

# C Output

Topics : [C](#)

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In C, you can output data to the console using the `printf` function, which is part of the standard input/output library (`stdio.h`).

Here's an example program that outputs a message to the console:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    printf("Hello, world!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

When you run this program, you should see the following output:

Hello, world!

Let's break down the `printf` function in more detail:

- The first argument to `printf` is a string of characters that specifies the message to output. In this case, the string is "Hello, world!\n".
- The `\n` character sequence is an escape sequence that represents a newline character. When the `printf` function encounters `\n`, it moves the cursor to the beginning of the next line.
- Note that the string is enclosed in double quotes ("), which is how you specify a string literal in C.

You can also include variables in the output message using format specifiers. For example, here's a program that outputs the value of an integer variable:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int num = 42;
    printf("The answer is %d.\n", num);
    return 0;
}
```

When you run this program, you should see the following output:

The answer is 42.

In this program, %d is a format specifier that tells printf to substitute the value of the variable num into the output message.

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