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Department of CSE-DS/AIML.

Title	Practice Paper- Day 01
Subject	Pseudo Code/ InfyTQ Pseudo Code
Topics	Character Set, Escape Sequence & Format Specifier
Lecture Date	18,21,22 /09/2023
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Section	A, B, & C

1. What is the output of this Code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int j;
    printf("Number ==> character\n");
    for(int j = 48; j <= 57; j++)
        printf("%d ==> %c\n", j, j);
    return 0;
}
```

Output: ?

2. C What is the output of this Code?

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int j;
    printf("Number ==> character\n");
    for(int j = 65; j <= 90; j++)
        printf("%d ==> %c\n", j, j);
    return 0;
}
```

Output: ?

3. What is the output of this Code?

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int j;
    printf("Number ==> character\n");
    for(int j = 97; j <= 122; j++)
        printf("%d ==> %c\n", j, j);
    return 0;
}
```

Output: ?

4. C program to illustrate \a escape sequence

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    // output may depend upon the compiler
    printf("My mobile number " "is 7\a8\a7\a3\a9\a2\a3\a4\a0\a8\a");
    return (0);
}
```

Output: ?

5. C program to illustrate \b escape sequence

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
```

```
{  
    printf("Hello \b\b\b\bHi Students");  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output: ?

6. C Program to illustrate the working of %s with scanf()

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main()  
{  
    char str[50];  
    // taking string as input  
    printf("Enter String Value:");  
    scanf("%s", str);  
    printf("Entered String: %s", str);  
    return 0;  
}
```

Output: ?

7. Address Format Specifier – %p in C

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a = 10;
```

```
    printf("The Memory Address of a: %p\n",&a);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Output: ?

Swap two Numbers:

```
a = a + b;
```

```
b = a - b;
```

```
a = a - b;
```

```
a = b - a;
```

```
b = b - a;
```

```
a = b + a;
```

```
a = a ^ b;
```

```
b = a ^ b;
```

```
a = a ^ b;
```

```
a = a * b;
```

```
b = a / b;
```

```
a = a / b;
```

.....

8. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = 10;
    printf("Value of x: %d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

- A) Value of x: 10 B) x: 10 C) 10 D) Value of x: x

9. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Hello, ");
    printf("\bworld!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

- A) Hello, world! B) HelloWorld! C) Hello,world! D) Helloworld!

10. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = 10, y = 20;
    printf("x = %d, y = %d\n", x, y);
    return 0;
}
```

A) x = 10, y = 20

B) x = 10 y = 20

C) x = y

D) x, y

11. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
float num = 3.14159;
printf("Value of num: %f\n", num);
return 0;
}
```

A) Value of num: 3.141590

B) Value of num: 3

C) Value of num: 3.14159

D) num: 3.14159

12. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char ch = 'A';
printf("Character: %c\n", ch);
return 0;
}
```

A) Character: A

B) Character: 'A'

C) A

D) ch

13. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("%d %d %d\n", 10, 010, 0x10);
return 0;
}
```

A) 10 10 10

B) 10 8 16

C) 010 10 0x10

D) 10 0x10 010

10, 010, 0x10: These are the values that are being printed. Each of them is an integer constant, but they are represented in different number systems:

- **10** is a decimal integer.
- **010** is an octal integer because it starts with a leading zero (**0**). In the octal system, the number 010 is equivalent to 8 in decimal.
- **0x10** is a hexadecimal integer because it starts with **0x**. In the hexadecimal system, the number 0x10 is equivalent to 16 in decimal.

14. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("%%d is the format specifier for integers.\n");
    return 0;
}
```

- A) %d is the format specifier for integers.
B) %%d is the format specifier for integers.
C) % is the format specifier for integers.
D) %%d is the format specifier for strings..

15. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = 5;
    printf("Value of x: %d", x);
    return 0;
}
```

A) Value of x: 5

B) 5

C) Value of x: 5\n

D) Value of x: %d

16. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char ch = 'A';
printf("%c\n", ch + 1);
return 0;
}
```

- A) B B) 66 C) 1 D) Error

17. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("Hello, world! %s\n", "C programming");
return 0;
}
```

- A) Hello, world! C programming B) Hello, world! "C programming"
C) Hello, world! %s D) Hello, world! C programming\n