



**College of Commerce,  
Science and Information  
Technology,  
Pimpri, Pune-18**

## **Teaching-Learning Process**

**Student centric methods, such as experiential learning, participative learning and problem solving methodologies are used for enhancing learning experiences using ICT tools.**

### **1. Experiential learning**

- Industrial Visit
- Research
- Role Play
- Think and Code
- Video Lecture

### **2. Participative Learning will include**

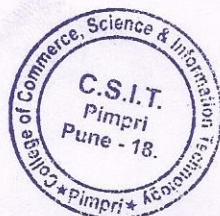
- Collaborative Learning
- Seminars, Presentation
- Hands on training in Computer Lab
- Group Project
- Charts
- Video Presentation

### **3. Problem Solving Methodologies**

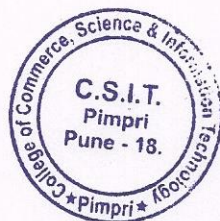
- Google Classroom
- Case Study
- Industry Collaborated Activity
- Practical Sessions
- Problem Based Teaching

### **4. Other**

- Solving Question Paper
- Assignment,
- Viva
- Notes/PPT



# Experiential Learning





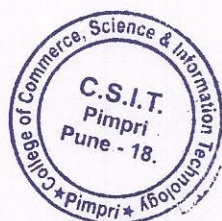
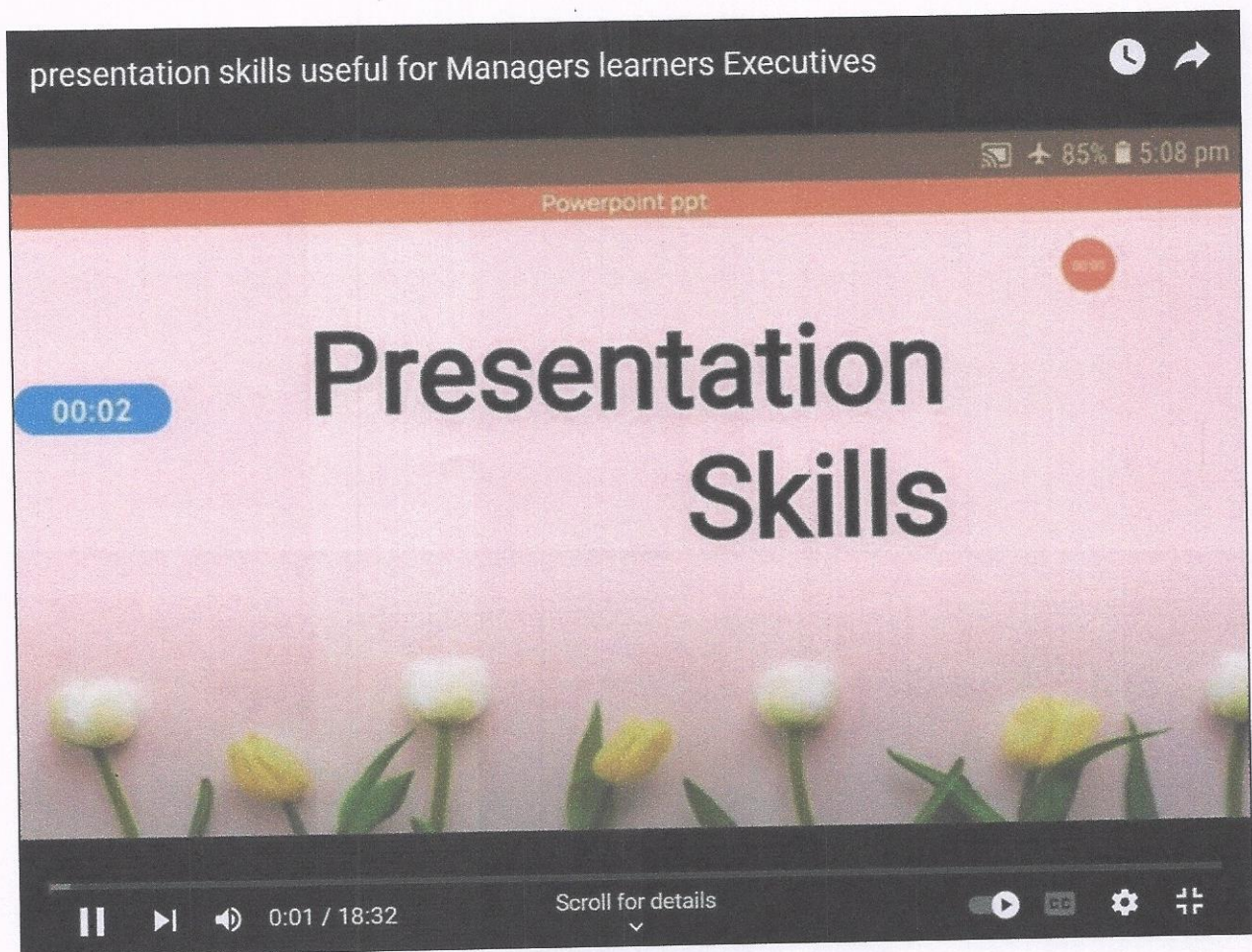
Name of the Department : Commerce

