**C Objective Type Questions**

1. What is the output of:

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int x=40;

{

int x=20;

printf("%d",x);

}

printf("%d",x);

return 0;

}

A. 40 40

B. 20 40

C. 40 20

D. Compilation Error

2. What is (void\*)0?

A. Representation of NULL pointer

B. Representation of void pointer

C. Error

D. None of above

3. What is the output of the following program?

void main( )

{

int i = 2, j = 3, k, l ;

float a, b ;

k = i / j \* j ;

l = j / i \* i ;

a = i / j \* j ;

b = j / i \* i ;

printf( "%d %d %f %f", k, l, a, b ) ;

}

A. 2 3 2.000000 3.000000

B. 3 3 0 2.000000

C. 3 2 0.000000 3.000000

D. 0 2 0.000000 2.000000

4. What is the output of:

main( )

{

int a, b ;

a = -3 - - 3 ;

b = -3 - - ( - 3 ) ;

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

}

A. -3 3

B. -6 0

C. 0 -6

D. None of the Above

5. C language was developed by?

A. Dennis Richie

B. Martin Richards

C. Bill Gates

D. Ken Thompson

6. A character variable can store x characters at a time:

A. 1 character

B. 8 character

C. 256 character

D. None of the above

7. What will the statement

char ch='A';

store in variable ch?

A. The character A

B. Ascii value of character A

C. A along with inverted commas

D. None of the above

8. How many bytes are occupied by near, far and huge pointers (DOS)?

A. near=2 far=4 huge=4 B. near=4 far=8 huge=8

C. near=2 far=4 huge=8 D. near=4 far=4 huge=8

9. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

printf("%d",sizeof(5.2));

}

A. Compiler Error: Can't determine size of a constant

B. 4 (Size of float)

C. 8 (Size of double)

D. Garbage Value

10.What is the output of the following program on a 32 bit compiler ?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

double d=5.2;

int i=5;

printf("%d\t",sizeof(!d));

printf("%d\t",sizeof(i=15/2));

printf("%d",i);

return 0;

}

A. 4 2 7

B. 4 4 5

C. 2 2 5

D. Compile Time Error: expression not allowed inside sizeof

11. What is the output of:

main( )

{

float a = 5, b = 2 ;

int c ;

c = a % b ;

printf ( "%d", c ) ;

}

A. 1

B. 0

C. 2

D. Compile Time Error

12. Which of the following statements should be used to obtain a remainder after dividing 3.14 by 2.1 ?

A. rem = 3.14 % 2.1;

B. rem = modf(3.14, 2.1);

C. rem = fmod(3.14, 2.1);

D. Remainder cannot obtain in floating point division.

13. What are the types of linkages?

A. Internal and External B. External, Internal and None

C. External and None D. Internal

14. Which of the following special symbol allowed in a variable name?

A. \* (asterisk) B. | (pipeline)

C. - (hyphen) D. \_ (underscore)

15. 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 overrided with extern int fun();

D. None of these

16. Identify which are declarations? (select 2)

A. double pow(double,double);

B. float squar(float a){}

C. float b;

D. extern int a;

17. One c program is written in 2 files

/\*Program1.c\*/

int x=10

/\*Program2.c\*/

#include "Program1.c"

int main()

{

extern int x;

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

}

In Program2.c statement extern int x; is not needed.

A. True

B. False

18. A function can have several declarations, but only one definition?

A. True

B. False

19. Which of the following is the correct output of below program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

extern int x;

x=50;

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

return 0;

}

A. 2

B. 4

C. Result vary from compiler to compiler

D. error, x undeclared

20. Find the output of below programs.

A. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

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

return 0;

}

int x;

B. #include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

extern int x;

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

return 0;

}

int x;

A. garbage value , garbage value

B. 0, 0

C. x undeclared, 0

D. 0, x undeclared

E. x undeclared , x undeclared

21. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int a=8,b=4;

int c,d;

c= a>6;

d= a>2 && b==3;

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

}

A. c= 1, d= 0

B. c= 0, d= 0

C. c= 0, d= 1

D. Compilation Error

22. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i=10;

switch(i)

{

case 1: printf(" i=1");

break;

case 10: printf(" i=10");

case 11: printf(" i=11");

break;

case 12: printf(" i=12");

}

}

A. i=10 i=11 i=12

B. i=1 i=10 i=11 i=12

C. i=10 i=11

D. None of the Above

23. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i=1,j=1;

while (++i < 10)

printf("%d ",i);

printf("\n");

while (j++ < 10)

printf("%d ",j);

