

**Q 11.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=2, q=5, r=5
3. if((p+r)<(q-p))
4.   if((q+p)<(p-q))
5.     q=(11+11)+p
6.     if((q+r)<(p-q))
7.       r=1+r
8.       r=r+q
9.     End if
10.    p=q+q
11.  End if
12. End if
13. p=(2+1)+p
14. Print p+q+r
```



- Ops:
- A.  12
  - B.  15
  - C.  25
  - D.  17

**Reset**

**Q 12.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=2, q=10, r=7
3. r=2+q
4. if((p+r)>(q-p))
5.     q=q+q
6.     q=12^p
7. End if
8. Print p+q+r

Note-  $\wedge$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  28
  - B.  29
  - C.  36
  - D.  26

**Reset**

**Q 12.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer p,q,r  
2. Set p=9, q=6, r=5  
3. for(each r from 3 to 4 )  
4.     p=(q+q)+q  
5.     if((r+q)<(q-r))  
6.         q=(2+7)+p  
7.         p=(p+r)+p  
8.     End if  
9. End for  
10. Print p+q
```



- Ops:**
- A.  24
  - B.  17
  - C.  28
  - D.  43

**Reset**

**Q 13.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode for p=3, q=4?

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer p, Integer q)  
3.     if(p-2 < q)  
4.         return 1  
5.     Else  
6.         return 1+funn(q,p+3)  
7.     End if
```

- Ops:
- A.  18
  - B.  -3
  - C.  1
  - D.  7

**Reset**

```
1. Integer pp,qq,rr  
2. Set pp=1, qq=2, rr=9  
3. pp=rr^rr  
4. pp=(7+6)+pp  
5. if((qq-rr+pp)<(pp+qq))  
6.     rr=rr+qq  
7.     if((pp+qq)<(rr-pp))  
8.         pp=(pp+9)+pp  
9.         pp=(pp+pp)+pp  
10.    End if  
11.    rr=2+qq  
12. End if  
13. pp=(rr+pp)+rr  
14. Print pp+qq+rr
```

Note- ^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  19
  - B.  27
  - C.  31
  - D.  44

**Reset**

**Q 14.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=3, q=5, r=6
3. for(each r from 5 to 7 )
  4.     q=q+p
  5. End for
  6. for(each r from 3 to 4 )
    7.     q=11+q
    8. End for
  9. Print p+q

- Ops:
- A.  43
  - B.  39
  - C.  38
  - D.  48

Reset

**Q 14.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=3, q=7, r=9
3. for(each r from 5 to 6 )
4.     p=(q+q)+q
5.     p=5+q
6. End for
7. for(each r from 3 to 6 )
8.     q=r^p
9. End for
10. Print p+q

Note- ^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  37
  - B.  19
  - C.  26
  - D.  22

What will be the output of the following pseudocode for  $a=3$ ,  $b=6$ ?

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer a, Integer b)  
3.     if(a>b+1)  
4.         return 1  
5.     Else  
6.         return a+b+funn(a,b-3)  
7.     End if
```

- A. 16
- B. 19
- C. 34
- D. 14

**Reset**

**Q 16.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. String str1="kk",str2="oo"
2. Print  
(countVowel(lower(str1)+str2)+countConso(lower(str1)+str2))

Note: countConso(string) returns the number of consonants in the string, e.g. countConso("okay") returns 2.

countVowel(string) returns the number of vowels in the string, e.g. countVowel("okay") returns 2.

lower(string) converts all the letters of the string to lower case, e.g. lower("OkaY") returns "okay".

- Ops:**
- A.  18
  - B.  9
  - C.  1
  - D.  4

**Reset**

**Q 17.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. String str1="evil",str2="bad"
2. Print countConso(upper(str1))+countVowel(lower(str2))

Note: countConso(string) returns the number of consonants in the string, e.g.  
countConso("okay") returns 2.

countVowel(string) returns the number of vowels in the string, e.g. countVowel("okay") returns 2.

lower(string) converts all the letters of the string to lower case, e.g. lower("OkaY") would return "okay".

upper(string) converts all the letters of the string to upper case , e.g. upper("OkaY") would return "OKAY".

