Assignment of objective questions

1. The size of the character pointer (in bytes) in C language is...

a. 1 Byte

b. 2 Byte

c. 4 Byte

d. None of the above

2. Which is the correct pointer arithmetic for accessing array using pointer

int \*p, i, arr[5];

p = arr;

a. p + i \* sizeof(<data\_type\_of\_i>);

b. p + i \* sizeof(<data\_type\_of\_int>);

c. p + i \* sizeof(<data\_type\_of\_pointer>);

d. None of the above

3. Which of the following is not a unary operator?

a. !

b. ++

c. sizeof()

d. %

4. Find the output of the following program(in Turbo)

main()

{

int x = 3, y;

y = 3 + sizeof(4) \* x + 5;

printf("x = %d, y = %d", x, y);

}

a. x = 3, y = 5

b. x = 3, y = 14

c. x = 3, y = 10

d. x = 3, y = 20

5. Predict the output(in Turbo)

int a;

printf("%u", &a + 1);

(Assume address of a is 5000)

a. 5000

b. 5001

c. 5002

d. 5004

6. Guess the output of the following code

int arr[5], \*p;

p = arr;

a. Syntax Error

b. Runtime Error

c. Compile Time Error

d. None of the above

7. Does the pointer moves in the following statement?

int arr[5];

int \*p = arr;

p++;

a. Yes

b. No

c. Syntax Error

d. Runtime Error

8. Predict the output (Assume address of arr is 5000 and Compiler is Turbo)

int arr[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

printf("%d", \*(arr + 3));

a. Syntax Error

b. Runtime Error

c. 5006

d. 40

9. The data passed in the subscript operator during array traversal is known as

a. Index

b. Integer Value

c. Offset Value.

d. None of the above

10. Predict the output (Assume address of arr is 5000 and Compiler is Turbo)

int arr[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

printf("%d", 3[arr]);

a. Syntax Error

b. Runtime Error

c. 5006

d. 40

11. Predict the output (Assume address of arr is 5000 and Compiler is Turbo)

int arr[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

printf("%d", arr[-1]);

a. Syntax Error

b. Runtime Error

c. 4998

d. Absurd Value

12. Predict the output (Assume address of arr is 5000 and Compiler is Turbo)

int arr[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

arr++;

printf("%d", \*arr);

a. Syntax Error

b. L Value Required

c. 20

d. Absurd Value

13. The following statement can also be written as

if(<var> != 0)

{

....

....

}

a. <var>

b. !<var>

c. <var>!

d. None of the above

14. The following statement can be written as

while(1)

{

...

...

}

a. while(1 = 0)

b. while(1 == 0)

c. while(1 != 0)

d. None of the above

15. Guess the output?

void main()

{

int a = 10;

if(a = 5)

printf("Hi");

else

printf("Bye");

printf("a = %d", a);

getch();

}

a. Compile Time Error

b. Hi5

c. Bye10

d. HiBye10

16. Guess the output?

void main()

{

int a = 10;

if(a == 5)

printf("Hi");

else

printf("Bye");

printf("a = %d", a);

getch();

}

a. Compile Time Error

b. Hi5

c. Bye10

d. HiBye10

17. The following statement can be written as

if(<var\_name> == 0)

{

....

....

}

a. <var\_name>

b. !<var\_name>

c. <var\_name>!

d. None of the above

18. The following statement can be written as

if(a%2 == 0)

{

....

....

}

a. a%2

b. !a%2

c. a%2!

d. !(a%2)

19. Predict the output(Assume address of arr is 3000)

int arr[5], \*p, \*q;

p = arr;

q = &arr[3];

printf("%d", q - p);

a. 6

b. 4

c. 3

d. 2

20. Predict the output

int a, \*p;

char c, \*q;

p = &a;

q = &c;

printf("%c", p - q);

a. 0

b. Syntax Error

c. Compile Time Error

d. None of the above