1. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

int i=320;

char \*ptr=(char \*)&i;

printf("%d",\*ptr);

return 0;

}

(A) 320 (B) 1

(C) 64 -- (D) Compiler error

2. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

#define x 5+2

int main(){

int i;

i=x\*x\*x;

printf("%d",i);

return 0;

}

(A) 343 **(B) 27**

(C) 133 (D) Compiler error

3. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

char c=125;

c=c+10;

printf("%d",c);

return 0;

}

(A) 135 (B) +INF

**(C) -121** (D) -8

4. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

float a=5.2;

if(a==5.2)

printf("Equal");

else if(a<5.2)

printf("Less than");

else

printf("Greater than");

return 0;

}

(A) Equal **(B) Less than**

(C) Greater than (D) Compiler error

5. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

int a=2;

if(a==2){

a=~a+2<<1;

printf("%d",a);

}

else{

break;

}

return 0;

}

**(A) It will print nothing.** (B) -3

(C) -2 (D) 1

6. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

int a=10;

printf("%d %d %d",a,a++,++a);

return 0;

}

(**A) 12 11 11**  (B) 12 10 10

(C) 11 11 12 (D) 10 10 12

7. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

char \*str="Hello world";

printf("%d",printf("%s",str));

return 0;

}

(A) 11Hello world (B) 10Hello world

(C) Hello world10 **(D) Hello world11**

8. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

int main(){

char \*str=NULL;

strcpy(str,"cquestionbank");

printf("%s",str);

return 0;

}

(A) cquestionbank (B) cquestionbank\0

**(C) (null)** (D) It will print nothing

9. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

int x;

for(x=1;x<=5;x++);

printf("%d",x);

return 0;

}

(A) 4 (B) 5

**(C) 6**  (D) Compiler error

10. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

int main(){

char c='\08';

printf("%d",c);

return 0;

}

(A) 8 (B) ‟8‟

(C) 9 (**D) Compiler error**

11. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

#define call(x,y) x##y

int main(){

int x=5,y=10,xy=20;

printf("%d",xy+call(x,y));

return 0;

}

(A) 35 (B) 510

(C) 15 **(D) 40**

12. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int \* call();

int main(){

int \*ptr;

ptr=call();

printf("%d",\*ptr);

return 0;

}

int \* call(){

int a=25;

a++;

return &a;

}

(A) 25 (B) 26

(C) Any address **(D) Garbage value**

13. What is error in following declaration?

struct outer{

int a;

struct inner{

char c;

};

};

(A) Nesting of structure is not allowed in c.

(B) It is necessary to initialize the member

variable.

**(C) Inner structure must have name.**

(D) Outer structure must have name.

14. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

int array[]={10,20,30,40};

printf("%d",-2[array]);

return 0;

}

(A) -60 **(B) -30**

(C) 60 (D) Garbage value

15. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

int i=10;

static int x=i;

if(x==i)

printf("Equal");

else if(x>i)

printf("Greater than");

else

printf("Less than");

return 0;

}

(A) Equal (B) Greater than

(C) Less than **(D) Compiler error**

16. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

#include<stdio.h>

#define max 5;

int main(){

int i=0;

i=max++;

printf("%d",i++);

return 0;

}

(A) 5 (B) 6

(C) 7 **(D) 0**

17. What will be the output of following program ?

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

unsigned char flag=0,tally;

for(tally=0;tally<=4;tally++)

{

flag |=(1<< tally);

}

flag |=((1<<2)|(1<<3));

printf("%d",flag);

return 1;

}

(A) 31 (B) 15

(C) 63 (D)127

18. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

int f(int j)

{

static int i = 50;

int k;

if (i == j)

{

printf("something");

k = f(i);

return 0;

}

else return 0;

}  
(A) The function returns 0 for all values of j.  
(B) The function prints the string something for all values of j.  
(C) The function returns 0 when j = 50.  
(D) The function will exhaust the runtime stack or run into an infinite loop when j = 50

19. Consider the C function given below. Assume that the array listA contains n (> 0) elements, sorted in ascending order.

int ProcessArray(int \*listA, int x, int n)

{

int i, j, k;

i = 0;

j = n-1;

do{

k = (i+j)/2;

if (x <= listA[k])

j = k-1;

if (listA[k] <= x)

i = k+1;

} while (i <= j);

if (listA[k] == x)

return(k);

else

return -1;

}

Which one of the following statements about the function ProcessArray is CORRECT?  
(A) It will run into an infinite loop when x is not in listA.  
(B) It is an implementation of binary search.  
(C) It will always find the maximum element in listA.  
(D) It will return -1 even when x is present in listA.

20. Consider the function func shown below:

int func(int num)

{

int count = 0;

while (num)

{

count++;

num >>= 1;

}

return (count);

}

The value returned by func(435)is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) 8 (B) 9

(C) 10 (D) 11