

PL-2022-Lab-19-MCQ

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* Required

Find the output of the C code given below: *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int ary[4] = { 1, 2, 3, 4 };
```

```
    int *p;
```

```
    p = ary + 3;
```

```
    *p = 5;
```

```
    printf("%d", ary[3]);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☐ 2

☐ 4

☐ 7

☒ 5



What will be the output of following program? *

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int *ptr;

    *ptr = 5;

    printf("%d", *ptr);

    return 0;
}
```

- ☐ compilation error
- ☒ Runtime error
- ☐ 5
- ☐ linker error



Find the output of the following C program. *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
fun(char *k)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("%s", k);
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char s[] = "hello";
```

```
    fun(s);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

- ☒ hello
- ☐ h
- ☐ compilation error
- ☐ No output



What will be the output of the C program? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int *ptr;
```

```
    *ptr = 26;
```

```
    *ptr = 62;
```

```
    printf("%d\n", *ptr);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

- ☐ 26
- ☐ 62
- ☒ Compiler error
- ☐ Garbage value



Find the output of the following program: *

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int *ptr, a = 5;

    ptr = &a;

    *ptr += 2;

    printf("%d, %d ", *ptr, a);

    return 0;
}
```

- ☒ 7, 7
- ☐ 5, 7
- ☐ 7, 5
- ☐ 5, 5



What is the output of this C code? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int i = 97, *p = &i;
```

```
    foo(&i);
```

```
    printf("%d", *p);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void foo(int *p)
```

```
{
```

```
    int j = 2;
```

```
    p = &j;
```

```
    printf("%d ", *p);
```

```
}
```

- ☒ 2 97
- ☐ 2 2
- ☐ Compile time error
- ☐ Segmentation fault/code crash



What is the missing statement in the following which copies string x into string y? *

```
void strcpy(char *x, char *y)
{
    while(*y != '\0')
        ... /* missing statement */
    *x = '\0';
}
```

What will be the result of execution?

- ☐ x=y
- ☒ *x++ = *y++
- ☐ (*x)++ = (*y)++
- ☐ None of the mentioned



What is the output?

*

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char *s = "REC";
```

```
    char *p = s;
```

```
    printf("%c%c", *(p + 1), s[1]);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☐ EC

☒ EE

☐ RE

☐ RR



What is the output of this C code? *

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a[3] = {1, 2, 3};

    int *p = a;

    int **r = &p;

    printf("%d", **r);

    return 0;
}
```

- ☒ 1
- ☐ Compile time error
- ☐ Address of a
- ☐ Junk value



What will be output when you will execute following c code? *

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    short num[3][2] = { 2, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18 };
```

```
    printf("%d %d", *(num + 1)[1], ***(num + 2));
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☐ 12 18

☐ 18 18

☒ 15 15

☐ 12 15



Find the output of the C code given below: *

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int ary[4] = { 1, 2, 3, 4 };

    int *p;

    p = ary + 3;

    *p = 5;

    printf("%d\n", ary[3]);

    return 0;
}
```

☐ 2

☐ 4

☐ 7

☒ 5



Find the output of the C program given below. *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char s1[7] = "1234", *p;
```

```
    p = s1 + 2;
```

```
    *p = '0';
```

```
    printf("%s", s1);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

- ☒ 1204
- ☐ 1034
- ☐ 12340
- ☐ 1234



What is the output of this code? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int *f();
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int *p = f();
```

```
    printf("%d", *p);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int *f()
```

```
{
```

```
    int j = 10;
```

```
    return &j;
```

```
}
```

☐ 10

☐ Compile time

☐ 0

☒ Undefined behaviour



What is the output of the following C program? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int *p, a = 10;
```

```
    p = &10;
```

```
    printf("%d", *p);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

- ☐ 10
- ☐ a
- ☐ address of a
- ☒ compilation error



What will be the output of the following? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char *ptr;
```

```
    char myString[] = "abcdefg";
```

```
    ptr = myString;
```

```
    ptr += 5;
```

```
    printf("%s", ptr);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☒ fg

☐ efg

☐ defg

☐ cdefg



What will be the output of following program? *

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int i = 25;

    int *j;

    int **k;

    j = &i;

    k = &j;

    printf("%u %u %u", k, *k, **k);

    return 0;
}
```

- ☒ address address value
- ☐ address value value
- ☐ address address address
- ☐ compilation error



What is the output of the following C program? *

