1. ‘C’ is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.
   1. Untyped b. Typed c. both d. none
2. ‘C’ is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.
   1. Case-sensitive b. case-insensitive c. any d. none
3. ‘C’ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.
   1. Binary b. Programming c. Web Designing d. All
4. ‘C’ is using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for translator.
   1. Interpreter b. Translator c. Compiler d. Internet Browser e. Any
5. Which intermediate code is created by ‘Compiler’ ?
   1. Source code b. Object code c. Execution code d. None
6. ‘C’ has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ no. of keywords.
   1. 64 b. 75 c. 100 d. 32

1. Each statement in ‘c’ is terminated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symbol.
   1. : b. ; c. dot(.) d. any
2. The rules to write a statement is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Inbuilt Rule b. Library Rule c. Syntax d. All
3. Which option is primary data- type?
   1. int , float , structure , enumerated, array c. structure , enumerated , union , array
   2. int , char , void , float d. None
4. Structure is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data-type.
   1. Primary data-type b. Secondary data-type c. Enumerated Datatype d. None
5. Int is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data-type.
   1. Primary DT b. Enumerated data type c. Secondary DT d. none
6. How many bytes occupy by short int data type?
   1. 2B b. 2b c. 4B d. 8B
7. How many bytes occupy by double float data type?
   1. 12B b. 8b c. 8B d. 8TB
8. The format specifier of long int is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. %ld b. %lu c. %Ld d. %Lf
9. Float data type can be:
   1. Short float b. unsigned float c. long float d. long double float
10. Unsigned Char datatype occupy \_\_\_\_\_ bytes.
    1. 1B b. 1b c. 1TB d. 1GB
11. The format specifier of long double is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. %lf b. %Lf c. %LF d. %f
12. Void is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data type.
    1. Primary DT b. Secondary DT c. Array d. Any
13. Void means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ value.
    1. 12 b. 10.23 c. no value d. any of them
14. The given statement : double dflt ; is called.
    1. Initialization b. Declaration st. c. Assignment st. d.none
15. The given statement : double dflt = 5.6 ; is called.
    1. Declaration st. b. Declaration st.& Initialization c. Assignment st. d.none
16. During declaration of variable, it contains following value.
    1. 0 b. 0.0 c. garbage value d. no value(empty)
17. What is the o/p of a /=b. Let int a=50, b=20
    1. **2** b. 2.5 c. 2.0 d. none
18. The statement x+= 20; will increase variable x by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. 10 b**.** 20 d. 1 e. none
19. In this statement : int Basic-salary ;

‘Basic-salary’ is a valid variable name.

* 1. Correct b**.** incorrect c. none

1. What will be the o/p of the following?

#include<stdio.h>

Int main()

{

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

float a,b;

k = i/j \* j;

l = j/i \* j;

a = i/j \* j;

b= j/i \* j;

printf(“%d %d %f %f”,k,l,a,b);

getch();

}

* 1. 3 , 0, 0 , 0 c. 0 , 3 , 0.000000 , 3.000000
  2. 0 , 0 , 0 , 0 d. error

1. What will be the o/p of following code snippet?

Int main()

{int aint,bint;

aint = -3 - -25;

bint= -3 - -(-3);

printf(“a= %d b=%d\n ”,aint , bint);

return 0;}

* 1. a = 22 b = -6 c. a = -6 b = 22
  2. a = 3 b = 3 d. no output

1. What will be the o/p of following code snippet?

#include<stdio.h>

Int main()

{ float num1 = 15 , num2 = 10;

int c , d;

c = num1 % num2 ;

d = num1 / 4 ;

printf(“%d\n”,d);

getch();}

1. 3 c. 2
2. Error d. None of above
3. **A character variable can store ----------no. of character/s .**
4. 1 character c. 8 character
5. 254 character d. None of above
6. **The maximum value that an integer constant can have is?**
7. -32767 c. 32767
8. 1.7014e + 38 d. -1.7014e + 38
9. **Which of the following is false in ‘C’ ?**
10. Keywords cannot be used as variable names
11. Variable names do not contain a blank space
12. Variable names can contain a digit
13. Capital letters can’t be used in variable names
14. On which of the following data-type , %(modulus) operator can‘t be used ?
15. int variable b**.** float variable c. char variable d. All of above
16. A  variable cannot start with ?
17. alphabet c. number d. A special symbol other that underscore
18. Both c and d
19. What will be the o/p of the following code?