}

A. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

B. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

C. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

D. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

24. What is the output of the following program?

void main()

{

int c=1;

while(c <100)

printf("%d",c);

c++;

}

A. prints the numbers from 1 to 99.

B. Infinite Loop

C. Compilation Error

D. prints the numbers from 1 to 100

25. What will be the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i=2,j=2;

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

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

return 0;

}

A. 1,2

B. 1,2

0,2

C. 1,2

0,2

-1,2

D. 1,2

0,2

0,3

26. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i=1;

for(;i++;)

printf("%d",i);

}

A. Infinite Loop.

B. Compiler Dependent output, but no Infinite Loop.

C. Compilation Error

D. 1 to 65535

27. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int a=6,b=5,c=4;

printf("%d",(a>b>c?1:0));

}

A. 1

B. 0

C. Error

D. None of the Above

28. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a=2;

a=a+2<<1;

printf("%d ",a);

a=a+(2<<1);

printf("%d",a);

}

A. 8 8

B. 8 12

C. 6 6

D. 2 3

29. Identify macro definition in below c program.

#define MAX 2 //LINE 1

#define SQUARE(x) (x\*x) //LINE 2

void main()

{

int y = MAX \* SQUARE(4); //Line 5

}

A. Line 1 is macro definition

B. Line 2 is macro definition

C. Both Line 1 & Line 2 are macro definitions

D. None is macro definition

30. Which are the correct usage of pointer definition and initialization? (more than one correct)

A. int a=10;

int \*ptr=a;

B. int a=10; \*ptr;

ptr=a;

C. int a=10; \*ptr;

\*ptr = &a;

D. int a=10;

int \*ptr=&a;

E. int a=10; \*ptr;

ptr=&a;

31. What does \*p++ do?

A. increments p

B. increments value pointed by p

C. error

D. none

32. Read the below declaration.

float \*(\*ptr)[10];

A. ptr is a pointer of pointer to an array of type float

B. ptr is an array of pointer to pointer of type float

C. ptr is a pointer to an array of pointers of float type

D. ptr is an array of pointers of type float

33. There is no difference between the following two statements?

char \*p=0;

char \*t=NULL

A. True

B. False

34. What will be output of below program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

char str[10] = "Welcome";

char \*ptr=str;

\*ptr='H';

printf("%s\n", str);

}

A. H

B. Welcome

C. Helcome

D HWelcome

35. What is the output of below c program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

displayOut();

return 0;

}

int displayOut()

{

printf("Hi\n");

}

A. Compiles with no warning and error messages

B. Compiles with warning: conflicting types for dispalyOut

C. Does not compile, gives error : dispalyOut not declared

D. Compile but throws error while linking

36. What is the output of below c program?

#include<stdio.h>

main()

{

printf("Hello from main,");

int inside()

{

printf("inside,");

int deepinside()

{

printf("and deepinside function\n");

}

}

}

A. Hello from main,inside,and deepinside function

B. Hello from main,inside

C. Function definition inside another function is not allowed in C.

D. None

37. What is the ouput of below c program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

printf("Placement");

main();

return 0;

}

A. Infinite loop

B. Error because of stack overflow

C. Placement is printed 65535 times

D. Calling main() function is not allowed

38. Which of the following are incorrect declarations?

A. extern int i;

B. auto int i;

C. static int i;

D. register int i;

E. global int i;

39. Consider the following declaration:

register int i;

This ensures that the variable "i" is stored in the registers of the CPU.

A. True

B. False

40. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){

register int a=10;

int \*p;

p=&a;

printf("%u",p);

}

A. Garbage Value

B. 0

C. 10

D. Compilation Error

41. What is the output of the following program?

#include <stdio.h>

static int i;

static int i=10;

static int i;

int main(){

static int i;

printf("%d",i);

return 0;

}

A. 10

B. 0

C. Garbage Value

D. Compiler Error: Multiple Declarations of i

42. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

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

printf("%d",a[2]);

}

A. 200

B. 300

C. Compilation Error

D. None of the Above

43. What is the output of the following program if the arrays starts at the address 1000?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

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

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

}

A. 1000 1004 1020

B. 1000 1004 1004

C. 1000 1020 1020

D. 1000 1020 1004

44. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

char c[]="gate2011";

char \*p=c;

printf("%s",p+p[3]-p[1]);

