

Syntax of C

The c programming syntax is very easy and simple to understand the c programming language, the following basic example of c syntax.

Basic Syntax of C

```
main()
{
    printf("Hello");
}
```

Basic Rules of C Syntax

C is case-sensitive. The declaration `int x` is different from `int X`. All instructions must be written in lower case letters.

All statements must end with the terminating character – semicolon ‘;’

White space denotes blanks and tabs.

White space should be used in between keywords and identifiers.

Character Set

The characters that compose the C language syntax are grouped as follows:

Letters – This includes all alphabets (a-z, A-Z).

Digits – Numbers from 0 to 9.

Special Characters – The special characters in C include: semicolon (;), colon (:), period (.), underscore (_), ampersand (&) and more.

White Space

C Identifiers

In C programming, identifiers are names that are used to refer to variables, functions, constants and user-defined data. There exists a set of rules that should be followed when creating identifiers:

Identifiers should only have alphanumeric characters (a-z, A-Z, 0-9). The only non-alphanumeric character that can be used is the underscore (_).

The first character can only be an alphabet or an underscore (_). Numbers are not allowed to start a variable name (`int 8var`).

Identifiers are sensitive to case. Therefore `int var` is different from `int Var` or `int VAR`;

No special characters aside from the underscore are allowed to be used in an identifier.