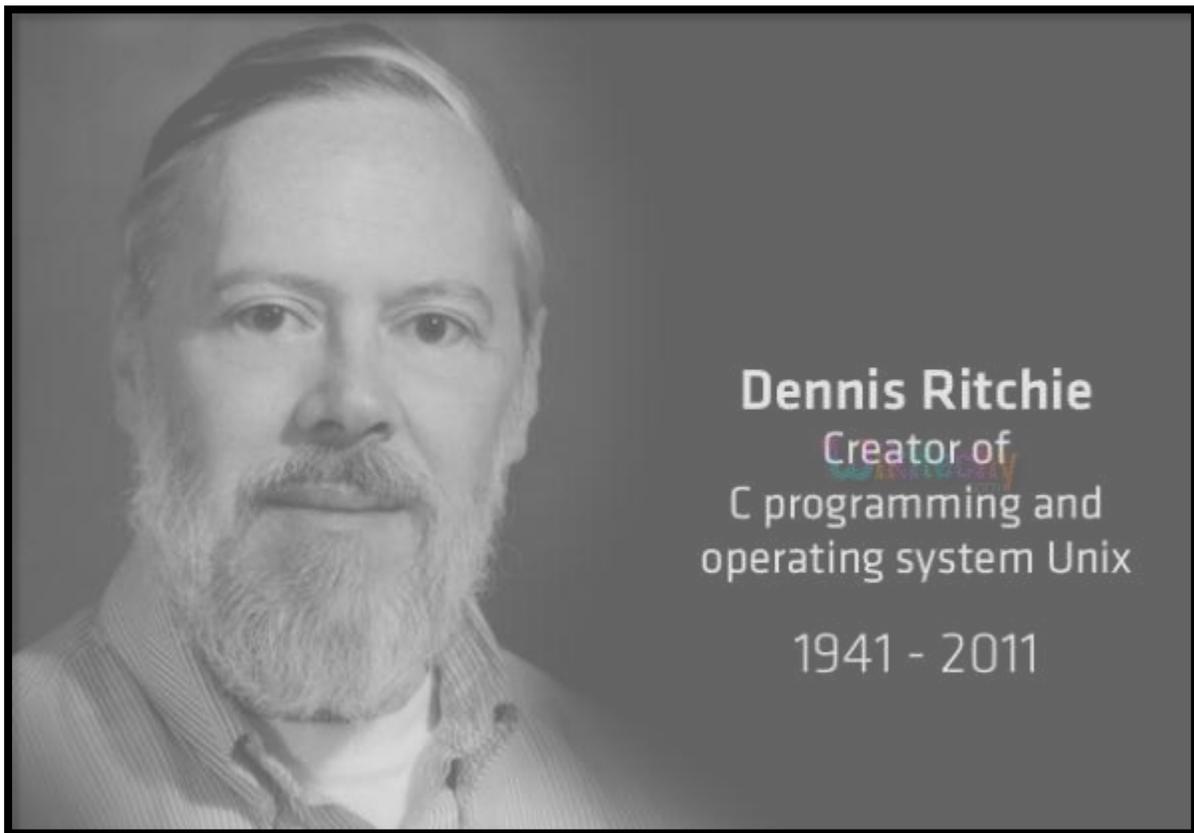




C PROGRAMMING - Introduction

- ✿ C -Programming is said to be the **high-level structured oriented programming language**, which is used generally for programming.
- ✿ C -Programming is developed by **Dennis Ritchie** at AT & T Bell Telephone Laboratories, USA between the year of **1969 and 1973**.



- ✿ In the year of 1988, C was formalized by the **American National Standard Institute (ANSI)**.
- ✿ C -Programming was invented to write the **UNIX operating system**.





- ✿ C -Programming is a successor of Basic Combined Programming Language abbreviated as **BCPL**, called as **B language**.
- ✿ Linux OS, PHP and MySQL is written in C -Programming.
- ✿ C-Programming has been written in assembly language (Machine understandable language or low level language).

Features of C language

1. C-Programming is considered as the robust(tough) programming language with its rich set of built-in functions and operators.
2. Programs written in C language is quite efficient and fast.
3. C language programming is considered as highly portable.
4. The programs once written in C-programming can run on another machines/system with **no modifications or minor changes**.
5. C language is basically said to be the **collection of C library functions**.
6. In C, we can also create our **own function/functions** and can **add it to the C library**.

C-Programming has become so very popular for various reasons:

- ✿ C-language is considered as one of the early programming language.
- ✿ Best programming language.
- ✿ Able to learn C-language quickly.
- ✿ C programming is **reliable; simple & it is easy to use**.
- ✿ C programming is a **structured oriented language**.





- ✿ Modern programming concepts are based on C language for example Linux, PHP, Unix and so on.
- ✿ It can be compiled on a variety of computer platforms (Windows 2000, Mac OS X & so on).

Uses of C language

In the earlier stage C -Programming was used for developing system applications such as:

1. Database Systems.
2. Language Interpreters.
3. Compilers & Assemblers.
4. Operating Systems (OS).
5. Network Drivers.
6. Word Processors.