Name of the Teacher : Prof.Pruna Shinde

Teaching learning Methods used : Experiential Learning

Year : 2020-21

Semester	Class	Subject/ Topic	Experiential Learning	Participative Learning	Problem Solving Methodologies	Any other Teaching Method
I	BCom	Presentation skills useful tips for Managers learners students, Collegians	Video Lecture			





**Name of the Department : Commerce and Management**

**Name of the Teacher : Prof. Priyanka Gaikwad**

**Teaching learning Methods used : Experiential Learning**

**Year : 2021-22**

Semester	Class	Subject/ Topic	Experiential Learning	Participative Learning	Problem Solving Methodologies	Any other Teaching Method
I	BBA	Business Organisation System	Role Play			



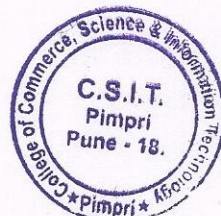
# Business Organisation And System

## Role Play

No.	Member	Character	Department
1.	Sanchit Danwale	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Execution Department
2.	Aditya Kharat	Managing Director (MD)	
3.	Prithviraj Kumar	Vice President (VP)	
4.	Arti Kusalkar	Chief Operating officer (COO)	Operating Department
5.	Jyoti Dandage	Chief Technology Officer (CTO)	Tech/Programming Department
6.	Prathmesh Daphale	Chief Finance Officer (CFO)	Finance Department
7.	Sourav Bal	Chief Marketing Officer (CMO)	Marketing Department

- About Company :
- Company Name : Scale AI
- Segment : IT (Information Technology) & AI (Artificial Intelligence)
- Business Model : B2B
- Market Cap : Mid Cap
- Services : Data Analytics , Software , Tech , Management.

- About Role Play :
- Content : Marketing Meeting (Process Improvement)
- Summary :  
Concerned about the company's less authoritative client's, a meeting was organized by the CEO, Managing Director and Vice President to improve the marketing process.
- In this, decisions are taken for digital marketing based on other companies' marketing strategies & results as well as Digital market marketing data analytics.





Priya Kumari  
FY BBA

## ORGANIC SKINCARE PRODUCTS

What is organic skincare?

Organic skincare products are made of natural ingredients without any chemical elements in them. The ingredients used in them are organically farmed and do not contain genetically modified materials, synthetic residues, or chemicals.

What type of business is this?

B2C, or business to consumer, is the type of commerce transaction in which businesses sell products or services to consumers.

In the B2C markets, consumer behavior is the primary driver.

When you understand what customers want and how to motivate them to make a purchase, you'll have success. That drive is what built the B2C sector, but that means it's also one of the major challenges for any business entity working in B2C.

Identifying what customers want and deciding how to distinguish your products or services from those of other vendors are major interests for market research and R&D divisions in the 21st century.

