C Assignment 3

1. **What are the primitive data types in C Language?**
   Primitive data types are fundamental or elementary (basic) data types. This category is formed by the C Language's people. Primitive data types are also keywords and these should be in small letters only.
   Following are the primitive data types:
   - Int
   - Char
   - Float
   - Double
   - Void

2. **What kind of statements can be written outside the function body?**
   Declaration statements can be written outside as well as inside the function body.

3. **What is the size of float type variable?**
   Float data type has 4 bytes memory.

4. **What is the value of an uninitialized variable?**
   Garbage value.

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

float	double
i. It has 4 bytes memory	i. It has 8 bytes memory
ii. Float can store less 0 and 1 in x variable memory as compare to double.	ii. Double can store more 0 and 1 in x variable memory.
iii. It has single accuracy.	iii. It has double accuracy that's why its called double.

6. **What is the full form of ASCII?**
   American Standard Code for Information Technology.

7. **What is the difference between a keyword and a function?**
   C Keywords are also called as Reserved words. Keywords are those words whose meaning is already defined by compiler and cannot be used as Variable name.
   There are 32 Keywords in C.

   C functions are basic building blocks in a program. All C programs are written using functions to improve re-usability, understandability and to keep track on them.

8. **Explore the use of type modifiers in C language.**
   Modifiers are keywords in c which changes the meaning of basic data type in c. It specifies the amount of memory space to be allocated for a variable. Modifiers are prefixed with basic data types to modify the memory allocated for a variable. There are five data type modifiers in C Programming Language:
   i. long
   ii. short
   iii. signed
   iv. unsigned
   v. long long

9. **Can you assign a character constant in an int variable?**
   Yes we can assign.
   For example:
   int b=65 or int b='A' it is same because ASCII code of A is 65 which is also integer.

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