**Question Bank**

Q1 Predict the output of following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

char \*s= "hello";

char \*p = s;

printf("%c\t%c", \*(p + 3), s[1]);

}

a) h e

b) l l

c) l o

**d) l e**

Q2 Point out the illegal function declaration.

a)int 2bhk(int\*, int []);

b) int 1bhk(int a);

c) int 1bhk(int);

**d) all of them**

Q3 Predict the output of the below program.

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

int arr[]={4,5,6,7};

int \*p=(arr+1);

printf("%d ", \*arr+9);

}

a) 12

b) 5

c) 13

d)compilation error

Q4 Which of the following gives the memory address of the first element in array?

a) array[0];

b) array[1];

c) array[2];

d) array;

Q5 What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void foo()

{

return 1;

}

void main()

{

int x = 0;

x = foo();

printf("%d", x);

}

a) 0

b) error

c) 1

d) garbage value

Q6**What does the int (\*ptr)[10] means?**

a) ptr is array of pointers to 10 integers

b) ptr is a pointer to array

**c) ptr is pointer to an array of 10 integers**

d) ptr is an array of 10 integers

Q7 Predict the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void foo( int[] );

int main()

{

int ary[4] = {1, 2, 3, 4};

foo(ary);

printf("%d ", ary[0]);

}

void foo(int p[4])

{

int i = 10;

p = &i;

printf("%d ", p[0]);

}

a) 10 10

b) compile time error

c) 10 1

d) Undefined behaviour

Q8 What actually gets provided when an array is passed as an argument to a function in C?

a) Value of elements in array

b) Base address of the array

c)First element of the array

d)Address of the last element of array

Q9 What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

char \*p = NULL;

char \*q = 0;

if(p)

printf("p");

else

printf("nullp");

if(q)

printf("q");

else

printf("nullq");

}

a) p q

b) Depends on the compiler

c) x nullq where x can be p or nullp depending on the value of NULL

**d) nullpnullq**

Q10 An array of the void data type can have?

a) It can store any data-type

b) It only stores element of similar data type to first element

c) It acquires the data type with the highest precision in it

d) **You cannot have an array of void data type**

Q11What will be the output of the following C code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

while(true)

{

printf("RABBIT");

break;

}

return 0;

}

a) RABBIT

b) RABBIT is printed unlimited number of times.

c) No output

d) Compiler error.

Q12What will be the output of the following C code?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

int a=25;

while(a <= 27)

{

printf("%d ", a);

a++;

}

return 0;

}

a) 25 25 25

b) 25 26 27

c) 27 27 27

d) Compiler error

Q13Choose a correct C Statement:

a) a++ is (a=a+1) POST INCREMENT Operator

b) a-- is (a=a-1) POST DECREMENT Opeartor

c) ++a is (a=a+1) PRE INCRMENT Operator

d) All the above.

Q14What will be the output of the following C code?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

int k, j;

for(k=1, j=10; k <= 5; k++)

{

printf("%d ", (k+j));

}

return 0;

}

a) compiler error

b) 10 10 10 10 10

c) 11 12 13 14 15

d) None of the above

Q15What will be the output of the following C code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int k;

for(printf("FLOWER "); printf("YELLOW "); printf("FRUITS "))

{

break;

}

return 0;

}

a) Compiler error

b) FLOWER FRUITS

**c) FLOWER YELLOW**

d) FLOWER YELLOW FRUITS

Q16 Predict the output of following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

char \*s= "hello";

char \*p = s;

printf("%c\t%c", \*(p + 3), s[1]);

}

a) h e

b) l l

c) l o

**d) l e**

Q17 Point out the illegal function declaration.

a)int 2bhk(int\*, int []);

b) int 1bhk(int a);

c) int 1bhk(int);

**d) all of them**

Q 18 Predict the output of the below program.