}

A. gate

B. Garbage Value

C. 2011

D. Compilation Error

45. Below program compiles successfully.

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

struct student

{

int id;

char name[20];

}

struct student a;

a.id=20;

}

A. True

B. False

46. What functions can be used to allocate new memory in c? (select more than one)

A. malloc()

B. new()

C. realloc()

D. calloc()

47. What function should be used to free the memory allocated by malloc() or calloc() ?

A. dealloc()

B. free()

C. malloc()

D. realloc()

48. Which header file should be included in c program to use malloc(), calloc(), realloc() and free()?

A. #include<stdio.h>

B. #include<stdlib.h>

C. #include<ctype.h>

D. #include<assert.h>

49. malloc() returns a int pointer if memory is allocated for storing integer's and a double pointer if memory is allocated for storing double's.

A. True

B. False

50. The pointer type returned by calloc and malloc after successful memory allocation is void pointer (\*void)

A. True

B. False

51. Are the types of x and y in following program is same?

typedef int myint;

int x;

myint y;

A. Yes

B. No

52. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

enum color{red,green,blue};

typedef enum color mycolor;

mycolor m=blue;

printf("%d",m);

}

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. blue

53. Prototype of printf()/scanf() functions are present in which header file?

A. <stdio.h>

B. <stdlib.h>

C. <string.h>

D. <ctype.h>

54. FILE is a structure that is defined in <stdio.h>. Hence, for using this structure including <stdio.h> is must.

A. True

B. False

55. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()

{

char str[50];

FILE \*fp;

fp=fopen(strcpy(str,"myfile.txt"),"w");

fclose(fp);

}

A. Compilation error

B. Run time error

C. No error. It works fine.

56. In the following program what is the meaning of argc and argv?(select two)

#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc,char \*argv[])

{

//Some statement

}

A. argc : count of arguments

B. argc : vector(array) of arguments

C. argv : count of arguments

D. argv : vector(array) of arguments

57. A bit can have only one of two values 0 and 1.

A. True

B. False

58. Which bitwise operator is suitable for turning off a particular bit in a number?

A. && operator

B. ! operator

C. || operator

D. & operator

59. Which bitwise operator is suitable for turning on a particular bit in a number?

A. && operator

B. | operator

C. || operator

D. & operator

60. Which bitwise operator is suitable for checking whether a particular bit is on or off?

A. && operator

B. ! operator

C. || operator

D. & operator

61. What is the binary equivalent of 0x1234?.

A. 0000010011010010

B. 0001001000110100

62. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i=64,j=0x40,k,l,m;

k=i|j;

l=i&j;

m=k^j;

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

}

A. 64 64 64 64 64

B. 0 0 0 0 0

C. 64 64 64 64 0

D. 0 64 64 64 64

63. There is no difference in the folllowing declarations.

int const x=10;

const int y=10;

A. True

B. False

64. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int const a;

a=100;

printf("%d",a);

}

A. 100

B. error: assignment of read-only variable ‘a’

65. Are the following declarations same?

int const \* x=&a;

const int \* y=&b;

A. Yes

B. No

66. What is the difference in the following declarations?

int const \* x=&a;

int \* const y=&b;

A. Both are same.

B. x is a constant pointer.

C. y is a constant pointer.

D. y is a pointer to a constant.

67. What is the output of the following c program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int a=5;

int const \*p=&a;

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

}

A. 5

B. 6

C. Compilation Error

68. Which header file should be included for a function which accepts variable number of arguments?

A. #include<vararg.h>

B. #include<stdlib.h>

C. #include<stdio.h>

D. #include<stdarg.h>

69. Can we pass a variable argument list to a function at run-time?

A. Yes

B. No

70. Is it necessary that in a function which accepts variable argument list there should be at least one fixed argument?

A. Yes

B. No

71. Can the fixed arguments passed to the function that accepts variable number of arguments list, occur at the end?

A. Yes

B. No

72. Declare the following statement?

"An array of three pointers to chars".

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

B. char \*ptr[3];

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

D. char \*\*ptr[3];

73. How would you round off a value from 1.66 to 2.0?

A. ceil(1.66) B. floor(1.66)

C. roundup(1.66) D. roundto(1.66)

74. Point out the error in the following program (if it is compiled with Turbo C compiler).

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

display();

return 0;

}

void display()

{

printf("India.com");

}

A. No error

B. display() doesn't get invoked

C. display() is called before it is defined

D. None of these

75. A long double can be used if range of a double is not enough to accommodate a real number.

A. True B. False

76. If the definition of the external variable occurs in the source file before its use in a particular function, then there is no need for an extern declaration in the function.

