QUIZ-2

Total points 25/36

C Conditions and Loops part 2

Email *

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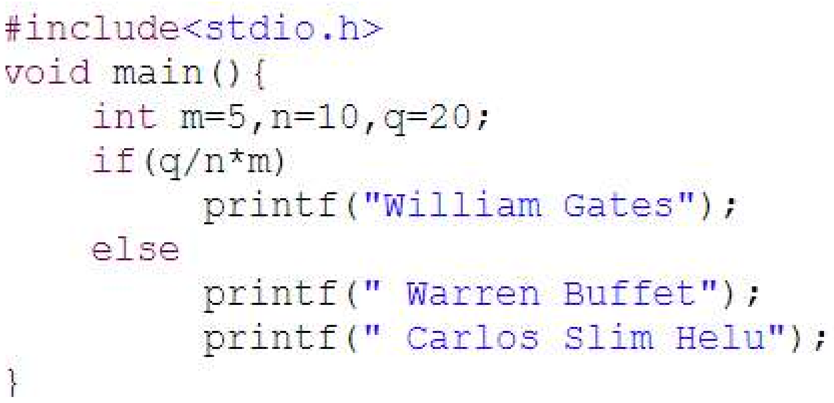
✓ Q24) * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    int m=5,n=10,q=20;
    if(q/n*m)
         printf("William Gates");
    else
         printf(" Warren Buffet");
         printf(" Carlos Slim Helu");
}
```

○ William Gates

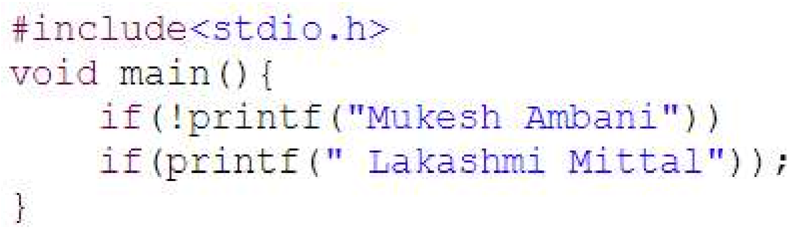
○ Warren Buffet Carlos Slim Helu

○ Run time error

○ Compilation error

● None of the above ✓

✓ Q25) * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    if(!printf("Mukesh Ambani"))
    if(printf(" Lakashmi Mittal"));
}
```

● Mukesh Ambani ✓

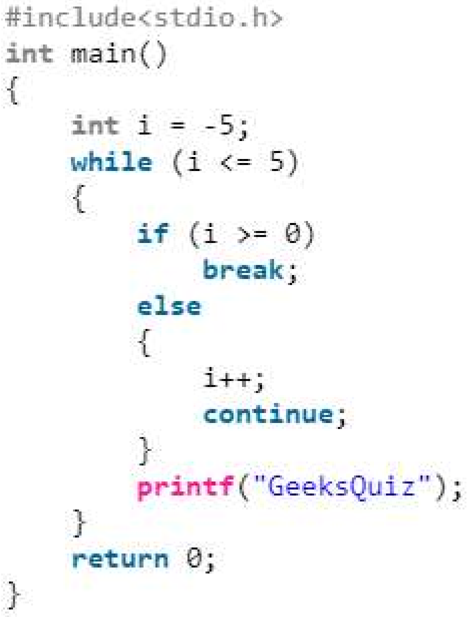
○ Lakashmi Mittal

○ It will print nothing

○ Mukesh Ambani Lakashmi Mittal

○ Compilation error: if statement without body

✓ Q12)How many times GeeksQuiz is printed * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i = -5;
    while (i <= 5)
    {
        if (i >= 0)
            break;
        else
        {
            i++;
            continue;
        }
        printf("GeeksQuiz");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

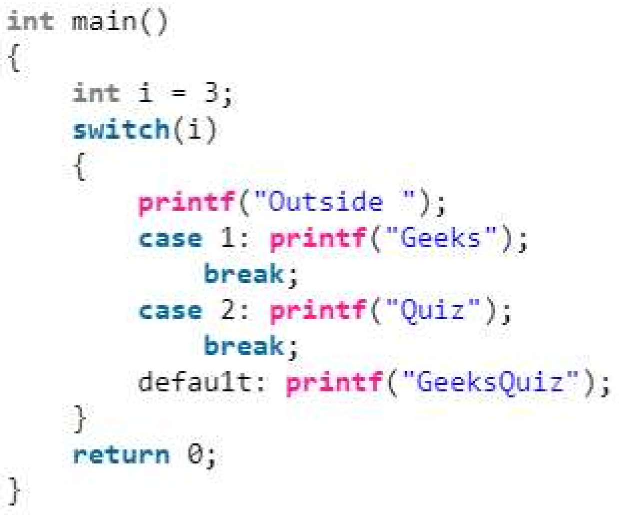
○ 10 times

○ 5 times

○ Infinite times

● 0 times ✓

✗ Q10) * 0/1



```
int main()
{
    int i = 3;
    switch(i)
    {
        printf("Outside ");
        case 1: printf("Geeks");
            break;
        case 2: printf("Quiz");
            break;
        defau1t: printf("GeeksQuiz");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

○ Outside GeeksQuiz

● GeeksQuiz ✗

○ Nothing gets printed

Correct answer

● Nothing gets printed

Feedback

In a switch block, the control directly flows within the case labels(or dafault label). So, statements which do not fall within these labels, Outside is not printed. Please take a closer look at the default label. Its defau1t, not default which s interpreted by the compiler as a label used for goto statements. Hence, nothing is printed in the above program.

✓ Q1)for (unsigned char i=5; i <10; i--) Printf (i); * 1/1

○ 54321

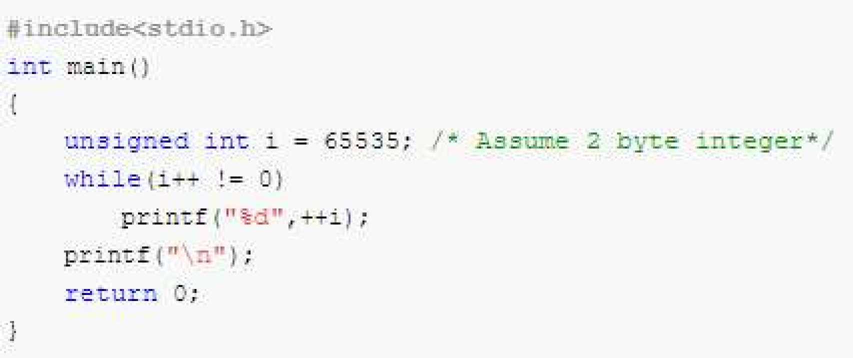
● 543210 ✓

○ 543210-1-2............

○ no output

○ compiler error

✗ Q17) * 0/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    unsigned int i = 65535; /* Assume 2 byte integer*/
    while(i++ != 0)
        printf("%d",++i);
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}
```