void main()

{

int a=5,b=6,c=11;

clrscr();

printf("%d %d %d");

getch();

}

* 1. Default value of format specifiers c. 5 , 6 , 11
  2. Error d. no o/p

1. What will be the o/p of the following code?

void main()

{

int a=5,b=6,c=11;

printf("%d %d”,a,b,c);

getch();

}

* 1. 5 , 6 c. 5 , 6 , 11
  2. Error d. no o/p

1. What will be the o/p of the following code?

int main()

{

    float a;

    (int)a= 45;

    printf("%d”,a);

    getch();}

* 1. 45 c. 45.000000
  2. Error (Lvalue required) d. default value

1. Output of following code snippet

void main()

{ float a;

a = 4 /2 ;

printf( “%f %f “, a , 4 / 2);

return 0;}

* 1. 2.000000 , 2.000000 c. 2.000000 , 0.000000
  2. Error d. default value

1. Which operator has the lowest priority ?
   1. ++ c. %
   2. + d. ||
2. Which one is type cast operator ?
   1. (type) c. //
   2. cast() d. “ “
3. Which pair of functions below are used for single character I/O ?
   1. getchar() and putchar() c. scanf() and printf()
   2. input() and output() d. None of these
4. Which function is used to read character as you type ?
   1. getchar() c. getch()
   2. getche() d. Both (B) and (C)
5. Which of the following operator has right to left associativity?
   1. && c. //
   2. % d. ++/--
6. What will be the value of x after executing the program ?

void main ( )

{ int x;

x = printf(“I See, Sea in C”);

printf(“\n x= % d” , x); }

* 1. x= 15 c. x=2
  2. Garbage value d. Error

1. What will be the o/p of following code?

int main()

{int a=2,b=7,c=10;

c= a==b;

printf("%d",c);

getch(); }

1. 1 b. 0 c. Wrong statement d. 2
2. What will be the o/p of following code?

. main()

{ int x=3, y , z;

y = x =10 ;

z = x <10 ;

Printf(“ x = %d y = %d z = %d”, x , y , z);

getch(); }

1. 3 , 10 , 1 b. 10 , 10 , 0 c. syntax error d. 3, 0 , 1
2. What will be the o/p of following code snippet?

main( )

{ int k = 35;

Printf(“ %d %d %d “, k==35 , k = 50 , k> 40); getch(); }

0, 50, 0 b. 1 , 50 , 1 c. . 1 , 50 , 0 d. wrong e. none

1. If M = 10 , j = 12 , k =0 find y in following statements:

Y = M != 6 && j > 5

Y = !(M < 10 && k )

Y = 10 && k !=6 || M

y = M == 9 || j < 3

* 1. 0 , 1 , 1 , 0 b. 1 , 1 ,1 ,0 c. 1 , 1, 0 , 0 d. 0 , 0 ,1 , 1 e. none

1. What will be the o/p of following code?

int main()

{ int i = 5, j=8;

j = j && (i++ && printf("hello!"));

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

getch(); }

* 1. 6 , 1 b. 1 , 6 c. . 0 , 6 d. 6 , 0 e. none

1. Guess the O/p.

**void** main()

{ **int** k, num = 100;

k = (num > 50 ? (num <= 10 ? 100 : 200): 500);

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

getch();}

* 1. 300 b. 500 c. 100 d. 200 e. vary acc. To compiler

1. Guess the O/p

int main()

{ int k;

k = 'A' > 60;

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

return 0;

}

* 1. 1 b. 65 c. 60 d. 0

1. What will be the o/p of the following code?

void main()

{ int x = 5;

if (x > 1)

printf("hello");

if (x = = 5)

printf("hi");

else

printf("no"); }

* 1. hellohi b. hi c. no d. hellono

1. O/p of the following code.

void main()

{ int x = 10;

if (x)

printf("hi");

else

printf("how are u"); }

* 1. hi b. how are u c. compilation time error d. none

1. what will be the o/p of following o/p?

void main()

{ int x = 0;

if (x == 0)

printf("hi");

else

printf("how are u");

printf("hello"); }

* 1. hi b. how are u c. compilation time error d. hihello

1. what will be the code of following?

void main()

{ double val;

printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");

scanf("%lf", &val);

switch (val)

{case 1: printf("1");

break;

case 2: printf("2");

break;

} }

* 1. 1 b. 2 c. compilation error d. none

1. What will be the o/p of following code when 1 is entered?

void main()

