# Programming in C Quiz Set 1

1. State True or False for the following statement:

# At least one input is required, and the first input to printf function can only be an identifier of type char\*.

1. C is a “case sensitive language”. Therefore, does it create any difference if instead of #include<stdio.h> we write #include<STDIO.H> ? Explain with Example.
2. What method is adopted for locating includable files in ANSI specification?
3. What will be the output of the given code

#include<stdio.h>

main()

{

short int a=32768;

unsigned int b=65536;

printf (“%d %d”, a, b);

}

1. The primary use of C language was intended for
2. System Programming
3. Data Processing
4. General Purpose Use
5. None of the above
6. Which of the following is example of derived data type
7. Structure
8. Union
9. Pointer
10. None of the above
11. How many bytes are occupied by the string literal constant “xyz”?
12. Which format specifier is used for printing an integer value in octal format?
13. Which of the following characters are not a printable character in C
14. New line
15. Quotation mark
16. Backslash
17. All the above
18. By default any real constant in C is treated as
19. Float
20. Double
21. Long double
22. Short
23. The maximum number of characters in a character literal constant can be \_\_\_\_\_\_.
24. **What is the difference between declaring a variable and defining a variable?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. Which of the following is an example of compounded assignment statement? | | | |
| a = 5 | a += 5 | a = b = c | a = b |

14. What would be the output of the following?

main( )  
{  
     int a[10] ;  
     printf ( "%u %u", a, &a ) ;  
}

15. Which of these is an invalid data name?

a) wd-count  b) wd\_count

c) w4count d) wdcountabcd

16. What is the output of the following program

main () {

unsigned int i;

for (i = 10; i >= 0; i--)

printf ("%d", i);

}

17. How many x's are printed?

for (i = 0, j = 10; i < j; i++, j--)

printf ("x");

18. Find the output:

void main()

{

char name[] = {'n', 'a', 'm', 'e'} ;

printf ("name = \n%s", name);

}

a) name =

name

b) name =

followed by some character

c) name = \nname

d) none

19. void main ()

{ int a = 0, b = 2;

if (a = 0)

b = 0;

else

b \*= 10;

}

what is the value of b?

a) 0 b) 20 c) 2 d) none

20. int x = 2, y = 2, z = 1;

What is the value of x after the following statements?

if (x = y%2)

z = 1;

else

printf (“ crap”);

  a) 0 b) 2 c) 1

d) none

21. I want to check whether a number b lies in between number a and c. I have written the following code:

if (a<b<c)

printf (“b lies between a and c”);

else

printf (“b lies outside”);

Is this code written right?

22. Will the code given below give the correct average of three numbers in C?

main ()

{

int a=10, b=20, c=30;

int result;

result = a+b+c/3;

}

23. Find the output of following code

main()

{

int a=012,b=034;

int x=0x12, y=0x34;

int c, d, u, v;

c=a&&b;

d=a||b;

u=x&&y;

v=x||y;

printf (“%d%d%d%d”, c, d,u,v);

}

24. Find the output:

main ()

{

int c=10,d,e;

d=!c;

e=~c;

printf (“%d%d”,d,e);

}

25. Find the output:

main()

{

int i=100, j=20;

i++=j;

printf (“%d%d”, i, j);

}

26. Find the output:

main()

{

int x=4;

printf (“%d%d%d”, x, x<<2, x>>2);

}

27. Find the output:

main()

{

float a=0.5;

int c;

c=a<0.5;

printf (“%d”, c);

}

28. Find the output:

main()

{

float a=0.5;

int c;

c=a<0.5f;

printf (“%d”, c);

}

29. Find the output:

main()

{

float x, y;

x=7;

y=10;

x\*=y\*=y+28.5;

printf (“%f%f”, x, y);

}

30. Find the output:

main()

{

unsigned char i=0x80;

printf(“%d”, i<<1);

}

31. Which of the following is not a bitwise operator?

a. &&

b. ^

c.|

d. >>

32. int a is actually a?

a. declarartion

b. definition

c. neither declaration nor definition

d. none of the above

33. Find the output:

main()

{

int i=5;

printf(“%d”,i=++i==6);

}

34. Find the output:

main()

{

int i=5;

printf(“%d%d%d%d%d”, i++, i--, --i, i);

}

35. Find the output:

main ()

{

int a=10, b=20, c=30;

c==a==b;

printf(“%d%d%d”,a,b,c);

}

## 36. In an expression involving || operator, evaluation I.   Will be stopped if one of its components evaluates to false II.   Will be stopped if one of its components evaluates to true III.  Takes place from right to left IV.  Takes place from left to right

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. II and IV

E. III and IV

## 37. Determine output:

void main ()

{

int i=0, j=1, k=2, m;

m = ++i || j++ || k++;

printf ("%d %d %d %d", m, i, j, k);

}

A. 1 1 2 3

B. 1 1 2 2

C. 0 1 2 2

D. 0 1 2 3

E. None of these

## 38. Determine output:

void main()

{

int i=0, j=1, k=2, m;

m = i++ || j++ || k++;

printf("%d %d %d %d", m, i, j, k);

}

A. 1 1 2 3

B. 1 1 2 2

C. 0 1 2 2

D. 0 1 2 3

E. None of these

## 39. Determine output:

void main()

{

int i=10;

i = !i>14;

printf("i=%d", i);

}

A. 10

B. 14

C. 0

D. 1

E. None of these

## 40. What will be the output of the following program?

void main()

{

int a, b, c, d;

a = 3;

b = 5;

c = a, b;

d = (a, b);

printf ("c=%d d=%d", c, d);

}

A. c=3 d=3

B. c=3 d=5

C. c=5 d=3

D. c=5 d=5