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| 1. | What will be the output of the program?  **#include<stdio.h>**  **#include<stdlib.h>**  int main()  {  int \*p;  p = (int \*)malloc(20); /\* Assume p has address of 1314 \*/  free(p);  printf("%u", p);  return 0;  } |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 1314 | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Garbage value | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 1316 | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Random address |   **Answer:** Option **A** |

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| 2. | What will be the output of the program?  **#include<stdio.h>**  **#include<string.h>**  int main()  {  char \*s;  char \*fun();  s = fun();  printf("%s\n", s);  return 0;  }  char \*fun()  {  char buffer[30];  strcpy(buffer, "RAM");  return (buffer);  } |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 0xffff | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Garbage value | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 0xffee | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Error |   **Answer:** Option **B** |

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| 3. | What will be the output of the program?  **3 #include<stdio.h>**  **#include<stdlib.h>**  int main()  {  union test  {  int i;  float f;  char c;  };  union test \*t;  t = (union test \*)malloc(sizeof(union test));  t->f = 10.10f;  printf("%f", t->f);  return 0;  } |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 10 | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Garbage value | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 10.100000 | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Error |   **Answer:** Option **C** |

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| 4. | Which of the following statements are correct about the program below?  **#include<stdio.h>**  int main()  {  char str[20], \*s;  printf("Enter a string\n");  scanf("%s", str);  s=str;  while(\*s != '\0')  {  if(\*s >= 97 && \*s <= 122)  \*s = \*s-32;  s++;  }  printf("%s",str);  return 0;  } |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | The code converts a string in to an integer | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | The code converts lower case character to upper case | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | The code converts upper case character to lower case | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Error in code |   **Answer:** Option **B** |

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| 5. | In a file contains the line "I am a boy\r\n" then on reading this line into the array str using fgets(). What will strcontain? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | "I am a boy\r\n\0" | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | "I am a boy\r\0" | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | "I am a boy\n\0" | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | "I am a boy" |   **Answer:** Option **C** |

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| 6. | What is the purpose of "rb" in fopen() function used below in the code?  FILE \*fp;  fp = fopen("source.txt", "rb"); |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | open "source.txt" in binary mode for reading | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | open "source.txt" in binary mode for reading and writing | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Create a new file "source.txt" for reading and writing | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | None of above |   **Answer:** Option **A** |

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| 7. | Which of the following operations can be performed on the file "NOTES.TXT" using the below code?  FILE \*fp;  fp = fopen("NOTES.TXT", "r+"); |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Reading | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Writing | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Appending | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Read and Write |   **Answer:** Option **D** |
| 8. Which bitwise operator is suitable for turning on a particular bit in a number? | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | && operator | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | & operator | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | || operator | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | | operator |   **Answer:** Option **D** | |

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| 9. | What will you do to treat the constant 3.14 as a long double? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | use 3.14LD | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | use 3.14L | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | use 3.14DL | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | use 3.14LF |   **Answer:** Option **B** |

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| 10. Which of the following range is a valid long double (Turbo C in 16 bit DOS OS) ? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [A.](javascript:%20void%200;) | 3.4E-4932 to 1.1E+4932 | | [B.](javascript:%20void%200;) | 3.4E-4932 to 3.4E+4932 | | [C.](javascript:%20void%200;) | 1.1E-4932 to 1.1E+4932 | | [D.](javascript:%20void%200;) | 1.7E-4932 to 1.7E+4932 |   **Answer:** Option **A**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 11. | What do the 'c' and 'v' in argv stands for? | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 'c' means argument control 'v' means argument vector | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 'c' means argument count 'v' means argument vertex | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 'c' means argument count 'v' means argument vector | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 'c' means argument configuration 'v' means argument visibility |   **Answer:** Option **C** |   **3.**  **12.For 16-bit compiler allowable range for integer constants is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**  A.-3.4e38 to 3.4e38  B.-32767 to 32768  C.-32668 to 32667  D.-32768 to 32767  **Answer: Option D** |

**13.If x is an array of interger, then the value of &x[i] is same as**

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| --- | --- |
| [**A.**](javascript:void(0);) | &x[i-1] + sizeof (int) |
| [**B.**](javascript:void(0);) | x + sizeof (int) \* i |
| [**C.**](javascript:void(0);) | x+i |
| [**D.**](javascript:void(0);) | none of these |