○ Infinite loop

● 0 1 2 ... 65535 ✗

○ 0 1 2 ... 32767 - 32766 -32765 -1 0

○ No output

Correct answer

● Infinite loop

Feedback

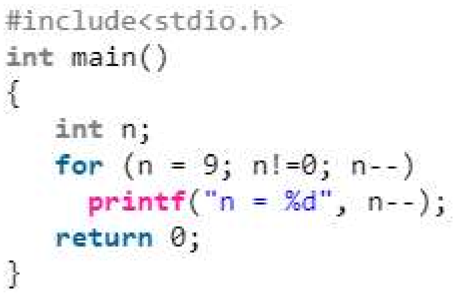
Here unsigned int size is 2 bytes. It varies from 0,1,2,3, ... to 65535.

Step 1:unsigned int i = 65535;

Step 2:
Loop 1: while(i++ != 0) this statement becomes while(65535 != 0). Hence the while(TRUE) condition is satisfied. Then the printf("%d", ++i); prints '1'(variable 'i' is already incremented by '1' in while statement and now incremented by '1' in printf statement) Loop 2: while(i++ != 0) this statement becomes while(1 != 0). Hence the while(TRUE) condition is satisfied. Then the printf("%d", ++i); prints '3'(variable 'i' is already incremented by '1' in while statement and now incremented by '1' in printf statement)
....
....
The while loop will never stops executing, because variable i will never become '0'(zero). Hence it is an 'Infinite loop'.

✓ Q7) *

1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int n;
   for (n = 9; n!=0; n--)
     printf("n = %d", n--);
   return 0;
}
```

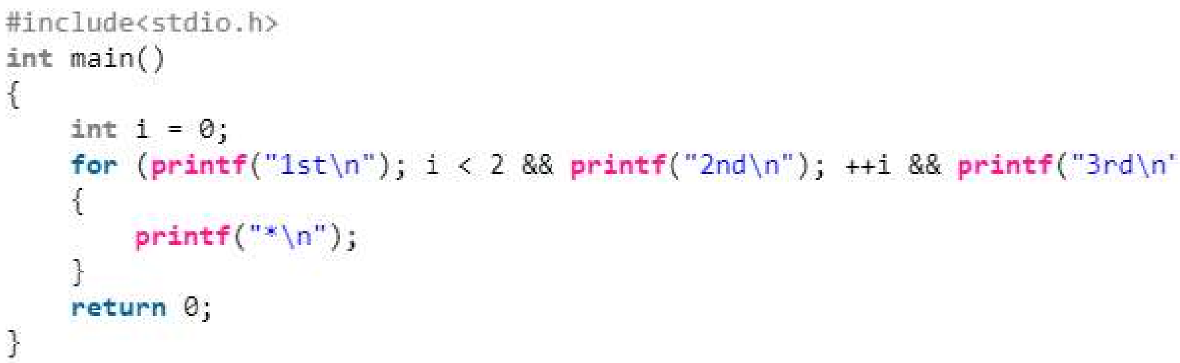
○ 9 7 5 3 1

○ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

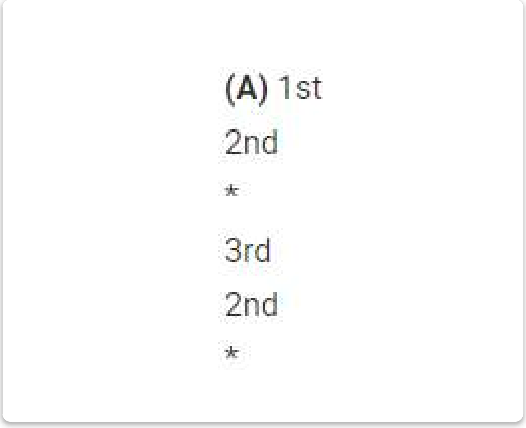
● Infinite Loop ✓

○ 9 7 5 3

✓ Q9) * 1/1

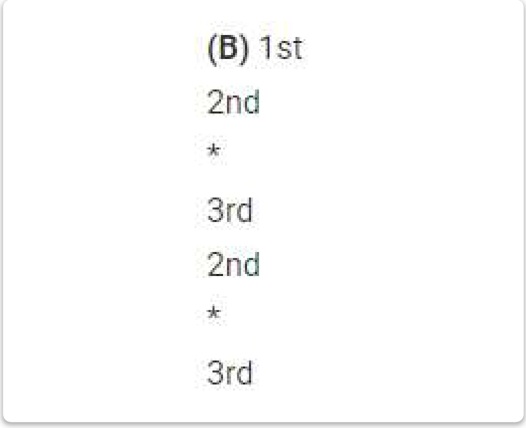


```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i = 0;
    for (printf("1st\n"); i < 2 && printf("2nd\n"); ++i && printf("3rd\n'
    {
        printf("*\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```



