

Chapter-10 Introduction to C language

1. Which language allows us to write an instruction that has only one meaning?
Programming Language.
2. Which program used to link the object code with the library functions?
Linker.
3. Which program loaded on the memory along with the data required to give us the output?
Loader.
4. Which software program understands our language?
Translator.
5. What is another name of translator?
Compiler.
6. What can be defined as finite set of precise and clear instruction given to a computer for performing a predefined task?
A program.
7. What is known as process of writing step by step instructions using chosen language?
Programming.
8. What function is known as user defined function?
main().
9. What function is known as inbuilt or library function?
printf(),scanf() etc.
10. Which functions can user create as per requirement?
User defined function.
11. Which section is used for the purpose of documentation?
Documentation section.
12. Within which signs a document section enclosed?
/* and */.
13. What are not processed by C compiler?
Comments.
14. Which section is used to tell about the purpose of program, author and date of creation?
Documentation section.

15. What improve the readability and understanding of the program?

Comment.

16. Which directive is known as preprocessor directive? Or what instruct the compiler to replace all occurrences of symbolic constants with values specified against it?

#define.

17. Which constants are defined using capital letters?

Symbolic.

18. Which directive is used to include header files in our program?

#include <filename.h>

19. How a scope of c variable is decided?

Opening and closing curly braces { }

20. Which variable are defined within curly braces?

Local variable.

21. Which variable is defined before defining all the function?

Global variable.

22. Which facility is available in C that breaks a single program into set of small pieces?

Function.

23. Which four categories in C as a character set?

Letters, digits, white spaces, Special characters

24. Which characters are there under white space character set?

Blank Space form feed, Horizontal tab, vertical tab and new line.

25. Give any five characters that are coming under special characters?

***, @, \, :, \$, [] and { }.**

26. How many types of tokens are available in C language?

6.

27. Which are the different token are available in C language?

Keyword, identifier, constant, String, operator and special character.

28. What is known as predefined words?

Keyword.

29. Write any five keywords of C language?

Auto, break, case, if, do, default, main etc.

30. Which word can user construct by making use of C character set?

Identifier.

31. What consists set of letters, digits and some special character? Or what is the referred as the data within the memory space? Or what consists of letter, digit and under score?

Variable.

32. What is the entity of C that does not change its value throughout the execution of program?

Constant.

33. Which constant stores numeric value? Or which constant uses the digits from 0 to 9?

Numeric constant.

34. Which constant refers to whole number?

Integer Constant.

35. Which constant uses the digits from 0 to 9 and letters A to F?

Hexadecimal Constant.

36. Which constant uses the digits from 0 to 7?

Octal Constant.

37. Which number system has base 10?

Decimal numbers.

38. Which number system has base 16?

Hexadecimal numbers.

39. Which number system has base 2?

Binary numbers.

40. Which number system has base 8?

Octal numbers.

41. Using which command can you compile the C program?

gcc -o one.o one.c OR gcc one.c

42. Using which command can you run the C program?

./a.out OR ./one.o

43. Which character is used to insert new line in c language?

\n

44. What do we call the words in c language?

A Token

45. Using which shortcut key can you find the syntax error of the program?

Ctrl + F7.

46. C language has been invented by **Dennis M. Ritchie** in year **1972.**

47. C language was standardized in **1989** by **ANSI** (American National Standards Institute)

48. C language was derived from **Basic Combined Programming Language (BCPL).**

49. C is a **structured procedure** language.

50. In command 'gcc -o one.o one.c', '**-o**' refers to the **object** file of one.c file.