



# C programming

## Quiz 2

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# Q1



If the two strings are identical, then strcmp() function returns ?

A. -1

B. 1

C. 0

D. Yes

# Q2

- What will be the output of the program ?

```
void main()
{
    char str1[20] = "Hello ", str2[20] = " World";
    printf("%s\n", strcpy(str2, strcat(str1, str2)));
}
```

- A. Hello
- B. World
- C. Hello World
- D. WorldHello

# Q3

- What will be the output of the program ?

```
void main()
{
    char p[ ] = "%d\n";
    p[1] = 'c';
    printf(p, 65);
}
```

- A. A
- B. a
- C. c
- D. 65

# Q4

- What will be the output of the program ?

```
void main()
{
    char str[] = "my name\0\is Aya\0";
    printf("%s %d\n", str, strlen(str));
}
```

- A. my name is Aya 14
- B. my name 14
- C. my name 7

# Q5

- What will be the output of the program ?

```
void main()
{ char s[25] = "The cocaine man";
  int i=0;
  char ch;
  ch = s[++i];
  printf("%c", ch);
  ch = s[i++];
  printf("%c", ch);
  ch = ++s[i];
  printf("%c", ch);
}
```

- A. hhe
- B. heh
- C. hhf

# Q6

- Is there any difference between the following two statements?

```
char *p=0;
```

```
char *p=NULL;
```

A) YES

B) NO



# Q7

Point out the **compile time error** in the program given below.

```
void main()
{
    int * x;
    *x=100;
}
```

- A. Error: invalid assignment for x
- B. Error: suspicious pointer conversion
- C. No error



# Q8

What is the output of the following program ?

```
void main()
{
    int a[ ] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
    int j;
    for(j=0; j<5; j++)
    {
        printf("%d\n", a);
        a++;
    }
}
```

A) 10,20,30,40,50

B) 0,1,2,3,4

C) error

# Q9

In the following program add a statement in the function fun() such that address of( a )gets stored in (j)?

```
void main()
{
    int *j ;
    void fun(int**);
    fun(&j);
}
void fun(int **k)
{
    int a = 10;
    /* Add a statement here */
}
```

- A.      \*\*k=a;
- B.      k=&a;
- C.      \*k=&a
- D.      &k=\*a

# Q10

- How many time the program will print the string ?

A) Infinite times

B) 32767 times

C) 65535 times

D) Till stack overflows

```
#include<stdio.h>

void main()
{
    printf("welcome to Embedded world!!");
    main();
}
```

# Q11

What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int i=3, *j, k;
    j = &i;
    printf("%d\n", i**j*i+*j);
    return 0;
}
```

a) 30

b) 27

c) 9

d) 3

# Q12

- What is the output of the program ?

A. 1,3,3,4,5

B. 1,5,3,4,5

C. 1,9,3,4,5

D. 1,2,3,9,5

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main ()
{
    int i, arr[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
    increment(arr, 5);
    for(i=0; i<=4; i++)
        printf("%d, ", arr[i]);
    |
}
void increment(int *arr, int n)
{
    int index = 3;
    *(arr+1) = *(arr+index)+5;
}
```

# Q13

- What is the output of the program?

```
typedef struct  
{  
    int data;  
    Node * next;  
}Node;
```

- A. Error: Unknow type name 'Node'
- B. Error: in typedef
- C. No error

# Q14

What will be the output of the program?

- A. Error
- B. H
- C. Hello
- D. Hel

```
void main()
{
    const char *s = "";
    char str[] = "Hello";
    s = str;
    while(*s)
        printf("%c", *s++);
}
```



# Q15

- What is the output of the following ?

A) 9

B) 0

C) Compilation error

```
void main()  
{  
    int x = 9;  
    static int y = x;  
    printf("%d", y);  
}
```

# Q16

What will be the output of the program?

- A. 40 40
- B. 20 40
- C. 20
- D. Error

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x=40;
    {
        int x=20;
        printf("%d ", x);
    }
    printf("%d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

# Q17

What will be the output of the program?

- A. Hello
- B. Hi Hello
- C. No output
- D. Infinite loop

```
#include<stdio.h>
int i;
int fun();

int main()
{
    while(i)
    {
        fun();
        main();
    }
    printf("Hello\n");
    return 0;
}

int fun()
{
    printf("Hi");
}
```

# Q18

What will be the output of the program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define SQR(x) (x*x)
void main()
{
    int a, b=3;
    a = SQR(b+2);
    printf("%d\n", a);
}
```

- A. 25
- B. 11
- C. Error
- D. Garbage value

# Q19

What will be the output of the program ?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 0

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    union var
    {
        int a, b;
    };
    union var v;
    v.a=10;
    v.b=20;
    printf("%d\n", v.a);
    return 0;
}
```

# Q20

What will be the output of the program in gcc ?

