UNIT 2

1. Loop statement which is repeated for some given number of times is classified as

**A. FOR loop**

B. GO loop

C. REPEAT loop

D. GO REPEAT loop

1. Type of statement written in sequence and is repeated until the specific condition met is classified as [CLO 1]

A. format

**B. loop**

C. case

D. condition

1. Functions that are used in the programs and are defined by the programmers are called

A. program layout

B. program procedure

C. built-in functions

**D. user-defined function**

1. Statement which is used to make choice between two options and only option is to be performed is written as

**A. if statement**

B. if else statement

C. then else statement

D. else one statement

1. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement is used to transfer the control to the end of statement block in a loop:

a. Continue

**b. Break**

c. Switch

d. Goto

1. The following code ‘for( ; ; )’ represents an infinite loop.

It can be terminated by.

**a) break**

b) exit(0)

c) abort()

d) all of the mentioned

1. Which keyword is used to come out of a loop only for that iteration?

a) break

**b) continue**

c) return

d) none of the mentioned

1. The ---------------------- statement when executed in a switch statement causes immediate exit from the structure.

a)goto

b) default

c) break

d) switch

Answer: c

1. The ternary conditional expression using the operator?: could be easily coded using ----------------- statement

a)Nested if

b) if-else

c) if

d) for

Answer: b

1. What will be the output when the following segment is executed?

Char ch=’a’;

Switch(ch)

{

case ‘a’:

Printf(“A”);

case ’b’:

Printf(“B”);

Default:

printf(“C”);

}

a)A b)B c)C d) a

Answer: a

1. What will be the output of the following segment when executed?

int x=10, y=20;

if((x<y)||(x+5)>10)

printf(%d”,x);

else

printf(%d”,y);

a)10 b) 20 c) 15 d)5

Answer: a

1. The ----------------------- statement is used to skip a part of the statements in a loop.

a) Continue

b) break

c) goto

d)switch

Answer: a

1. A for loop with no test condition is known as --------------- loop

a) Infinite b) time delay c) for d) Incrementing

Answer: a

1. In an exit controlled loop the body of the loop is always executed minimum number of ------------

a) 1 time b)2 times c) 3 times d)n times

Answer:a

1. The while is an --------------------- loop statement.

**a) Entry-controlled**

b)exit-controlled

c)indefinite repetition

d)definite repetition

1. **An array Index starts with.?**

A) -1

**B) 0**

C) 1

D) 2

1. What is the output of C Program.?

int main()

{

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

int b[4] = {5,6,7,8};

printf("%d,%d", a[0], b[0]);

}

**A) 1,5**

B) 2,6

C) 0 0

D) Compiler error

1. What is the output of C Program.?

int main()

{

char grade[] = {'A','B','C'};

printf("GRADE=%c, ", \*grade);

printf("GRADE=%d", grade);

}

A) GRADE=some address of array, GRADE=A

**B) GRADE=A, GRADE=some address of array**

C) GRADE=A, GRADE=A

D) Compiler error

1. What is the output of C program.?

int main()

{

float marks[3] = {90.5, 92.5, 96.5};

int a=0;

while(a<3)

{

printf("%.2f,", marks[a]);

a++;

} }

A) 90.5 92.5 96.5

**B) 90.50 92.50 96.50**

C) 0.00 0.00 0.00

D) Compiler error

1. What do the following declaration signify?

char \*\*argv;

a. argv is a pointer to pointer.

b. argv is a pointer to a char pointer.

c. argv is a function pointer.

d. argv is a member of function pointer.

