1. What will be the value of x after executing the program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main ( )
{
  int x;
  x = printf("I See, Sea in C");
  printf("\n x= % d", x);
}
Answer:
A) x= 15
B) x = 5
C) 11
B) Compile time error
```

2. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?

Answer:

- A) int _a3; B) int a_3; C) int 3_a; D) int _3a;
- 3. Variable name resolving (number of significant characters for the uniqueness of variable) depends on ______

Answer:

- A) Compiler and linker implementations
- B) Assemblers and loaders implementations
- C) C language
- D) None of the mentioned

4. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{ int a = 3;
int b = ++a + a++ + --a;
```

5. The precedence of arithmetic operators is (from highest to lowest)?

Answer:

6. What is the output of this C code?

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

Answer:

A) 3

B) 0

E) True

C) Compile time error

D) 1

F) False

7. Result of a logical or relational expression in C is _____

Answer:

- 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

8. What will be the value of d in the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a = 10, b = 5, c = 5;
int d;
d = b + c = = a;
printf("%d", d);
return 0;
}

Answer:

A) Syntax error

B) 1

E) 20

C) 5

D) 10

F) 4
```

9. Which among the following is NOT a logical or relational operator?

Answer:

- A) != B) ==
- C) || D) =

10. Comment on the output of this C code?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
float x = 0.1;
printf( "%d, "x);
printf("%f', x);
return 0;
}
```

Answer:

- A) Syntax error
- B) Junk value.100000
- F) 1, 0

- C) 0, 0.100000
- D) 0.1, 0.1
- E) Compiler error

11. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()

{
    int a = 5, b = -7, c = 0, d;
    d = ++a && ++b || ++c;
    printf ("\n%d%d%d%d", a, b, c, d);

return 0;
}

Answer:

A) 6 -6 0 0

B) 6 -5 0 1

F) 1 0 5 -6
C) -6 -6 0 1

D) 6 -6 0 1

E)1 0 -6 6
```

12. What is the output of this C code?

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

Answer:

- A) Compile time error B) 1
- C) Undefined behavior D) 0

13. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = -5;
    int k = (a++, ++a);
    printf("%d\n", k);

return 0;
}
```

Answer:

- A) -3
- B) -7
- C) -6
- D) 7

14. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    (1 < 2 ? return 1: return 2);
Return 0; }</pre>
```

Answer:

- A) returns 1
- B) returns 2

- C) Varies
- D) Compile time error

15. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
```

```
int x = 2, y = 1;

x *= x + y;

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

return 0;
```

Answer:

A) 5

C) Syntax Error D) Compile time error

B) 6

16. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{

int x = 1, y = 0;

x &&= y;

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

return 0;
}
```

Answer:

- A) Compile time error
- B) 1

C) 0

D) Undefined behavior

17. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{

int x = 2, y = 2;

x /= x / y;
```

```
printf("%d\n", x);
    return 0;
  }
Answer:
A) 2
                         B) 1
C) 0.5
                         D) Undefined behavior
18. What will be the data type of the result of the following operation?
(float)a * (int)b / (long)c * (double)d
Answer:
A) int
                        B) long
                        D) double
C) float
19: Convert 1010101001 from unsigned binary to hexadecimal.
Answer:
A) 2A9
                        B) 2B0
C) 2B6
                        D) 2BB
20: Convert 2BB from hexadecimal to unsigned binary.
Answer:
                               B)1010111011
A)1110111011
C)1010111010
                               D)1010101011
21: Find the equivalent octal form of 105_{16}?
Answer:
A)40_8
                   B)45_{8}
C)404_8
                   D)405_8
22: Convert 100110101 from unsigned binary to hexadecimal?
Answer:
A) 133
                         B) 134
C) 135
                         D) 136
```

23. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int k = 8;
    int x = 0 == 1 \&\& k++;
    printf("%d%d\n", x, k);
}
```

Answer:

A) 09

B) 08

C) 18

D) 19

24. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int x = 4, y = 4;
   x &&= y;
   printf("%d\n", x);
}
```

Answer:

A) Compile time error

B) 1

C) 0

D) Undefined behavior

25. What is the type of the below assignment expression if x is of type float, y is of type int?

```
y = x + y;
```

Answer:

- A) int
- B) float
- C) there is no type for an assignment expression
- D) double

26. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
{

int a = 1, b = 2;

a += b -= a;
```

printf("%d %d", a, b); }

Answer:

A) 11

B) 12

C) 2 1

D) 2 2

27. Which of the following is an invalid assignment operator?

Answer:

- A) a %= 10;
- B) a = 10;

C) a = 10;

D) None of the mentioned

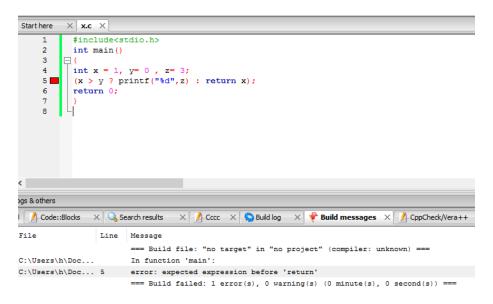
Answer Question:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	
D	С	С		E	Α	С	В	В	D
Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19
В	D	D	Α	D	Α	Α	Α	D	Α
Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27		
D	D	В	В	Α	D	С	D		

Q4.