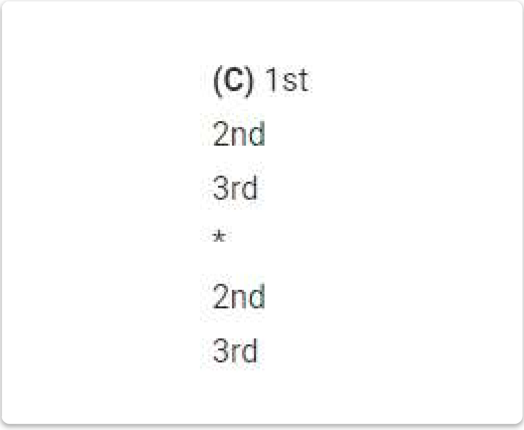
```
(A) 1st
2nd
*
3rd
2nd
*
```

○ Option 1



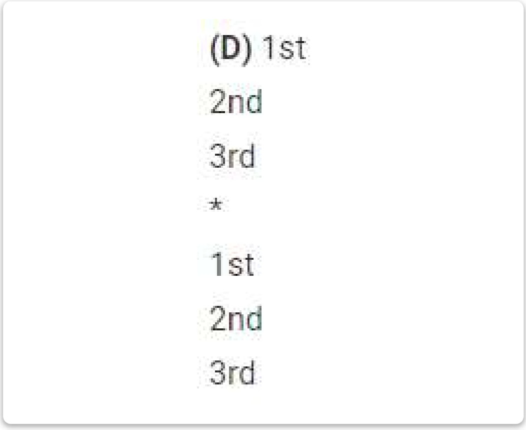
```
(B) 1st
2nd
*
3rd
2nd
*
3rd
```

● Option 2 ✓



```
(C) 1st
2nd
3rd
*
2nd
3rd
```

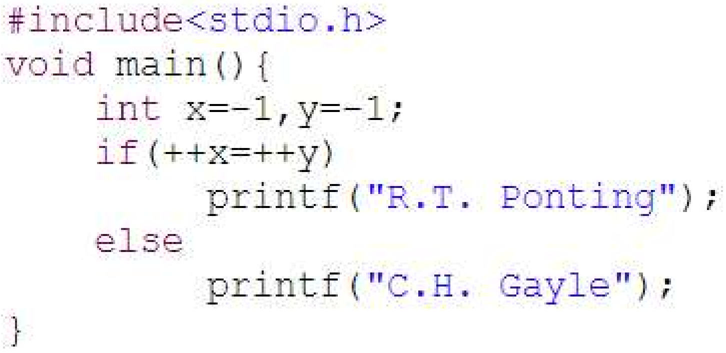
○ Option 3



```
(D) 1st
2nd
3rd
*
1st
2nd
3rd
```

○ Option 4

✓ Q23) * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    int x=-1,y=-1;
    if(++x=++y)
        printf("R.T. Ponting");
    else
        printf("C.H. Gayle");
}
```

○ R.T Ponting

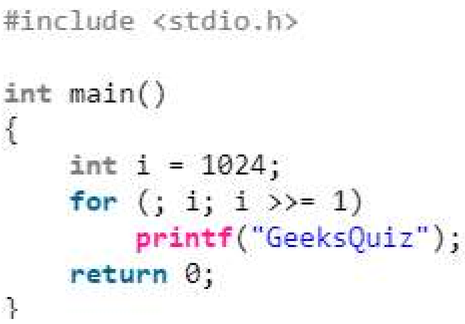
○ C.H. Gayle

○ Warning: x and y are assigned a value that is never used

○ Warning: Condition is always true

● Compilation error ✓

✓ Q5) * 1/1



```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int i = 1024;
    for (; i; i >>= 1)
        printf("GeeksQuiz");
    return 0;
}
```

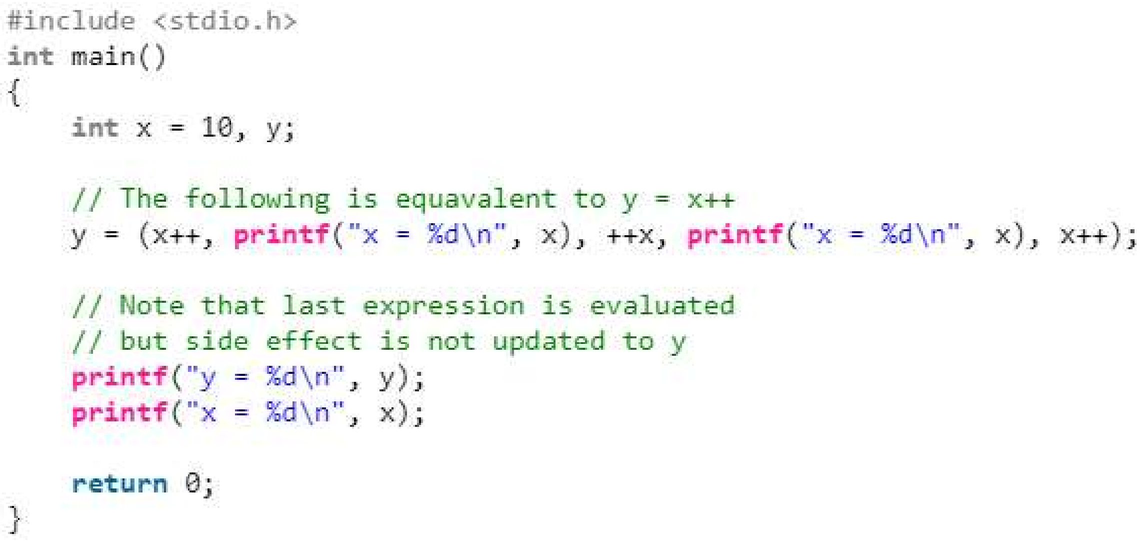
○ 10

● 11 ✓

○ Infinite

○ The program will show compile-time error

❌ Q37) * …/1



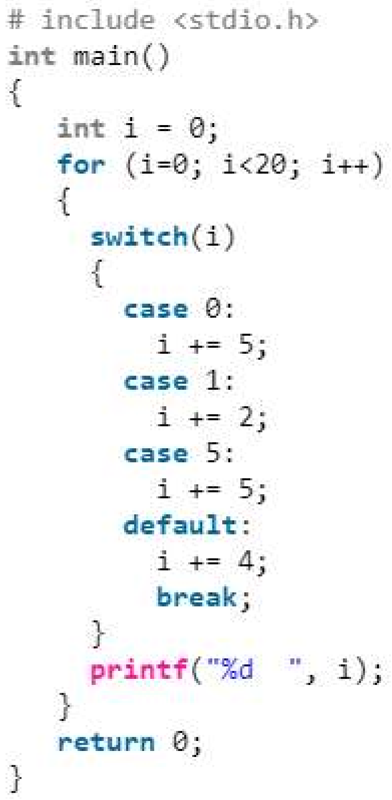
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = 10, y;

    // The following is equavalent to y = x++
    y = (x++, printf("x = %d\n", x), ++x, printf("x = %d\n", x), x++);

    // Note that last expression is evaluated
    // but side effect is not updated to y
    printf("y = %d\n", y);
    printf("x = %d\n", x);

    return 0;
}
```