27 June 2022

Shukla's Cuisine

Prof. Priyanka Gaikwad

Sequence:

Phase -1 (anonymous letter)

Peon : (to manager) Good morning sir, i have got this letter from our letter box. It's for you.

Manager : Good morning. Keep the letter on my table and bring a cup of coffee for me.

Peon: okay sir

(Peon keeps the letter on manager's table)

(Then manager sits and reads the letter. He panics for some time and calls the owner)

Manager: (to the owner, on phone call) Hello mam this is Atharv, are u busy right now?

Owner: Hello , no not really...what happened?

Manager: actually mam I have recieved a letter from police department today. They have restricted us to close the indoor serving hoteling services untill tomorrow due to increase in COVID patience or else they will seal our hotel. I will send u the soft copy of the letter just check it out.

Owner - okay, i will check and call back

(Manager sends the soft copy of the letter to owner. Owner reads the letter and calls the manager)

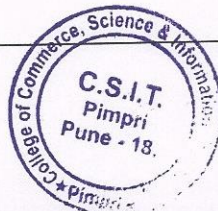
Owner : ( to manager ) i have read the letter. I think we should call an urgent meeting with our subordinates right now.

Manager: sure mam, i will inform everyone about the meeting now i:elf.

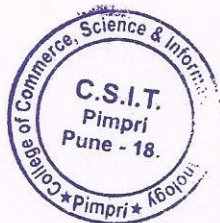
( Manager calls the meeting)

End of phase-1

Atharv Bhandare  
Aditya Gaikwad  
Aditya Pingle  
Abhay Patil  
Pooja Seervi  
Priya Choudhary  
Soumya Shukla  
Shubham Bhosale  
Shubhadip Sonkalyan  
Geet Saraf  
Hariprasad Ugale



# Participative Learning





Name of the Department : Computer Science and Application  
Name of the Teacher : Prof. Rushi Durge  
Teaching learning Methods used : Participative Learning  
Year : 2021-22

Semester	Class	Subject/Topic	Experiential Learning	Participative Learning	Problem Solving Methodologies	Any other Teaching Method
I	FYMSc(cs)	Database Technology		Seminars, Presentation		

ASM's

College of Commerce Science & Information Technology

Pimpri, Pune-18

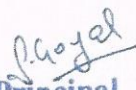
Department Of Computer Science


2021-2022

NOTICE

Date : 07/12/2021

It is hereby informed to all the students of MSc(Computer Science) SEM-I that credit activity for Database Technology will scheduled form date 27/12/2021. Activity based on Emerging trends in IT presentation time at 10-11 am allocation time slot 4-6 minute. Attendance is compulsory.

  
**Principal**  
College of Commerce, Science &  
Information Technology  
S. No. 29/1+2A, Pune-Mumbai Highway,  
Pimpri, Pune - 18.

  
**H.O.D.**  
(Computer Science)





**ASM's**  
**College of Commerce Science & Information Technology**  
**Pimpri, Pune-18**  
**Department Of Computer Science**  
**2021-2022**  
**Activity Scheduled**

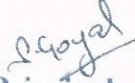
**Date : 7/12/2021**


**Class:-MSc(Computer Science) SEM-I**

**Subject: - DataBase Technology**

**Activity: - Participated Learning "Presentation on Emerging trends in IT "**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Roll No.</b>
11/12/2021	Saturday	1-20
13/12/2021	Monday	21-40
14/12/2021	Tuesday	41-57

  
**Principal**  
**College of Commerce, Science & Information Technology**  
**S. No. 29/1+2A, Pune-Mumbai Highway,**  
**Pimpri, Pune - 18.**

  
**H.O.D.**  
**(Computer Science)**



ASM's  
College of Commerce Science & Information Technology  
Pimpri, Pune-18  
Department Of Computer Science  
2021-2022

REPORT

**Staff Name: - Mr. Rushi Durge**

**Class: - MSc(Computer Science) SEM-I**

**Subject: - Data Base Technology**

**Date of Activity: - 27/12/2021 to 30/12/2021**

**Name of Activity: - "Presentation on Emerging trends in IT "**

**Details of Activity:-**

In this activity I have conducted Collaborative learning for topic selected by on A Participated learning. By doing this activity student gets knowledge of various Recent trend in IT Hadoop, Spark They collect information from various source and presented very formal manner, etc. Implementation and practical approached toward subject matter was very good.

