PSP MCQ Set 4

1.C99 standard guarantees uniqueness of _____ characters for external names.

(a) 31
(b) 6
(c) 12
(d) 14

Ans: (a)

2. All keywords in C are in _____
(a) LowerCase letters
(b) UpperCase letters
(c) CamelCase letters
(d) None of the mentioned

Ans: (a)

3. Variable name resolution (number of significant characters for the uniqueness of variable) depends on _____
(a) Compiler and linker implementations
(b) Assemblers and loaders implementations
(c) C language
(d) None of the mentioned

Ans: (a)
4. Which of the following is not a valid C variable name?
(a) int number;
(b) float rate;
(c) int variable_count;
(d) int $main;

Ans: (d)
5. Which of the following is true for variable names in C?
(a) They can contain alphanumeric characters as well as special characters
(b) It is not an error to declare a variable to be one of the keywords(like goto, static)
(c) Variable names cannot start with a digit
(d) Variable can be of any length

Ans: (c)
6. The format identifier '%i' is also used for _____ data type.
(a) char
(b) int
(c) float
(d) double

Ans: (b)
7. Which data type is most suitable for storing a number 65000 in a 32-bit system?
(a) signed short
(b) unsigned short

(c) long
(d) int

Ans: (b)
8. Which of the following is a User-defined data type?
(a) typedef int Boolean;
(b) typedef enum {Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri} Workdays;
(c) struct {char name[10]; int age;};
(d) all of the mentioned

Ans: (d)

9. What is the output of C Program.?

```
int main()
{
   int k;

   for(k=1; k <= 5; k++);
   {
      printf("%d ", k);
   }

   return 0;
}
```
A) 1 2 3 4 5
B) 1 2 3 4
C) 6
D) 5

Answer:C

10. What is the output of C Program with arrays.?
```
int main()
 {
char str[25];
scanf("%s", str);
printf("%s",str);
 return 0;
}
```
//input: South Africa

A) South
B) South Africa
C) S
D) Compiler error
Ans: A

11. what is the effect of the following code?

```
int main()
{
int a[4]={1,5};
Printf("%d",a[3]);
}
```
A.0
B.syntax error because of improper initialization
C.5
D.Syntax error because of invalid syntax.
Ans:A

12. In C, if you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?

A.   Value of elements in array
B.   First element of the array
C.   Base address of the array
D.   Address of the last element of array
Answer: Option C

13. What is the output of C Program.? int main() { int a[]; a[4] = {1,2,3,4}; printf("%d", a[0]); }
A) 1
B) 2
C) 4
D) Compiler error
Answer:D

14. Which follows the case statement?
A. :
B. ;
C. -
D. A newline
Ans: A

15. What is required to avoid falling through from one case to the next?
A. end;
B. break;
C. Stop;
D. A semicolon.
Ans: B

16. Which keyword covers unhandled possibilities?
A. all
B. contingency
C. default
D. other
Ans: C

17. The ----------------- function appends not more than n characters.
A. strcat()
B. strcpy()
C. strncat()
D. memcat()

Ans: C

18. What will be the value of var for the following C statement?

var = strcmp("Hello", "World");

A. -1
B. 0
C. 1
D. strcmp has void return type
Ans: A

19. What is the output of the C program?
int main()
{
  char str1[]="JAMES";
  char str2[15]="BOND";
  strcat(str2,str1);
  printf("%s", str2);
  printf("%s", str1);
  return 0;
}

A. JAMES BOND, JAMES,
B. JAMES, JAMES,
C. BOND JAMES, JAMES,
D. None of the options

Ans: C

20. What is the output of the C program?
int main()
{
  char str1[]="FIRST";
  char str2[20];
  strcpy(str2,str1);
  printf("%s %s", str1, str2);
  printf("%d", (str1!=str2));
  printf("%d", strcmp(str1,str2));
  return 0;
}

A. FIRST FIRST 0 0
B. FIRST FIRST 1 1
C. FIRST FIRST 1 0
D. FIRST FIRST 0 1

Ans: C