x = 11 x = 12 y = 12 x = 13 ❌

Correct answer

x=11 x=12 y=12 x=13

✓ Q4) * 1/1



```
# include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i = 0;
    for (i=0; i<20; i++)
    {
      switch(i)
      {
        case 0:
          i += 5;
        case 1:
          i += 2;
        case 5:
          i += 5;
        default:
          i += 4;
          break;
      }
      printf("%d  ", i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

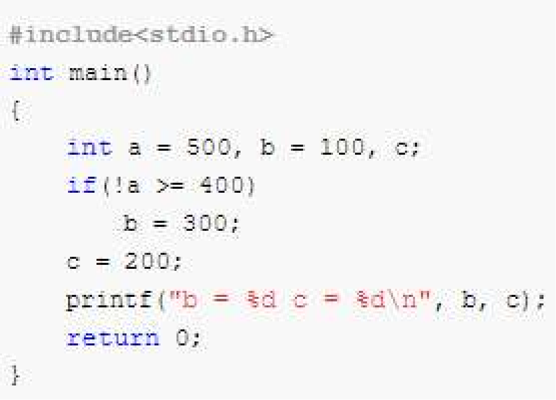
○ 5 10 15 20

○ 7 12 17 22

● 16 21 ✓

○ Compiler Error

✓ Q16) * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = 500, b = 100, c;
    if(!a >= 400)
        b = 300;
    c = 200;
    printf("b = %d c = %d\n", b, c);
    return 0;
}
```

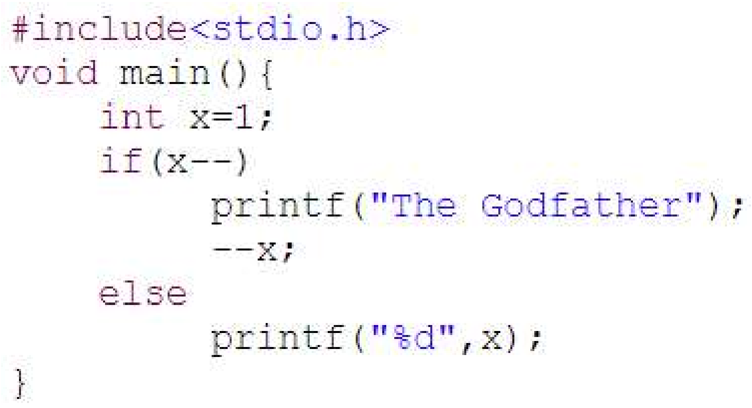
○ b = 300 c = 200

○ b = 100 c = garbage

○ b = 300 c = garbage

● b = 100 c = 200 ✓

✕ Q26) * 0/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    int x=1;
    if(x--)
        printf("The Godfather");
        --x;
    else
        printf("%d",x);
}
```

● The Godfather ✕

○ 1

○ 0

○ Compilation error

○ None of the above

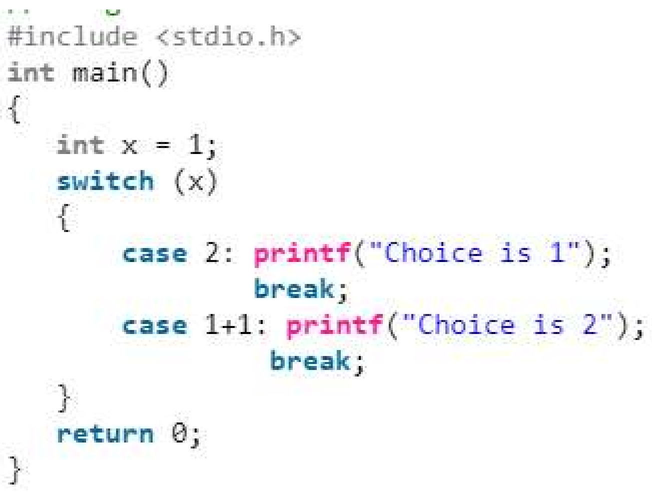
Correct answer

● Compilation error

Feedback

If you are not using { and } in if clause then you can write only one statement. Otherwise it will cause of compilation error: Misplace else

✓ Q36) * 1/1



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = 1;
    switch (x)
    {
        case 2: printf("Choice is 1");
                break;
        case 1+1: printf("Choice is 2");
                  break;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

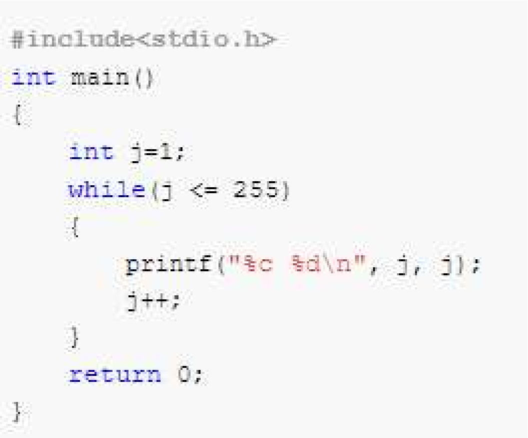
○ choice 1 choice 2

○ choice 2

○ run time error

● compiler error ✓

✓ Q34) How many times the while loop will get executed if a short int is 2 byte wide? *1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int j=1;
    while(j <= 255)
    {
        printf("%c %d\n", j, j);
        j++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

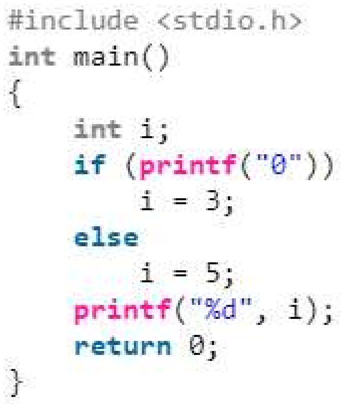
○ Infinite times

● 255 times ✓

○ 256 times

○ 254 times

✕ Q6) * 0/1



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    if (printf("0"))
        i = 3;
    else
        i = 5;
    printf("%d", i);
    return 0;
}
```