- Ops:
- A.  3
  - B.  -10
  - C.  6
  - D.  13



**Reset**

**Q 18.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a=3, b=7?

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer a, Integer b)  
3.     if(b&1 < a)  
4.         return funn(a-1,b-1)  
5.     End if  
6.     return a
```

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  12
  - B.  5
  - C.  -1
  - D.  2

**Reset**

**Q 20.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=4, b=7, c=5
3. if(8>c || (6&a)<b)
4.       b=7
5.       c=c
6. End if
7. Print a+b+c

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand with the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  28
  - B.  14
  - C.  17
  - D.  16

Reset



**Q 19.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer pp,qq,rr
2. Set pp=5, qq=6, rr=8
3. for(each rr from 3 to 6 )
4.     qq=(rr+10)+rr
5.     if(5<rr)
6.         pp=(qq+9)+rr
7.     Else
8.         Jump out of the loop
9.     End if
10.    qq=(rr+qq)+rr
11. End for
12. Print pp+qq
```

- Ops:
- A.  33
  - B.  19
  - C.  23
  - D.  21

**Reset**

**Q 20.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=3, q=5, r=10
3. p=(r+4)+p
4. r=10
5. if((p&q)<(r-p) || r>p)
6.     q=(r+12)+q
7. End if
8. Print p+q+r

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  42
  - B.  31
  - C.  32
  - D.  38

Reset



**Q 24.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode for  $a=4$ ,  $b=2$ ?

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer a, Integer b)  
3.     if(b > a )  
4.         return 1+funn(b-1,a-1)  
5.     Else  
6.         return a+b  
7.     End if  
8.     return a-b
```

- Ops:
- A.  8
  - B.  6
  - C.  17
  - D.  -13

Reset

**Q 21.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=4, b=9, c=9
3. if( $b < c \text{ } \&\& \text{ } (c+b) < (b-c)$ )
4.      $c = (b+c) + a$
5. End if
6. Print a+b+c

Note-  $\&\&$ : Logical AND - The logical AND operator ( $\&\&$ ) returns the Boolean value true(or 1) if both operands are true and return false (or 0) otherwise.

- Ops:
- A.  20
  - B.  29
  - C.  22
  - D.  24

**Reset**

```
1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=6, b=8, c=10
3. for(each c from 2 to 4 )
4.     b=(2+5)+a
5.     if((8+3)<(6+b))
6.         b=b+b
7.         a=10&c
8.     Else
9.         Jump out of the loop
10.    End if
11.    a=(8+7)+c
12. End for
13. Print a+b
```

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  74
  - B.  88
  - C.  59
  - D.  69

**Reset**

**Q 23.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode for  $a=2$ ,  $b=2$ ,  $c=10$ ?

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer a, Integer b, Integer c)  
3.     if((a+6)>(c-a))  
4.         c=c+c  
5.     End if  
6.     if((b+c-a)<(a+b))  
7.         a=(c+c)^a  
8.     End if  
9.     return a+b+c
```

Note-  $\wedge$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  16
  - B.  14
  - C.  11
  - D.  24

**Reset**

**Q 24.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. Integer pp,qq,rr
2. Set pp=7, qq=9, rr=6
3. rr=(10+3)+pp
4. pp=(1&10)+qq
5. if((qq+pp)>(pp+qq))
6.     qq=(qq^rr)+pp
7. End if
8. Print pp+qq+rr

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

$\wedge$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  45
  - B.  25
  - C.  38
  - D.  57

**Reset**

**Q 25.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=8, b=7, c=4
3. if((a&b&c)<(3^c^7))
4.     b=(b+6)+b
5.     if((4^8)<c)
6.         if((b-c)>(c+b))
7.             b=7+a
8.         End if
9.         a=(2+9)&c
10.    End if
11.    c=(c&3)+a
12. End if
13. b=4+a
14. a=(10+3)&a
15. Print a+b+c
```

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is 1, otherwise it is 0.

14.  $a = (10 + 3) \& a$

15. Print  $a + b + c$

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

$\wedge$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  27
  - B.  32
  - C.  20
  - D.  24

Reset

**Q 11.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. Integer pp,qq,rr
2. Set pp=7, qq=9, rr=6
3. rr=(10+3)+pp
4. pp=(1&10)+qq
5. if((qq+pp)>(pp+qq))
6.     qq=(qq^rr)+pp
7. End if
8. Print pp+qq+rr

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  38
  - B.  57
  - C.  25
  - D.  45

**Q 12.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=9, q=6, r=5
3. for(each r from 3 to 4 )
4.     p=(q+q)+q
5.     if((r+q)<(q-r))
6.         q=(2+7)+p
7.         p=(p+r)+p
8.     End if
9. End for
10. Print p+q    ↴
```

