**ASSIGNMENT 3**

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

**Ans.** Basically, there are 4 primitive data types in C. i.e., **int, char, float, double**. Along with these four types one more type is **void**.

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

**Ans**. Declaration statement can be written outside the function body.

1. What is the size of float type variable?

**Ans.** The size of float type variable is **4** bytes.

1. What is the value of an uninitialized variable?

**Ans.** The value of uninitialized variable is undefined Value

1. What is the difference between float and double?

**Ans.**  **FLOAT**

* + It takes 4 bytes of storage.
  + Variable is of float type in which real constant is stored.
  + It can have precision up to 6 decimals.
  + Its value can be between 1.2E-38 to 3.4E+38.

**DOUBLE**

* + It takes 8 bytes of storage.
  + Variable is of double type in which real constant is stored.
  + It can have precision up to 15 decimals.
  + Its value can be between 2.3E-308 to 1.7E+308.

1. What is the full form of ASCII?

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

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

**Ans. KEYWORD**

* + Keywords are those words whose meaning is already defined by compiler.
  + There are 32 Keywords in C and written in lowercase.
  + It is also called reversed word and used as intended purpose.
  + It serves as basic building blocks for program statements.

**FUNCTION**

* + It is a block of code which only runs when it is called.
  + Using functions, we can avoid rewriting same logic/ code again in a program.
  + Function is of 2 types i.e., **Library function** & **User-defined function.**
  + Function calling is always a overhead in a C program.

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

**Ans.** Basically, type modifiers are of 4 types. i.e., **signed, unsigned, long and short and** it is used with the basic data types to categorize them further.The signed represents + (positive) and – (negative) values while unsigned signifies only + (positive) values for any data type. Long and short modify the range of the values for any datatype. Long increases the current size of the data type while short is used to save memory space.

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

**Ans. Yes,** we can assign a character constant in an int variable by using the ASCII code. For example, if we write **int x=’A’** it seems to be **int x=65.**

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

**Ans.** This statement is **false** but we can say outermost block is a function.

Thank You!!