1. What is the output of this C code?  
     
   int main()  
   {  
   char \*p = NULL;  
   char \*q = 0;  
   if (p)  
   printf(" p ");  
   else  
   printf("nullp");  
   if (q)  
   printf("q\n");  
   else  
   printf(" nullq\n");

}

[**A.**](javascript:%20void(0))**nullp  nullq**

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) Depends on the compiler

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) x nullq where x can be p or nullp depending on the value of NULL

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) p   q

1. Which keyword can be used for coming out of recursion?

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) break

[**B.**](javascript:%20void(0))**return**

[**C.**](javascript:%20void(0)) exit

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) Both (a) and (b)

1. What is the output of this C code?  
     
   int main()  
   {  
      int a = 0, i = 0, b;  
      for (i = 0;i < 5; i++)  
     {  
        a++;  
        continue;  
      }  
   }

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) 2

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) 3

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) 4

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) 5

1. Which keyword is used to come out of a loop only for that iteration?

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) break

[**B.**](javascript:%20void(0))**continue**

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) return

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) None of the mentioned

1. What is an Array in C language.?

A. A group of elements of same data type.

B. An array contains more than one element

C. Array elements are stored in memory in continuous or contiguous locations.

**D. All the above.**

1. What is right way to Initialize array?

**A. int num[6] = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 };**

B. int n{} = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 };

C. int n{6} = { 2, 4, 12 };

D. int n(6) = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 };

1. Choose a C Conditional Operator from the list.

**A) ?:**

B) :?

C) :<

D) <:

1. **Which are not looping structures?**
2. For loop
3. While loop
4. do Do...while loop
5. **if…else**
6. The first expression in a for… loop is?
7. Step value of loop
8. **Value of the counter variable**
9. Condition statement
10. None of the above
11. **How many times the following code prints the string “hello”**

for(i=1;i<=50;i++)

printf(“Hello”);

1. 1
2. **50**
3. Zero
4. None of them

UNIT 3

1. Choose a correct statement about C String. char ary [] ="Hello...!";

A) Character array, ary is a string.

B) ary has no Null character at the end

C) String size is not mentioned

D) String cannot contain special characters.

Ans: A

2. What is the Format specifier used to print a String or Character array in C Printf or Scanf function.?

A) %c

B) %C

C) %s

D) %w

Ans: C

3. What is the output of C Program with Strings.?

int main ()

{

char str [] ={'g','l','o','b','e'};

printf("%s",str);

return 0;

}

A) g

B) globe

C) globe\0

D) None of the above

Ans: D

4. What is the output of C Program with arrays.?

int main()

{

char str [] ={"C","A","T","\0"};

printf("%s",str);

return 0;

}

A) C

B) CAT

C) CAT\0

D) Compiler error

Ans: D

5. What is the output of C program with strings.?

int main ()

{

char str1[] ="JOHN";

char str2[20];

str2= str1;

printf ("%s”, str2);

return 0;

}

A) JOHN

B) J

C) JOHN\0

D) Compiler error

Ans: D

6. What is the output of C Program with arrays.?

int main()

{

char str [25];

scanf ("%s", str);

printf ("%s”, str);

return 0;

}

//input: South Africa

A) South

B) South Africa

C) S

D) Compiler error

Ans: A

7. What is the output of C Program with strings.?

int main ()

{

char str [2];

int i=0;

scanf ("%s", str);

while(str[i]! = '\0')

{

printf ("%c", str[i]);

i++;

}

return 0;

}

//Input: KLMN

A) KL

B) KLMN

C) Compiler error

D) None of the above

Ans: B

8. How do you accept a Multi Word Input in C Language.?

A) SCANF

B) GETS

C) GETC

D) FINDS

Ans: B

9. Choose a correct C Statement about Strings.

A) PRINTF is capable of printing a multi word string.

B) PUTS is capable of printing a multi word string.

