MCQ Test C/C++: Basic Concepts

Q. – Question A. Answer

Q. What is the advantage of #define?

A. Data type is flexible

Q. Choose the correct option.
extern int i;
int i;

A. 1 declares i,2 declares and defines i

Q. In C/C++, operation “a = a * b + a” can also be written as:

A. All of the above

Q. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?

A. #define PI 3.14

Q. Pick the right option for following statements.
1) A definition is also a declaration.
2) An identifier can be declared just once.

A. Statement 2 is true, Statement 1 is false

Q. #include <somefile.h> are _____ files and #include “somefile.h” _____ files.

A. They can include all types of file

Q. Variable names beginning with underscore is not encouraged. Why?

A. To avoid conflicts since library routines use such names

Q. What is the size of an int data type in C++?

A. Depends on the system/compiler

Q. Correct syntax to initialize bit-fields in an structure?

A. struct temp

{

unsigned int a : 1;

}s;

Q. C preprocessor is conceptually the first step during compilation?

A. True

Q. Which is correct with respect to size of the datatypes in C/C++?

A. char < int < double

Q. Does puts function adds newline character?
A. True

Q. What is preprocessor?

A. That processes its input data to produce output that is used as input to another program

Q. What is the general syntax for accessing the namespace variable?

A. namespaceid::operator

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>

#define fun(m, n) m * n = 10

int main()

{

printf("In main\n");

}
```

A. In main

Q. Result of a logical or relational expression in C is

A. 0 or 1

Q. Which of the following cannot be a variable name in C?

A. volatile

Q. Which of the following is not a valid C variable name?

A. int $main;

Q. What is the use of Namespace?

A. To structure a program into logical units

Q. Which method do we use to append more than one character at a time?

A. both append & operator+=

Q. Variable name resolving (number of significant characters for uniqueness of variable) depends on

A. Compiler and linker implementations

Q. Which property allows to produce different executables for different platforms in C?

A. Conditional compilation

MCQ Test C/C++: Operators

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 1, y = 0, z = 5;
int a = x && y || z++;
printf("%d", z);
}
```

A. 6

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a = 1, b = 1, d = 1;
printf("%d, %d, %d", ++a + ++a+a++, a++ + ++b, ++d + d++ + a++);
}
```

A. Undefined (Compiler Dependent)

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a = 5, b = -7, c = 0, d;
d = ++a && ++b || ++c;
printf("%d %d %d %d", a,  b, c, d);
}
```

A. 6 -6 0 1

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int k = 8;
int x = 0 == 1 && k++;
printf("%d %d\n", x, k);
}
```

A. 0 8

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int y = 2;
int z = y +(y = 10);
printf("%d\n", z);
}
```

A. 20

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
double b = 3 && 5 & 4 % 3;
printf("%lf", b);
}
```

A. 1.000000

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 1, y = 0, z = 3;
x > y ? printf("%d", z) : return z;
}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 2, y = 0;
int z = y && (y |= 10);
printf("%d\n", z);
return 0;
}
```

A. 0

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 1, y = 0, z = 5;
int a = x && y && z++;
printf("%d", z);
```

}

A. 5

Q. Does logical operators in C language are evaluated with short circuit?

A. True

MCQ Test C/C++: Strings and Date

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void fun(char *k)
{
k++;
k[2] = 'm';
printf("%c\n", *k);
}
int main()
{
char s[ ] = "hello";
fun(s);
}
```

A. e

Q. How many types of representation are in string in C++?

A. 2

Q. What will be the output of this C program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf(5+"Good Morning\n");
}
```

A. Morning

Q. If the two strings are equal, then the C function strcmp() returns the value?

A. 0

Q. What will be the output of the following C program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char str1[ ] = "abcd";
char str2[ ] = "abcd";
if(str1==str2)
printf("Equal");
else
printf("Unequal ");
}
```

A. Unequal

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
char *str = "hello, world\n";
char *strc = "good morning\n";
strcpy(strc, str);
printf("%s\n", strc);
return 0;
}
```

A. Segmentation fault

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
char str[5] = "ABC";
cout << str[3];
cout << str;
return 0;
}
```