{ int ch;

ch = 1,2;

switch (ch)

{ case 1: printf("1\n"); break;

case 2: printf("2");

} getch();}

* 1. 1 b. 2 c. compilation error d. none

1. How many times printf() will execute?

int main()

{ int x;

for(x=0; x<=15; x++)

{ if(x < 5)

continue;

else

break;

printf("c4learn.com");

}}

15 b. 16 c. 5 d. 0

1. How many times “c4learn.com” gets printed?

int main()

{ int x;

for(x=0; x<=15; x++);

{ printf("c4learn.com");}

return 0;

}

* 1. 15 b. 16 c. 1 d. 0

1. What will the o/p of following code snippet?

int main()

{ int i=0;

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

printf("%d", i);

return 0;}

* 1. 0 1 2 3 4 b. 6 c. 3 d. 0 1 2 3 4 5 e. 5

1. What will the o/p of following code snippet?

int main()

{ int ch =3;

switch(ch)

{ Printf(“ hello “);

case '3': printf("\n 3 is as char here");

break;

case 3: printf("\n 3 is as int here");

break;

default: printf(" Run for any other no.");

} getch();}

* 1. hello b. 3 is as char here c. 3 is as int here d. Run for any other no.
     1. **An array elements are always stored in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory locations.**

1. Randomly b. sequentially c. randomly and sequentially d. none
   * 1. **What is right way to Initialize array?**
   1. int num[6]={2,3,4,5,6,7};
   2. int num{}=[2,3,4,5];
   3. int num{6}=[2,3,4,5,6,7];
   4. int num(6)= [2,3,4,5,6,7]
      1. **What will be the output of the program ?**

**#include<stdio.h>**

**void main()**

**{ int no[5] = {5, 1, 15, 20, 25};**

**int i, j, m;**

**i = ++no[1];**

**j = no[1]++;**

**m = no [i++];**

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

**}**

1. 3,2,15 b. 2,3,20 c. 2,1,15 d. 1,2,5
   * 1. **Size of the array need not be specified, when**:
2. Initialization is a part of definition
3. It is a declaration
4. It is a formal parameter
5. All of these
   * 1. What will be printed after execution of the following code?

void main()

{ int arr[10] = {1,2,3,4,5};

printf("%d", arr[5]);

}

a.garbage value b. 5 c. 6 d. 0 e. none of these

* + 1. What will be the output of following code?

int main()

{

int arr[]={10,20,30,40,45,67,66,74};

int \*i = &arr[0];

i+=3;

printf(“%d”,\*i);

getch();

}

1. 40 b) 30 c) 45 d)67
   * 1. What will print after executing this code?

int main()

{

int arr[]={10,20,36,72,45,36};

int \*j , \*k;

j =&arr[4];

k =(arr+4);

if(j==k)

printf(“both pointers points to same location”);

else

printf(“both pointers points to different location”);

getch();

* 1. both pointers points to same location
  2. both pointers points to different location
  3. syntax error
  4. none
     1. which of the following operator can be operated on pointer
        1. ++ b. / c. \* d. %
     2. When pointer has been incremented, it always points to next:
        1. Value b. memory c. element d. none
     3. Write the o/p of the following code.

int main()

{

float num[]={24,34,12,44,56,17}, \*j;

int i;

j=num;

for(i=0 ; i<6 ; i++)

{

Printf(“address = %u\t value = %.2f\n”,i,\*j);

J++;

}

getch();

}

* + 1. What will be the output of the following program?

void main()

{

char str1[ ] = "abcd";

char str2[ ] = "abcd";

if(str1==str2)

printf("Equal");

else

printf("Unequal");

}

1. Equal **b**. Unequal c. error d. none
   * 1. What will be the output of the following code?

void main()

{

int a[10];

printf("%d, %d", a[-1], a[12]);

}

1. 0,0 b. 0,garbage value c. garbage value , 0 d. garbage value , garbage value e. compiler will’t compile.
   * 1. **What does the following declaration mean?  
        int (\*ptr)[10];**
2. Ptr is an array of pointers to 10 integers
3. Ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integers
4. Ptr is an array of 10 integers
5. Ptr is a pointer to array
   * 1. **Array passed as an argument to a function is interpreted as:**
   1. Address of the array
   2. address of the first element of the array
   3. value of the first element of the array
   4. no. of elements of the array
      1. **What will be the output of the program ?**

