

2 Lecture - CS410

Important Subjective

1. Question: What are the basic data types in C?

Answer: The basic data types in C are int, char, float, and double.

2. Question: What is the difference between "int" and "float" data types?

Answer: "int" is used for storing whole numbers, while "float" is used for storing numbers with a fractional part.

3. Question: How do you declare a constant in C?

Answer: Constants can be declared using the "const" keyword followed by the data type, such as "const int PI = 3.14;".

4. Question: Explain the purpose of the "if" statement in C.

Answer: The "if" statement is used for conditional execution. It allows a block of code to be executed only if a specified condition is true.

5. Question: What are loops in C, and why are they used?

Answer: Loops in C, like "for," "while," and "do-while," are used to execute a block of code repeatedly until a certain condition is met. They help in automating repetitive tasks.

6. Question: What is the purpose of the "scanf" function in C?

Answer: The "scanf" function is used to read input from the user during program execution.

7. Question: Explain the difference between "++i" and "i++".

Answer: Both "++i" and "i++" increment the value of variable "i" by one. However, "++i" is the pre-increment operator, while "i++" is the post-increment operator. The main difference lies in when the increment takes place relative to the expression evaluation.

8. Question: How do you use the "switch" statement in C?

Answer: The "switch" statement is used to perform multiple conditional checks based on the value of a variable or expression.

9. Question: What is the purpose of the "sizeof" operator in C?

Answer: The "sizeof" operator returns the size (in bytes) of a variable or data type, helping in memory allocation and manipulation.

10. Question: Explain the concept of arrays in C and how they are declared.

Answer: Arrays are collections of elements of the same data type. They are declared using the syntax: "data_type array_name[size];". Elements in an array can be accessed using their index starting from 0.