- A. 1
- B. 2**
- C. 4
- D. 9

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    struct value
    {
        int bit1:1;
        int bit3:4;
        int bit4:4;
    }bit;
    printf("%d\n", sizeof(bit));
    return 0;
}
```

# Q21

Which of the following errors would be reported by the compiler on compiling the program given below?

- A. There is no break statement in each case.
- B. Expression as in case  $3 + 2$  is not allowed.
- C. Duplicate case case 5
- D. No error will be reported.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = 5;
    switch(a)
    {
        case 1:
            printf("First");

        case 2:
            printf("Second");

        case 3 + 2:
            printf("Third");

        case 5:
            printf("Final");
            break;

    }
    return 0;
}
```



# Q22

What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int x=30, *y, *z;
    y=&x; /* Assume address of x is 500 and integer is 4 byte size */
    z=y;
    *y++=*z++;
    x++;
    printf("x=%d, y=%d, z=%d\n", x, y, z);
    return 0;
}
```

- A. x=31, y=502, z=502
- B. x=31, y=500, z=500
- C. x=31, y=498, z=498
- D. x=31, y=504, z=504

# Q23

It is necessary that a header files should have a .h extension?

A. Yes

B. No

# Q24

Would the following typedef work?

```
typedef #include "file1.h";
```

A. Yes

B. No

# Q25

Declare the following statement?

“an array of three pointers to characters”.

A. `char *arr[3]();`

B. `char (*arr)*[3];`

C. `char *arr[3];`

D. `char (*arr)[3];`

# Q26

Declare the following statement?

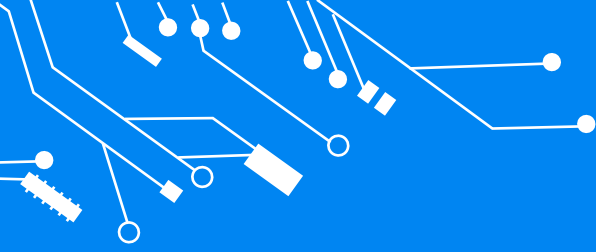
"A pointer to an array of three chars".

A. `char *ptr[3]();`

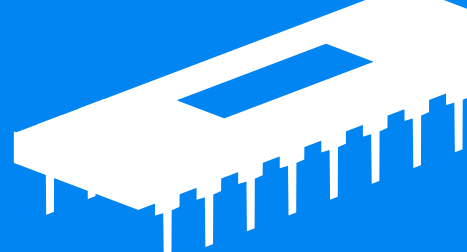
B. `char (*ptr)*[3];`

C. `char (*ptr[3])();`

D. `char (*ptr)[3];`

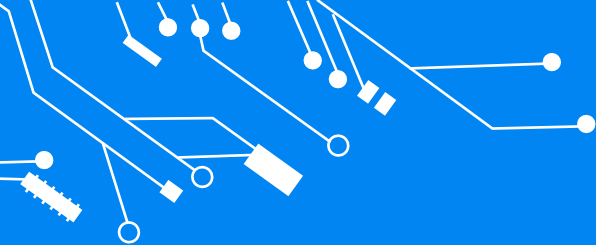


# Q27

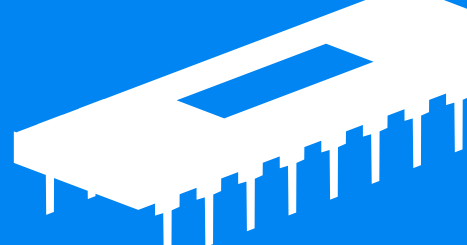


Using static keyword with the function name ?

- A) it makes no difference
- B) limits the function visibility to the current file
- C) saves the function frame in data segment instead of stack



# Q28



The main difference between structures and unions ?

- A) no difference between them
- B) unions conserve memory than structures
- C) structures conserve memory than unions



# Q29

If we are going to use the word `extern` , which of the following keywords can be used with it ?

- A) static
- B) register
- C) volatile

# Q30

What will be the output of the program ?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. Error: Non portable pointer conversion
- D. Error: cannot use static for function parameters

```
#include<stdio.h>
int *check(static int, static int);

int main()
{
    int *c;
    c = check(10, 20);
    printf("%d\n", c);
    return 0;
}
int *check(static int i, static int j)
{
    int *p, *q;
    p = &i;
    q = &j;
    if(i >= 45)
        return (p);
    else
        return (q);
}
```

# Q31

What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    enum days {MON=-1, TUE, WED=6, THU, FRI, SAT};
    printf("%d, %d, %d, %d, %d, %d\n", MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT);
    return 0;
}
```

- A. -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. -1, 2, 6, 3, 4, 5
- C. -1, 0, 6, 2, 3, 4
- D. -1, 0, 6, 7, 8, 9

# Q32

What is the output of the program?

- A. 3, 2, 515
- B. 515, 2, 3
- C. 3, 2, 5
- D. None of these

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    union a
    {
        int i;
        char ch[2];
    };
    union a u;
    u.ch[0] = 3;
    u.ch[1] = 2;
    printf("%d, %d, %d\n", u.ch[0], u.ch[1], u.i);
    return 0;
}
```

# Q33

Is there any difference between following declarations?

1 : `extern int fun();`

2 : `int fun();`

- A. Both are identical
- B. No difference, except `extern int fun();` is probably in another file
- C. `int fun();` is overridden with `extern int fun();`
- D. None of these

# Q34

Is the following statement a declaration or definition?

```
extern int i;
```

- A. Declaration
- B. Definition
- C. Function
- D. Error