```
#include <stdio.h>

struct p
{
    int x;
    char y;
};

int main()
{
    struct p p1[] = { 1, 90, 62, 33, 3, 34 };
    struct p *ptr1 = p1;
    int x = (sizeof(p1) / 3);
    if (x == sizeof(int) + sizeof(char))
        printf("True");
    else
        printf("False");
    return 0;
}
```

- ☐ True
- ☒ False
- ☐ No output
- ☐ Compilation error



What is the output of this C code? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a[3] = {1, 2, 3};
```

```
    int *p = a;
```

```
    int **r = &p;
```

```
    printf("%p %p", *r, a);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

- ☐ Different address is printed
- ☐ 1 2
- ☒ Same address is printed.
- ☐ 1 1



Output of the following program will be? (Assume that integer allocates 4 bytes of * memory)

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
```

```
    int *p = a + 1;
```

```
    int *q = a + 6;
```

```
    printf("%d", q - p);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☐ 9

☒ 5

☐ 2

☐ None of the mentioned



What is the output?

*

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char *s = "hello";
```

```
    char *p = s;
```

```
    printf("%c %c", *(p + 1), s[1]);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☐ h e

☐ e l

☐ h h

☒ e e



What will be the output when you execute the following C code? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    short num[3][2]={2, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18};
```

```
    printf("%d %d",*(num + 1)[1],***(num + 2));
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☐ 12 18

☐ 18 18

☒ 15 15

☐ 12 15



What will be output when you will execute following c code? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    short arr[3][3] = { 2, 7, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 32, 35 };
```

```
    printf("%d, %d", *(arr + 1)[1], **(arr + 1));
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

- ☐ 15, 7
- ☐ 25, 15
- ☒ 25, 12
- ☐ 12, 7



What is the output of the following code snippet? *

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int arr[5] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };

    int *ptr = arr;

    printf("%d", *ptr);

    return 0;
}
```

- ☐ 2
- ☐ 5
- ☒ 1
- ☐ 4



Find the output of the C code given below: *

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    char *s = "hello";

    char *p = s;

    printf("%p\t%p", p, s);

    return 0;
}
```

- ☐ Different address is printed
- ☒ Same address is printed
- ☐ Run time error
- ☐ Nothing



What if the output of the following C program? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void m(int *p, int *q)
```

```
{
```

```
    int temp = *p;
```

```
    *p = *q;
```

```
    *q = temp;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a = 6, b = 5;
```

```
    m(&a, &b);
```

```
    printf("%d %d", a, b);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☒ 5 6

☐ 6 5

☐ 5 5

☐ 6 6



What is the output of the following C code? Assume that the address of x is 2000 * (in decimal) and an integer requires 4 bytes of memory.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    unsigned int x[4][3] = {{1,2,3}, {4,5,6}, {7,8,9}, {10,11,12}};
```

```
    printf("%u, %u, %u", x + 3, *(x + 3), *(x + 2) + 3);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☒ 2036 2036 2036

☐ 2012 4 2204

☐ 2036 10 10

☐ 2012 4 6



What is the output of this C code? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int *ptr, a = 10;
```

```
    ptr = &a;
```

```
    *ptr += 1;
```

```
    printf("%d %d", *ptr, a);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

☐ 10 10

☐ 10 11

☐ 11 10

☒ 11 11



Find the output of the C program given below: *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    char s1[7] = "123456", *p1, *p2, *p3;
```

```
    p1 = s1 + 2;
```

```
    p2 = s1 + 3;
```

```
    p3 = s1 + 1;
```

```
    *p1 = '08';
```

```
    *p3 = '8';
```

```
    *p2 = '2';
```

```
    printf("%s", s1);
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

- ☒ 188256
- ☐ 123488
- ☐ 188456
- ☐ 123828



What is the output of the following program? *

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int *ptr;

    int x;

    ptr = &x;

    *ptr = 5;

    printf("x=%d\n", x);

    printf("*ptr=%d", *ptr);

    return 0;
}
```

- ☐ x=gabrage value *ptr=5
- ☒ x=5 *ptr=5
- ☐ x=5 *ptr=gabrage value
- ☐ None of the mentioned



What will be the output of the program assuming that the array begins at the location 1002 and size of an integer is 4 bytes? *

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a[3][4] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12};
```

```
    printf("%u, %u, %u", a[0] + 1, *(a[0] + 1), *(*a + 0) + 1));
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

- ☐ 448, 4, 4
- ☒ 520, 2, 2
- ☐ 1006, 2, 2
- ☐ Error

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