

1. What is C Language?

Ans C Language is a high-level programming language developed by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Labs in 1970s. C programs can run on many different platforms with little change. Widely used in system and embedded programming. C is known for high performance because it gives direct access to memory and hardware. C program can run on different machines with minimal changes.

2. What are the applications for 'C' Language?

1. C is heavily used in developing operating systems.
UNIX / Linux Kernel, Windows OS, Components.
2. C is used to build System-level Software, such like Compilers, Assemblers.
3. C is used to implement network protocols and tools.
Network monitoring system.
4. C is employed to create desktop applications.
Notepad++.
5. C is used to create game engines.

3. What is Variable?

Variable acts as like a containers which is used to store the information.

Can change this value during the execution of a program is called Variable → int, float, char.

4. What are the different types of datatypes in C programming?

They are three types of datatypes.

1. primary datatype (Basic datatype)

2. Derived datatype.

3. User-defined datatype.

1. primary (Basic) datatypes.

int → integer value → Ex:- 10, -5

float → single-precision
decimal numbers → Ex:- 3.14.

double → Double decimal
numbers → 12.45678

Char → Single character → 'A'.

2. Derived datatypes.

Array → Some items of datatypes.

pointer → Memory address stored.

Structure → Different datatypes combined.

Union → Shares memory between members.

Function → Code with a return type.

3. User-Defined datatype.

Typedef → It gives a nickname to an existing datatype.

enum → Set of named integer constants.

5. What is Format Specifier?

A format specifier in C is a symbol used inside printf() or scanf() to tell the compiler what type of data you want to print or read is called as format specifier.