A. True B. False

77. What will you do to treat the constant 3.14 as a long double?

A. use 3.14LD B. use 3.14L

C. use 3.14DL D. use 3.14LF

78. In which header file is the NULL macro defined?

A. stdio.h B. stddef.h

C. stdio.h and stddef.h D. math.h

79. If a variable is a pointer to a structure, then which of the following operator is used to access data members of the structure through the pointer variable?

A. . B. &

C. \* D. ->

80. Is there any difference between the following two statements?

char \*p=0;

char \*t=NULL;

A. Yes B. No

81. Is the NULL pointer same as an uninitialised pointer?

A. Yes B. No

82. How will you free the allocated memory ?

A. remove(var-name); B. free(var-name);

C. delete(var-name); D. dalloc(var-name);

83. What is the similarity between a structure, union and enumeration?

A. All of them let you define new values

B. All of them let you define new data types

C. All of them let you define new pointers

D. All of them let you define new structures

84. In which numbering system can the binary number 1011011111000101 be easily converted to?

A. Decimal system B. Hexadecimal system

C. Octal system D. No need to convert

85. Which header file should be included to use functions like malloc() and calloc()?

A. memory.h B. stdlib.h

C. string.h D. dos.h

86. What function should be used to free the memory allocated by calloc() ?

A. dealloc(); B. malloc(variable\_name, 0)

C. free(); D. memalloc(variable\_name, 0)

87. How will you free the memory allocated by the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

#define MAXROW 3

#define MAXCOL 4

int main()

{

int \*\*p, i, j;

p = (int \*\*) malloc(MAXROW \* sizeof(int\*));

return 0;

}

A. memfree(int p); B. dealloc(p);

C. malloc(p, 0); D. free(p);

88. Specify the 2 library functions to dynamically allocate memory?

A. malloc() and memalloc()

B. alloc() and memalloc()

C. malloc() and calloc()

D. memalloc() and faralloc()

89. What will the function rewind() do?

A. Reposition the file pointer to a character reverse.

B. Reposition the file pointer stream to end of file.

C. Reposition the file pointer to begining of that line.

D. Reposition the file pointer to begining of file.

90. Which standard library function will you use to find the last occurance of a character in a string in C?

A. strnchar() B. strchar()

C. strrchar() D. strrchr()

91. What is stderr ?

A. standard error B. standard error types

C. standard error streams D. standard error definitions

92. Which of the following cannot be checked in a switch-case statement?

A. Character B. Integer

C. Float D. enum

93. The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is

A. switch B. goto

C. go back D. return

94. What will happen if in a C program you assign a value to an array element whose subscript exceeds the size of array?

A. The element will be set to 0.

B. The compiler would report an error.

C. The program may crash if some important data gets overwritten.

D. The array size would appropriately grow.

95. What does the following declaration mean?

int (\*ptr)[10];

A. ptr is array of pointers to 10 integers

B. ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integers

C. ptr is an array of 10 integers

D. ptr is an pointer to array

96. In C, if you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?

A. Value of elements in array

B. First element of the array

C. Base address of the array

D. Address of the last element of array

97. In a file contains the line "I am a boy\r\n" then on reading this line into the array str using fgets(). What will str contain?

A. "I am a boy\r\n\0" B. "I am a boy\r\0"

C. "I am a boy\n\0" D. "I am a boy"

98. What is the purpose of "rb" in fopen() function used below in the code?

FILE \*fp;

fp = fopen("source.txt", "rb");

A. open "source.txt" in binary mode for reading

B. open "source.txt" in binary mode for reading and writing

C. Create a new file "source.txt" for reading and writing

D. None of above

99. What does fp point to in the program ?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

FILE \*fp;

fp=fopen("trial", "r");

return 0;

}

A. The first character in the file

B. A structure which contains a char pointer which points to the first character of a file.

C. The name of the file.

D. The last character in the file.

100. To print out a and b given below, which of the following printf() statement will you use?

#include<stdio.h>

float a=3.14;

double b=3.14;

A. printf("%f %lf", a, b);

B. printf("%Lf %f", a, b);

C. printf("%Lf %Lf", a, b);

D. printf("%f %Lf", a, b);