Identifiers in C

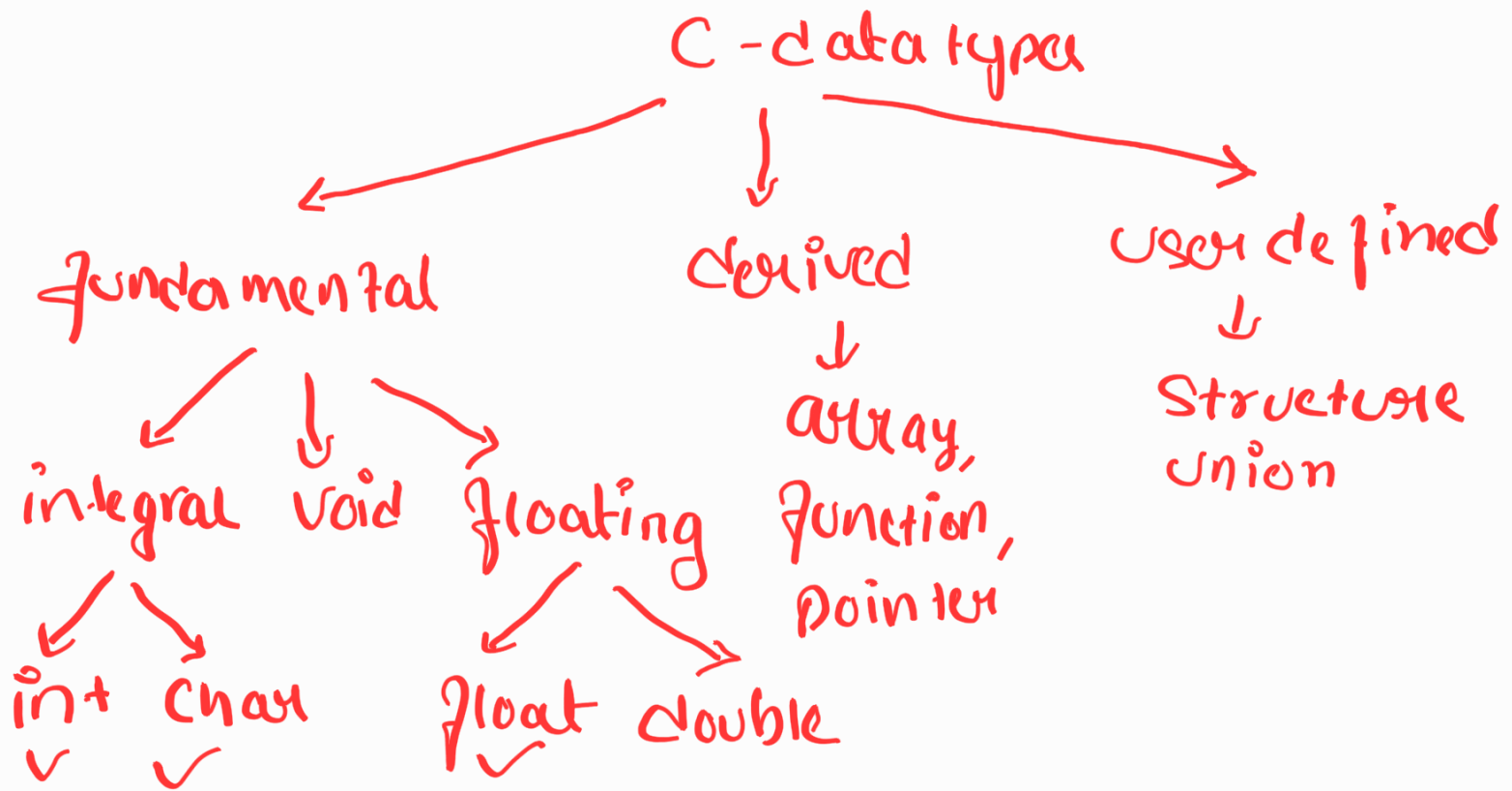↳ They are names given to entities such as variable, functions etc..

Example   int a;

↳ This is an identifier

Rules for naming identifier

① A valid identifier can have letters digits, underscore (_)

② First letter of an identifier should be either a letter or underscore.

③ keywords cannot be identifier.

(#) Data types

C - data types

- Fundamental
  - integral
    - int ✓
    - char ✓
  - void
  - floating
    - float ✓
    - double ✓
- derived
  - array,
  - function,
  - pointer
- user defined
  - Structure
  - union

(#) variable in C

↳ A variable is an identifier that is used to represent a single data item. i.e numerical quantity or character.

(#) Declaring a variable in C :-

Syntax :-

| Data_type   Variable _name; |

Ex :- int   v1;
       int   v1, v2, v3;

A ssigning values to variable :-

Variable_name = Constant;

$\hookrightarrow$ 2, 3, 2.4, 'a'

Example:- int a;

a = 5;

(#) Illustration of program execution with respect to memory.

Ex:- int a, b, c;

a = 5;
b = 5;   Integer takes
c = a+b;   2 or 4 bytes.

(I)

variable → a   b   c
name

| Garbage value | | " | | " |

Address   1000   1004   1008

(II) a   (III) b   (IV)
| 5 | | 5 | | 10 |
1000   1004   1008

(#) Reading Values of a variable from keyboard using scanf( );

Syntax

scanf(" control string", & variable);

%d, %f %c   address of variable

Example   Scanf("%d", &a);
          Scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
       %d ⟶ int ... 1, 2, 3 .. ..
       %f ⟶ float -- . 2.5, 3.6,....
       %c ⟶ char ... 'a', 'b', '1', ..