● 3 ✕

○ 5

○ 03

○ 05

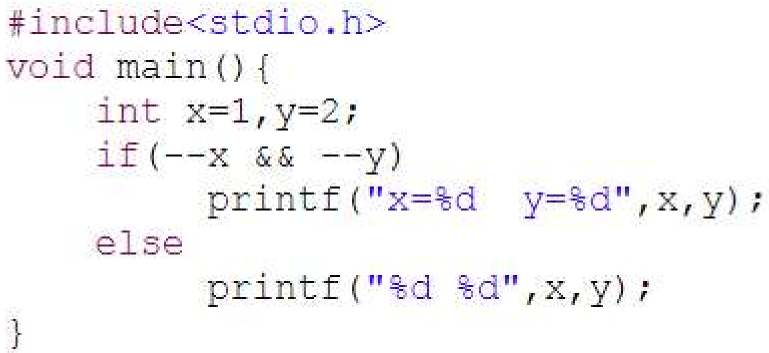
Correct answer

● 03

Feedback

The control first goes to the if statement where 0 is printed. The printf(“0”) returns the number of characters being printed i.e. 1. The block under if statement gets executed and i is initialized with 3

✓ Q28) * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    int x=1,y=2;
    if(--x && --y)
         printf("x=%d  y=%d",x,y);
    else
         printf("%d %d",x,y);
}
```

○ 1 2

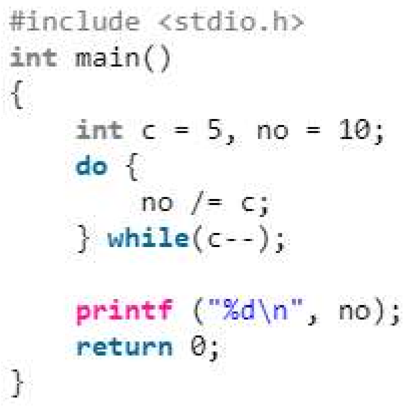
○ x=1 y=2

● 0 2 ✓

○ x=0 y=1

○ 0 1

✓ Q8) * 1/1



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int c = 5, no = 10;
    do {
        no /= c;
    } while(c--);

    printf ("%d\n", no);
    return 0;
}
```

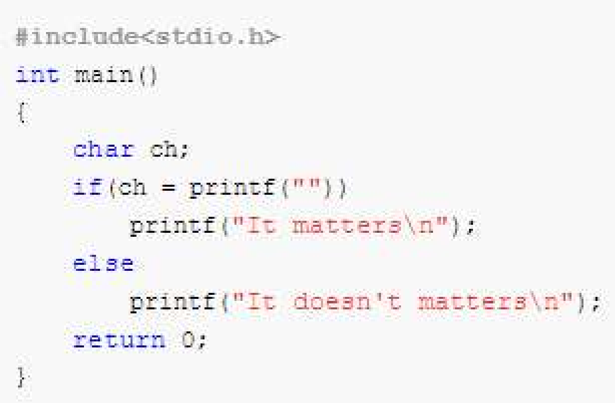
○ 1

● Runtime Error ✓

○ 0

○ Compiler Error

✓ Q19) * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char ch;
    if(ch = printf(""))
        printf("It matters\n");
    else
        printf("It doesn't matters\n");
    return 0;
}
```

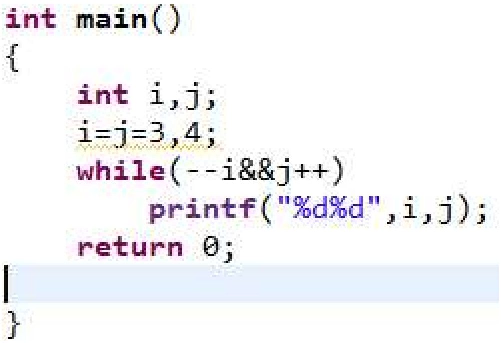
○ It matters

● It doesn't matters ✓

○ matters

○ No output

✓ Q31)What will be output of following c code? * 1/1



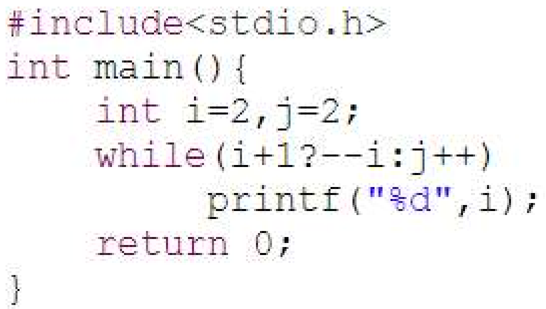
```
int main()
{
    int i,j;
    i=j=3,4;
    while(--i&&j++)
        printf("%d%d",i,j);
    return 0;

}
```

2415 ✓

Feedback

Output: 2415
Explanation:
Initial value of variable
i = 3
j = 3

✗ Q30) What will be output of following c code? * 0/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
    int i=2,j=2;
    while(i+1?--i:j++)
         printf("%d",i);
    return 0;
}
```

Infinite ✗

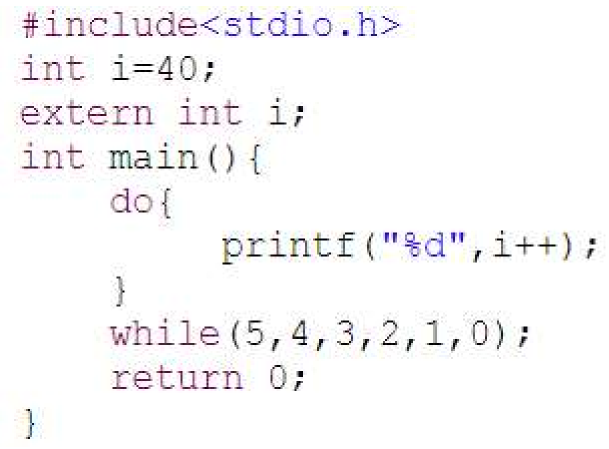
Correct answer

1

Feedback

Output: 1
Explanation:
Consider the while loop condition: i + 1 ? -- i : ++j
In first iteration:
i + 1 = 3 (True)
So ternary operator will return -–i i.e. 1
In c 1 means true so while condition is true. Hence printf statement will print 1
In second iteration:
i+ 1 = 2 (True)
So ternary operator will return -–i i.e. 0
In c zero means false so while condition is false. Hence program control will come out of the while loop.