**Benefits of activity:-**

1. Improves Apache Hadoop architecture knowledge.
2. Learn open source tool
3. Students learn at their own space
4. It encourages students to think for business complexity.

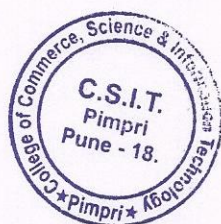
*D. Sojale*  
**Principal**  
College of Commerce, Science &  
Information Technology  
S. No. 29/1+2A, Pune-Mumbai Highway,  
Pimpri, Pune - 18.

*Shinde*  
**H.O.D.**  
(Computer Science)





# Problem Solving Methodologies



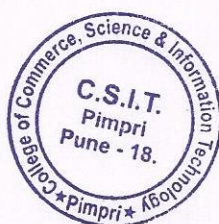
**Name of the Department : Computer Science and Application**

**Name of the Teacher : Prof.Sarika L. Shinde**

**Teaching learning Methods used : Problem Solving Methodologies**

**Year : 2020-21**

Semester	Class	Subject/ Topic	Experiential Learning	Participative Learning	Problem Solving Methodologies	Any other Teaching Method
V	TYBBA(CA)	JAVA			Google Classroom	
I	FYMSc(CS)	Paradigms of Programming Languages (PPL)			Google Classroom	





# TYBBACA) JAVA Google Classroom for Academic Year : 2021-22

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TYBBA(CA) JAVA 2021-22

Stream Classwork **People** Grades

Actions

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<input type="checkbox"/>	babanraj krishna	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>	beg ibrahim	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>	bhosale machindra	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>	bhurewar tirupati	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>	chavan manik	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>	choudhari haresh	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>	choudhary vagaram	⋮

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TYBBA(CA) JAVA 2021-22

Stream Classwork **People** Grades

+ Create

Google Calendar Class Drive folder

All topics

### Advanced-JAVA Assignments

Advanced-JAVA Ass...	Advanced-JAVA Assignment-1	Posted May 6, 2022
Advanced JAVA Pra...	Advanced-JAVA Assignment-2	Posted May 6, 2022
Advanced-JAVA Syll...	Advanced-JAVA Assignment-3	Posted May 6, 2022
Core JAVA Syllabus	Advanced-JAVA Assignment-4	Posted May 18, 2022
Core-JAVA Notes	Advanced-JAVA Assignment-5	Edited Feb 16



# FYMSc(cs) Paradigms of Programming Languages(PPL) Google Classroom for Academic Year : 2021-22

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FYMSc(cs) PPL 2021-22

Stream Classwork **People** Grades

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<input type="checkbox"/>		ASHWINI BHIKALE	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>		CHAITALI GITE	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>		DHANASHRI ARADE	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>		MERIN SAJI	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>		PRAJAKTA BHAIYYE	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>		SADHANA KAMBLE	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>		SAGAR JOSHI	⋮
<input type="checkbox"/>		SAURABH YADAV	⋮

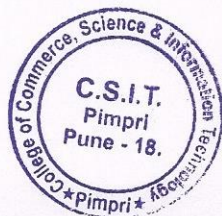
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FYMSc(cs) PPL 2021-22

Stream **Classwork** People Grades

### PPL Notes


	Chapter-1 (Introduction)	Edited Nov 27, 2021
	Chapter-2 (Names, Scopes, and Bindings)	Edited Nov 27, 2021
	Chapter-3 (Control Flow)	Edited Nov 27, 2021
	Chapter-4 (Data Types)	Edited Nov 27, 2021
	Chapter-5 (Subprograms and Implement...	Edited Dec 13, 2021
	Chapter-6 (Data Abstraction and Object ...	Edited Dec 13, 2021
	Chapter-7 (Concurrency)	Edited Nov 27, 2021
	Chapter-8 (Functional Programming in S...	Edited Nov 27, 2021





