

Q5
→

Q2) what is mean by array?

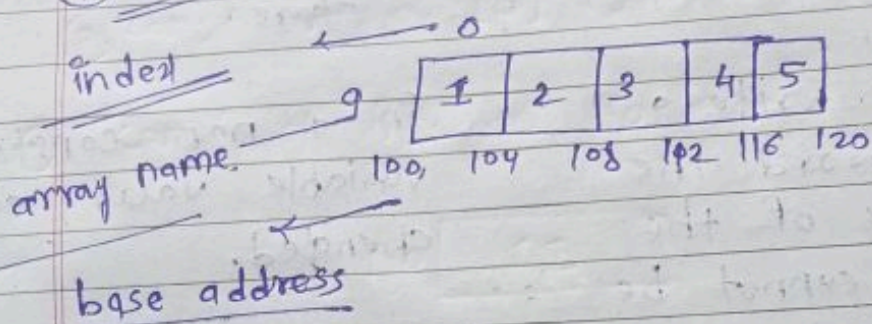
→ (i) in a c language main 3 type of datatype.

(ii) The array is a derived datatype.

(iii) a array is a collection of a same datatype element in store in contiguous memory

(iv) ex.

int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};



Q4) what are the different standardisation of c programming language?

→ The c programming language has

① K & R

② (ISO, C)

③ (ANSI)

Q5. what are the task of operating system?

- ① file management
- ② process management
- ③ memory management
- ④ CPU scheduling
- ⑤ hardware APT

Q6. what is difference betⁿ local & global variable?

- | | |
|---|--|
| → local variable | global variable. |
| ① local variables are within a function block. | global variables are outside of all the functions block |
| ② local variables are stored in a stack in memory. | global variables are stored in data segment of memory. |
| ③ the local variable is not initialized it takes the garbage value by default | if the global variable is not initialized it take zero or default. |

Q7. what is by data structure (DS)?
→ data structure is a way of storing & representing a data in particular format.

Two types of data structure.

① linear DS.
in a linear data structure element can be store sequentially & linear list.

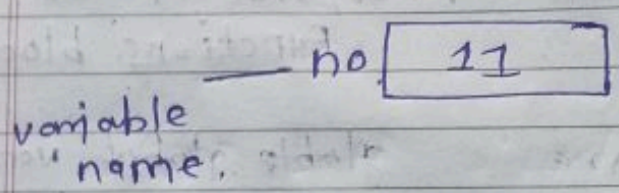
Non linear DS.
in a non linear DS element can be non sequential & store.

ex. stack, queue, ex. Tree, graph.
Array, linked list.

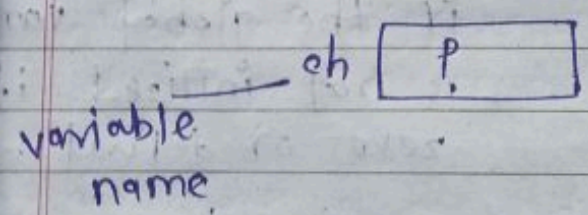
Q8. Read below statement and draw a diagrammatic layout?

- ① `const int no = 11;`
 ② `const char ch = 'P';`
 ③ `const int arr[6] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60};`

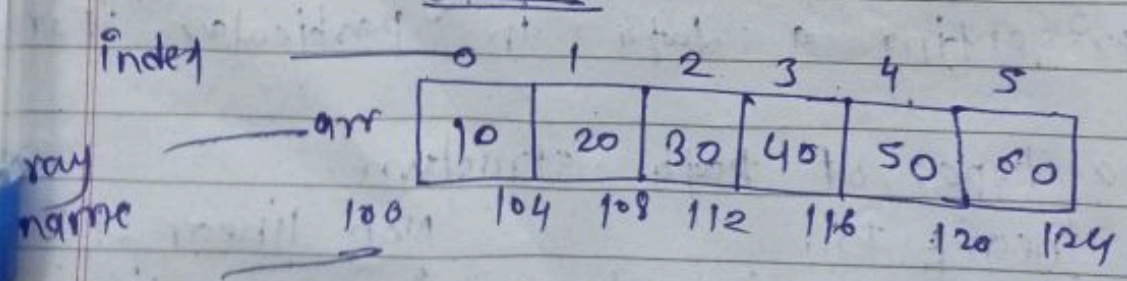
① constant integer no equal to 11;



② constant character ch is equal to P.



③ constant arr is a one dimensional array which contains 6 element each element type of int.



Q9. what is mean by function declaration & function definition?

→ a function identifier preceded by its return type & followed by its parameter list is called a function declaration or function prototype.

function is define as named block which contain set of instruction which are related when we write a function we write as a business logic in it.

ex

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
add ()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf ("Nimbarkar phanarjay");
```

```
}
```

full
definition

```
int main () {
```

```
    int sum;
```

```
    printf ("hello world");
```

```
    add ();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

function
call

may
ele.

Q10. what is mean by preprocessor directive symbol?

→ The all preprocessor directives begin with the # (hash) symbol.

ex #include <stdio.h> it is
int main () {
printf ("hallo world");
return 0;
}

Q11. diffⁿ betⁿ structure & union.

imp each member separate
structure locⁿ.

all member same
union locⁿ.

(i) structure is a collection of different datatype element (heterogeneous)

storing a diffⁿ (datatype) element in same memory location

(ii) structure is denoted as struct keyword.

(ii) it must be used union keyword.

(iii) size of structure is sum of all elements
(datatype)

(iii) size of union is highest size of member it is also size of all union.

ex struct pemo
{
int a;
int b;
};

(iv) union pemo
{ int a;
};

Assignment -3.

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- ① what is difference betⁿ constant variable & non-constant variable?
→ when we write a const keyword value of the variable cannot be changed.

const variable :

- ① in C & C++ programming two type of qualifiers.

- ② first ~~is~~ const & volatile.

- ③ when we write a const keyword the value of the variable cannot be changed.

non constant variable

a variable is name of memory locⁿ. where are some data store.

in a non constant variable value can be changed.

- ④ ex const int a = 10; ex int a = 10;

2. what is mean by block?

→ a block is sequence of declarations, definitions, & statements enclosed within curly braces ({}) is called a block.

ex int main() {

int a = 10;
int b = 100;
float f = 10.0;

}

it is a block