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**Assignment – 3 C Language LIVE Community Classes MySirG**

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

**Ans.** In the C programming language primitive data type are basic building blocks used to define variables and data structures. They represent the fundamentals data types supported by the language and determine how data is stored and manipulate in memory. Here are the primitive data types in C;

Int, char, float, double etc.

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

**Ans.** In the C programming language, statements must be written within the body of a function. Statements outside of any function body are not valid in C. In other words, all executable code in C must be enclosed within the curly braces {} of a function.

1. **What is the size of the float type variable?**

**Ans.** The size of the float type variable is 32bites or 4byte.

1. **What is the value of an uninitialized variable?**

**Ans.** The value of an uninitialized variable is indeterminate and unpredictable.

1. **What is the difference between float and double?**

**Ans.** Both data type shows the number with decimals. But a float data is 32bits in size & double 64bits data size.

1. **What is the full form of ASCII?**

**Ans.** The full form of ASCII is “American Standard Code Information Interchange”.

1. **What is the difference between a keyword and a function?**

**Ans.** Keyword are reserved word in the programming language that have a predefined meanings and cannot be used as an identifier (Such as variables names or function names).

**Function:**

Function is a self-block of code that perform a specific task or operation.

1. **Explore the use of type modifiers in C language.**

**Ans.** In C Language Data type modifiers are a keyword used to change the properties of current properties of data type. Data types modifiers are classified into following types:

* Long
* Short
* Signed
* Unsigned

Modifiers are prefixed with basic data types to modify (either increase or decrease) the amount of storage space allocated to a variable.

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

**Ans.** Yes, you can assign a character constant in an int variable.

**Char** cahrvalue **= ‘a’;**

**Int** intvalue = **‘b’;**

1. **State the following statement as true or false -” Every block of code is a function”.**

**Ans. False,** every block of code is not a function.

**< ------------------------------------ Assignment NO 3 Completed------------------------------------------------->**