C) GETS is capable of accepting a multi word string from console or command prompt

D) All the above

Ans: D

10. Which function will you choose to join two words?

A. strncon ()

B. memcon ()

C. strcpy ()

D. strcat ()

Ans: D

11. What does the following fragment of C-program print?

char c [] = "GATE2011";

char \*p =c;

printf ("%s", p + p [3] - p [1]);

Run on IDE

A. GATE2011

B. E2011

C .2011

D .011

Ans: C

12. How will you print \n on the screen?

A. printf("\n");

B. echo "\\n";

C. printf('\n');

D. printf("\\n");

Ans: D

13. Which of the following function is used to find the first occurrence of a given string in another string?

A. strchr()

B. strrchr()

C. strstr()

D. strnset()

Ans: Option C

14. What will be the output of the program?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main ()

{

char str1[20] = "Hello", str2[20] = " World";

printf ("%s\n", strcpy (str2, strcat (str1, str2)));

return 0;

}

A. Hello

B. World

C. Hello World

D. World Hello

Ans: Option C

15. What will be the output of the program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main ()

{

char p [] = "%d\n";

p [1] = 'c';

printf (p, 65);

return 0;

}

A. A

B. a

C. c

D. 65

Ans: Option A

16. The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is

A. switch

B. goto

C. go back

D. return

Ans: Option D

17. How many times the program will print "India”?

#include<stdio.h>

int main ()

{

printf("India");

main ();

return 0;

}

A. Infinite times

B. 32767 times

C. 65535 times

D. Till stack overflows

Ans: Option D

18. Point out the error in the program

f(int a, int b)

{

int a;

a = 20;

return a;

}

A. Missing parenthesis in return statement

B. The function should be defined as int f(int a, int b)

C. Redeclaration of a

D. None of above

Ans: Option C

19. Point out the error in the program

#include<stdio.h>

int f(int a)

{

a > 20? return(10): return(20);

}

int main()

{

int f(int);

int b;

b = f(20);

printf("%d\n", b);

return 0;

}

A. Error: Prototype declaration

B. No error

C. Error: return statement cannot be used with conditional operators

D. None of above

Answer: Option C

20. Functions can be called either by value or reference

A. True

B. False

Answer: Option A

21. Functions cannot return more than one value at a time

A. True

B. False

Answer: Option A

22. What is the output of C Program with functions.?

void show();

int main()

{

show();

printf("ARGENTINA ");

return 0;

}

void show()

{

printf("AFRICA ");

}

A) ARGENTINA AFRICA

B) AFRICA ARGENTINA

C) ARGENTINA

D) Compiler error

Answer: Option B

23. What is the output of C Program with functions.?

int main()

{

show();

printf("BANK ");

return 0;

}

void show()

{

printf("CURRENCY ");

}

A) CURRENCY BANK

B) BANK CURRENCY

C) BANK

D) Compiler error

Answer: Option D

24. How many values can a C Function return at a time.?

A) Only One Value

B) Maximum of two values

C) Maximum of three values

D) Maximum of 8 values

Answer: Option A

25. Choose correct statements about C Language Pass By Value.

a) Pass By Value copies the variable value in one more memory location

b) Pass By Value does not use Pointers

c) Pass By Value protects your source or original variables from changes in outside functions or called functions

d) All the above

Answer: Option D

26. What characters are allowed in a C function name identifier?

a) Alphabets, Numbers, %, $, \_

b) Alphabets, Numbers, Underscore ( \_ )

c) Alphabets, Numbers, dollar $

d) Alphabets, Numbers, %

Answer: Option B

27. Arguments received by a function in C language are called \_\_\_ arguments.

a) Definite arguments

b) Formal arguments

c) Actual arguments

d) Ideal arguments

Answer: Option B

28. It is necessary to declare the type of a function in the calling program if the function

a) Is not defined in the same file

b) Returns a non-integer value

c) Both A and B

d) None of the above

Answer: Option C

29. Uses of function

a) Helps to avoid repeating a set of statements many times

b) Enhances the logical clarity of the program

c) Helps to avoid repeated programming across programs

d) Makes the debugging task easier

e) All of the above

Answer: Option E

30. What is the output of C program with pointers.

int main() {

int a = 20;

//a memory location = 1234

printf("%d %d %d %d", a, &a, \*(&a));

return 0;

}

a) 20 20 20

b) 20 1234 1234

c) 20 1234 20

d) 20 20 20

Answer: Option C