C PROGRAMMING FINAL TEST 23

Total points 48/80

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Comment on the output of following C code. * 2/2

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{ char *p = 0;
*p = 'a';
printf("value in pointer p is %c\n", *p);
}
```

- ○ It will print a
- ○ It will print 0
- ○ Compile time error
- ◉ Run time error

```
int main()
{
   int fact=1, num=5;
   while(num>0)
   {
        fact= num * fact;
        num- -;
   }
   printf("Factorial of %d is %d ",num,fact);
   return 0;
}
```

* 2/2

- (●) Factorial of 5 is 120
- ( ) Factorial of 0 is 120
- ( ) Factorial of 5 is 720
- ( ) Factorial of 5 is 24

```
int main()
{
int arr[6]={1,2,3,4,5},*ptr;
ptr=arr;
ptr++;
printf("%d",*(ptr+2));
return 0;
}
```

* 0/2

- (●) Garbage
- ( ) 3
- ( ) 4
- ( ) 2

Which of the following is the variable that can be used for all functions? * 2/2

- ○ Static variable
- ◉ Global variable
- ○ Local variable
- ○ Dynamic variable

Give the following declarations and an assignment statement . Which one is equivalent to the expression str [4]? *2/2

- ○ p + 4
- ○ *p + 4
- ◉ *(p + 4)
- ○ p[3]

What does the following statement denote? * 2/2
int (*p) [10]

- ○ Array of pointers to integer
- ◉ A pointer to an array of 10 integers
- ○ Function returning pointer
- ○ A function that accepts an array as a parameter

what is associativity of comma operator * 0/2

- ○ right to left
- ◉ left to right
- ○ highest
- ○ lowest

Which one is the correct description for the variable balance declared below? * 2/2
int ** balance;

- ○ Balance is a point to an integer
- ◉ Balance is a pointer to a pointer to an integer
- ○ Balance is a pointer to a pointer to a pointer to an integer
- ○ Balance is an array of integer

The output of the C code mentioned below would be: * 2/2

```
#include <stdio.h>

struct employee

{

int id;

char rank[5];

}

void main()

{

struct employee e;

s.no = 30;

printf(“howdy”);

}
```

- ○ hello
- ◉ Compile-time error
- ○ 5, 30
- ○ Varies

int main() *

```
{
   int num,div=1;
   for(num=2;num<10;num=num+2)
   printf("%d",num)   ;
   return 0;
}
```

2/2

- (●) It will print even numbers from 2 to 9
- ( ) It will print even numbers from 2 to 10
- ( ) It will print oddnumbers from 2 to 10
- ( ) It will print even 2 infinitely

What will happen if the following statement is written? return (2*3)? *

2/2

- ( ) There will be run time error
- ( ) There will be logical error
- (●) There will be no error ,the program will run fine if the return type of the function is 'int'
- ( ) Return statement cannot return expression

```
int main()
{
  int num=5 div =1;
  while(div < num)
 {
    if(num % div == 0)
    {
        printf ("Not successful");
        break;
    }
    else
    div++;
 }
   if(div == num)
   printf("Successful");
   return 0;
}
```

* 2/2

- (●) Not successful
- ( ) Successful
- ( ) Compile time error
- ( ) Run time error

To access a member of a structure using pointer,which operator is used? * 2/2

- ( ) dot operator(.)
- (●) arrow operator(->)
- ( ) arrow operator(<-)
- ( ) Cannot access members using a pointer

main can be a recursive function? * 0/2

- ○ True
- ◉ False

Study the following statement * 0/2

```
#include <stdio.h>
  int main()
 {
    int *ptr, a = 10;
     ptr = &a;
   *ptr += 1;
   printf("%d,%d/n", *ptr, a);
 }
```

What will be the output?

- ○ 10, 10
- ○ 10, 11
- ○ 11, 10
- ◉ 11,11

What are the values of a and c after execution of the following code if a is 10, b is 5, and c is 10? *2/2

```
If ((a > b) && (a <= c))
        a = a + 1;
 else
     c = c+1;
```

- ○ a = 10, c = 10
- ○ a = 10, c = 11
- ◉ a = 11, c = 10
- ○ a = 11, c = 11

Study the following program: * 2/2

```
#include<stdio.h>
 enum flg{a, b, c};
 void main()
 {
  enum flg h;
 h = b;
 printf("%d", h);
   return 0;
  }
```

What will be the output of this program?

- ○ 1
- ◉ error: redeclaration of an enumerator
- ○ h
- ○ 3

A function that calls itself for its processing is known as * 2/2

- ○ Inline Function
- ○ Nested Function
- ○ Overloaded Function
- ◉ Recursive Function

