**Assignment - 3 C Language LIVE Community Classes**

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

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| **C Data Types** | | **Size(in bytes)** | **Range** |
| Integer Data Types | int  signed int  unsigned int  short int  signed short int  unsigned short int  long int  signed long int  unsigned long int | 2  2  2  1  1  1  4  4  4 | -32,768 to 32,767  -32,768 to 32,767  0 to 65535  -128 to 127  -128 to 127  0 to 255  -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647  Same as Above  0 to 4,294,967,295 |
| Floating Point Data Types | float  double  long double | 4  8  10 | 3.4E-38 to 3.4E+38  1.7E-308 to 1.7E+308  3.4E-4932 to 1.1E+4932 |
| Character Data Types | char  signed char  unsigned char | 1  1  1 | -128 to 127  -128 to 127  0 to 255 |

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

double has 2x more precision than float. float is a 32-bit IEEE 754 single precision Floating Point Number – 1 bit for the sign, 8 bits for the exponent, and 23\* for the value. float has 7 decimal digits of precision. double is a 64-bit IEEE 754 double precision Floating Point Number – 1 bit for the sign, 11 bits for the exponent, and 52\* bits for the value. double has 15 decimal digits of precision

**3.What is the full form of ASCII ?**

American Standard Code for Information Interchange

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

Keywords are lower-level building blocks than functions, and can do things that functions can't.

1. **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.