✓ Q32)What will be output of following c code? * 1/1



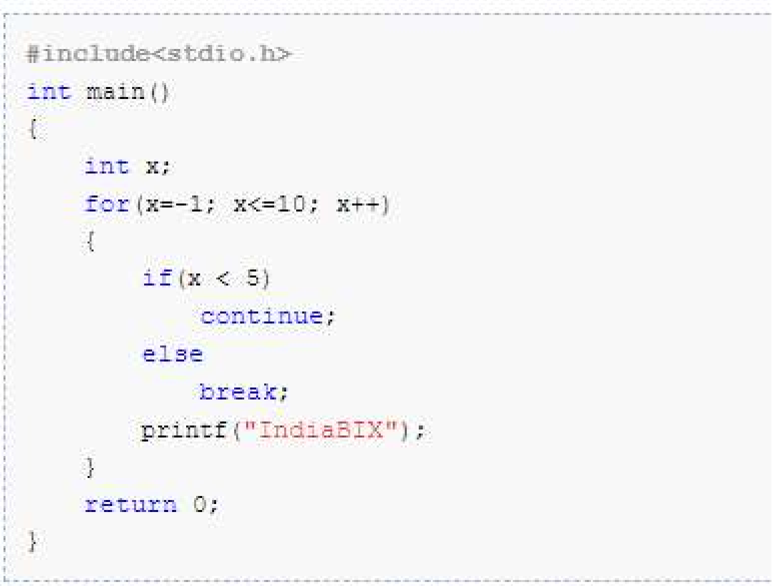
```
#include<stdio.h>
int i=40;
extern int i;
int main(){
    do{
         printf("%d",i++);
    }
    while(5,4,3,2,1,0);
    return 0;
}
```

40 ✓

Feedback

Explanation:
Initial value of variable i is 40
First iteration:
printf function will print i++ i.e. 40
do - while condition is : (5,4,3,2,1,0)
Here comma is behaving as operator and it will return 0. So while condition is false hence program control will come out of the for loop

✓ Q33)How many times "IndiaBIX" is get printed? * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x;
    for(x=-1; x<=10; x++)
    {
        if(x < 5)
            continue;
        else
            break;
        printf("IndiaBIX");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

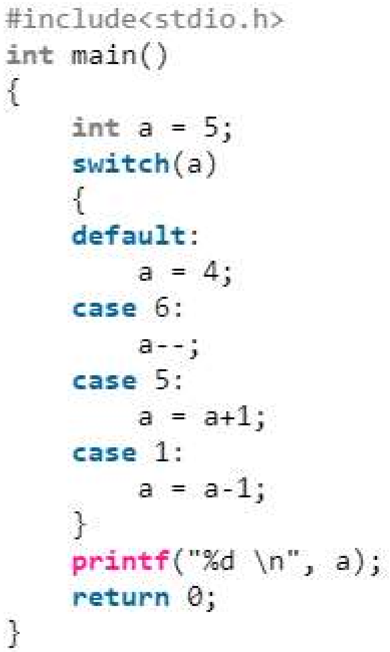
○ Infinite times

○ 11 times

● 0 times ✓

○ 10 times

✗ Q2) * 0/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = 5;
    switch(a)
    {
    default:
        a = 4;
    case 6:
        a--;
    case 5:
        a = a+1;
    case 1:
        a = a-1;
    }
    printf("%d \n", a);
    return 0;
}
```

○ 3

● 4 ✗

○ 5

○ None of these

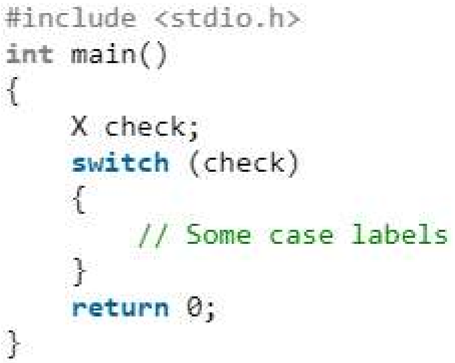
Correct answer

● 5

Feedback

There is no break statement, so first a = a + 1 is executed, then a = a-1 is executed.

✓ Q11)In the following program, X represents the Data Type of the variable check.Which of the following cannot represent X? *1/1



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    X check;
    switch (check)
    {
        // Some case labels
    }
    return 0;
}
```

