

PSP MCO Set 6

1. What is the size of an int data type?

- a) 4 Bytes
- b) 8 Bytes
- c) Depends on the system/compiler
- d) Cannot be determined

Ans: (c)

2. What is short int in C programming?

- a) The basic data type of C
- b) Qualifier
- c) Short is the qualifier and int is the basic data type
- d) All of the mentioned

Ans: (c)

3. Which is correct with respect to the size of the data types?

- (a) char > int > float
- (b) int > char > float
- (c) char < int < double
- (d) double > char > int

Ans: (c)

4. Which of the data types has the size that of variable?

- (a) int
- (b) struct
- (c) float
- (d) double

Ans: (b)

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    enum {ORANGE = 5, MANGO, BANANA = 4, PEACH};
    printf("PEACH = %d\n", PEACH);
}
```

- (a) PEACH = 3
- (b) PEACH = 4
- (c) PEACH = 5
- (d) PEACH = 6

Ans: (c)

6. Step by step instructions written to solve any problem is called

- (a) Pseudocode
- (b) Algorithm
- (c) Assembler
- (d) Class

Ans: (b)

7. Symbolic representation of an algorithm is called

- (a) Data flow diagram
- (b) ER diagram
- (c) Flowchart
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

8. Procedural programming method is followed in

- (a) C
- (b) COBOL
- (c) Cobra
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

9. What will be the value returned by the following function, when it is called with a value 11?

```
recur(int num)
if ( ( num/2) !=0 )
return ( recur(num/2) * 10+num%2 );
else return 1;
```

- A. Function does not return any value, because it goes into an infinite loop
- B. 11
- C. 1011
- D. None of these

Ans: C

10. A function that is prototype as

```
int calculate(int num);
```

may

- a) Recieve an integer variable named num from the main () program
- b) Receive any integer variable from the main() program
- c) Either (a) or (b)

d) None of these

Ans: c

11. The declaration

`void function1(int)`

indicates the function1 is a function which

A. Has no arguments

B. Returns nothing

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Ans: B

12. If max is a function that returns the larger of the two integers, given as arguments, then which of the following statements finds the largest of three given numbers

A. `max(max(a,b),max (a,c))`

B. `max(max(a,b),max (b,c))`

C. `max(b,max (a,c))`

D. All of these

Ans: D

13. Consider the function

```
find ( int x, int y)
{
return (( x < y ) ? 0 : ( x - y ));
}
```

Let a, b be two non-negative integers.

The call `find{ a, find(a, b)}` can be used to find the

A. maximum of a, b

B. positive difference of a, b

C. sum of a, b

D. minimum of a, b

Ans: D

14. The default parameter passing mechanism is

A. call by value

B. call by reference

C.call by value result

D.none of above

Ans: A

15. **A set of names can be represented as a**

A.two-dimensional array of characters

B.one-dimensional array of strings

C.one-dimensional array of pointers to character

D.All of above

Ans: D

16. What is the output of C Program.?

```
int main()
{
    while(true)
    {
        printf("RABBIT");
        break;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

A) RABBIT

B) RABBIT is printed unlimited number of times.

C) No output

D) Compiler error.

Ans: D

17. Which of the following accesses a variable in structure *b?

A. b->var;

B. b.var;

C. b-var;

D. b>var;

Ans: A

18. Which of the following is a properly defined struct?

- A. struct {int a;}
- B. struct a_struct {int a;}
- C. struct a_struct int a;
- D. struct a_struct {int a;};

Ans: D

19. Which properly declares a variable of struct foo?

- A. struct foo;
- B. struct foo var;
- C. foo;
- D. int foo;

Ans: B

20. Which of the following are themselves a collection of different data types?

- A.string
- B.structure

C.char

D.none of these

Ans: B