1. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?  
   a) int \_a3;  
   b) int \_3a;  
   c) int \_A3;  
   d) None of the mentioned  
   View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

1. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?  
   a) int \_a3;  
   b) int a\_3;  
   c) int 3\_a;  
   d) int \_3a  
   View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: Variable name cannot start with a digit.

1. All keywords in C are in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) LowerCase letters  
   b) UpperCase letters  
   c) CamelCase letters  
   d) None of the mentioned  
   View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

1. Which of the following is not a valid C variable name?  
   a) int number;  
   b) float rate;  
   c) int variable\_count;  
   d) int $main;  
   View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: Since only underscore and no other special character is allowed in a variable name, it results in an error.

1. What will be the output of the following C code?
2. #include <stdio.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. printf("Hello World! %d **\n**", x);
6. return 0;
7. }

a) Hello World! x;  
b) Hello World! followed by a junk value  
c) Compile time error  
d) Hello World!

View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: It results in an error since x is used without declaring the variable x.

1. The format identifier ‘%i’ is also used for \_\_\_\_\_ data type.  
   a) char  
   b) int  
   c) float  
   d) double  
   View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: Both %d and %i can be used as a format identifier for int data type.

1. What is short int in C programming?  
   a) The basic data type of C  
   b) Qualifier  
   c) Short is the qualifier and int is the basic data type  
   d) All of the mentioned  
   View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

1. Which is correct with respect to the size of the data types?  
   a) char > int > float  
   b) int > char > float  
   c) char < int < double  
   d) double > char > int  
   View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: char has less bytes than int and int has less bytes than double in any system

1. Which of the following declaration is not supported by C?  
   a) String str;  
   b) char \*str;  
   c) float str = 3e2;  
   d) Both String str; & float str = 3e2;  
   View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: It is legal in Java, but not in C.

1. Which of the following declaration is illegal?  
a) char \*str = “ C programming ”;  
b) char str[] = “ C programming”;  
c) char str[20] = “ C programming”;  
d) char[] str = “ C programming”;  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: char[] str is a declaration in Java, but not in C.

2. Which keyword is used to prevent any changes in the variable within a C program?  
a) immutable  
b) mutable  
c) const  
d) volatile  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: const is a keyword constant in C program.

3. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = -3;
5. int k = i % 2;
6. printf("%d**\n**", k);
7. }

a) Compile time error  
b) -1  
c) 1  
d) Implementation defined  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

4. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 3;
5. int l = i / -2;
6. int k = i % -2;
7. printf("%d %d**\n**", l, k);
8. return 0;
9. }

a) Compile time error  
b) -1 1  
c) 1 -1  
d) Implementation defined  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

4. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 5;
5. i = i / 3;
6. printf("%d**\n**", i);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) Implementation defined  
b) 1  
c) 3  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

5. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = -5;
5. i = i / 3;
6. printf("%d**\n**", i);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) Implementation defined  
b) -1  
c) -3  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

6. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 5.3 % 2;
5. printf("Value of x is %d", x);
6. }

a) Value of x is 2.3  
b) Value of x is 1  
c) Value of x is 0.3  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

7. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int y = 3;
5. int x = 5 % 2 \* 3 / 2;
6. printf("Value of x is %d", x);
7. }

a) Value of x is 1  
b) Value of x is 2  
c) Value of x is 3  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

1. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int a = 3;
5. int b = ++a + a++ + --a;
6. printf("Value of b is %d", b);
7. }

a) Value of x is 12  
b) Value of x is 13  
c) Value of x is 10  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

2. What is the precedence of arithmetic operators (from highest to lowest)?  
a) %, \*, /, +, –  
b) %, +, /, \*, –  
c) +, -, %, \*, /  
d) %, +, -, \*, /  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

3. Which of the following is not an arithmetic operation?  
a) a \* = 10;  
b) a / = 10;  
c) a ! = 10;  
d) a % = 10;  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

4. Which of the following data type will throw an error on modulus operation(%)?  
a) char  
b) short  
c) int  
d) float  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

