1	`#include<stdio.h>`
	
	`void function(int const i)`
	`{`
	`  i=5;`
	`}`
	`main()`
	`{`
	`  int x = 10;`
	
	`  function(x);`
	`}`

Explanation	**We cannot modify a constant as in statement i=5. As i is a constant type in the function.**

2	`#include<stdio.h>`
	
	`void funct()`
	`{`
	`  printf("PPS class");`
	`}`
	
	`int main(void)`
	`{`
	`  printf("address of function main() is :%p\n", main);`
	`  printf("address of function funct() is : %p\n", funct);`
	`  return 0;`
	`}`

Explanation	**All the functions are present in main memory during compilation and execution. This program will display the address of both the function in the main memory.**

3	`#include<stdio.h>`
	`#include<stdio.h>`
	`main()`

	{
	  unsigned char x=0;
	  char y=0;
	  int i;
	
	  for(i=0;i<512;i++)
	  printf("\n%d", x++);
	
	  for(i=0;i<512;i++)
	  printf("\n%d", y++);
	}

Explanation	**Range of unsigned char is 0 to 255** **Whereas char is -128 to 127**

4	#include<stdio.h>
	main()
	{
	  unsigned char x=0;
	  char y=0;
	  int i;
	  for(i=0;i<512;i++)
	  printf("\n ASCII value %c is %d",y, y++);
	}

Explanation	Try it on your own
5.	