```
tart here
        X x.c X
         #include <stdio.h>
   1
   2
           void main()
   3
       \Box { int a = 3;
             int b = ++a + a++ + --a;
   4
          printf("Value of b is %d", b);
   5
   6
 C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe
Value of b is 13
Process returned 16 (0x10)
                              execution time : 0.016 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Q6.



Q8.

```
x.c X
      1
            #include<stdio.h>
            int main()
      2
      3
            int a = 10, b = 5, c = 5;
      4
      5
            int d;
            d = b + c == a;
      6
            printf("%d", d);
      7
      8
            return 0;
      9
 C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe
                            execution time : 0.055 s
Process returned 0 (0x0)
Press any key to continue.
```

Q10.

```
∨ main(): int
                                x.c ×
       1
             #include<stdio.h>
       2
             int main()
       3
           □ {
       4
             float x = 0.1;
       5
             printf( "%d", x);
       6
             printf("%f", x);
       7
             return 0;
       8
       9
 C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe
16106127360.100000
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.047 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Q11.

```
x.c ×
   1
          #include <stdio.h>
    2
              int main()
    3
    4
                  int a = 5, b = -7, c = 0, d;
    5
                  d = ++a && ++b || ++c;
                  printf ("\n%d%d%d%d", a, b, c, d);
    6
    7
          return 0;
    8
    9
 C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe
5-601
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.016 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Q12.

```
#x.c ×

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

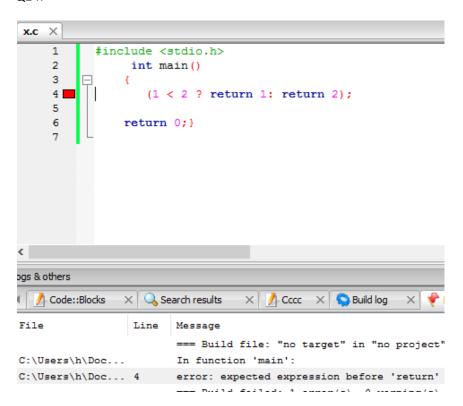
C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe

```
0
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.035 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Q13.

```
x.c X
            #include <stdio.h>
      1
      2
                int main()
      3
      4
                    int a = -5;
      5
                     int k = (a++, ++a);
      6
                     printf("%d\n", k);
      7
            return 0;
      8
 Select C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe
Process returned 0 (0x0) execution time : 0.024 s
Press any key to continue.
```

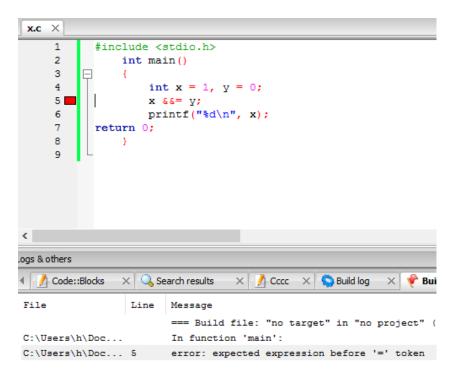
Q14.



Q15.

```
x.c X
      1
             #include <stdio.h>
      2
                 int main()
      3
      4
                      int x = 2, y = 1;
                      x *= x + y;
      5
      6
                     printf("%d\n", x);
       7
                      return 0;
      8
                 }
 C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe
                            execution time : 0.034 s
Process returned 0 (0x0)
Press any key to continue.
```

Q16.



Q17.

```
x.c ×
      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;
 C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe
Process returned 0 (0x0)
                           execution time : 0.039 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Q23.

$$105_{16} = (1 * 16^2) + (0 * 16^1) + (5 * 16^0)$$

= 1*256 + 0*16 + 5*1

=256 + 0 + 5

= 261(Decimal form)

Now we have to convert this decimal to octal

8 | 261

8 | 32 -- 5

8 <u>4</u> -- 0

8 | 0 --4

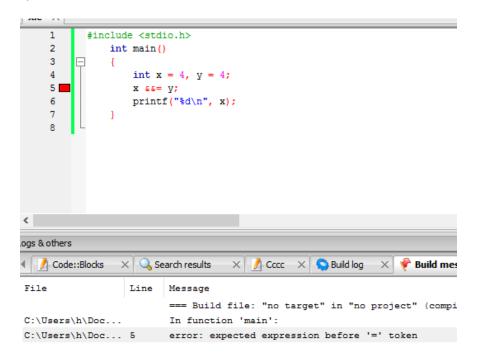
The octal number is 4058

 $105_{16} = 405_8$

Q23.

```
x.c X
                #include <stdio.h>
      1
      2
                void main()
      3
      4
                     int k = 8;
                     int x = 0 == 1 && k++;
      5
                     printf("%d%d\n", x, k);
      6
 C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe
98
Process returned 3 (0x3)
                           execution time : 0.024 s
Press any key to continue.
```

Q26.



Q26.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()

{
  int a = 1, b = 2;
  a += b -= a;
  printf("%d %d", a, b); }

**Record **

#include <stdio.h>
void main()

print ()

#include <stdio.h>
void main()

#include <stdio.h

#include <st
```

2 1 Process returned 3 (0x3) execution time : 0.025 s Press any key to continue.

C:\Users\h\Documents\cv\x.exe