	ASSIGNA	MENT A	lo. 1	Page Date	No			
	191 at 21 at the	Nah inul	data	+1 = 0				
Bu - 1	c' language?							
Ans-	A data type specifies the range of values that a variable or constant can hold.  It also specifies the how the value will be stored in the computer's memory.  Four classes of data supported by "C" are-							
	stoard in the	of data	er's m	rted i	by "C" are			
	· Primary data types  · User defined data types  · Derived data types  · Empty data set							
-	· Empty dat				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		Data types		News 6 or an account				
Primary		defined	Deriveo data x		Empty do	ata		
	- integer	-typedef -enym	j	-arrays -void				
	- double			- structures - pointers				
		, r						

	Page No	
· Que-2	Define variables and constants.	
Ans -	VARIABLES:	
.1		
Д	A named storage location that may take different values is called a variable.	
м.	Thus it is defined as name aire	
.~	memory location. In this memory	
,a <sup>-</sup>	take different values is called a variable.  Thus it is defined as name given to memory location. In this memory location, values are stored and they can vary.	
, i	example float b; /* declaration */	
<i>,</i> i	example float b; /* declaration */ b = 5.5; /* initialization */	
,··		
	CONSTANTS:	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Those values which remains unchanged	
-M.	the execution of process	
-m-	The meaning of the meaning of	
-mx_	The meaning of constant is fixed. Its value which does not change. Constants	
~~«	can be stored in many Constants	
~~	Types of Constants	
<b>-</b>		
·m	1. Integer Constant	
	2. Real / Floating Point Constants	
-No-	1. Integer Constant  2. Real / Floating Point Constants  3. Character constant	
w <sub>-</sub>	4. String constant 5. Symbolic constant	
-w-	5. Symbolic constant	
- Wija		
-w		
~~~~		
~v;		