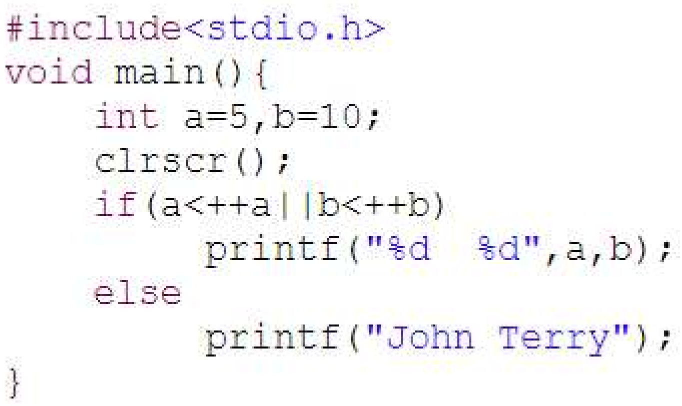
○ int

○ char

○ enum

● float ✓

✗ Q27) * 0/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    int a=5,b=10;
    clrscr();
    if(a<++a||b<++b)
         printf("%d  %d",a,b);
    else
         printf("John Terry");
}
```

○ 5 10

○ 6 11

● 6 10 ✗

○ Compilation error

○ John Terry

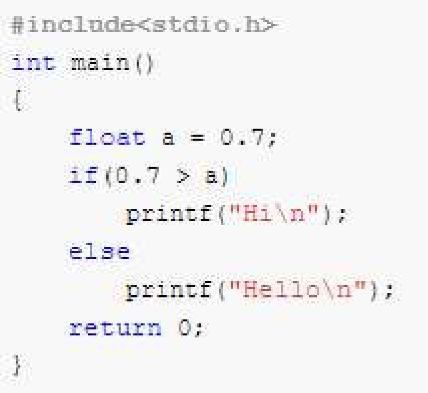
Correct answer

● John Terry

Feedback

first ++ operator will perform the operation then < operator.
Step 1: Increment the value of variable a in whole expression. Final value of a is 6.
Step 2: Now start assigning value to all a in the expression. After assigning 6 expression will be:
6 < 6
Since condition is false .So second expression i.e. b<++b will be evaluated. Again 11 < 11 is false. So || will operator will return zero and else clause will execute.

✓ Q20) * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    float a = 0.7;
    if(0.7 > a)
        printf("Hi\n");
    else
        printf("Hello\n");
    return 0;
}
```

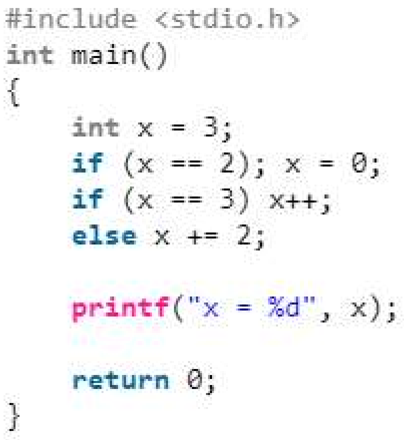
● Hi ✓

○ Hello

○ Hi Hello

○ None of above

✓ Q14) * 1/1



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = 3;
    if (x == 2); x = 0;
    if (x == 3) x++;
    else x += 2;

    printf("x = %d", x);

    return 0;
}
```

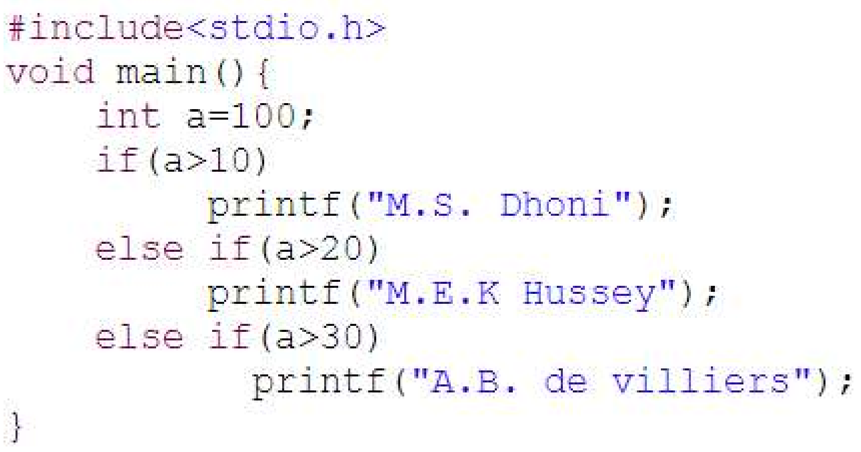
○ x = 4

● x = 2 ✓

○ Compiler Error

○ x = 0

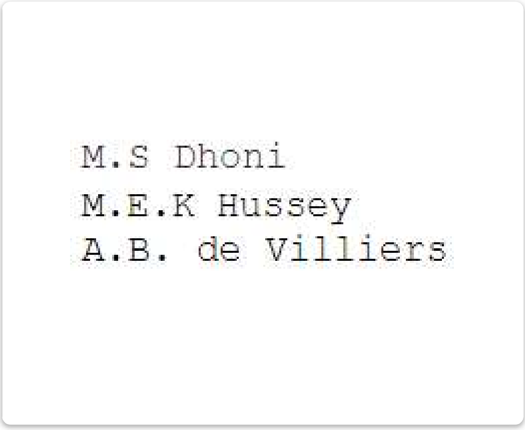
✓ Q22) * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    int a=100;
    if(a>10)
         printf("M.S. Dhoni");
    else if(a>20)
         printf("M.E.K Hussey");
    else if(a>30)
           printf("A.B. de villiers");
}
```

● M.S. Dhoni ✓

○ A.B. de villiers



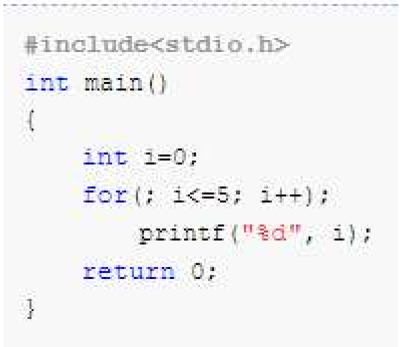
```
M.S Dhoni
M.E.K Hussey
A.B. de Villiers
```

○ Option 3

○ Compilation error: More than one conditions are true

○ none of the above

✗ Q15) * 0/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i=0;
    for(; i<=5; i++);
        printf("%d", i);
    return 0;
}
```

● 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ✗

○ 5

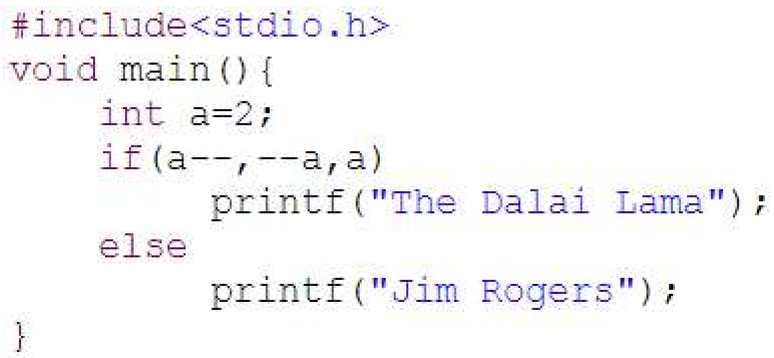
○ 1, 2, 3, 4

○ 6

Correct answer

● 6

✓ Q29) * 1/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    int a=2;
    if(a--,--a,a)
        printf("The Dalai Lama");
    else
        printf("Jim Rogers");
}
```

