

1.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define sunbeam 1998
int main( void )
{
    #ifndef sunbeam
        printf("sunbeam");
    #endif
    printf("SunBeam");

    return 0;
}
```

- A. SunBeam
- B. sunbeam
- C. 1998
- d. sunbeam 1998

**Answer:** A

2.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int main( void )
{
    int *a[3];
    a = (int*) malloc(sizeof(int)*3);
    free(a);
    return 0;
}
```

- A. unable to allocate memory
- B. compile time error as incompatible types
- C. unable to free memory
- D. no error

**Answer :** B

3.

```
if input is 9 9 9 9
#include<stdio.h>
#define max 100
int main( void )
{
    int i,sum=0;
    int *ptr = (int*) malloc(1 * sizeof(int));

    printf("Enter elements: ");
    for(i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
    {
        scanf("%d", ptr + i);
        sum += *(ptr+1);
    }
    printf("Sum = %d", sum);

    return 0;
}
```

- A. 18
- B. 27
- C. 36
- D. 9

Answer: B

4.

C Processor

- A. Takes care of conditional compilation
- B. Takes care of macros
- C. Takes care of include files
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

5.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main( void )
{
    int *sum = (int *)malloc(sizeof(int));
    sum = NULL;
    free(sum);
    return 0;
}
```

- A. Compilation Error
- B. Error free
- C. Memory Leakage
- D. dangling pointer

Answer : C

6.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define max 100
int main( void )
{
    #ifndef max
        #ifdef max
            if(max)
                printf("Sunbeam");
        #endif
        printf("Pune");
    #endif
    return 0;
}
```

- A. Pune
- B. sunbeam
- C. sunbeamPune
- D. no output

Answer: D

7.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
int main( void )
{
    char * ch=NULL;
    ch=malloc(20);
    strcpy(ch,"sunbeam");
    printf("%s",ch);
    ch=realloc(ch,0);
    printf("%s",ch);
    return 0;
}
```

- A. sunbeam(null)
- B. sunbeam
- C. Run time error
- D. Compile time error

Answer: A

8.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define print(Y,X) (Y/Y,X*Y)
int main( void )
{
    printf("%d",print(5,9));
    return 0;
}
```

- A. 1
- B. 81
- C. 45
- D. 0

Answer: C

9.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define X(Y) (Y > Y)
#define Y(X) (X <= X)
int main( void )
{
    int sum=X(4) + Y(3);
    printf("%d",sum);

    return 0;
}
```

- A. 1
- B. 0
- C. 4
- D. 3

Answer : A

10.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define int float*
int main( void )
{
    int j=NULL, i=50;

    printf("\t sizeof (i)=%d", sizeof(i));
    printf("\t sizeof (j)=%d", sizeof(j));

    return 0;
} // Note : Consider 64 bit compilation
```

- A. sizeof (i) = 4    sizeof (j) = 4
- B. sizeof (i) = 8    sizeof (j) = 8
- C. sizeof (i) = 4    sizeof (j) = 8
- D. sizeof (i) = 2    sizeof (j) = 4

Answer : C

11.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define sum(Y,X) Y>X?Y>X:X>Y
int main( void )
{
    int a= sum(2,3);
    printf("%d",a);

    return 0;
}
```

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 1

Answer : D

12.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define print() printf("%d ",10/2)
int main( void )
{
    printf("%d",print());

    return 0;
}
```

- A. 10 1
- B. 2 2
- C. 5 1
- D. 5 2

Answer : D

13.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define min(X,Y) (X>Y)?printf("%d",X):printf("%d" ,Y)
int main( void )
{
    printf(" %d ",min(11,11));

    return 0;
}
```

A. 11 2  
B. 11 1  
C. 11 11  
D. none

Answer : A

14.

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct emp
{
    struct emp *next;
    int sal;
};
int main(void)
{
    struct emp *p1 = malloc(1, sizeof(struct emp));
    p1->sal = 1;
    p1->next = malloc(1, sizeof(struct emp));
    printf("%d\n", p1->next->sal);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 0  
B. 4  
C. 8  
D. 2

Answer: A

15.

```
#include<stdlib.h>
int main(void)
{
    char ptr[]="PG-DMC";

    strcpy(ptr , "Demo1");
    strcpy(ptr , "Demo2");
    free(ptr);

    return 0;
}
```

- A. Demo1
- B. Demo2
- C. Demo1Demo2
- D. exit value -1

Answer: D

16.

what type of data u can store in this block of memory?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int main(void)
{
    void *ptr=NULL;
    ptr = malloc(10);
    return 0;
}
```

- A. int
- B. char
- C. float
- D. all of above data types

Answer: D

17.

Which of the above three functions are likely to cause problems with pointers?

```
int * fun1 (void)
{
    int x= 10;
    return (&x);
}

int * fun2 (void)
{
    int * px;
    *px= 10;
    return px;
}

int *fun3 (void)
{
    int *px;
    px = (int *) malloc (sizeof(int));
    *px= 10;
    return px;
}
```

- A. function fun1 and fun2
- B. function fun2 and fun3
- C. function fun1 , fun2 and fun3
- D. function fun3

Answer: A