KEYWORDS

Keywords are reserved words, they have standard and predefined meaning.Keywords cannot be used as normal identifiers. They must be written in ***lower case letter***. There are 32 keywords available in C. The following table shows the keywords in C.

auto	default	extern	int	signed	void
break	do	float	long	static	union
case	double	for	register	struct	unsigned
const	else	goto	return	switch	volatile
continue	enum	if	short	typedef	while

Keywords in C

OPERATORS

Operator is a symbol that performs the operation on one or more operands. C Langugeprovides the following operators:

i. Arithmetic operators
ii. Relational operators
iii. Logical operators
iv. Assignment operators
v. Increment and Decrement operators
vi. Conditional operators
vii. Bitwise operators
viii. Special operators

i) Arithmetic Operators:

Arithmetic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, division etc can beperformed by using arithmetic operators.

Operator	Name	Example
+ - * / %	Addition Subtraction Multiplication Division Remainder (Modulo Division)	12 + 4 a – b 2 * 9 a / 3 13 % 3

Arithmetic Operators

Program

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>void main()
{
int a =15;int b=10;
int add,sub,mul,div,mod;
add = a+b;

sub = a-b;
mul=a*b;
div= a/b;
mod= a%b;
printf(“addition=%d”,add); prtintf(“subtraction=%d”,sub);
printf”multiplication=%d”,mul);printf(“division=%d”,div);
 printf(“modulo=%d”,mod);
 getch();

}
```

OUTPUT:

Addition= 25

Subtraction=5

Multiplication=150

Division=1

Modulo=5

ii) Relational Operators:

- ✓ Relational operators are used to compare two or more operands.
- ✓ We use relational expression in if, for and while statements.
- ✓ Relational expressions return either **True (1) or False (0).**

Operator	Meaning
<	is lesser than
<=	is lesser than or equal to
>	is greater than
>=	is greater than or equal to
==	is equal to
!=	is not equal to

OPERATORS: PRECEDENCE AND ASSOCIATIVITY

An operator is a special symbol that is used to perform particular mathematical or logical computations like addition, multiplication, comparison and so on. The value of operator is applied to be called operands.

Precedence and Associativity are two characteristics of operators that determine the evaluation order of subexpressions in absence of brackets.

Precedence of operators

The precedence rule is used to determine the order of application of operators in evaluating sub expressions. The operator with the highest precedence is operated first. Parenthesis operator has the highest priority.