○ The Dalai Lama

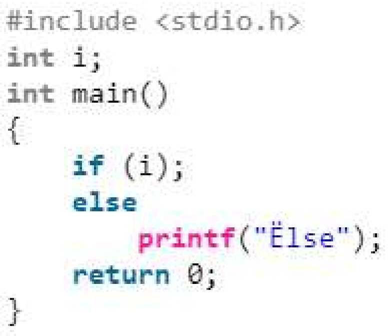
● Jim Rogers ✓

○ Run time error

○ Compilation error: Multiple parameters in if statement

○ None of the above

✓ Q3) * 1/1



```
#include <stdio.h>
int i;
int main()
{
    if (i);
    else
        printf("Ëlse");
    return 0;
}
```

○ if block is executed.

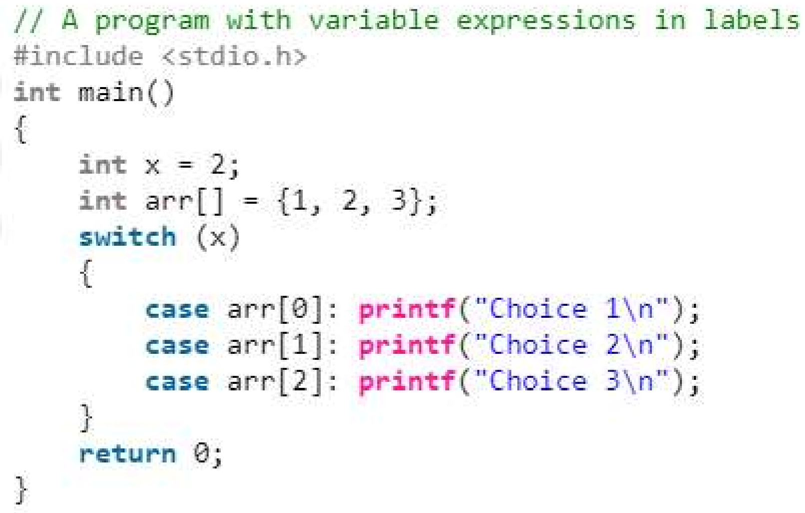
● else block is executed. ✓

○ It is unpredictable as i is not initialized.

○ Error: misplaced else

✓ Q35) *

1/1



```
// A program with variable expressions in labels
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = 2;
    int arr[] = {1, 2, 3};
    switch (x)
    {
        case arr[0]: printf("Choice 1\n");
        case arr[1]: printf("Choice 2\n");
        case arr[2]: printf("Choice 3\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

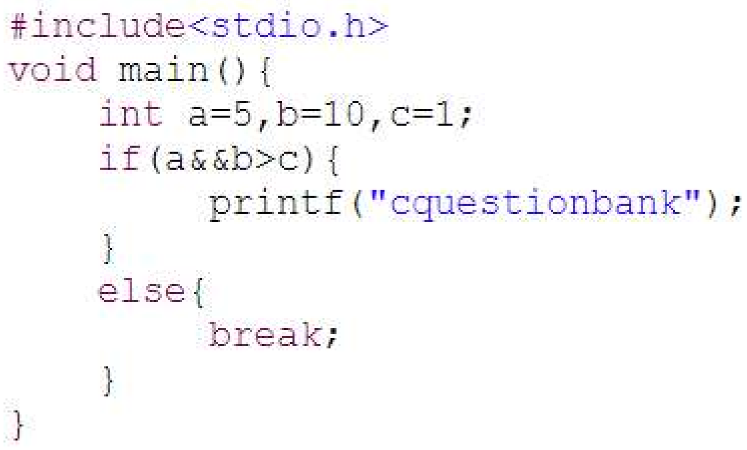
○ choice 1 choice 2 choice 3

○ choice 2

○ run time error

● compiler error ✓

✗ Q21) 0/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    int a=5,b=10,c=1;
    if(a&&b>c){
         printf("cquestionbank");
    }
    else{
         break;
    }
}
```

● cquestionbank ✗

○ It will print nothing

○ Run time error

○ Compilation error

○ None of the above

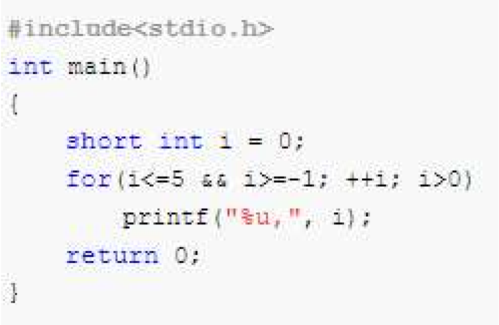
Correct answer

● Compilation error

Feedback

Keyword break is not syntactical part of if-else statement. So we cannot use break keyword in if-else statement. This keyword can be use in case of loop or switch case statement.

✗ Q18) * 0/1



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    short int i = 0;
    for(i<=5 && i>=-1; ++i; i>0)
        printf("%u,", i);
    return 0;
}
```

○ 1 ... 65535

○ Expression syntax error

○ No output

● 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ✗

Correct answer

● 1 ... 65535

Feedback

for(i<=5 && i>=-1; ++i; i>0) so expression i<=5 && i>=-1 initializes for loop. expression ++i is the loop condition. expression i>0 is the increment expression.

In for(i <= 5 && i >= -1; ++i; i>0) expression i<=5 && i>=-1 evaluates to one.

Loop condition always get evaluated to true. Also at this point it increases i by one.

An increment_expression i>0 has no effect on value of i.so for loop get executed till the limit of integer (ie. 65535)

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