#include

int main()

{

int arr[1] = {10};

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

return 0;

}

**a. 1 b. 0 c.10 d. 6 e. none**

16. **What will be the output of the program if the array begins at address 65486?**

void main()

{

int arr[] = {12, 14, 15, 23, 45};

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

}

a. 65486 , 65488 b. 65486, 65490 c. 65486 , 65487 d. 65486, 65486 e. none

* + - 1. **Which of the following statements are correct about an array?**1**.** The array int num[26]; can store 26 elements.  
         2. The expression num[1] designates the very first element in the array.  
         3. It is necessary to initialize the array at the time of declaration.  
         4. The declaration num[SIZE] is allowed if SIZE is a macro.

a.1 ,4 b. 2 , 4 c. 1, 4 d.none

* + - 1. What will be the output of the following program?

Void main( )

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

printf (“ \n %d %d %d %d “, x [4] ,3[x] ,x[2] ,1[x] ,x[0] );

}

* 1. Error c. 10 20 30 40 50
  2. 50 40 30 20 10 d. None of these
     + 1. What is meaning of the following statement ?

**int \*ptr[20];**

1. Ptr is an array of 20 integer values
2. Ptr is an array of 20 integer pointers
3. Ptr is a pointer to integer array.
4. None
   * + 1. If we want to store word “Anxious”, which syntax is correct?
   1. Char word[8]={‘A’,’n’,’x’,’I’,’o’,’u’,’s’};
   2. Char word[8]={‘A’,’n’,’x’,’I’,’o’,’u’,’s’,’\0’};
   3. Char word[8]={“A”,”n”,”x”,”I”,”o”,”u”,”s”};
   4. Char word[];

word =”Anxious”;

* + - 1. **If the two strings are identical, then strcmp() function returns**

a. 1 b. 0 c. -1 d. true e. none of these

22. **Which of the following function is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?**

a. scanf() b. gets() c. printf() d. puts() e. none

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

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

void main()

{ char str1[20] = "Hello", str2[20] = " World";

printf("%sn", strcpy(str2, strcat(str1, str2)));

}

a.HelloWorld b. World c. WorldHello d. none

24.  What is the output of this C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

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

int i = 0, j = 0;

for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)

for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)

printf("%d, ", a[i][j]);

}

1. 1 ,2, 3, 4, 5, 0 c. 1,2,3,4,5,5
2. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, garbage value d. run time error

25. What is the output of this C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

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

int i = 0, j = 0;

for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)

for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)

printf("%d, ", a[i][j]);

}

* + - 1. 1 ,2, 3,0, 4, 5 c. 1,2,3,garbage value,4,5
      2. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 d. compilation error

26. what will be the o/p of the following?

Int main()

{ int num[20],i;

for(i=0 ; i<=100 ; i++)

num[i]= i;

getch();

}

* + - * 1. Print 0,1,….100 c. execution will stop
        2. Compiler will give warning d. overwrite the data of memory

27. Which statement is correct for passing array named arr to function.

a. display(arr,6); c. display(arr[0],6);

b. display(&arr[0],6); d. both a & b

28. which one is the right notation of accessing value of array.

a. i[num] b. (num+i) c. \*(num+i) d. num[i]

e. a,c,d f. a , c

29. The following statement will create array of which dimension.

int arr[2][]={1,2,3,4,5,6};

* + - * 1. Create 2 X 3 array c. syntax array
        2. Create 1 X 6 element array d. any

30. the following statement of passing array to function pass to the function.

int arr(int\* , int);

Passing value of first element of array

Passing all values of array to function

Passing starting address of array

Passing address of all elements of array

31. What will be the o/p of the following snippet?

Void chng(int\* , int);

Int main()

{ int a[]={2,4,6,8,10} , i;

Chng(a , 5);

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

printf(“%d “,a[i]);

getch();

}

Void chng(int\*b , int n)

{ int i;

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

\*(b+i) = \*(b+i)+5;

}

2,4,6,8,10 c. 7,4,6,8,10

7,9,11,13,15 d. any

32. what will be the o/p of the following?

