Try Another Quiz

Question: 1 Are the three declarations char **apple, char *apple[], and char apple[][] same?

Your Answer: False ✔

Correct Answer: False

Description: None

Question: 2 Are the expression *ptr++ and ++*ptr are same?

Your Answer: False ✔

Correct Answer: False

Description: *ptr++ increments the pointer and not the value, whereas the ++*ptr increments the value being pointed by ptr

Question: 3 A pointer is

Your Answer: A variable that stores address of other variable ✔

Correct Answer: A variable that stores address of other variable

Description: None

Question: 4 Is there any difference between the following two statements?
char *p=0;
char *t=NULL;

Your Answer: No ✔

Correct Answer: No

Description: NULL is #defined as 0 in the stdio.h file. Thus, both p and t are NULL pointers.

Question: 5 Is the NULL pointer same as an uninitialised pointer?

Your Answer: No ✔

Correct Answer: No

Description: None

Question: 6 Will the following program give any warning on compilation in TurboC (under DOS)?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
int *p1, i=25;
void *p2;
p1=&i;
p2=&i;
p1=p2;
p2=p1;
return 0;
}
```

Your Answer: No ✔

Correct Answer: No

Description: None

Question: 7 The following program reports an error on compilation.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
float i=10, *j;
void *k;
k=&i;
j=k;
printf("%f ", *j);
return 0;
}
```

Your Answer: None ✖

Correct Answer: False

Description: This program will NOT report any error. (Tested in Turbo C under DOS and GCC under Linux)

The output: 10.000000

Question: 8 Is this a correct way for NULL pointer assignment?

```
int i=0;
char *q=(char*)i;
```

Your Answer: No ✔

Correct Answer: No

Description: The correct way is char *q=0 (or) char *q=(char*)0

Question: 9 Will the program compile?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char str[5] = "JavaTpoint";
return 0;
}
```

Your Answer: False ✖

Correct Answer: True

Description: C does not do array bounds checking at compile time, hence this compiles.

But, the modern compilers like Turbo C++ detects this as Error: Too many initializers.

GCC would give you a warning.

Question: 10 Will the program compile in Turbo C?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a=10, *j;
void *k;
j=k=&a;
j++;
k++;
printf("%u %u ", j, k);
return 0;
}
```

Your Answer: Yes ✖

Correct Answer: No

Description: Error in statement k++. We cannot perform arithmetic on void pointers.

The following error will be displayed while compiling above program in TurboC.

Compiling PROGRAM.C:
Error PROGRAM.C 8: Size of the type is unknown or zero.

Finish

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