Q1. In which sequence the initialization, test and execution of body is done by do-while loop ?

A) initialization, execution, testing
B) execution, initialization, testing
C) initialization, testing, execution
D) None of the above

Answer A

Q2. Which of the following is the correct usage of conditional operators used in C ?

A) a>b ? c=30 : c=40;
B) a>b ? c=30;
C) max = a>b ? a>c?a:c:b>c?b:c
D) return (a>b)?(a:b)

Answer C

Q3. What is the following is invalid header file in C?

(A) math.h
(B) mathio.h
(C) string.h
(D) ctype.h

Answer B

Q4. Can we declare function inside structure of C Programming ?

(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Depends on compiler
(D) Yes but run time error

Answer B

Q4. What is sizeof() in C ?

(A) Operator
(B) Function
(C) Macro
(D) None of these

Answer A

Q6. What is the extension of output file produced by Preprocessor?

(A) .h
(B) .exe
(C) .i
(D) .asm

Answer C

Q7. What is the term given to the variable whose scope is beyond all the scopes i.e., it can be accessed by all the scopes?

(A) Universal variable
(B) Global variable
(C) External variable
(D) Auto variable

Answer B

Q8. What is the default return type if it is not specified in function definition ?

(A) void
(B) int
(C) double
(D) short int

Answer B

Q9. What is the precedence of arithmetic operators (from highest to lowest) ?

(A) %, *, /, +, –
(B) %, +, /, *, –
(C) +, -, %, *, /
(D) %, +, -, *, /

Answer A

Q10. An uninitialized pointer in C is called ___

(A) Constructors
(B) dangling pointer
(C) Wild Pointer
(D) Destructor

Answer C

Q11. A pointer variable can be

(A) passed to a function as argument
(B) changed within a function
(C) returned by a function
(D) can be assigned an integer value

Answer C

Q12. It is not advisable to use macros instead of functions because

(A) it increases the code size
(B) no type checking will be done
(C) recursion is not possible
(D) All of the above

Answer D

Q13. For loop in a C program,
if the condition is missing

A. it is assumed to be present and taken to be false
B. it is assumed to be present and taken to the true
C. it result in a syntax error
D. execution will be terminated abruptly

Answer B

Q14. C does no automatic array bound checking. This is

(A) True
(B) False
(C) C's asset
(D) C's shortcoming

02

Answer D

Q1.How many times IT World is printed?

```
int main()
{
 int a = 0;
 while(a++);
 {
  printf("IT World");
 }
 return 0;
}
```

(A) 0 time
(B) 1 time
(C) Compilation Error
(D) Infinite times

Answer B

Q2. What is output of below program?

```
int main()
{
int i,j,count;
count=0;
for(i=0; i<5; i++);
{
 for(j=0;j<5;j++);
{
count++;
}
}
printf("%d",count);
return 0;
}
```

(A) 55

(B) 54

(C) 1

(D) 0

Answer C

Q3. What is the meaning of below lines?

```
void sum (int, int);
```

(A) sum is function which takes int arguments
(B) sum is a function which takes two int arguments and returns void
(C) it will produce compilation error
(D) Can't comment

Answer B

Q4.
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  printf("%d", main);
  return 0;
}
```

A. Goes in infinite loop
B. Gives Address of function main.
C. Gives garbage value
D. Compilation Error

Answer B

Q5.
```
#include <stdio.h>
# define scanf  "%s Find best course "
main()
{
  printf(scanf, scanf);
  return 0;
}
```

A. %s Find best course Find best course

B. %s Find best course %s Find best course

C. Invalid Syntex

D. Run time error

Answer A

Q6.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int i;
   i = printf("Freetests4u");
   i = printf("%d ", i);
   printf("%d ", i);
   return 0;
}
```

A. Freetests4u 15 3
B. Freetests4u 14 2
C. Freetests4u 14 3
D. Compilation Error

Answer C

Q7.

What is the output of this program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   char str[25];
   printf(" %d ",printf("c-letsfind"));
   return 0;
}
```

A. 10 c-letsfind
B. 9 c-letsfind
C. c-letsfind 9
D. c-letsfind 10

Answer D

Q8.

```
#include <stdio.h>
static struct student
{
  int a;
  int b;
}
  struct_var{2,3};
int main()
{
  printf("%d %d",struct_var.a,struct_var.b);
  return 0;
}
```

A. Runtime Error

B. Improper representation of structure variable

C. Compilation error

D. 2 3

Answer C

Q9.

```
int main() {
  int i=1;
  i=2+2*i++;
  printf("%d",i);
  return 0;
}
```

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Answer C

Q10.

What is the output of the following code?