Int main()

{ int arr[26] , I;

for(i=0 ; i<=25 ; i++)

{ arr[i]= ‘A’ + i;

Printf(“%d %c\n”,arr[i], arr[i]);

}

A , B,C…..Z d. any

65 A c. 97 a

66 B 98 b

67 C .

….. ………

90 Z 122 z

33. what will the o/p of following code?

int main()

{

int sub[50] , i;

for(i=0 ; i<=48 ; i++) ;

{

Sub[i] = i;

Printf(“%d\t”,sub[i]);

}

getch();

}

* 1. 0,1,2,….48 c. 1,2,3,….48
  2. 49 only d. 0,1,2,…..50

34. what is the difference between 5’s in these statement?

Int num[5];

num[5] = 11;

1. First is particular element, second is type
2. First is array size, second is particular element
3. First is particular element, second is size
4. First is array size, second is array size

35. what is the meaning of the following statement?

int char mixed[100];

mixed is 1D array having integer and character values

mixed is array will contain character values

syntax error

mixed is 2D array having int. and character values

36. Find out the error in the following code

int main()

{ int size;

Scanf(“%d”,&size);

int arr[size];

for(i=0 ; i<=size, i++)

scanf(“%d”, &arr[i]);

getch();

}

* 1. it will declare array when user I/P size
  2. compiler will give error as array must have no. of elements
  3. declare array dynamically
  4. all of the above statements

37. What will print when this statement is encounter?

Printf(“%d”, num[4]);

* + - 1. print 4th element of array c. print element at location 4th of array
      2. print 5th element of array d. b & c e. a & c
    1. What is created by using Structure ?
       1. User defined data type
       2. structure variable
       3. union
       4. all of the above
    2. Structure is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data-type.
       1. Homogeneous data
       2. Heterogeneous data
       3. Character data
       4. Integer data
    3. Structure is used to store the information of following.
       1. Only integers
       2. Only characters
       3. Only objects or real world things
       4. Any of above
    4. Structure definition tells to compiler to reserve the space (memory).
       1. Yes b) no c) not often
    5. Which statements is not correct about the structure

1. To terminate the Structure definition is mandatory.
2. No need to define the structure.
3. Structure name is also called tag name.
4. Structure is created to store the information of objects.
5. Structure body is called specification of the structure.
   * 1. Which operator is used to access the member of the structure?
        1. & b) arrow (->) opr c) Dot opr d) ||
     2. What do you mean by following statement?

struct Book b[100];

* + - 1. Syntax error
      2. b is a structure variable
      3. b is an array of type structure Book
      4. b will contain information of one book.
    1. What do you mean by following?

struct Book \*buk;

* + - 1. buk is a structure variable
      2. buk is an array of type Book structure
      3. buk is a pointer to Book structure
      4. syntax error
    1. if 10 float values are to be stored in memory. What would you prefer?
       1. Array c) Union
       2. Structure d) float variables
    2. Given the following statement

person.address.pincode = 143001;

Which of the following is true:

* + 1. Structure pincode is nested within structure address.
    2. Structure address is nested within structure person.
    3. Structure person is nested within structure address.
    4. Structure person is nested within structure pincode.
    5. struct time

{ int hrs;

int mins;

int secs;

} t;

struct time \*tm;

tm = &t;

which of the following statement refers to secs correctly.

* + - 1. tm.secs
      2. (\*tm).secs;
      3. time.t
      4. tm->secs
    1. By default, the members of the structure are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
       1. Public b) private c) protected d)normal
    2. Sd
    3. sad
    4. Determine output:

main ()

{

int i = abc(10);

printf("%d", --i);

}

int abc (int i)

{ return (i++); }

1. 10 b. 9 c. 11 d. none of these
   * 1. Use of functions
2. Helps to avoid repeating a set of statements many times
3. Enhances the logical clarity of the program.
4. Helps to avoid repeated programming across programs.
5. Makes the debugging task easier.
6. All of these
7. I & iii b. ii & iii c. iii & iv d. v
   * 1. Function prototype is absolutely necessary?
   1. if a function returns a non integer value
   2. if the function call precedes its definition
   3. if the function definition precede function call
   4. None of above
   5. Any C program
      1. Must contain at least one function
      2. Need not contain any function
      3. Needs input data
      4. None of above
   6. Call by reference is also known as ?
   7. Call by address or Call by location
   8. Call by address or Call by value
   9. Call by value or Call by name
   10. None of above
   11. To declare a function , we write the following statement.
       1. Function definition b. function declaration st. c. function prototype st. d. none
   12. What is the role of Function parameters in function definition?
   13. Move the arguments from calling func. To called func.
   14. Copy the arguements from calling func. To called func.
   15. Move the arguments from called func. To calling func.
   16. Copy the arguements from called func. To calling func.
   17. The process of calling a function itself is called:
   18. Incursion b. call a function c. recursion d. insertion
       * 1. To run recursion successfully, which of the following statements must be satisfied?
   19. Function must have return statement.
   20. Function must have base value.
   21. Value of Argument must go closer to base value
   22. Function need not have return statement
       1. I & iii b. ii & iii c. ii & iv d. I & iv
          1. What is the meaning of following statement:

