1. What are the primitive data types in C Language?

Ans. The primitive data types in c are char,int,float,double,void.

2. What kind of statements can be written outside the function body?

Ans. Declaration statements can be written outside of a function body and action statements are written inside the function body.

3. What is the size of float type variable?

Ans. From the version C11 a float data type is stored in 4 bytes.

4. What is the value of an uninitialised variable?

Ans. A uninitialised variable contains a garbage value, it can be anything which is not required by the user/developer. It is assigned by the m/c.

5. What is the difference between float and double?

Ans. The float and double are of same kind but both need different size to store variable. float need 4byte memory whereas double need 8byte.

6. What is the full form of ASCII?

Ans. The character encoding system is done in ASCII value which stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

7. What is the difference between a keyword and a function?

Ans. A keywords is word which is predefined and known to compiler already. It is preserved.

And a function is block of code with some variables, data types, and action statements within it.

8. Explore the use of type modifiers in C language.

Ans.Modifiers are keywords in c which changes the meaning of basic data type in c. It specifies the amount of memory space to be allocated for a variable.

Five types are:

long,short,signed,unsigned,long long.

9. Can you assign a character constant in an int variable?

Ans. Yes, a character constant can be stored in int variable.

Example: char m= 'A' so it will store m=65;

And if we store int m=65 it's the same as computer store data as binary.

10. State the following statement as true or false -"Every block of code is a function".

Ans. False.

Every function is indeed block of code but not every block of code can be said as function