**Option:** A

**14 . A one dimensional array A has indices 1....75.Each element is a string and takes up three memory words. The array is stored starting at location 1120 decimal. The starting address of A[49] is**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [**A.**](javascript:void(0);) | 1167 |
| [**B.**](javascript:void(0);) | 1164 |
| [**C.**](javascript:void(0);) | 1264 |
| [**D.**](javascript:void(0);) | 1169 |

**Option:** C

**15:  Minimun number of comparison required to compute the largest and second largest element in array is**

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| --- | --- |
| [**A.**](javascript:void(0);) | n-[log₂n]-2 |
| [**B.**](javascript:void(0);) | n+[log₂n-2] |
| [**C.**](javascript:void(0);) | log₂n |
| [**D.**](javascript:void(0);) | None of these |

**Option:** B

**16:**

**If storage class is missing in the array definition, by default it will be taken to be**

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| --- | --- |
| [**A.**](javascript:void(0);) | automatic |
| [**B.**](javascript:void(0);) | external |
| [**C.**](javascript:void(0);) | static |
| [**D.**](javascript:void(0);) | either automatic or external depending on the place of occurrence |

**Option:** D

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| 17. | What will the function randomize() do in Turbo C under DOS? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | returns a random number. | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | returns a random number generator in the specified range. | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | returns a random number generator with a random value based on time. | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | return a random number with a given seed value. |   **Answer:** Option **C** |

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| 18. | What would be the equivalent pointer expression for referring the array element a[i][j][k][l] |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | ((((a+i)+j)+k)+l) | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | \*(\*(\*(\*(a+i)+j)+k)+l) | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | (((a+i)+j)+k+l) | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | ((a+i)+j+k+l) |   **Answer:** Option **B**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | 19. | What will be the output of the program?  **#include<stdio.h>**  int fun(int \*\*ptr);  int main()  {  int i=10;  const int \*ptr = &i;  fun(&ptr);  return 0;  }  int fun(int \*\*ptr)  {  int j = 223;  int \*temp = &j;  printf("Before changing ptr = %5x\n", \*ptr);  const \*ptr = temp;  printf("After changing ptr = %5x\n", \*ptr);  return 0;  } | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Address of i Address of j | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | 10 223 | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Error: cannot convert parameter 1 from 'const int \*\*' to 'int \*\*' | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Garbage value | | |

**Answer:** Option **C**

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| 20. | In which numbering system can the binary number 1011011111000101 be easily converted to? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Decimal system | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Hexadecimal system | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Octal system | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | No need to convert |   **Answer:** Option **B** |

**21.  What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?**

**#include  
#define message “union is\  
power of c”  
int main(){  
printf(“%s”,message);  
return 0;  
}**  
(a) union is power of c  
(b) union ispower of c  
(c) union is  
Power of c  
(d) Compiler error

**Ans:b**

22) Which statement is suitable to check 3rd (*count from 0*) bit is **high** (set) or not?

1. [(num & (1<<3))](javascript:void(0);)
2. [(num & 0x08)](javascript:void(0);)
3. [(num & 0x03)](javascript:void(0);)
4. [Both (1) and (2)](javascript:void(0);)

**Correct answer: 4**

23) What will be the output of following program ?

**int** main(){

**char** a=0b1010;

printf("%02X",a);

**return** 0;

}

1. [0A](javascript:void(0);)
2. [A](javascript:void(0);)
3. [0a](javascript:void(0);)
4. [10](javascript:void(0);)

Answer :1

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| 24.. | We want to round off x, a float, to an int value, The correct way to do is |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | y = (int)(x + 0.5) | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | y = int(x + 0.5) | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | y = (int)x + 0.5 | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | y = (int)((int)x + 0.5) |   **Answer:** Option **A** |

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| 25. Which of the following statement obtains the remainder on dividing 5.5 by 1.3 ? |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | [**A.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | rem = (5.5 % 1.3) | | [**B.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | rem = modf(5.5, 1.3) | | [**C.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | rem = fmod(5.5, 1.3) | | [**D.**](javascript:%20void%200;) | Error: we can't divide |   **Answer:** Option **C** |