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

int arr[]={4,5,6,7};

int \*p=(arr+1);

printf("%d ", \*arr+9);

}

a) 12

b) 5

c) 13

d)compilation error

Q 19 Which of the following gives the memory address of the first element in array?

a) array[0];

b) array[1];

c) array[2];

d) array;

Q 20 What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void foo()

{

return 1;

}

void main()

{

int x = 0;

x = foo();

printf("%d", x);

}

a) 0

b) error

c) 1

d) garbage value

Q21 **What does the int (\*ptr)[10] means?**

a) ptr is array of pointers to 10 integers

b) ptr is a pointer to array

**c) ptr is pointer to an array of 10 integers**

d) ptr is an array of 10 integers

Q 22 Predict the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void foo( int[] );

int main()

{

int ary[4] = {1, 2, 3, 4};

foo(ary);

printf("%d ", ary[0]);

}

void foo(int p[4])

{

int i = 10;

p = &i;

printf("%d ", p[0]);

}

a) 10 10

b) compile time error

c) 10 1

d) Undefined behaviour

Q 23 What actually gets provided when an array is passed as an argument to a function in C?

a) Value of elements in array

b) Base address of the array

c)First element of the array

d)Address of the last element of array

Q 24 What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

char \*p = NULL;

char \*q = 0;

if(p)

printf("p");

else

printf("nullp");

if(q)

printf("q");

else

printf("nullq");

}

a) p q

b) Depends on the compiler

c) x nullq where x can be p or nullp depending on the value of NULL

**d) nullpnullq**

Q 25 An array of the void data type can have?

a) It can store any data-type

b) It only stores element of similar data type to first element

c) It acquires the data type with the highest precision in it

d) **You cannot have an array of void data type**

Q 26 What will be the output of the following C code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

while(true)

{

printf("RABBIT");

break;

}

return 0;

}

a) RABBIT

b) RABBIT is printed unlimited number of times.

c) No output

d) Compiler error.

Q 27 What will be the output of the following C code?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

int a=25;

while(a <= 27)

{

printf("%d ", a);

a++;

}

return 0;

}

a) 25 25 25

b) 25 26 27

c) 27 27 27

d) Compiler error

Q 28 Choose a correct C Statement:

a) a++ is (a=a+1) POST INCREMENT Operator

b) a-- is (a=a-1) POST DECREMENT Opeartor

c) ++a is (a=a+1) PRE INCRMENT Operator

d) All the above.

Q 29 What will be the output of the following C code?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<conio.h>

int main()

{

int k, j;

for(k=1, j=10; k <= 5; k++)

{

printf("%d ", (k+j));

}

return 0;

}

a) compiler error

b) 10 10 10 10 10

c) 11 12 13 14 15

d) None of the above

Q 30 What will be the output of the following C code?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int k;

for(printf("FLOWER "); printf("YELLOW "); printf("FRUITS "))

{

break;

}

return 0;

}

a) Compiler error

b) FLOWER FRUITS

**c) FLOWER YELLOW**

d) FLOWER YELLOW FRUITS

**Q 31 Select the correct for loop which has a range of similar indexes of ‘i’ used in for (i=0;i<n;i++)?**

1. for(i=n-1; i>0; i--)  
   b) for(i=n; i>=0; i--)  
   **c) for(i=n-1; i>-1; i--)**  
   d) for(i=n; i>0; i--)

**Q 32.  A function is declared in which of the following formats:**

a. type\_of\_return name\_of\_function (argument type);

**b. type\_of\_return name\_of\_function (argument type){}**

c. type\_of\_return (argument type) name\_of\_function;

d. all of the above

**Q 33. If the condition is false at the beginning, which of the following will still execute the loop content:**

a) while

**b) do while**

c )for

d) if else

**Q 34. Identify the error in the following C declarations?**

int func(int);

double func(int);

int func(float);

1. A function with the same name cannot have different signatures
2. A function with the same name cannot have different return types
3. A function with same name cannot have different number of parameters
4. **All of the mentioned**