# Industry Collaborated Activity

## Coursera Sample Certificates



**University of Colorado**  
Boulder | Colorado Springs | Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus

June 10, 2022

### Hritik Singh

has successfully completed


#### Business Analytics for Decision Making

an online non-credit course authorized by University of Colorado Boulder and offered through Coursera

*M L*

Manuel Laguna  
MediaOne Professor of Management Science  
Leeds School of Business

**COURSE CERTIFICATE**



Coursera has confirmed the identity of this individual and their participation in the course.



# UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

May 16, 2020

### Harshal Shantaram Patil

has successfully completed

#### Python Basics

an online non-credit course authorized by University of Michigan and offered through Coursera

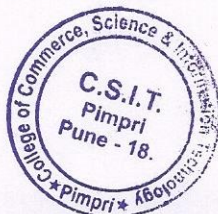
*Paul Remick*

Paul Remick  
Stephen Oney  
Jaclyn Cohen

**COURSE CERTIFICATE**



Verify at [coursera.org/verify/4GHR575EA8VC](https://coursera.org/verify/4GHR575EA8VC)  
Coursera has confirmed the identity of this individual and their participation in the course.

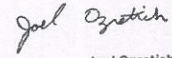




# Edx Sample Cetificates

## Verified Certificate

**W** UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



Joel Ozretich

Lecturer, International & English Language Programs  
University of Washington

This is to certify that

**tanmay hase**

successfully completed and received a passing grade in

**BNET001: Preparing to Network in English**

a course of study offered by UWashingtonX, an online learning initiative of University of Washington.

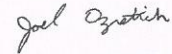


Verified Certificate  
Issued June 26, 2022

Valid Certificate ID  
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## Verified Certificate

**W** UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON



Joel Ozretich

Lecturer, International & English Language Programs  
University of Washington

This is to certify that

**Sohan Mohan Shinde**

successfully completed and received a passing grade in

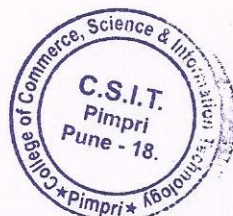
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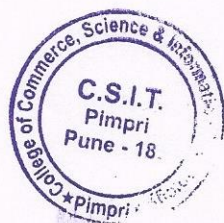
Verified Certificate  
Issued June 27, 2022

Valid Certificate ID  
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# Other Teaching Methods



Name of the Department : Commerce and Management  
 Name of the Teacher : Prof. Trupti Kadam  
 Teaching learning Methods used : Other  
 Year : 2020-21

Semester	Class	Subject/ Topic	Experiential Learning	Participative Learning	Problem Solving Methodologies	Any other Teaching Method
I	BBA and BBA(IB)	Accounting Transactions and Final Accounts				PPT

**ACCOUNTING TRANSACTIONS AND FINAL ACCOUNTS**  
 FYBBA and FYBBA(IB)

**VOUCHER SYSTEM**  
 Any written document supporting the entries recorded in the account books. Validating the transaction's accounting accuracy can be referred to as a voucher. For example, a bill, invoice, receipt, salary and wage sheet, debit/credit certificate, cheque book counterfoil, or trust deed.  
 A voucher is a redeemable form of transaction bond that is worth a particular monetary value and can only be used on specific grounds or specific goods. Examples of this include vouchers for lodging, transportation, and food.

**Accounting Voucher**  
 A voucher is issued once you have received the invoice from a supplier. It has to be stamped or "paid" when a cheque or digital payment is made to a supplier and is then endorsed along with any supporting documents.  
 A voucher can act as a "payment receipt" in payment or account payable systems to produce payments that correspond to the original voucher. The voucher can be used in accounts receivable to adjust an account. Also, the voucher can be used to adjust the accounts under purchase ledger, and it is called as a journal voucher.

