1. **If p is a pointer to an integer and c is a pointer to a character then `sizeof(p)` will be**
    1. same as that of `sizeof(c)`
    2. greater than that of `sizeof(c)`
    3. less than that of `sizeof(c)`
    4. None of the above

Show Answer

Answer: A

2. **Prior to using a pointer variable,**
    1. it should be declared
    2. it should be initialized
    3. it should be both declared and initialized
    4. None of the above

Show Answer

Answer: C

Using a pointer variable, without initializing it, will be disastrous, as it will have a garbage value.

3. **Pointers are of _____ data type**
    1. integer
    2. character
    3. unsigned integer
    4. None of the above

Show Answer

Answer: D

Pointers are actually addresses. Though the address will be an integer, it is not of integer data type.

4. **Which of the following operators can be applied to the pointer variable(s}?**
    1. Division
    2. Multiplication
    3. Increment
    4. None of the above

Show Answer

Answer: C

5. **A pointer variable can be**
   1. passed to a function as an argument
   2. changed within a function
   3. returned by a function
   4. All of the above

Show Answer

Answer: D

6. **The declaration `int (*p)[5]` means**
   1. p is a one-dimensional array of size 5, of pointers to integers
   2. p is a pointer to a 5 element integer array
   3. the same as int *p[5] ;
   4. None of the above

Show Answer

Answer: B

7. **What will be the output of the following code.**
   1. prints 9
   2. prints garbage value
   3. prints 3 * address of b
   4. results in an error

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int a=3, *b = &a;
    printf("%d",a*b);
}
```

Show Answer

Answer: D

Since ‘a’ is an integer and ‘b’ is a pointer, they can’t be multiplied.