**Q 35.**Predict the output of the following code:

void main()

{

int sum=0,i;

i=-2;

while(i<5)

{

sum=sum+i;

i=i+1;

}

printf(“%d”,sum);

}

**a) 7**

b) 10

c) -7

d) -10

**Q 36.In the condition of a while loop,the variable that is used for iterations is called:**

a)Inner variable

b) Condition variable

c) Static variable

**d)Counter variable**

**Q 37. What will be the output?**

void main()

{

char \*p=”Hello world”;

int \*q;

p++;

q = (int \*)p;

q++;

printf(“\n %s\n%s",p,q);

}

a) ello world

Ello world

b) Error

**c) ello world**

**world**

1. ello world

llo world

**Q 38 In C language,a pointer variable to an integer can be created by which of the following declarations:**

a) int +p;

b) int $p;

c) int p\*;

**d) int \*p;**

**Q 39 In the given snippet, the sum variable represents which storage class:**

# include<stdio.h>

Int main()

{

int sum;

printf(“%d”, sum);

return 0;

}

1. Extern
2. Register
3. Static
4. **Auto**

**Q 40 What will be the output of the program?**

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

static int a = 3;

printf(“%d”, a --);

return 0;

}

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

**d) 3**

**Q 41What will be the output of the following Ccode?**

#include <stdio.h>

void find() {

int arr[] = {11, 21, 31, 41, 51};

int s = 0;

for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {

if(i % 2 == 0) {

s += \*(arr + i);

}

else {

s -= \*(arr + i);

}

}

printf("%d", s);

}

int main() {

find();

return 0;

}

a)11

b) 51

**c) 31**

d) Error

**Q 42 What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include<stdio.h>

void replace(int[]);

int main()

{

int arr[4] = {10,20,30,40};

replace(arr); printf("%d %d", \*arr, arr[2]);

}

void replace(int a[])

{

a[0] = 50;

}

a) 10 30

**b)50 30**

c) 10 20

d) 20 30

**Q 43What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

intarr[5] ={8,9,10,11,12};

arr[3]=16;

int i=0;

while(i<4)

{

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

i++;

}

}

A. 8 9 10 11

B. 8 9 10

**C.8 9 10 16**

D. 9 10 11 12

**Q 44What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include<stdio.h>

void main() {

int m[] = {8,9,10,11,12}, \*p;

p = m;

++\*p;

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

p += 2;

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

}

a) 11 12

**b)9 10**

c) 8 9

d) 10 11

**Q 45 Predict the output of the following C code?**

#include<stdio.h>

voidmm(int i);

int main()

{

mm(8);

return 0;

}

void mm(int i)

{

printf("88");

}

**a)88**

b) Error

c) 8

d) 0

**Q 46 Which is the only function all C programs must contain?**

1. start()
2. system()
3. **main()**
4. printf()

**Q 47 When we mention the prototype of a function?**

1. Defining
2. **Declaring**
3. Prototyping
4. Calling

**Q 48 Which statement will you add in the following program to work it correctly?**

**#include<stdio.h>**  
**int main()**  
**{**  
**printf(“%f\n”, log(36.0));**  
**return 0;**  
**}**

1. #include<conio.h>
2. **#include<math.h>**
3. #include<stdlib.h>​​
4. #include<dos.h>

**Q 49 The below C code defines that \_\_\_\_\_**

int \* const ptr;

1. The “ptr” is a constant integer.
2. The “ptr” is a pointer to a const integer, where the value of the integer is not modifiable, but the pointer is modifiable.
3. **The “ptr” is a constant pointer to an integer where the value of the pointed integer is changeable, but the pointer is not modifiable.**
4. None of the above.