**Components of Voucher**  
 This is most commonly found in a manual payment system, in which it is part of the general mechanism. A voucher usually contains the following information:  
 - Supplier identification number  
 - The amount payable  
 - The date on which payment will be made  
 - The amount payable to record the liability  
 - Any valid bank payment reference  
 - The approval signature or stamp

**Benefits**  
 The following are the benefits of maintaining vouchers:  
 - Vouchers are useful to retain better control over the payment process.  
 - They provide an audit trail, thereby reducing the number of cheques.  
 - It can be pre-numbered and simplifies the payment audit trail.  
 - Greater approval is required from various parties, such as approving authorities, making it easier to plan.  
 - Collection of amounts shall be made by the voucher, who shall report to the treasurer.

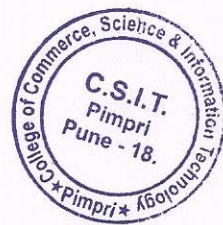
**Internal Voucher**  
 These are the vouchers which are used for internal use of an organisation. The for transfer of funds from one branch to another of the same organisation.  
 These are examples of the vouchers which are prepared for some expenses for which no invoice or receipt is provided. It includes vouchers for rent, fuel, and for purchase from vendors, etc.

**External Voucher**  
 It is the document issued from outside party for a business transaction.  
 It includes receipts and receipts provided from the seller of goods. The bill for stationary, electricity bill, receipt of your bank, etc.

**TYPES OF VOUCHERS**  
 (1) Receipt Voucher:  
 A receipt voucher is used to record each and every receipt. Receipt vouchers are of two types which are as follows:  
 (a) Cash receipt voucher - it is a document receipt of a cheque or demand draft in money, or any amount in the form of cash or bank draft, which the money will be retained in the bank account of the business.  
 (2) Payment Voucher:  
 A payment voucher is just the opposite of a cash voucher. In the above, each bank note/draft, which is the cash or bank will be retained. In the above case, there was an inflow of funds, which in this case, there is an outflow of funds. A Payment voucher is used to record a payment of cash or cheque. Payment vouchers are also of two types which are:  
 (a) Cash Payment voucher - it is a document payment of cash.  
 (b) Bank Payment voucher - it indicates payment by cheque or demand draft in money, or any paid in the form of cash or bank draft, which the money will be retained from the bank's account of the business.

**Cash on Transaction Voucher or Journal Voucher**  
 These vouchers are used for non-cash transactions, they are basically used as a documentary evidence, e.g. Goods sold on credit. In such cases, the cash or the bank account of the business is unaffected. In the case of Goods sold on credit, the Treasurer would debit the ledger to whom the goods are sold on credit, while sales on credit account would be credited further.  
 (2) Supporting Voucher:  
 These vouchers are the documentary evidence of transactions that have happened. For example, you can attach the bill of an expense along with the original voucher just to further support the primary voucher. Paid bills attached with the supporting vouchers are a good example of Supporting Voucher.

**CASH PAYMENT VOUCHER**  
 CASH VOUCHER  
 Nishi & Company  
 Bank A/c. M/s. Nishi  
 No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Pay to the order of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rs. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (In words) \_\_\_\_\_  
 For \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Signature) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Stamp) \_\_\_\_\_





Name of the Department : Computer Science and Application  
Name of the Teacher : Prof. Sarika Shinde  
Teaching learning Methods used : Other  
Year : 2020-21

Semester	Class	Subject/ Topic	Experiential Learning	Participative Learning	Problem Solving Methodologies	Any other Teaching Method
I	FYBBA(CA)	C Programming				Assignment

### Assignment Questions

#### C Programming Assignment-1

##### 2Mark Questions

- 1) Who developed 'C' language?
- 2) 'C' is middle level language. Comment.
- 3) What are the applications of C.
- 4) What is Identifier? Explain with example.
- 5) Define keyword?
- 6) Define Variable? Give example.
- 7) What are various data types used in C?
- 8) What is escape sequence?
- 9) Define operator. List any four types of operators.
- 10) sizeof is an operator in C. State true or false

##### 4Mark Questions

- 1) Explain the structure of C program with example.
- 2) Explain different types of operators available in C.
- 3) Write short note on: Precedence and associativity of operators.





