

ASSIGNMENT-3

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

Ans: Primitive datatype: This is a data type which are in build datatype and meaning already define to C Compiler .Example: int, float, char, double.

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

Ans: we can write global variable declare statement and include header file statement and prototype of Function. This statement we can be written outside the main function.

3. What is the size of float type variable?

Ans: The size of float variable is 4 Bytes.

4. What is the value of an uninitialised variable?

Ans: The value of uninitialized variable is garbage value.

5. What is the difference between float and double?

Ans:

Float	double
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● It have 4 bytes size.● In float after decimal 7digits can be stored● It have less space compare to double● %f is float format specifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● It have 8 bytes size.● In double after decimal 15 digits can be stored● It have more space compare to float● %lf is for double format specifier

6. What is the full form of ASCII?

Ans: American standard Code for Information Interchange.

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

Keyword	Function
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● In C keyword are reserve words● There are 32 keywords in C● We can't use keywords as variables name	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Function is a block of code● Function is used to increase the reusability of code● Function help to track large codes

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

Ans: The use of modifiers In C-Language .It's change the meaning of a basic datatype.

Can you assign a character constant in an int variable?

Ans: Yes we can assign the character constant in int variable.

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

Ans: No "Every block of code is a function".

