1) Which of the following is not a C variable?

○ a) Count123

○ b) Count_123

◉ c) Count@123

○ d) X_123_Count

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
c) Count@123

2) A function

○ a) is a block of statements to perform some specific task

○ b) is a fundamental modular unit to perform some task

○ c) has a name and can be used multiple times

◉ d) All the above options are true

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
d) All the above options are true

3) The execution of any C program is

◉ a) Sequential

○ b) Parallel

○ c) Multi-threading

○ d) None of these

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
a) Sequential

4) Syntax error occurs when

◉ a) The rules of grammar of the programming language is violated

○ b) The statements in the program have no meaning

○ c) The program gives wrong or undesired output

○ d) Some illegal operation (e.g. divide by zero) is performed

5) If integer needs two bytes of storage, then the minimum value of a signed integer in C would be

○ a) -65535

○ b) 0

○ c) -32,767

● d) -32,768

6) What will be the output of the program given below?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    a=9;
    printf("%d", a);
    return 0;
}
```

○ a) 9

○ b) 0

● c) 1001

○ d) Compilation Error

7) What is the output?

```c
#include<stdio.h>
#define fun(x) (x*x)
int main()
{
    float i;
    i = 64.0/fun(2);
    printf("%.2f", i);
    return 0;
}
```

○ a) 8.00

○ b) 4.00

○ c) 0.00

◉ d) 16.00

8) The following C program swaps the value of two numbers without using any third variable. What will be the correct option to fill up the blank?

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a=2, b=3;
    printf("The values before swapping a = %d, b=%d", a, b);


    _____


    printf("The values after swapping a = %d, b=%d", a, b);
    return 0;
}
```

○ a) a=a-b; b=a-b; a=a+b;

○ b) a=a%b; b=a+b; a=a/b;

c) a=a+b; b=a-b; a=a-b;

d) None of the above

9) What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int x = 1, y = 3;
int t = x;
x = y;
y = t;
printf("%d %d", x, y);
return 0;
}
```

a) 1 3

b) 3 1

c) 1 1

d) 3 3

10) When executed the following code will print _____.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int sum = 3 + 6 / 2 + 6 * 2;
printf("%d", sum);
return 0;
}
```

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