**Q 50 What is the correct way to initialize an integer array?**

1. int arr(4)=1, 2, 3, 4;
2. int arr(4) = (1, 2, 3, 4);
3. int arr[4] = (1, 2, 3, 4);
4. **int arr[4] = {1, 2, 3, 4};**

**Q 51 An array elements are always stored \_\_\_\_\_ in memory.**

1. Randomly
2. **Sequentially**
3. Both a and b options
4. None of the above

**Q 52 A function that calls itself is known as \_\_\_\_\_ function.**

1. Self
2. **Recursive**
3. Static
4. Auto

**Q 53 The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **return**
2. go to
3. go back
4. switch

**Q 54 What will be the output of the following C program?**

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

void main(){

int a[4] = {5, 1, 15, 20};

int i, j, m, x=1;

i = a[x++];

j = a[x]++;

m = a[x];

printf("%d %d %d", i, j, m);

return 0;

}

1. **1 15 16**
2. 5 15 16
3. 16 15 1
4. Compiler error

**Q55 \*\*ptr is defined as \_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Generic pointer**
2. Double pointer
3. Null pointer
4. None of the above

**Q 56 What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include <stdio.h>

void f1 (int a)

{

a=20;

}

int main() {

int a=10;

f1(a);

printf("%d",a);

return 0;

}

1. 20
2. **10**
3. Compile time error
4. Run time error

**Q 57 If p is an integer pointer with a value 100 in a 64-bit system, then what will be the value of (p + 10)?**

1. 110
2. **180**
3. 140
4. None

**Q 58 What is the output of this program?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

int x = 1;

float x = 1.1;

for (int i=1;i<=5;i++)

{

printf("%d\n",x);

}

return 0;

}

1. 1.1
2. **Compiler Error**
3. 1
4. 1.0

**Q 59 What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include <stdio.h>

void fun ()

{

static int a=1;

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

}

int main() {

int i;

for(i=1;i<=5;i++)

fun();

return 0;

}

1. **1 2 3 4 5**
2. 1 1 1 1 1
3. 1 2 1 2 1
4. Compiler error

**Q 60 What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include <stdio.h>

void xyz()

{ int x = 20;

int \*ptr;

ptr = &x;

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

printf("\*ptr = %d", \*ptr);}

int main()

{ xyz();

return 0;}

1. **x = 20; \*ptr = 20**
2. x = 20; \*ptr = 0x7ffd15b5deec
3. Compiler error
4. None

**Q 61 What is the output of the following code snippet?**

for (int i=0; i<5; i++)

{

printf(“%d”,i);

}

a) **0 1 2 3 4**

b) 1 2 3 4 5

c) 1 1 1 1 1

d) 0 0 0 0 0

**Q 62. What is the output of the following C code?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a = 0, i = 0, b;

for (i = 0;i < 5; i++)

{

a++;

continue;

}

printf("%d",a);

return 0;

}

a) 4

b) 2

c) 1

d) **5**

**Q 63. Which of the following is a complete function?**

Int func();

**int func(int x){return x=x+1;}**

void func(int){printf(“Hello”);}

void func(x){printf(“Hello”);}

**Q 64. Array sizes are optional during array declaration by using \_\_\_\_\_\_ keyword.**

a) Auto

b) Static

c) **Extern**

d) register

**Q 65. Before using pointer variable, which option is correct?**

a) It should be declared

b) It should be initialized

c) **It should be both declared and initialized**

d) None of these

**Q 66. Which of the following techniques can be used to search an element in an unsorted array?**

a) **Iterative linear search**

b) Recursive binary search

c) Iterative binary search

d) Normal binary search

**Q 67. Predict the output?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

int arr[5] ={1,2,3,4};

printf("%d",arr[4]);

return 0;

}

1. Garbage Value
2. 2
3. 4
4. 0

**Q 68. Guess the output?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

int arr[5] ={1,2,3,4};

int \*ptr=arr;

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

return 0;

