

### PSP MCO Set 9

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int x = 5.3 % 2;
    printf("Value of x is %d", x);
}
```

- (a) Value of x is 2.3
- (b) Value of x is 1
- (c) Value of x is 0.3
- (d) Compile time error

Ans: (d)

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int y = 3;
    int x = 5 % 2 * 3 / 2;
    printf("Value of x is %d", x);
}
```

- (a) Value of x is 1
- (b) Value of x is 2
- (c) Value of x is 3
- (d) Compile time error

Ans: (a)

3. Which is the correct C Equivalent Expression of the following Mathematical Expression

$$T = \frac{2m_1m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \times g$$

- (i)  $T = 2 * m_1 * m_2 * g / (m_1 + m_2)$
- (ii)  $T = (2 * m_1 * m_2 / (m_1 + m_2)) * g$
- (iii)  $T = 2 * m_1 * m_2 * (m_1 + m_2) / g$
- (iv)  $T = 2 * m_1 * m_2 / (m_1 + m_2) * g$

(a) Only i

- (b) Both ii & iv
- (c) Both i and ii
- (d) i,ii & iii

Ans: (b)

4. Choose an incorrect Statement.

While Evaluating an Arithmetic expressions in C Language

- (a) Operands associated with highest priority are operated first.
- (b) If the given expression involves parentheses, then the expression inside the parentheses must be evaluated first.
- (c) If a unary minus is present in the expression, then the term associated with unary minus must be evaluated before any other expressions.
- (d) The parenthesized and unparenthesized expressions doesn't follow the operator precedence.

Ans: (d)

5. What is the precedence of arithmetic operators (from highest to lowest)?

- (a) %, \*, /, +, -
- (b) %, +, /, \*, -
- (c) +, -, %, \*, /
- (d) %, +, -, \*, /

Ans: (a)

6. Which of the following is not an arithmetic operation?

- (a)  $a * = 10;$
- (b)  $a / = 10;$
- (c)  $a ! = 10;$
- (d)  $a \% = 10;$

Ans: (c)

7. Which of the following data type will throw an error on modulus operation(%)?

- (a) char
- (b) short
- (c) int
- (d) float

Ans: (d)

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = 10, b = 5, c = 5;
    int d;
    d = a == (b + c);
    printf("%d", d);
}
```

- (a) Syntax error
- (b) 1
- (c) 10
- (d) 5

Ans: (b)

9. Which loop is guaranteed to execute at least one time.

- A. for
- B. while
- C. do while
- D. None of the above

Ans: c

10. What is the output of this program?

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{
```

```
int a=10;

if(a=5)

    printf("YES");

else

    printf("NO");

}
```

- A. YES
- B. NO
- C. Error
- D. None of the above

Ans: A

11. How many times the loop will execute ?

```
for(int i = 0 ; i < 10 ; i++)

{

    i = i*2;

    i--;

}
```

- A. 10
- B. 5
- C. 0
- D. Infinite

Ans: d

12. What is the output of this program?

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main()
```

```
{  
    int j = -5;  
    for(;j;printf("%d ", j++));  
}
```

- A. -5 to -1
- B. -5 to 0
- C. -5 to infinity
- D. Compilation Error

Ans: a

13. If the two strings are identical, then strcmp() function returns

- A. -1
- B. 1
- C. 0
- D. None

Ans: C

14. What is the output of this program?

```
void main()  
{  
    int a[8] = {1,2,3,4,5};  
    printf("%d", a[5]);  
}
```

- A. 5
- B. 6

C. 0

D. Garbage Value

Ans: C

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

A. switch

B. goto

C. return

D. exit

Ans: C

16. What is the default return type if it is not specified in function definition?

A. void

B. int

C. float

D. short int

Ans: B

17. Find the output of below code -

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

```
struct cppbuzz{
```

```
};
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("%d",sizeof(struct cppbuzz));
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

A.0

B.1

C.2

D.4

Ans. A

18. Prior to using pointer variable
- (a) It should be declared
  - (b) It should be initialised
  - (c) It should be both declared and initialised
  - (d) None of the above

Ans: c

19. \* is known as
- a) Reference operator
  - b) Address of operator
  - c) Dereferencing operator
  - d) None of the above

Ans: C

20. `int * ptr, p;`
- a) ptr is a pointer to integer but p is not
  - b) ptr and p both are pointers
  - c) ptr and p both are not pointer
  - d) None of the above

Ans: A