1.DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

What kind of error will the following code will lead?

```
{
double c;
scanf("%c" c);
}
```

runtime error

factual error

compilation error

typedef error

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

What is the output of following code ?

```
class base
{
public:
void baseFun(){ cout<<"from base"<<endl;}
};
class deri:public base
{
public:
void baseFun(){ cout<< "from derived"<<endl;}
};
void SomeFunc(base *baseObj)
{
baseObj->baseFun();
}
int main()
```

```
{
base baseObject;
SomeFunc(&baseObject);
deri deriObject;
SomeFunc(&deriObject);
}
```

from base

from base

from base

from derived

from derived

from base

from derived

from derived

The output of the following code will be

```
#include
int main()
{
int x,y, temp;
Clrscr();
Printf("before swapping x = %d and y =%d",x,y);
temp = x;
x=y
y = temp;
printf("after swapping x=%d and y=%d",x,y);
```

}

X=20,y= 10; X=10, y= 20

X=10, y=20; X=20, y=10

X=30, y=10; X= 10, y= 30

X=20, y=20; X= 20, y=20

The code written below will lead output:

Void main()

{

int suite=1 ;

Switch (suite);

{

Case 0: printf ("Its Night");

Case 1: printf ("Its Midnight");

}

}

Error in the code

Its Night

Its Midnight

None of these

Which of the following will give the best performance?

O(n)

O(n!)

O(n log n)

O(n^C)

Examine following program fragment main ( )

{

float balance, loan; balance = 1000.0; loan = balance/10;

if ((balance > 500) && (loan < 500))

```
printf("good account ");
if((balance < 500) II (loan < 500))
printf("caution ! ");
}
```

What is the output of the above program ?

good account

caution !

good account caution !

None of these

What is the output of the given program

```
Void foo ( int a, int sum) {
int m = 0, n=0;
if (a = = 0) return;
m = a % 10;
n = a/10;
sum = sum + m;
foo( n, sum);
printf ("%d",m);
}
int main () {
int z = 2048, sum = 0;
foo (z, sum);
printf("%d /n",sum);
}
```

2,0,4,8,0

8,4,0,2,0

2,0,4,8,14

8,4,0,2,14

What will be the value of s if n=127?

Read n

i=0,s=0

Function (int n)

while(n>0)

r=n%10

p=8^i

s=s+p*r

i++

n=n/10

End While

Return s;

End Function

27
87
187
120

Predict the output of

```
char *concat (char *s1 ,char *s2)
{
int i1= strlen(s1), i2 = strlen(s2), i, j;
char s[256];
strcpy(s,s2);
for (i=0, j=0;j<i2; j++;  i++)
s[i] = s2[j];
s[i] ='\0'
return s;
}
main( )
{
```

Puts(concat("NEWDELHI" , "KOLKATA"));

}

KOLKATA

NEW DELHI KOLKATA

KOLKATA NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI

The code written below will give the output as:

#include

#include

Void main()

{

Char suit = 3;

{

Case1 : printf ("AMCAT");

Case 2 : printf ("All students are intelligent');

Default : printf ("All are MCQs");

}

Printf ("do you like AMCAT?");

}

AMCAT

All students are intelligent

All are MCQs

do you like AMCAT?

Consider IntQueue is an integer queue. What does the function fun do?

void fun(int n)

{

IntQueue q = new IntQueue();

q.enqueue(0);

```
q.enqueue(1 );
for (int p = 0; p<m; i++)
{
int a = q.dequeue();
int b = q.dequeue();
q.enqueue(b);
q.enqueue(a + b);
ptint(a);
}
}
```

Prints numbers from 0 to m-1

Prints numbers from m-1 to 0

Prints first m Fibonacci numbers

Prints first m Fibonacci numbers in reverse order

What is the value of variable POLYGON?

```
main ( )
{
int POLYGON, L, B;
L=B=2;
POLYGON = (L ==B)? 1:0;
```

0

1

2

0.5

The output of the following C program will be

```
#include
void main()
{
```

Unsigned int m = 32;

printf ("%x /n",~m);

return 0;

}

ddfd

ffdf

ffff

dddd

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

void main()

{

int a=10, b=20;

char x=1, y=0;

if(a,b,x,y)

{

printf("EXAM");