5. Which among the following are the fundamental arithmetic operators, i.e, performing the desired operation can be done using that operator only?  
a) +, –  
b) +, -, %  
c) +, -, \*, /  
d) +, -, \*, /, %  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

6. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 10;
5. double b = 5.6;
6. int c;
7. c = a + b;
8. printf("%d", c);
9. }

a) 15  
b) 16  
c) 15.6  
d) 10  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

7. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 10, b = 5, c = 5;
5. int d;
6. d = a == (b + c);
7. printf("%d", d);
8. }

a) Syntax error  
b) 1  
c) 10  
d) 5  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

1. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 0, z = 5;
5. int a = x && y || z++;
6. printf("%d", z);
7. }

a) 6  
b) 5  
c) 0  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

2. What will be the output of the following C code?

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1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 0, z = 5;
5. int a = x && y && z++;
6. printf("%d", z);
7. }

a) 6  
b) 5  
c) 0  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

3. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 0, z = 3;
5. x > y ? printf("%d", z) : return z;
6. }

a) 3  
b) 1  
c) Compile time error  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

4. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, z = 3;
5. int y = x << 3;
6. printf(" %d**\n**", y);
7. }

a) -2147483648  
b) -1  
c) Run time error  
d) 8  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

5. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 0, y = 2, z = 3;
5. int a = x & y | z;
6. printf("%d", a);
7. }

a) 3  
b) 0  
c) 2  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

6. What will be the final value of j in the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0, j = 0;
5. if (i && (j = i + 10))
6. *//do something*
7. ;
8. }

a) 0  
b) 10  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on language standard  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

7. What will be the final value of j in the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 10, j = 0;
5. if (i || (j = i + 10))
6. *//do something*
7. ;
8. }

a) 0  
b) 20  
c) Compile time error  
d) Depends on language standard  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

8. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 1;
5. if (i++ && (i == 1))
6. printf("Yes**\n**");
7. else
8. printf("No**\n**");
9. }

a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

1. Are logical operator sequence points?  
a) True  
b) False  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

2. Do logical operators in the C language are evaluated with the short circuit?  
a) True  
b) False  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

3. What is the result of logical or relational expression in C?  
a) True or False  
b) 0 or 1  
c) 0 if an expression is false and any positive number if an expression is true  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

4. What will be the final value of d in the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 10, b = 5, c = 5;
5. int d;
6. d = b + c == a;
7. printf("%d", d);
8. }

a) Syntax error  
b) 1  
c) 5  
d) 10  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

5. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 10, b = 5, c = 3;
5. b != !a;
6. c = !!a;
7. printf("%d**\t**%d", b, c);
8. }

a) 5 1  
b) 0 3  
c) 5 3  
d) 1 1  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

6. Which among the following is NOT a logical or relational operator?  
a) !=  
b) ==  
c) ||  
d) =  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

7. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 10;
5. if (a == a--)
6. printf("TRUE 1**\t**");
7. a = 10;
8. if (a == --a)
9. printf("TRUE 2**\t**");
10. }

a) TRUE 1  
b) TRUE 2  
c) TRUE 1  TRUE 2  
d) Compiler Dependent  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: This is a sequence point problem and hence the result will be implementation dependent.

8. Relational operators cannot be used on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) structure  
b) long  
c) strings  
d) float  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

5. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 97;
5. char y = x;
6. printf("%c**\n**", y);
7. }

a) a  
b) b  
c) 97  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

7. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. unsigned int i = 23;
5. signed char c = -23;
6. if (i > c)
7. printf("Yes**\n**");
8. else if (i < c)
9. printf("No**\n**");
10. }

a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the operating system  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

8. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 23;
5. char c = -23;
6. if (i < c)
7. printf("Yes**\n**");
8. else
9. printf("No**\n**");
10. }

a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

1. What is the difference between the following 2 codes?

1. #include <stdio.h> //Program 1
2. int main()
3. {
4. int d, a = 1, b = 2;
5. d = a++ + ++b;
6. printf("%d %d %d", d, a, b);
7. }
8. #include <stdio.h> //Program 2
9. int main()
10. {
11. int d, a = 1, b = 2;
12. d = a++ +++b;
13. printf("%d %d %d", d, a, b);
14. }

a) No difference as space doesn’t make any difference, values of a, b, d are same in both the case  
b) Space does make a difference, values of a, b, d are different  
c) Program 1 has syntax error, program 2 is not  
d) Program 2 has syntax error, program 1 is not  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

2. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 1, b = 1, c;
5. c = a++ + b;
6. printf("%d, %d", a, b);
7. }

a) a = 1, b = 1  
b) a = 2, b = 1  
c) a = 1, b = 2  
d) a = 2, b = 2  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

3. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 1, b = 1, d = 1;
5. printf("%d, %d, %d", ++a + ++a+a++, a++ + ++b, ++d + d++ + a++);
6. }

a) 15, 4, 5  
b) 9, 6, 9  
c) 9, 3, 5  
d) Undefined (Compiler Dependent)  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

5. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 10, b = 10;
5. if (a = 5)
6. b--;
7. printf("%d, %d", a, b--);
8. }

a) a = 10, b = 9  
b) a = 10, b = 8  
c) a = 5, b = 9  
d) a = 5, b = 8  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

6. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. int j = i++ + i;
6. printf("%d**\n**", j);
7. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) 2  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

7. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 2;
5. int j = ++i + i;
6. printf("%d**\n**", j);
7. }

a) 6  
b) 5  
c) 4  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

8. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 2;
5. int i = i++ + i;
6. printf("%d**\n**", i);
7. }

a) = operator is not a sequence point  
b) ++ operator may return value with or without side effects  
c) it can be evaluated as (i++)+i or i+(++i)  
d) = operator is a sequence point  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

1. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. int x = i++, y = ++i;
6. printf("%d % d**\n**", x, y);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 0, 2  
b) 0, 1  
c) 1, 2  
d) Undefined  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

2. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 10;
5. int \*p = &i;
6. printf("%d**\n**", \*p++);
7. }

a) 10  
b) 11  
c) Garbage value  
d) Address of i  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

3. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 97;
5. int y = sizeof(x++);
6. printf("X is %d", x);
7. }

a) X is 97  
b) X is 98  
c) X is 99  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

4. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 4, y, z;
5. y = --x;
6. z = x--;
7. printf("%d%d%d", x, y, z);
8. }

a) 3 2 3  
b) 2 3 3  
c) 3 2 2  
d) 2 3 4  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

5. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 4;
5. int \*p = &x;
6. int \*k = p++;
7. int r = p - k;
8. printf("%d", r);
9. }

a) 4  
b) 8  
c) 1  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

6. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int a = 5, b = -7, c = 0, d;
5. d = ++a && ++b || ++c;
6. printf("**\n**%d%d%d%d", a, b, c, d);
7. }

a) 6 -6 0 0  
b) 6 -5 0 1  
c) -6 -6 0 1  
d) 6 -6 0 1  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

7. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int a = -5;
5. int k = (a++, ++a);
6. printf("%d**\n**", k);
7. }

a) -4  
b) -5  
c) 4  
d) -3  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

1. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 0;
5. if (x = 0)
6. printf("Its zero**\n**");
7. else
8. printf("Its not zero**\n**");
9. }

a) Its not zero  
b) Its zero  
c) Run time error  
d) None  
View Answer

Answer: a

2. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 8;
5. int x = 0 == 1 && k++;
6. printf("%d%d**\n**", x, k);
7. }

a) 0 9  
b) 0 8  
c) 1 8  
d) 1 9  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

3. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. char a = 'a';
5. int x = (a % 10)++;
6. printf("%d**\n**", x);
7. }

a) 6  
b) Junk value  
c) Compile time error  
d) 7  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

4. What will be the output of the following C code snippet?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. 1 < 2 ? return 1: return 2;
5. }

a) returns 1  
b) returns 2  
c) Varies  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