A. ABC

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
string str ("steve jobs is legend");
string::iterator it;
str.erase (str.begin()+ 5, str.end()-7);
cout << str << endl;
return 0;
}
```

A. steve legend

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main ()
{
string str ("microsoft");
string::reverse_iterator r;
for (r = str.rbegin() ; r < str.rend(); r++ )
cout << *r;
return 0;
}
```

A. tfosorcim

Q. What is the output of this C code if an integer pointer value takes 4 bytes and a character takes 1 byte?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char *str = "hello world";
char strary[ ] = "hello world";
printf("%d %d\n", sizeof(str), sizeof(strary));
return 0;
}
```

A. 4 12

Q. In C/C++ which inbuilt function is used to find the last occurrence of a character in a given string?

A. strrchr()

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
```

```
{
char *s= "hello";
char *p = s;
printf("%c %c", 1[p], s[1]);
}
```

A. e e

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
string str ("Microsoft");
for (size_t i = 0; i < str.length();)
{
cout << str.at(i-1);
}
return 0;
}
```

A. Runtime error

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
char str1[10] = "Hello";
```

```
char str2[10] = "World";
char str3[10];
int  len ;
strcpy( str3, str1);
strcat( str1, str2);
len = strlen(str1);
cout << len << endl;
return 0;
}
```

A. 10

Q. What will be the output of this C program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
char str1[20] = "Hello", str2[20] = "World";
printf("%s", strcpy(str2, strcat(str1, str2)));
}
```

A. HelloWorld

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
string str ("nobody does like this");
```

```
string key ("nobody");
size_t f;
f = str.rfind(key);
if (f != string::npos)
str.replace (f, key.length(), "everybody");
cout << str << endl;
return 0;
}
```

A. everybody does like this

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
string str ("Ubuntu");
cout << str.capacity();
cout << str.max_size();
return 0;
}
```

A. 6 and max size depends on compiler

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char *s = "hello";
```

```
char *n = "cjn";
char *p = s + n;
printf("%c %c", *p, s[1]);
}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. What will be the output of this C program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char str[ ] = "Hello\0World";
printf("%s", str);
}
```

A. Hello

Q. Which function is used to return the number of characters in a string in C++?

A. Both size() & length()

MCQ Test C/C++: Arrays

Q. What will be the output of the this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
int array[] = {0, 2, 4, 6, 7, 5, 3};
int n, result = 0;
for (n = 0; n < 8; n++) {
result += array[n];
}
cout << result;
return 0;
}
```

A. None of the mentioned

Q. What will be the output of this C program if the array begins at 65472 and each integer occupies 2 bytes?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a[3][4] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1, 7, 8, 9, 0};
printf("%u, %u", a+1, &a+1);
}
```

A. 65480, 65496

Q. In C/C++, we need to explicitly write size of an array, when _____

A. We are only declaring an array

Q. What will be the output of the following C code? (Flagged question)(Multiple answers)

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int a[10];
  printf("%d %d", a[-1], a[12]);
}
```

A. Garbage value Garbage Value

0 0

0 Garbage value

Q. Which of the following accesses the seventh element stored in a C array?

A. array[6];

Q. What is the maximum number of dimensions an array in C can have?

A. Depends upon memory size of system and compiler

Q. What will be the output of below C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int a = 5, b = 10, c = 15;
int arr[3] = {&a, &b, &c};
cout << *arr[*arr[1] - 8];
return 0;
}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. In C/C++ ,array elements are always stored in _____ memory locations.

A. Sequential

Q. Which of the following gives the memory address of the first element in array in C/C++?

A. array

Q. What will be printed after execution of the following C code?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int arr[10] = {1,2,3,4,5};
printf("%d", arr[5]);
}
```

A. 0

Q. In C/C++, what will be the index number of the last element of an array with 9 elements?

A. 8

Q. Which of the following operations cannot be performed on an array **arr** in C/C++?

I. ++arr

II. arr+1

III. arr++

IV. arr*2

A. I, III and IV

Q. When we pass array name as the argument in a function, what exactly is passed to the function in C/C++?

A. Address of the first element of the array

Q. What will be the output of this C program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
float arr[ ] = {12.4, 2.3, 4.5, 6.7};
printf("%d", sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]));
}
```

A. 4

Q. What will be the output of this C program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a[5] = {5, 1, 15, 20, 25};
int i, j, m;
i = ++a[1];   //s1
j = a[1]++;    //s2
m = a[i++];    //s3
printf("%d, %d, %d", i, j, m);
}
```