}

}

Nothing will be printed

XAM is printed

exam is printed

Compiler Error

Below is a class definition in an imagined object oriented language is shown, which supports inheritance and uses dynamic binding. It should be noted that the language should not be assumed either Java or C++, although the syntax is similar.

```
Class M {                          Class N subclass of M{
Void f (int i)                             void f (int i )
{                                  {
Print (i);
}                                          print (2* i);
}
                                           }
```

A program fragment is as shown:

Mx = new N ();

Ny = new N ();

Mz = new N();

x. f(1);

((M)y),f(1);

z.f(l1);

here ((M)y) is a typecast of y to M. The output produces by executing the above program fragment will be

2 2 2

2 1 1

2 1 2

1 2 1

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

What will be the output of the following programs:

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main( )
{
while ( 'a' < 'b' )
printf ( "malayalam is a palindrome\n");
```

return 0;

}

malayalam is a palindrome

No Output

Compile Time Error

Run Time Error

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

Below is a small segment of C code is shown:

int a,b;

a=1;

while (a <=b)

a=a*2;

How many numbers of comparisons are made in the execution of loop for any b > 0?

$[log_2 b]+1$

[log2 b]

[log2 b] + 2

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

What is the output of the following program

#include

main()

{

float s;

s=10/3;

printf("%d" ,s);

}

3.0

3.3

Warning message

None of these

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

The algorithm shown below will lead approximate output?

(Assume a>b, E>0)

```
w=a;
v=b;
while (W — V > E)
{
W=(w+v)/2;
V=a/w;
}
Print(w) ;
```

a^1/3

a^1/2

log a

m^2

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

For input a = 8 & b = 9.

```
Function(input a, input b)
If(a < b)
return function(b, a)
elseif(b != 0)
return (a + function(a,b-1 ))
else
return 0
```

56

72

78

68

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

Consider the code fragment written in C below :

```
void f (int n)
{
if (n<=1) {
printf ("%d", n);
}
else {
printf ("%d" n%2);
}
}
```

What does f(173) print?

010110101

010101101

10110101

10101101

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

What will be the output of the following programs:

```
#include
int main( )
{
float x = 1.1 ;
while (x = = 1.1 )
{
```

```
printf ( "%f\n", x ) ;
x=x-0.1;
}
return 0;
}
```

1.1

1.0

Compile time error

No Output

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

What will be the output of the following programs:

```
# include
int main( )
{
int i;
while (i <= 10 )
{
printf ( "%d\n", i);
i=i+1;
}
return 0;
}
```

20

10

Garbage Value

No output

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

Consider the following program fragment main ( )

int a,b,c;

b=2;

a=2*(b++);

c=2*(++b)

Which one of the given answers is correct?

a=4,c=6

a=3,c=8

a=3,c=6

a=4, c=8

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

Consider the following declarations and mark the suitable output

struct list {

int y;

struct list *next;

} * head;

Head.y = 100

Use head -> y=100

Use (head*).y = 100

is an error

Use (*head).y = 100

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

What will be the values of x, y, z after the execution of following statements?

int x, y ,z;

y=10;

z=12;

x=y++ + z++;

x=27,y=11,z=16

x=22,y=11,z=13

x=25,y=10,z=15

x=27, y = 10, z = 15

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

Consider the following c program

```
#include
int main()
{
float total=0.0,c=1.0,d=2.0;
While(d/c>0.001)
{
d=d+d;
total=total+d/c;
Printf("%f',total);
}
}
```

8

9

11

10

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

The declaration

```
union id
{
Char color [12];
int size;
}
M,P;
```

Denotes M and P are variables of type id and

each has a color value and size

each can represent either a 12- character color or an integer size at a time

M and P are same struct variables

Variables M and P cannot be used simultaneously

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

```
int main()
{
Int a=1;
int b = 1;
int c = a II --b;
int d = a-- && --b;
printf("a = %d b=% d,c = %d,d=%d” a, b, c, d);
return 0;
}
```

a=0,b=0,c=0,d=0

a=0,b=1,c=1,d=0

a=1,b=1,c=1,d=1

a=0,b=0,c=1,d=0

DIRECTIONS for the question: Mark the best option:

In the following code fragment Q is queue of integers:

```
Q. insert(1);
while(!Q. is empty())
{
Int f=Q. getfront();
If(f>10)
F=Q. dequeue;
```

else

Q. enqueue(f+1);

}

The last time through this loop, what value is removed from the queue.

1

9

10

Can’t be determined-infinite loop

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