}

**Q 69. What makes the following declaration indicates?**

char \*s[20];

a) S is a function pointer of 20 elements returning char.

b) **s is an array of 20 element pointer to type char.**

c) s is a pointer to an array of 20 elements

d) All of above

**Q 70.Which keyword is used to exit a loop?**

a) Goto

b) Exit

c) **Break**

d) continue

**Q 71. What will be the output of the below program?**

#include<stdio.h>

main()

{

int x[] = {100, 200, 300};

printf("%d", \*x +1);

}

1. 100
2. 200
3. **101**
4. 201

**Q 72. What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include<stdio.h>

main ( ){

   inc ( );

   inc ( );

   inc ( );

}

inc ( ){

   static int i =1;

   printf ("%d ", i);

   i++;

}

a) 1 -1

b) 1 0 1

c) 1 1 1

d) **1 2 3**

**Q 73. What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a=10,b=2;

int \*pa=&a,\*pb=&b;

printf("value = %d", \*pa/(\*pb));

return 0;

}

a) 10

b) 5.0

c) Error

d) **5**

**Q 74. What will be the output of the following C++ code?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i;

for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {

if (i == 4) {

break;

}

printf("%d ", i);

i++;

}

}

a) 0 1 2 3

b) **0 2**

c) 0 1 2 3 5 …. 10

d) 0 1 2 3 4

**Q 75. What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

int array[] = {0, 2, 4, 6, 7, 5, 3};

int n, result = 0;

for (n = 0; n < 8; n++)

{

result += array[n];

}

printf("%d",result);

return 0;

}

a) 25

b) 26

c) **27**

d) 21

**Q 76 How many times loop condition is tested in the following C code snippets, if i is initialized to 0 in both the cases?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| while (i < n)  i++; | do  i++;  while (i <= n); |

a) n, n

b**) n, n+1**

c) n+1, n

d) n+1, n+1

**Q 77 How many times “Hello” is printed?**

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i=0, j=0;

for (i=0; i<5; i++)

{

for (j=0; j<4; j++)

{

if (i > 1)

break;

}

printf(“Hello \n”);

}

}

**a) Hello is printed 5 times**

b) Hello is printed 9 times

c) Hello is printed 7 times

d) Hello is printed 4 times

**Q 78 What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

m();

void m()

{

printf(“hi”);

}

}

a) hi  
**b) Compile time error**  
c) Nothing  
d) Varies

**Q 79 In C, parameters are always**

**a) Passed by value**

b) Passed by reference

c) Non pointer Variables are Passed by value and pointers are passed by reference

d) Passed by value result

**Q 80 A function which calls itself is called a \_ function.**

1. Self Function
2. Auto Function
3. **Recursive Function**
4. Static Function

**Q 81 What is the Output?**

int main()

{

show();

printf("BANK ");

return 0;

}

void show()

{

printf("CURRENCY ");

}

**a) CURRENCY BANK**

b) BANK CURRENCY

c) BANK

d) Compiler error

**Q 82 What is storage class for variable A in below code?**  
int main()  
{  
int A;  
A = 10; printf("%d", A);  
return 0;  
}

**a) Auto**

b) Register

c) Static

d) Extern

**Q83 What is the Output of following program?**  
#include<stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
static int i=5;  
if(--i){  
main();  
printf("%d ",i);  
}  
return 0;  
}

**a) 0 0 0 0**

b) 1 2 3 4

c) 4 3 2 1

d) Compiler Error

**Q 84 What is the purpose of fflush() function.  
a.) flushes all streams and specified streams**  
b.) flushes only specified stream  
c.) flushes input/output buffer  
d.) flushes file buffer

**Q 85 What would be the equivalent pointer expression for referring the array element a[i][j][k][l]**

a) ((((a+i)+j)+k)+l)

**b) \*(\*(\*(\*(a+i)+j)+k)+l)**

c) (((a+i)+j)+k+l)

d) ((a+i)+j+k+l)