A. 3, 2, 15

Q. What will be the output of this C++ program?

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int array1[] = {1200, 200, 2300, 1230, 1543};
int array2[] = {12, 14, 16, 18, 20};
int temp, result = 0;
int main()
{
for (temp = 0; temp < 5; temp++)
{
result += array1[temp];
}
for (temp = 0; temp < 4; temp++)
{
result += array2[temp];
}
cout << result;
return 0;
}
```

A. 6533

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
  char p;
  char buf[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 8};
  p = (buf + 1)[5];
  printf("%d", p);
  return 0;
}
```

A. 9

Q. Which is correct way to initialize array in C/C++?

A. int num[6] = { 2, 4, 12};

Q. What will be the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
int array[] = {10, 20, 30};
cout << -2[array];
return 0;
}
```

A. -30

Q. What is an array in C/C++?

A. An array is a series of elements of the same type in contiguous memory locations

Q. How to create a dynamic array of pointers (to integers) of size 10 using new in C++?

A. int **arr = new int *[10];

Q. Which of the following is correct declaration of array in C/C++?

A. int array[10];

MCQ Test C/C++: Pointers

Q. Which operator is indirection operator in C/C++?

A. *

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>

int x = 0;

int main()

{

int *const ptr = &x;

printf("%p\n", ptr);

ptr++;

printf("%p\n ", ptr);

}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. If we execute the following 2 statements in C++, then what type of variables are p and q?

```
typedef char* CHAR;
CHAR p,q
```

A. char*

Q. Below some C++ statements are given. Which of the statements is wrong?

```
int var = 10;
int *ptr = &(var + 1); //statement 1
int *ptr2 = &var; //statement 2
&var = 40; //statement 3
```

A. Statement 1 and 3 are wrong

Q. Which statement is correct about the following declaration in C/C++?

```
const int *ptr;
```

A. You cannot change the value pointed by ptr

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int x = 0;
int main()
{
int *ptr = &x;
printf("%p\n", ptr);
x++;
printf("%p\n ", ptr);
}
```

A. Same address is printed two times

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char *p = NULL;
char *q = 0;
if (p)
printf(" p ");
else
printf("nullp");
if (q)
printf("q\n");
else
printf(" nullq\n");
}
```

A. nullp nullq

Q. In C/C++, which statement doesn't assign null value into ptr if a=0?

A. int *ptr = &a;

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 0;
int *ptr = &5;
printf("%p\n", ptr);
}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. What is the output of this C code?

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

A. 11, 11

Q. Which statement is correct about the following declaration in C/C++?

```
int *ptr, p;
```

A. ptr is a pointer to integer, p is not

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i = 10;
void *p = &i;
printf("%d\n", (int)*p);
return 0;
}
```

A. Compile time error

C/C++: Loops and Controls

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
short i;
for (i = 1; i >= 0; i++)
printf("%d\n", i);
}
```

A. Numbers will be displayed until the signed limit of short and program will successfully terminate

Q. What is output of C code given below?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i = 0, j = 0;
while (i < 2)
{
l1 : i++;
while (j < 3)
{
printf("Loop\n");
goto l1;
}
}
}
```

A. Infinite Loop

Q. Which for loop has range of similar indices of ‘i’ used in for (i = 0;i < n; i++) in C/C++?

A. for (i = n-1; i > -1; i--)

Q. Does this C code compile without error?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
for (int k = 0; k < 10; k++);
return 0;
}
```

A. Depends on the C standard implemented by compilers

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int k = 0;
for (k < 3; k++)
printf("Hello");
}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. How many times value of i is checked in the below C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i = 0;
do {
i++;
```

```
printf("in while loop\n");
} while (i < 3);
}
```

A. 3

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
while ()
printf("In while loop ");
printf("After loop\n");
}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. Comment on the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i, n, a = 4;
scanf("%d", &n);
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
a = a * 2;
}
```

A. No Output

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
```

```
{
int i = 0, j = 0;
for (i = 0;i < 5; i++)
{
for (j = 0;j < 4; j++)
{
if (i > 1)
break;
}
printf("Hi \n");
}
}
```