- Ops:
- A.  24
  - B.  17
  - C.  28
  - D.  43

Reset

**Q 13. What will be the output of the following pseudocode for p=3, q=4?**

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer p, Integer q)  
3.     if(p-2 < q)  
4.         return 1  
5.     Else  
6.         return 1+funn(q,p+3)  
7. End if
```

- Ops:
- A.  18
  - B.  -3
  - C.  1
  - D.  7

Reset

**Q 14.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=3, q=5, r=6
3. for(each r from 5 to 7 )
4.     q=q+p
5. End for
6. for(each r from 3 to 4 )
7.     q=11+q
8. End for
9. Print p+q



- Ops:
- A.  43
  - B.  39
  - C.  38
  - D.  48

Reset

**Q 15. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?**

1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=2, b=7, c=8
3. a=11+a
4. if(6<a)
5.     b=c+a
6. End if
7. Print a+b+c

- Ops:
- A.  42
  - B.  47
  - C.  54
  - D.  35

Reset

**Q 16.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer pp,qq,rr
2. Set pp=5, qq=6, rr=8
3. for(each rr from 3 to 6 )
4.     qq=(rr+10)+rr
5.     if(5<rr)
6.         pp=(qq+9)+rr
7.     Else
8.         Jump out of the loop
9.     End if
10.    qq=(rr+qq)+rr
11. End for
12. Print pp+qq
```



- Ops:
- A.  23
  - B.  21
  - C.  19
  - D.  33

Reset

**Q 19.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. String str1="o",str2="k"
2. Print isPalin(str1+str2+str1+str2)

Note: isPalin(string) returns 1 if the string is a palindrome, otherwise returns 0, e.g.  
isPalin("yyy") returns 1.

- Ops:**
- A.  8
  - B.  7
  - C.  0
  - D.  -5

**Reset**

**Q 17.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode for  $a=2$ ,  $b=2$ ,  $c=10$ ?

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer a, Integer b, Integer c)  
3.     if((a+6)>(c-a))  
4.         c=c+c  
5.     End if  
6.     if((b+c-a)<(a+b))  
7.         a=(c+c)^a  
8.     End if  
9.     return a+b+c
```

Note— $\wedge$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  14
  - B.  11
  - C.  24
  - D.  16

**Q 18.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=8, b=5, c=4
3. b=1^b
4. a=b+b
5. if((b-a+c)<(c+b))
   c=(c&a)&b
   c=(10+3)&b
8.  if((4^c)^(8^a)>(b&a))
9.   a=(a+a)&c
10. End if
11. b=(c+2)+a
12. End if
13. Print a+b+c
```

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

$\wedge$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  21
  - B.  26

**Q 20.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=4, b=7, c=5
3. if(8>c || (6&a)<b)
4.     b=7
5.     c=c
6. End if
7. Print a+b+c



Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:**
- A.  28
  - B.  14
  - C.  17
  - D.  16

**Reset**

**Q 21.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. String str1="MM",str2="NN"
2. Print (countConso(lower(str1+str2)))

Note: countConso(string) returns the number of consonants in the string, e.g.

countConso("okay") returns 2.

lower(string) converts all the letters of the string to lower case, e.g. lower("OkaY")  returns "okay".

- Ops:
- A.  0
  - B.  9
  - C.  4
  - D.  22

[Reset](#)

**Q 22. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?**

1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=6, b=3, c=12
3. if( $4 > c$  || ( $3 \& b$ ) $< a$ )
4.      $a = (b + 2) + b$
5.      $a = (a + b)^c$
6. End if
7. Print a+b+c

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

$\wedge$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

||: Logical OR - The logical OR operator (||) returns the Boolean value TRUE(or 1) if either or both operands is TRUE and returns FALSE(or 0) otherwise

- Ops:
- A.  21
  - B.  30
  - C.  22
  - D.  25

**Q 23. What will be the output of the following pseudo code?**

1. Integer pp,qq,rr
2. Set pp=8, qq=5, rr=13
3. pp=rr
4. rr=pp
5. pp=pp+pp
6. qq=pp<sup>^</sup>qq
7. Print pp+qq+rr



Note-  $^$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  70
  - B.  72
  - C.  65
  - D.  89

**Reset**

**Q 24. What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a=4, b=2?**

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer a, Integer b)  
3.     if(b > a )  
4.         return 1+funn(b-1,a-1)  
5.     Else  
6.         return a+b  
7.     End if  
8.     return a-b
```

- Ops:
- A.
  - B.  6
  - C.  17
  - D.  -13

Reset