**Q86. How many times i value is checked in the following C code?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i = 0;

while (i < 3)

i++;

printf("In while loop\n");

}

a) 2

b) 3

**c) 4**

d) 1

**Q87. What is the output of the C program ?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i = 0, j = 0;

while (i < 5, j < 10)

{

i++;

j++;

}

printf("%d, %d\n", i, j);

}

a) 5, 5

b) 5, 10

**c) 10, 10**

d) Syntax error

**Q88 What will be output of following c code?**

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

int i=2,j=2;

while(i+1? -- i : j++)

printf("%d",i);

return 0;

}

A. **1**

B. 2

C. Compilation Error

D. No Error

**.Q89. What will be the output of the given code?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a=-10;

for (;a<0;printf("%d",a++));

return 0;

}

a) -10 to 0

b) -10

c) **-10 to -1**

d) Infinite loop

**Q90. What will be the O/p of the following code:**

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

int \*p1 = &arr[2];

int \*p2 = &arr[4];

int p3 = \*++p1 + \*++p2;

printf("p1 = %p\n", \*p1);

printf("p2 = %p\n", \*p2);

printf("p3 = %p\n", p3);

return 0;

}

1. 3,5,8
2. **4,0,4**
3. Compile Time Error
4. Runtime Error

**Q91. What is the right way to initialize an array?**

a) **int num[6] = {2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 };**

b) int n{}={2,4,3,5,7,8};

c) int n{6}={1,2,4,5,6,7};

d) int n(6)={2,3,5,6,7,8};

**Q92. What is the output of the following program?**

#include< stdio.h>

int main()

{

static int a = 3;

printf(“%d”, a --);

return 0;

}

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

**d) 3**

**Q93. What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

char \*s= "MATHS";

char \*p = s;

printf("%c\t%c", \*(p + 3), s[1]);

}

a) MS

b) HS

c) AT

**d) H A**

**Q94. A function which calls itself is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_ Function.**

a) Self function

b) Auto function

c) **Recursive function**

d) Static function

**Q95. Choose correct statements about C language pass by value.**

a) Pass by value copies the variable value in one memory location

b) Pass by value does not use pointers

c) Pass by value protects your source or original variable from changes in outside functions or called functions

d) **All the above**

**Q96. What are the Types of Arrays?**

a) int, float, char, double

b) struct, enum

c) long

**D) All the above**

**Q97. What will be the output of the program ?**

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

int a[5] = {5, 1, 15, 20, 25};

int i, j, m;

i = ++a[1];

j = a[1]++;

m = a[i++];

printf("%d, %d, %d", i, j, m);

}

**a) 3, 2, 15**

b) 2, 1, 15

c) 1, 2, 5

d) 2, 3, 20

**Q98. Which variable has the longest scope?**

int b;

int main()

{

int c; // corrected

return 0;

}

int a;

a) a

**b) b**

c) c

d) Both (a) and (b)

**Q99. What will be the output of the C program?**

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

char \*ptr = "Pointer in c", arr[15];

arr[15] = \*ptr;

printf("%c",arr[0]);

return 0;

}

**a) Garbage Value**

b) Run time error

c) P

d) Compile time error

**Q100. What is storage class for variable A in below code?**

int main()

{

int A;

A = 10; printf(&quot;%d&quot;, A);

return 0;

}

a) **Auto**

b) Register

c) Static

d) Extern

**Q101. What is the output of C Program?**

int main()

{

int a=14;

while(a<20)

{

++a;

if(a>=16 && a<=18)

{

continue;

}

printf("%d ", a);

}

return 0;