A. Hi is printed 5 times

Q. What is the output of the C code given below?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("%d ", 1);
goto l1;
printf("%d ", 2);
l1:goto l2;
printf("%d ", 3);
l2:printf("%d ", 4);
}
```

A. 1 4

Q. The following code 'for(;;)' in C/C++ represents an infinite loop. It can be terminated by _____ statement.

A. break

Q. Does this C code compile without error?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int k;
{
int k;
for (k = 0; k < 10; k++);
}
}
```

A. Yes

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i = 0;
do {
i++;
printf("In while loop\n");
} while (i < 3);
}
```

A. In while loop

In while loop

In while loop

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a = 0, i = 0;
for (i = 0;i < 5; i++)
{
a++;
continue;
}
printf("%d",a);
}
```

A. 5

MCQ Test C/C++: File Operations

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
{
char line[3];
FILE *fp;
fp = fopen("newfile.txt", "r");
while (fgets(line, 3, fp))
fputs(line, stdout);
return 0;
}
```

A. Segmentation fault

Q. In C++, which function is used to set the position of the next character to be extracted from the input stream?

A. seekg

Q. By seeing which operator does this C++ program stop getting the input?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
char ch;
streambuf * p;
ofstream os ("test.txt");
```

```
auto pbuf = os.rdbuf();
do {
ch = cin.get();
p -> sputc(ch);
} while (ch != '.');
os.close();
return 0;
}
```

A. Dot operator

Q. In C, fputs function writes a string to a file that only ends with a newline?

A. False

Q. Which member function is used to determine whether the stream object is currently associated with a file in C++?

A. is_open

Q. Which header file is used for reading from and writing to a file in C++?

A. #include<fstream>

Q. In C++, FILE is of type?

A. struct type

Q. In C++, in case of error fopen() will return?

A. NULL

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include<iostream>
#include <fstream>
```

```
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
ofstream outfile ("test.txt");
for (int n = 0; n < 100; n++)
{
outfile << n;
outfile.flush();
}
cout << "Done";
outfile.close();
return 0;
}
```

A. Done

Q. In C++, for binary files, a _____ must be appended to the mode string.

A. “b”

Q. What is the meant by ‘a’ in the following operation in C++?

fp = fopen(“Random.txt”, “a”);

A. Append

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
int length;
```

```
char * buffer;
ifstream is;
is.open ("sample.txt", ios :: binary );
is.seekg (0, ios :: end);
length = is.tellg();
is.seekg (0, ios :: beg);
buffer = new char [length];
is.read (buffer, length);
is.close();
cout.write (buffer, length);
delete[ ] buffer;
return 0;
}
```

A. Runtime error

Q. Which operator is used to insert the data into file in C++?

A. <<

MCQ Test C/C++: Memory Management

Q. How much memory will the given C structure take?

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct test
{
int k;
char c;
};
```

A. Multiple of integer size

Q. Allocation of memory to objects at the time of their construction is known as ..... of objects.

A. Dynamic construction

Q. What is the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <exception>
using namespace std;
class base { virtual void dummy() {} };
class derived: public base { int a; };
int main ()
{
try
{
base * pba = new derived;
base * pbb = new base;
derived * pd;
pd = dynamic_cast<derived*>(pba);
```

```
if (pd == 0)
cout << "Null pointer on first type-cast" << endl;
pd = dynamic_cast<derived*>(pbb);
if (pd == 0)
cout << "Null pointer on second type-cast" << endl;
}
catch (exception& e)
{
cout << "Exception: " << e.what();
}
return 0;
}
```

A. Null pointer on second type-cast

Q. For what minimum value of x in a 32-bit Linux OS would make the size of s equal to 8 bytes?

```
struct temp
{
int a : 13;
int b : 8;
int c : x;
}s;
```

A. 12

Q. ..... provides the flexibility of using different format of data at runtime depending upon the situation.

A. Dynamic initialization

Q. What is the size of *ptr in a 32-bit machine in C++, (assuming initialization as int *ptr = 10;)?

A. 4

Q. How many bits of memory is needed for internal representation of class in C++?

A. No memory needed

Q. Predict the output of following C++ program.

```
#include<iostream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
class Test
{
public:
Test()
{ cout << "Constructor called"; }
};
int main()
{
Test *t = (Test *) malloc(sizeof(Test));
return 0;
}
```

A. No output

Q. Which of the following is true about new when compared with malloc?

1) new is an operator, malloc is a function

2) new calls constructor, malloc doesn't

3) new returns appropriate pointer, malloc returns void * and pointer needs to be typecast to appropriate type.

