Assignment 1

1. Why do computers understand only binary language?

Ans. Computers are made of software’s which understand only binary language. They contain RAM (Random Access Memory) which are made of capacitors. When the capacitors are charged, the state is called ‘1’ and when it contains no charge, it is called ‘0’.

2. What is the full form of IDE?

Ans. Integrated Development Environment

3. What is the difference between a text editor and a code editor?

Ans. Text editor is a platform in which you can write any code. Text editor identifies the language and gives different colors to the keywords which makes it easy for us to understand the errors.

4. What are the steps to develop software using the C language?

Ans. 1. Writing the code

2. Building the code

5. Explore by your own

a. What is the latest version of C Language?

Ans. C17

b. Who developed C Language?

Ans. Dennis Ritchie

c. What is the difference between System and Application Software?

Ans. System software is used to operate a computer system, but the Application Software is installed based on user’s necessities.

d. How to convert a number from a decimal number system to a binary number

system?

Ans. Divide the decimal number by 2 and store the value as reminder. Repeat this process until the remainder is zero.

Assignment - 2

1. Which of the following are real constants?

3, ‘A’, 4.5, 3.0, ‘+’, -25, -0.0

Ans. 4.5, 3.0, -0.0

2. Which of the following are not keywords in C Language?

auto, dynamic, static, typedef, define, enum, is, default, this, super

Ans. dynamic, is, this, super

3. Which of the following is not a valid variable name in C language?

4. Can we make a variable with the name switch? (Yes or No)

Ans. No

5. Keywords are defined in the compiler or their meaning is stored in the library?

Ans. Keywords are defined in the compiler.

6. Where variables are created? (RAM, ROM, Secondary Storage or CPU)

Ans. CPU

7. Who developed C Language?

Ans. Dennis Ritchie

8. When was the C language developed?

Ans. 1972

9. What is the name of the operating system which is responsible for the inception of the C language?

Ans. UNIX

10. Whether C language is a high level or low level programming language?

Ans. High level programming language

Assignment - 3

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

Ans. These are the date types which are predefined in the compiler. The compiler easily identifies these data types.

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

Ans. Declaration statements

3. What is the size of the float type variable?

Ans. 4 bytes

4. What is the value of an uninitialized variable?

Ans. An uninitialized variable is given a garbage value.

5. What is the difference between float and double?

Ans. Float has a size of 4 byte and hence can store smaller data. Double has a size of 8 bytes and can store a huge data and has higher accuracy.

6. What is the full form of ASCII?

Ans. American Standard Codes for Information Interchange

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

Ans. Keyword is a word which is already defined in the compiler while function is a block of statements.

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

Ans. Type modifiers are keywords which specifies the memory space to be allocated for the variable.

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

Ans. Yes

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

Ans. False

Assignment 4

1. Write a C program to print Hello Students on the screen.

Ans. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“Hello Students”);

return 0;

}

2. Write a C Program to print Hello on the first line and Students in the second line.

Ans. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“Hello \n Students”);

return 0;

}

3. Write a C program to print “MySirG” on the screen

Ans. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“MySirG”);

return 0;

}

4. Write a C program to print “Teacher’s Day” on the screen.

Ans. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“Teachers Day”);

return 0;

}

5. Write a C program to print \n on the screen

Ans. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“\\n”);

return 0;

}

6. Write a C program to print %d on the screen

Ans. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

printf(“%%d”);

return 0;

}

7. Write a C program containing declaration of three variables (of type int, char and float), also assign some values to them and print values of all three variables using single printf().

Ans. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a=0;

char b=’a’;

float c= 0.0;

printf(“%d %c %f”,a,b,c);

return 0;

}

9. Write a C program to print character stored in a char variable, also print its ASCII code.

Ans. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

char 'a';

printf(“%c”,a);

printf(“%d”,a);

return 0;

}

10. How to convert a Decimal number into a Binary number and vice versa.

Ans. Divide the decimal number by 2 and store the value as reminder. Repeat this process until the remainder is zero to get the binary number.

Multiply the binary number to the corresponding power of two to get decimal number.