

## C Programming Assignment - 2

1. what are the characteristics of c programming language?

- It is a procedural oriented language.
- It is block structured language.
- C is a Native language.
- It is compiled language.
- General purpose language
- standardized
- General purpose language / Free flow
- statically typed

1. Procedure oriented - we can write a program in the format of procedures (Functions).

2. Block structured - we write program of c in the function body / block which is {}.

3. Native language - C interact with [os] operating system directly.

4. compiled.

5. General purpose - we can write any kind of application using c language.

6. standardized - It is standardized by multiple organizations.

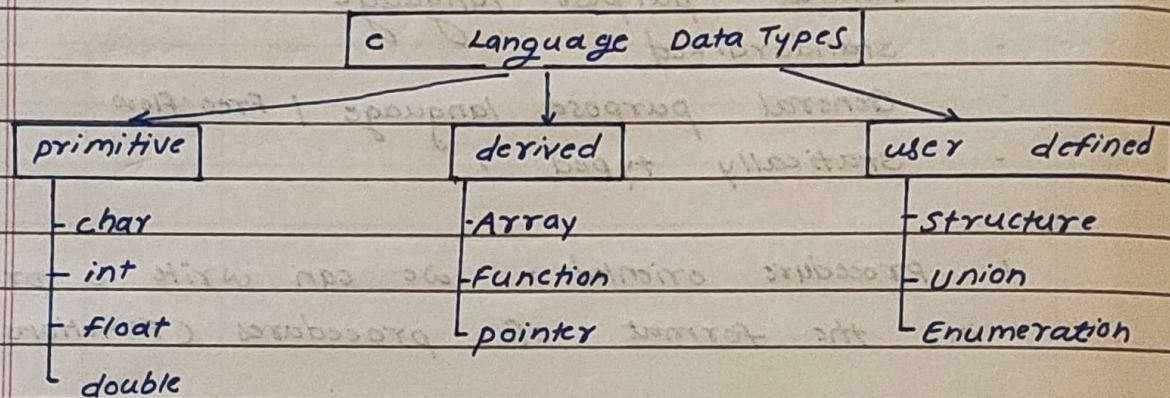
7. statically typed - c uses concept of data types.



2. what is mean by identified?

- Identifier refers to name of an object.
- It can be a variable name, function name, a label name, a typedef name, a macro parameter or macro name or a structure, union or an enumeration.

3. what are data types available in a C programming language?



4. which data type available in C programming language, comes under user defined data types in C?

- In user defined data types for C language

1. Structure

2. Union

3. Enumeration

These data types come under user defined data types.



5. i) what are the primitive data types in c?  
 ii) what are the sizes of primitive data types?

- Primitive Data Types in c :-

1. character - char - This datatype having the size of 1 byte.

2. Integer - int - This datatype having the size of 4 byte.

3. float - float - This datatype have size of 4 byte.

4. double - double - It is the biggest data type having size of 8 byte.

6. what is meant by data type Qualifier

- The declaration statement has type qualifier.

- The type qualifier will not affect the range nor the arithmetic properties of declared object.

- Two Types of Qualifier :

1. const qualifier : When we write any variable in const then the value cannot be modified within a program

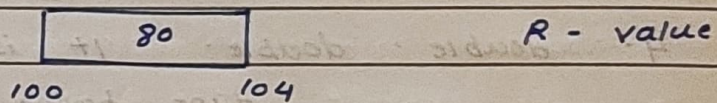


2. Volatile qualifier : The value of variable can change any time within the program.

Q.7 Explain about data object & its L - value and R - Value

when we create any variable & the OS gives it memory space then it is called as data object.

e.g int num = 80;



L - value

- L - value : It is the address of that variable. here we assign imaginary address that is 100 to the variable num.

- R - value : It is the value stored inside the object. here, it is 80.



Q.8 what are the types of programming languages?

• There are three types of programming languages:

1. Procedural - e.g. C language
2. Object oriented - e.g. C++, Java
3. Virtual machine base - e.g. Java, Python

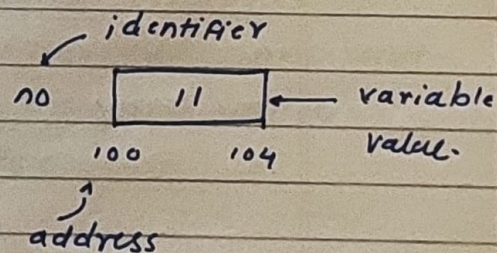
Q.9 what is meant by data type modifiers?

- A type modifier will change the range as well as type of data
- It also changes its arithmetic properties.

For eg - Signed, unsigned, short, long.

Q.10 Read below statement & draw its diagrammatic layout?

- int no = 11;





- int x;

x

Crabage

200

204

- char ch = 'P';

ch

P

300

304