```
1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=8, q=7, r=7
3. for(each r from 2 to 6 )
4.     p=(6+2)+p
5.     if((p+r+q)<(q+p))
6.         q=(p&6)+p
7.     Else
8.         q=(3+7)+q
9.         p=(10+1)+r
10.    Continue
11. End if
12. End for
13. Print p+q
```

Note- Continue: When a continue statement is encountered inside a loop, control jumps to the beginning of the loop for next iteration, skipping the execution of statements inside the body of the loop for the current iteration.

&: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  80
  - B.  84
  - C.  72
  - D.  74

**Q 11.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=2, q=9, r=11
3. if((4^r^q)<(6+q+p))
4.     p=q&p
5. End if
6. Print p+q+r



Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  20
  - B.  24
  - C.  13
  - D.  33

[Reset](#)

**Q 12.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=1, b=6, c=13
3. if((c-a)<(b+c))
4.     c=b+c
5.     a=2^a
6.     b=(b+2)+c
7. End if
8. Print a+b+c

Note - ^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  52
  - B.  58
  - C.  49
  - D.  45

[Reset](#)

**Q 13.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=6, b=8, c=10
3. for(each c from 2 to 4 )
4.     b=(2+5)+a
5.     if((8+3)<(6+b))
6.         b=b+b
7.         a=10&c
8.     Else
9.         Jump out of the loop
10.    End if
11.    a=(8+7)+c
12. End for
13. Print a+b
```

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  59
  - B.  74
  - C.  69
  - D.  88

[Reset](#)

**Q 14.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=8, b=5, c=4
3. b=1^b
4. a=b+b
5. if((b-a+c)<(c+b))
6.     c=(c&a)&b
7.     c=(10+3)&b
8.     if((4^c)^(8^a)>(b&a))
9.         a=(a+a)&c
10.    End if
11.    b=(c+2)+a
12. End if
13. Print a+b+c
```

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

$\wedge$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:**
- A.  26
  - B.  30
  - C.  45
  - D.  21

[Reset](#)

**Q 14.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=8, b=5, c=4
3. b=1^b
4. a=b+b
5. if((b-a+c)<(c+b))
6.   c=(c&a)&b
7.   c=(10+3)&b
8.   if((4^c)^(8^a)>(b&a))
9.     a=(a+a)&c
10.    End if
11.    b=(c+2)+a
12.  End if
13. Print a+b+c
```



Note- &: bitwise AND – The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

$\wedge$  is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  26
  - B.  30
  - C.  45
  - D.  21

[Reset](#)

**Q 15.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer a,b,c
2. Set a=6, b=3, c=10
3. for(each c from 5 to 8 )
4.     if((a+b+c)<(c-a))
5.         a=(c+b)+c
6.     End if
7.     b=4+a
8.     b=(2+1)+c
9. End for
10. Print a+b
```

- Ops:
- A.
  - B.  17
  - C.  18
  - D.  29

[Reset](#)

**Q 16.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=6, q=5, r=8
3. r=r
4. r=(r+p)&q
5. p=9
6. Print p+q+r



Note— &: bitwise AND – The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  38
  - B.  8
  - C.  22
  - D.  18

[Reset](#)

**Q 17.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a=3, b=6?

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer a, Integer b)  
3.     if(a>b+1)  
4.         return 1  
5.     Else  
6.         return a+b+funn(a,b-3)  
7.     End if
```

- Ops:**
- A.  34
  - B.  16
  - C.  14
  - D.  19

**Reset**

**Q 18.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. String str1="MM",str2="NN"
2. Print (countConso(lower(str1+str2)))

Note: countConso(string) returns the number of consonants in the string, e.g. countConso("okay") returns 2.  
lower(string) converts all the letters of the string to lower case, e.g. lower("OkaY") returns "okay".

- Ops:
- A.  4
  - B.  9
  - C.  0
  - D.  22

[Reset](#)

**Q 19.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. Integer pp,qq,rr
2. Set pp=1, qq=2, rr=9
3. pp=rr^rr
4. pp=(7+6)+pp
5. if((qq-rr+pp)<(pp+qq))
6.     rr=rr+qq
7.     if((pp+qq)<(rr-pp))
8.         pp=(pp+9)+pp
9.         pp=(pp+pp)+pp
10.      End if
11.      rr=2+qq
12.     End if
13.     pp=(rr+pp)+rr
14.     Print pp+qq+rr



Note- ^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:**
- A.  31
  - B.  27
  - C.  44
  - D.  19

**Reset**

**Q 20.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=3, q=7, r=10
3. if((r+8)<(8-r))
4.     p=(12+6)+r
5.     q=(p+11)+q
6. End if
7. if(p<q)
8.     q=(r+q)+p
9. End if
10. Print p+q+r

