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1)There are a large number of statement types and not all of them need to be terminated. For example, the following if is a selection statement

Block statements do not need to have semicolons after them, which is why we don't need a semicolon after the close brace in this code

Control statements (if, do, while, switch, etc.) do not need a semicolon after them, except for do ... while, must have a semicolon after it. However, if the statement that they control ends with a semicolon, the overall statement itself will

MACRO definitions don't require either.

All keywords (such as if , else , for , while , do , main) after brackets open and then close ,don't require semicolons as previously stated.

. After these identifiers void , int , string , long etc .. no semicolons required.

. Functions also don't need semicolons when definitions come along.

2) size of int is 2 bytes and of short int is also 2 bytes. The range of values for int and short int are the same.

The size of int depends on the data model being used. The size of short is always guaranteed to be 2 bytes, but the size of int is implementation specific.

Size of int and short are implementation defined, int and short are 2 bytes on 16 compilers.

One 32 bit compilers, int is 4 bytes, while short remains 16 bits.

3) constraints with memory allocation size (short int / int / long int …) which naturally impose a value range constraint.