A. All 1, 2 and 3

Q. What will be the output of this C++ program?

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
class Test
{
int x;
Test() { x = 5;}
};
int main()
{
Test *t = new Test;
cout << t->x;
}
```

A. Compiler Error

MCQ Test C/C++: Conditions

Q. What will be the output of below C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i = 0, k;
label: printf("%d", i);
if (i == 0)
goto label;
}
```

A. Infinite 0

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a = 1, b = 1;
switch (a)
{
case a*b:
printf("yes ");
case a-b:
printf("no\n");
break;
}
}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. The output of the C code below is:-

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 5;
if (x < 1)
printf("hello");
if (x == 5)
printf("hi");
else
printf("no");
}
```

A. Hi

Q. What will be the output of this C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a = 10;
if (a == a--)
printf("TRUE 1\t");
a = 10;
if (a == --a)
printf("TRUE 2\t");
}
```

A. Compiler Dependent

Q. What will be the output of below C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
float f1 = 0.1;
if (f1 == 0.1)
printf("Equal\n");
else
printf("Not equal\n");
}
```

A. Not equal

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i = 0;
for (i = 0;i < 5; i++)
if (i < 4)
{
printf("Hello");
break;
}
}
```

A. Hello

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
```

```
{
float f = 1;
switch (f)
{
case 1.0:
printf("yes\n");
break;
default:
printf("default\n");
}
}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i = 1;
if (i++ && (i == 1))
printf("Yes\n");
else
printf("No\n");
}
```

A. NO

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
```

```
int x = 1;
int y =  x == 1 ? getchar(): 2;
printf("%d\n", y);
}
```

A. Ascii value of character getchar function returns

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 1;
short int i = 2;
float f = 3;
if (sizeof((x == 2) ? f : i) == sizeof(float))
printf("float\n");
else if (sizeof((x == 2) ? f : i) == sizeof(short int))
printf("short int\n");
}
```

A. Float

Q. What will be the output of the C code below when 2 is entered as input?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int ch;
printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
scanf("%d", &ch);
switch (ch)
{
```

```
case 1:
printf("1\n");
break;
printf("Hi");
default:
printf("2\n");
}
}
```

A. 2

Q. What will be the output of below C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 97;
switch (x)
{
case 'a':
printf("yes ");
break;
case 97:
printf("no\n");
break;
}
}
```

A. Duplicate case value error

Q. What will be the output of the C code below when 1 is entered as input?

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
{
int ch;
printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
scanf("%d", &ch);
switch (ch, ch + 1)
{
case 1:
printf("1\n");
break;
case 2:
printf("2");
break;
}
}
```

A. 2

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
1 < 2 ? return 1: return 2;
}
```

A. Compile time error

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
```

```
int k = 8;
int m = 7;
int z = k < m ? k++ : m++;
printf("%d", z);
}
```

A. 7

Q. What will be the output of below C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i = 0, j = 0;
if (i && (j = i + 10)){}
printf("%d",j);
}
```

A. 0

Q. What is the output of this C code when 3 is entered?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int ch;
printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
scanf("%d", &ch);
switch (ch,ch+1)
{
case 1:
printf("1\n");
break;
```

```
printf("hi");
default:
printf("2\n");
}
}
```

A. 2

Q. The output of the C code below is

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i = 0;
if (i == 0)
{
goto label;
}
label: printf("Hello");
}
```

A. Hello

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 0;
if (x == 0)
printf("hi");
else
printf("how are u");
```

```
printf("hello");
}
```

A. hihello

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x = 2, y = 0;
int z = (y++) ? 2 : y == 1 && x;
printf("%d\n", z);
return 0;
}
```

A. 1

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
unsigned int i = 23;
signed char c = -23;
if (i > c)
printf("Yes\n");
else if (i < c)
printf("No\n");
}
```

A. No

Q. What will be the output of the C code below when 1 is entered as input?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
double ch;
printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
scanf("%lf", &ch);
switch (ch)
{
case 1:
printf("1");
break;
case 2:
printf("2");
break;
}
}
```

A. Compile time error