Int calsum(int , int , int);

1. Calsum is function passing 3 int parameters and return int value
2. Calsum is function passing 3 int arguements and return int value
3. Calsum is function return 3 int return values and passing int arguement
4. None
   * + 1. How many values a function can return ?
   1. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. limit by compiler
      1. A function can only one return statement.
      2. True b. false c. don’t know d. any
      3. Arguments are used in which statement:
   2. Function prototype b. function call statement c. function definition d. All
      1. In function call by ref. method , we pass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as argument.
   3. Value of the arguments C. value of parameters
   4. address of parameters d. address of arguments
      1. Meaning of the following statement:

int findinarr (int \* , int);

* 1. passing 2 int. arguments
  2. passing int address and int value as argumnets
  3. passing int value and int address as arguments
  4. passing int address and int value as parameters
  5. passing int value and int address as parameters
     1. Meaning of the following statement:

int findinarr (int[] , int);

* 1. passing int array element and int argument
  2. passing int array by value and int address argument
  3. passing int array by value and int value argument
  4. passing int array address and int value argument
  5. all
     1. Meaning of the following statement:

double \*Arr[20] ;

* 1. Arr is double pointer have 20 double float values
  2. Arr is an array to double pointer
  3. Arr is an array of double pointer
  4. Arr is an array of double float
  5. all
     1. The memory address is displayed by \_\_\_\_\_\_ format specifier.
  6. %d b. %s c. %u d. %U

1. The meaning of \* operator is in pointer
   1. Address- of operator
   2. Pointer variable
   3. Value-at operator
   4. Both a & c
   5. Both b & c
2. To modified the value of arguments , we use which function call method?
   1. Call by value method
   2. Call by reference method
   3. Call by address method
   4. Any of above methods
3. Recursion method is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement.
   1. Decision making statement
   2. iterative statement
   3. switch statement
   4. sequential statement
4. To implement recursion , computer use which organization method
   1. Array b. queue c. stack d. structure
5. In recursion , the program control goes to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Calling function b. called function c. main() d. any where

|  |
| --- |
| 1. How many times the program will print "Mahajan Computers" ?   **#include<stdio.h>**  int main()  {  printf("Mahajan Computers ");  main();  return 0;  } |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | a. | Infinite times | b. | 32767 times | | c. | 65535 times | d. | Till stack overflows | |
| 1. What will be the output of the program ?   **#include<stdio.h>**  int main()  {  int fun();  int i;  i = fun();  printf("%d\n", i);  return 0;  }  int fun()  {  int A = 1990;  return(A);  } |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **a.** | Garbage value | **b.** | 0 (Zero) | | **c.** | 1990 | **d.** | No output | |

1. What is the output of this C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

m();

void m()

{

printf("hi");

}}

* + - 1. hi b. syntax error c. print nothing d. depends on compiler

1. What is the output of this C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

static int x = 3;

x++;

if (x <= 5)

{

printf("hi");

main();

}

getch(); }

* + 1. Runtime error b) hi c) Infinite hi d) hi hi

1. Which of the following is a correct format for declaration of function?  
   a) return-type function-name(argument type);  
   b) return-type function-name(argument type)  
    { }  
   c) return-type (argument type)function-name;  
   d) Both (a) and (b)
2. Which of the following function declaration is incorrcect?  
   a) int 1factorial(int);  
   b) int 1fact (int a);  
   c) int 2fact (int\*, int []);  
   d) All of the mentioned
3. Which function definition will run correctly?  
   a) int sum(int a, int b)  
       return (a + b);  
   b) int sum(int a, int b)  
       {return (a + b);}  
   c) int sum(a, b)  
       return (a + b);  
   d) Both (a) and (b)
4. Which of the following is not keyword of ‘C’ ?
   1. auto c. reg
   2. int d. function
5. What is sizeof In ‘C’ ?
   1. Operator c. Reserve Word
   2. Both (A) and (B) d. Function
6. Df
7. D
8. F