```
int main()                    *
{
    int num,div=1;
    for(num=1;num<=10;num+2)
    printf("%d",num);
    return 0;
}
```

0/2

- ○ The body of the for loop should be enclosed in brackets.
- ◉ The loop variable should be initialized to 1 outside the loop.
- ○ The third expression should be num+=2
- ○ The third expression should be num+++

_____ tells a compiler that the data would be defined somewhere and it would be connected to the linker. *2/2

- ○ variable
- ◉ extern
- ○ static
- ○ none of the above

What type of a function is main()? * 0/2

- ◉ Built -in
- ○ User-defined
- ○ Both
- ○ None

What will be the output of the following C code on a 64 bit machine? * 0/2

```
#include <stdio.h>
 union Sti
{
 int nu;
   char m;
  };
 int main()
{
  union Sti s;
    printf("%d", sizeof(s));
    return 0;    }
```

- ○ 8
- ◉ 5
- ○ 9
- ○ 4

What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? * 0/2

```
#define message “union is power of c”
void main()
{
clrscr();
printf(“%s”,message);
getch();
}
```

- ○ union is power of c
- ○ union is Power of C
- ○ none of this
- ◉ compolation Error

A pointer is a memory address. Suppose the pointer variable has p address 1000, and that p is declared to have type int*, and an int is 4 bytes long. What address is represented by expression p + 2? *2/2

- ○ 1002
- ○ 1004
- ○ 1006
- ◉ 1008

What does the function printf() return? * 2/2

- ○ It returns nothing
- ◉ It returns number of characters printed
- ○ It returns the number of fields printed
- ○ Other:

What is the return value of the following statement if it is placed in C program? *0/2
strcmp (“ABC”,”ABC”);

- ○ 0
- ◉ 1
- ○ -1
- ○ Compile-time error

What will be the output of * 0/2

```
int main()
{
int arr[5]={1,2,3};
int i;
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
printf("%d\n",arr+i);
return 0;
}
```

- ○ Compile time error
- ○ 12300
- ○ Addresses of 5 memory locations will be displayed
- ◉ Run time error

what does the function scanf() return * 2/2

- ○ It returns nothing
- ○ It returns the number of characters printed
- ◉ Returns the number of fields successfully created and assigned

What will be the output? * 2/2

```
int main()
{
    int i=48;
     int   * ptr= &i;
    printf("%d",*ptr);
    return 0;
}
```

- ○ 255
- ○ 0
- ○ 1
- ◉ 48

2/2

```
void squre(int p,int *m) *
{
      p=p*p;
      *m=*m * *m;
}
int main()
{
   int  x=5,y =6;
  square(x , &y);
  print("%d %d", x, y);
  return 0;
}
```

- (●) 5 36
- ( ) 25 36
- ( ) Compile time error
- ( ) None of the option

struct book1 * 0/2

```
{
    int    bookid;
    char name[50];
}b1;

struct book2
{
     int    bookid;
    char   name[50];
 }b2;


int main()
{
   b1.bookid=101;
   strcpy(b1.name,"The alchemist");
   b1=b2;
    return 0;
}
```

- (●) 101 The Alchemist
- ( ) garbage garbage
- ( ) Compile time error
- ( ) None of the options

Study the following program * 0/2

```
void main ()
 {
 char x;
x = 'A' + 5;
 printf("%c", x);
  }
```

What will be the output of this program?

- (●) A+5
- ( ) A
- ( ) 5
- ( ) F

what is the error in following code * 0/2

```
int main()
{
   int fact=1, num=5;
   while(num>0)
  {
       fact=num  * fact;
 }
 printf("%d",fact);
 return 0;
}
```

- (●) There is no error
- ( ) The loop variable is not updated
- ( ) The variable fact should be initialized to 1
- ( ) The format specifier should be %f

The function strcmp() is used to* * 0/2

- ( ) check if two strings are same,irrespective of upper to lower case
- ( ) check if the length of two strings is the same
- (●) check if two strings are exactly the same case
- ( ) All the option

```
int  main()
{
   int arr[5]={1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
   int i;
  for(i=1; i<5; )
  printf("%d\n" ,arr++);
   return 0;
}
```

* 2/2

- ○ 1 2 3 4 5
- ◉ Compile time error
- ○ Runtime error
- ○ 2 3 4 5

What will the result of num variable after execution of the following statements? *2/2

int num = 58; num % = 11;

- ◉ 3
- ○ 5
- ○ 8
- ○ 11

Can my program have a function called Main() from main()? * 2/2

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Every 'if' need not be followed by 'else' but the reverse is not true * 0/2

- ( ) true
- (●) false

If you terminate the 'for' statement by semicolon(;),what kind of error will it lead to? *2/2

- ( ) It will lead to compile time error
- ( ) It will lead to linking error
- ( ) It will lead to run time error
- (●) It will lead to logical error

void fun1() *

0/2

```
{
printf("In fun1");
void fun2()
{
printf("\t In fun2");
}
}
int main()
{
fun1();
return 0;
}
```

- ○ In fun1 In fun2
- ◉ In fun 1
- ○ Compile time error
- ○ None of the options