**Que – 1.** What does the following fragment of C-program print?

char c[] = "Hello2022";

char \*p =c;

printf("%c,%c", \*p,\*(p+p[3]-p[1]));

**(A)** H, 2

**(B)** e, 0

**(C)** Hello2022

**(D)** None of the above

Ans:A)

**Que – 2.** Which of the following C code snippet is not valid?

**(A)** char\* p = “string1”; printf(“%c”, \*++p);

**(B)** char q[] = “string1”; printf(“%c”, \*++q);

**(C)** char\* r = “string1”; printf(“%c”, r[1]);

**(D)** None of the above

Ans:C

**Que – 3.** Consider the following C program segment:

char p[20];

char \*s = "string";

int length = strlen(s);

int i;

for (i = 0; i < length; i++)

p[i] = s[length — i];

printf("%s",p);

The output of the program is:

**(A)**gnirts

**(B)**gnirt

**(C)** string

**(D)** no output is printed

Ans:D

**Que - 4.** Predict output of the following program:

int main()

{int a[][] = {{1,2},{3,4}};

int i, j;

for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)

for (j = 0; j < 2; j++; printf("%d ", a[i][j]); return 0;}

(A) 1 2 3 4  
(B) Compiler Error in line ” int a[][] = {{1,2},{3,4}};”  
(C) 4 garbage values  
(D) 4 3 2 1

Ans:B)

Q.5) Consider the following declaration of a ‘two-dimensional array in C:

char a[100][100];

Assuming that the main memory is byte-addressable and that the array is stored starting from memory address 0, the address of a[40][50] is:  
(A) 4040  
(B) 4050  
(C) 5040  
(C) 5050

Ans:B

Q.6  Assume the following C variable declaration

int \*A [10], B[10][10];

Of the following expressions

I. A[2]

II. A[2][3]

III. B[1]

IV. B[2][3]

which will not give compile-time errors if used as left hand sides of assignment statements in a C program (GATE CS 2003)?  
(A) I, II, and IV only  
(B) II, III, and IV only  
(C) II and IV only  
(D) IV only

Ans:A