}

a) 15 16 17 18 19

b) 15 18 19

c) 15 16 20

d) **15 19 20**

**Q102. Arguments passed to a function in C language are called \_\_\_ arguments.**

a) **Actual arguments**

b) Formal arguments

c) Ideal arguments

d) Definite  arguments

Q13.  extern int s;  
 int t;  
 static int u;  
 main()  
 {  
  
 }

**Q103. Which of s, t and u are available to a function present in another file?**

a) **Only s**

b) s & u

c) s, t, u

d)None

**Q104. Comment on this const int \*ptr;**

a) **You cannot change the value pointed by ptr**

b) You cannot change the pointer ptr itself

c) Both (a) and (b)

d) You can change the pointer as well as the value pointed by it

**Q105. What will be the value returned by the following function, when it is called with a value 11?**

recur(int num() {  
  if((2) != 0 )  
    return(recur(2) \* 10+num% %2)  
  else  
    return 1;  
}

a) Function does not return any value, because it goes into an infinite loop

b) 11

c) **1011**

d) None of these

**Q106** **What is the minimum number of functions to be present in a C Program?**

**a) 1**

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

**Q107 A pointer is a-**

a) variable that stores address of an instruction

**b) variable that stores address of another variable**

c) keyword used to create variables

d) None of these

**Q108 What is storage class for variable A in below code?**

int main()

{

int A;

A = 10; printf("%d", A);

return 0;

}

**A. Auto**

B. Register

C. Static

D. Extern

**Q109 Which of the following is not a storage class specifier in C?**

**a). volatile**

b) extern

c) auto

c). register

**Q110 Which loop is faster in C Language, for, while or Do While.?**

1. for
2. while
3. do while
4. **All work at same speed**

**Q111 What is the output of C Program?**

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int k, j;

for(k=1, j=10; k <= 5; k++)

{

printf("%d ", (k+j));

}

return 0;

}

a) compiler error

b) 10 10 10 10 10

**c) 11 12 13 14 15**

d) None of the above

**Q112 What is right way to Initialize array?**

**a) int num[6] = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 };**

b) int n{} = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 };

c) int n{6} = { 2, 4, 12 };

d) int n(6) = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 };

**Q113 The reason for using pointers in a C program is**

a) Pointers allow different functions to share and modify their local variables.

b) To pass large structures so that complete copy of the structure can be avoided.

c) Pointers enable complex "linked" data structures like linked lists and binary trees.

**d) a, b and c**

**Q114 What are the types of functions in C Language?**

a) Library Functions

b) User Defined Functions

**c) Both Library and User Defined**

d) None of the them

**Q115 A recursive function can be replaced with \_\_ in C language.**

a) for loop

b) while loop

c) do while loop

d) a, b and c

**Q116. Predict the output of the following C code, if ‘abcdefg’ is the input, the output will be:**

#include<stdio.h>

void change (char a []);

int main ()

{

char x [10], \*ptr = x;

scanf("%s", x);

change (&x [4]);

}

void change (char a [ ] )

{

puts(a);

}

a) **efg**

b) abcd

c) abc

d) cde

**Q117. What will be the output of the following C code?**

#include<stdio.h>

int change (int a);

int main ()

{

int a = 4;

change (a);

printf ("%d", a);

}

int change (int a) {

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

}

a) 55

b) 45

**c) 54**

d) 44

**Q118. What will be the output of the following program:**

int abc()

{

printf ("Welcome to Chitkara University");

}

int main ()

{

int abc();

abc ();

(\*abc) ();

}

A. Compilation Error

B. Run Time Error

C. Prints “Welcome to Chitkara University” once

**D. Prints “Welcome to Chitkara University”, twice.**

**Q119. What will be the output of the following program:**

int inc()

{

static int x;

printf("%d", ++x);

}

int main ()

{

inc(); inc(); inc();

}

a) prints 012

**b) prints 123**

c) prints 3 consecutive, but unpredictable numbers

d) prints 111

**Q120. What will be the output of the following C code?**

int main () {

int c=1;

while ((c > 0) && (c < 33))

{

c ++;

}

}

a) 33

**b) 32**

c) 31

d) None of These