# Assignment Submission

## Assignment

Name:- Khushal S. Dhumane

Class:- FY-BBA-CA

Subject:- C Language

Khushal Dhumane

## ASSIGNMENT 1

### 2. Marked Questions

1. Who developed 'C' language?

Ans:- 'C' language was developed by Dennis Ritchie.

2. 'C' is middle level language. Comment.

Ans:- 'C' is middle level language because it is suitable for system programming.

3. What are the applications of C.

Ans:-

- ① Creating computer applications
- ② Writing embedded softwares.
- ③ Languages for microprocessors in clusters and communication
- ④ Development of verification softwares, test codes, simulators etc.

4. What is Identifier? Explain with example.

Ans:- A name chosen by a programmer to identify variables, functions, structures or any user defined entity is called Identifier.

Example -

int roll-no;

Here 'roll-no' is an identifier.

5. Define Keyword?

Ans:- Predefined, reserved words in C that have special meaning to the C compiler is known as keyword.

Khushal Dhumane

6. Define Variable? Give example.

Ans:- Data name that is used to store any data value is known as variable.

Example -

int len;

Here 'len' is variable.

7. What are various data types used in C?

Ans:- There are three types of data type.

- primary datatype
- derived datatype
- User defined datatype

• primary data types are -

- Integer → int
- Character → char
- float → float
- Void → void

8. What is escape sequence?

Ans:- It is a sequence of characters that doesn't represent itself when used inside string literal or character.

ex - \n → used for new line.

9. Define operators. List any four types of operators.

Ans:- Operator is a symbol that convey to a system to perform a specific operation.

• Following are some of operators -

- ① Arithmetic operation
- ② relational operation

Khushal Dhumane

2. Explain different types of operators available in C.

Ans:- C operators can be classified into a number of categories.

- ① Arithmetic Operators
- ② Relational Operators
- ③ Logical Operators
- ④ Assignment Operators
- ⑤ Increment & decrement Operators
- ⑥ Conditional operators
- ⑦ Bitwise Operators
- ⑧ Special Operators.

[1]. Arithmetic Operators -

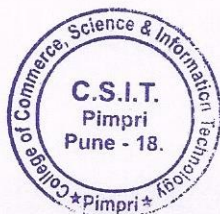
⇒ Arithmetic operators used to perform arithmetic operation. C provide 5 arithmetic operators.

- + → addition
- → subtraction
- \* → multiplication
- / → Division
- % → modulus division

⇒ Arithmetic operators performed on integers yield an integer value.

⇒ Arithmetic operations performed on float operand yields a float value which is rounded off to the number of significant digit permissible.

⇒ When the operands are of different data types the operand is promoted to the higher data type (char < int < float).





2. Explain different types of operators available in C

Ans: Operators can be classified into a number of categories

1. Arithmetic Operators
2. Relational Operators
3. Logical Operators
4. Assignment Operators
5. Increment & Decrement Operators
6. Conditional Operators
7. Bitwise Operators
8. Special Operators.

[1] Arithmetic Operators -

Arithmetic operators used to perform arithmetic operations. C provide 5 arithmetic operators.

- + → addition
- → subtraction
- \* → multiplication
- / → Division
- % → modulus division

- ⇒ Arithmetic operators performed on integers yield an integer value
- ⇒ Arithmetic operations performed on float operands yields a float value which is rounded off to the number of significant digit permissible.
- ⇒ When the operands are of different data types the result is promoted to the higher data type (char < int < float)

[5] Increment & Decrement Operators -

C supports two unary operators that is increment & Decrement operators

- ++ Increment operators
- Decrement operators

- ⇒ ++ increments the value of operand by 1
- ⇒ -- decrements the value of operand by 1

⇒ They can be used in two ways:

- Prefix

- The operator is written before operand
- The increment or decrement done before the value of operand is used in an expression

e.g ⇒ ++a ; --a

- Suffix

- The operator is written after operand
- The increment or decrement done after the value of operand is used in an expression

e.g ⇒ a++ ; a--

[6] Conditional Operators (?:)

- ⇒ it is ternary operators in C language
- ⇒ the operator pair ?: is used to conduct conditional expressions.