5. What will be the output of the following C code snippet?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. unsigned int x = -5;
5. printf("%d", x);
6. }

a) Run time error  
b) Aries  
c) -5  
d) 5  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

6. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 1;
5. x \*= x + y;
6. printf("%d**\n**", x);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 5  
b) 6  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

7. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 2;
5. x /= x / y;
6. printf("%d**\n**", x);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 2  
b) 1  
c) 0.5  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

8. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 0;
5. x &&= y;
6. printf("%d**\n**", x);
7. }

a) Compile time error  
b) 1  
c) 0  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

1. What is the type of the following assignment expression if x is of type float and y is of type int?

y = x + y;

a) int  
b) float  
c) there is no type for an assignment expression  
d) double  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

2. What will be the value of the following assignment expression?

(x = foo())!= 1 considering foo() returns 2

a) 2  
b) True  
c) 1  
d) 0  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

3. Operation “a = a \* b + a” can also be written as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) a \*= b + 1;  
b) (c = a \* b)!=(a = c + a);  
c) a = (b + 1)\* a;  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

4. What will be the final value of c in the following C statement? (Initial value: c = 2)

1. c <<= 1;

a) c = 1;  
b) c = 2;  
c) c = 3;  
d) c = 4;  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

5. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 1, b = 2;
5. a += b -= a;
6. printf("%d %d", a, b);
7. }

a) 1 1  
b) 1 2  
c) 2 1  
d) 2 2  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

6. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 4, n, i, result = 0;
5. scanf("%d", n);
6. for (i = 0;i < n; i++)
7. result += a;
8. }

a) Addition of a and n  
b) Subtraction of a and n  
c) Multiplication of a and n  
d) Division of a and n  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

7. Which of the following is an invalid assignment operator?  
a) a %= 10;  
b) a /= 10;  
c) a |= 10;  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

1. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 0;
5. int z = (y++) ? y == 1 && x : 0;
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

2. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 1;
5. int y = x == 1 ? getchar(): 2;
6. printf("%d**\n**", y);
7. }

a) Compile time error  
b) Whatever character getchar function returns  
c) Ascii value of character getchar function returns  
d) 2  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

4. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 2;
5. int b = 0;
6. int y = (b == 0) ? a :(a > b) ? (b = 1): a;
7. printf("%d**\n**", y);
8. }

a) Compile time error  
b) 1  
c) 2  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

5. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int y = 1, x = 0;
5. int l = (y++, x++) ? y : x;
6. printf("%d**\n**", l);
7. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) Compile time error  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

6. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 8;
5. int m = 7;
6. int z = k < m ? k++ : m++;
7. printf("%d", z);
8. }

a) 7  
b) 8  
c) Run time error  
d) 15  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

7. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 8;
5. int m = 7;
6. int z = k < m ? k = m : m++;
7. printf("%d", z);
8. }

a) Run time error  
b) 7  
c) 8  
d) Depends on compiler  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: None.

8. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. 1 < 2 ? return 1 : return 2;
5. }

a) returns 1  
b) returns 2  
c) Varies  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

1. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 8;
5. int m = 7;
6. k < m ? k++ : m = k;
7. printf("%d", k);
8. }

a) 7  
b) 8  
c) Compile time error  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

2. What will be the output of the following C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 8;
5. int m = 7;
6. k < m ? k = k + 1 : m = m + 1;
7. printf("%d", k);
8. }

a) Compile time error  
b) 9  
c) 8  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

3. What will be the final values of a and c in the following C statement? (Initial values: a = 2, c = 1)

c = (c) ? a = 0 : 2;

a) a = 0, c = 0;  
b) a = 2, c = 2;  
c) a = 2, c = 2;  
d) a = 1, c = 2;  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: None.

4. What will be the data type of the following expression? (Initial data type: a = int, var1 = double, var2 = float)

expression (a < 50)? var1 : var2;

a) int  
b) float  
c) double  
d) Cannot be determined  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: None.

5. Which expression has to be present in the following?

exp1 ? exp2 : exp3;

a) exp1  
b) exp2  
c) exp3  
d) all of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: None.

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