- Ops:
- A.  36
  - B.  29
  - C.  33
  - D.  45

**Reset**

**Q 21.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a=4, b=8, c=8?

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer a, Integer b, Integer c)  
3.     for(each c from 5 to 9 )  
4.         if((c&a)<b)  
5.             Continue  
6.         End if  
7.         a=b+b  
8.         b=(5+9)+a  
9.     End for  
10.    return a+b
```



Note- Continue: When a continue statement is encountered inside a loop, control jumps to the beginning of the loop for next iteration, skipping the execution of statements inside the body of the loop for the current iteration.

&: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:**
- A.  -4
  - B.  14
  - C.  12
  - D.  22

[Reset](#)

**Q 22.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer pp,qq,rr
2. Set pp=7, qq=6, rr=15
3. for(each rr from 2 to 6 )
4.     pp=(pp<sup>^</sup>3)+qq
5.     qq=(qq+pp)+rr
6. End for
7. for(each rr from 5 to 6 )
8.     pp=(12+4)+qq
9. End for
10. Print pp+qq

Note—<sup>^</sup> is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1; Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:**
- A.  1732
  - B.  1741
  - C.  1736
  - D.  1731

**Reset**

**Q 23.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer p,q,r  
2. Set p=7, q=7, r=12  
3. if(q<r && (r&p)<(5-r))  
4.     p=12+r  
5. Else  
6.     p=(4+8)+q  
7. End if  
8. Print p+q+r
```

Note - &&: Logical AND - The logical AND operator (&&) returns the Boolean value true (or 1) if both operands are true and return false (or 0) otherwise.

&: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:**
- A.  50
  - B.  38
  - C.  33
  - D.  41

[Reset](#)

**Q 24.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode for p=3, q=4?

```
1.  
2. Integer funn(Integer p, Integer q)  
3.     if(q&1>0 && q>0)  
4.         return p+q  
5.     Else  
6.         return funn(p-1,q+1)  
7.     End if
```

Note- &&: Logical AND - The logical AND operator (&&) returns the Boolean value true(or 1) if both operands are true and return false (or 0) otherwise.

&: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:**
- A.  16
  - B.  8
  - C.  6
  - D.  7

**Reset**

**Q 25.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. String str1="Start",str2="trast"
2. Print isPalin(str1+str1)

Note: isPalin(string) returns 1 if the string is a palindrome, otherwise returns 0, e.g. isPalin("yyy") returns 1.

- Ops:**
- A.  9
  - B.  0
  - C.  -3
  - D.  2

[Reset](#)

**Q 25.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

1. String str1="MM",str2="NN"
2. Print (countConso(lower(str1+str2)))

Note: countConso(string) returns the number of consonants in the string, e.g. countConso("okay") returns 2.

lower(string) converts all the letters of the string to lower case, e.g. lower("OkaY") returns "okay".

- Ops:
- A.  4
  - B.  9
  - C.  22
  - D.  0

[Reset](#)

**Q 20.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=4, q=5, r=10
3. for(each r from 2 to 6 )
4.     q=p+q
5.     q=(q+9)+q
6. End for
7. q=(p+6)+p
8. q=12+r
9. for(each r from 2 to 3 )
10.    p=(r+p)+q
11.    p=r+p
12. End for
13. Print p+q
```

- Ops:
- A.  71
  - B.  80
  - C.  66
  - D.  77

[Reset](#)

**Q 19.** What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

1. Integer pp,qq,rr
2. Set pp=8, qq=5, rr=13
3. pp=rr
4. rr=pp
5. pp=pp+pp
6. qq=pp^qq
7. Print pp+qq+rr

Note- ^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  65
  - B.  70
  - C.  72
  - D.  89

**Reset**

**Q 15.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer p,q,r  
2. Set p=3, q=7, r=10  
3. if((r+8)<(8-r))  
4.     p=(12+6)+r  
5.     q=(p+11)+q  
6. End if  
7. if(p<q)  
8.     q=(r+q)+p  
9. End if  
10. Print p+q+r
```

- Ops:
- A.  33
  - B.  29
  - C.  36
  - D.  45

**Q 17.** What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1. Integer p,q,r
2. Set p=7, q=7, r=12
3. if(q<r && (r&p)<(5-r))
4.     p=12+r
5. Else
6.     p=(4+8)+q
7. End if
8. Print p+q+r
```

Note- &&: Logical AND - The logical AND operator (&&) returns the Boolean value true(or 1) if both operands are true and return false (or 0) otherwise.

&: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.

- Ops:
- A.  41
  - B.  33
  - C.  50
  - D.  38

**Reset**