Expression 1 ? Expression 2 : Expression 3

Expression 1 is evaluated first

If value of expression 1 is true (non zero) then Expression 2 is evaluated. Else becomes the value of Expression 3 is evaluated. If value of Expression 1 is

Operator	Meaning	Remarks
&&	logical AND	Binary operator
	logical OR	Binary operator
!	logical NOT	Unary operator

[4] Assignment Operator (=)

⇒ Assignment operators are used to assign the result of an expression to a variable.

Variable = Expression

e.g ⇒ sum = a + b = 10 + 20 = 30

Variable operator = Expression

⇒ C supports following shorthand Assignment operators. =, +=, -=, \*=, /=, %=, &=, |=, ^=, <<=, >>=,

e.g: a = a + 1 can be written as a += 1

⇒ The use of shorthand assignment operators has three advantages.

1. What appears on the left hand side need not be repeated and therefore it becomes easier to write.
2. The statement is more concise and easier to read.
3. The statement is more efficient.

false (zero), then expression 3 is evaluated. & becomes the value of conditional expression

e.g ⇒ a = 10, b = 5  
max = (a > b) ? a : b  
max = 10.

[7] Bitwise Operators.

⇒ Bitwise operators are used for manipulation of data at bit level. These operators are used for testing the bits or shifting them right or left.

⇒ Bitwise operators are used for integer operations

⇒ Bitwise operators may not be applied to float or double.

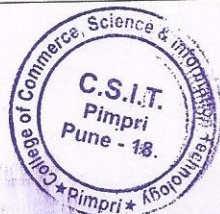
Operator	Meaning
&	Bitwise AND (Binary)
	Bitwise OR (Binary)
^	Bitwise exclusive OR (Binary)
<<	Shift left (Binary)
>>	Shift right (Binary)
~	one's complement (Unary)

[8] Special Operators

① Comma Operators

⇒ The comma operators can be used to link the related expressions together

⇒ The comma operators is used to separate multiple expressions





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⇒ A pair of expressions separated by a comma are evaluated from right to left to right & the value of right most expression is the value of the combined expression.

⇒ It could be also used for exchanging the value of two variables in a single statements.

Size of Operator

⇒ It is unary operator.

⇒ The size of operator given the size (in bytes) of the data types or variables.

⇒ Size of is a unary operators which gives size of its arguments in terms of bytes.

⇒ Any data type (char, int, float) variable, array or even structure can be sent to an argument.

⇒ It is also used to allocate memory space dynamically to variables during execution of a program.

⇒ Size of (char) ⇒ 1

Size of (int) ⇒ 2

Size of (float) ⇒ 4

int a(10) ⇒ Size of (a) = 20

Size of (data type) or size of (Object)

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3 Write short note on: Precedence and associativity of operators.

Ans. ⇒ If an expression contains more than one operators, the important question is what is the order of evaluation? Some rules are needed to specify the orders in which operators are performed. These rules are called Operator precedence or Hierarchy Rules.

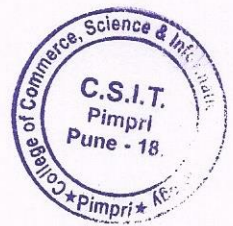
⇒ Precedence is used to determine how an expression involving more than one operator is evaluated.

⇒ Precedence states the relative importance or priority of operators with respect to other operators.

⇒ There are distinct levels of precedence and all operators may belong to one of these levels.

⇒ The operators of higher level of precedence are evaluated first.

⇒ The operators of the same precedence are evaluated either from left to right or from right to left depending on the level. This is known as Associativity property of an operator.



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