```
int main()
{
   int k=1;
   printf("%d == 1 is" "%s", k, k==1?"TRUE":"FALSE");
   return 0;
}\
```

A. k == 1 is TRUE
B. 1 == 1 is TRUE
C. 1 == 1 is FALSE
D. K == 1 is FALSE

Answer B

Q11. What is a Pragma in C language.?

A) A Pragma may be an instruction to build tool to process or generate comments
B) A Pragma may be an instruction to compiler to execute specific functions at specific times say startup or exit of program.
C) A pragma may be an instruction to tell compiler to ignore certain warnings.
D) All the above

Answer D

Q12. Which of the following header file can be used to define the NULL macro?

A - stdio.h, locale.h, stddef.h, stdlib.h, string.h,
B - stddef.h, locale.h, math.h, stdlib.h, string.h,
C - time.h, wchar.h, math.h, locale.h,
D - math.h

Answer A

Q13. What will be the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
union stu
{
   int ival;
   float fval;
};
void main()
{
   union stu r;
   r.ival = 5;
   printf("%d", r.ival);
}
```

a) 9

b) Compile time error

c) 16

d) 5

Answer D

Q14. What will be the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct p
{
   char x : 2;
   int y : 2;
};
int main()
{
   struct p p;
   p.x = 2;
   p.y = 1;
   p.x = p.x & p.y;
   printf("%d\n", p.x);
}
```

a) 0
b) Compile time error
c) Undefined behaviour
d) Depends on the standard

Answer A

Q15. malloc() allocates memory from the heap and not from the stack

A. TRUE
B. FALSE
C. May Be
D. Can't Say

Answer A

Q16. What is the output of this program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct test {
   int x = 0;
   char y = 'A';
};
int main()
{
   struct test t;
   printf("%d, %c", s.x, s.y);
   return 0;
}
```

A. 0
B. Error
C. garbage value garbage value
D. None of these

Answer B

Q17. What will be output for the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
main()
{
   int num=5;
   int fun(int num);
   printf(""%d"",fun(num));
}
int fun(int num)
{
   if(num>0)
      return(num+fun(num-2));
}
```

A. 6
B. 7
C. 8
D. 9

Answer C

Q18. What will the given C code do?

```
int memcmp(const void *str1, const void *str2, size_t n)
```

a) compares the first n bytes of str1 and str2
b) copies the first n bytes of str1 to str2
c) copies the first n bytes of str2 to str1
d) invalid function

Answer A

Q19. When fopen() is not able to open a file, it returns

A. EOF
B. NULL
C. Run-time Error
D. None of the above

Answer B

Q1. Which of the following are tokens in C?

a) Keywords
b) Variables
c) Constants
d) All of the above

Answer D

Q2. What is the valid range of numbers for int type of data?

a) 0 to 256
b) -32768 to +32767
c) -65536 to +65536
d) No specific range

Answer B

Q5. Operators have hierarchy. It is useful to know which operator

a) is most important
b) is used first
c) is faster
d) operates on large numbers

Answer B

Q6. The bitwise AND operator is used for

a) Masking
b) Comparison
c) Division
d) Shifting bits

Answer A

Q7. The associativity of ! operator is

a) Right to Left
b) Left to Right
c) (a) for Arithmetic and (b) for Relational
d) (a) for Relational and (b) for Arithmetic

Answer A

Q8. Explicit type conversion is known as

a) Casting
b) Conversion
c) Disjunction
d) Separation

Answer A

Q9. Which of the following statements is true?

a) C Library functions provide I/O facilities
b) C inherent I/O facilities
c) C doesn't have I/O facilities
d) Both (a) and (c)

Answer A

Q10. The printf() function retunes which value when an error occurs?

a) Positive value
b) Zero
c) Negative value
d) None of these

Answer C

Q11. The output of printf("%u", -1) is

a) -1
b) minimum int value
c) maxium int value
d) Error message

Answer c

Q12. Which among the following is an unconditional control structure

a) do-while
b) if-else
c) goto
d) for

Answer C

Q13. The meaning of conversion character for data input is

a) Data item is a long integer
b) Data item is an unsigned decimal integer
c) Data item is a short integer
d) None of the above

Answer C

Q14. A Link is

a) a compiler
b) an active debugger
c) a C interpreter
d) an analyzing tool in C

Answer D

Q15. A multidimensional array can be expressed in terms of

a) array of pointers rather than as pointers to a group of a contiguous array
b) array without the group of a contiguous array
c) data type arrays
d) None of these

Answer A

Q16. C allows arrays of greater than two dimensions, who will determine this

a) programmer
b) compiler
c) parameter
d) None of these

Answer B

Q17. A pointer to a pointer is a form of

a) multiple indirections
b) a chain of pointers
c) both a and b
d) None of these

Answer C

Q18. Pointers are of

a) integer data type
b) character data type
c) unsigned integer data types
d) None of these

Answer D

Q19. A typecast is used to

a) Define a new data type
b) Force a value to be a particular variable type
c) Rename an old type
d) None of these.

Answer B

Q20. If you don't initialize a static array, what will be the element set to?

a) Zero
b) A floating-point
c) An undetermined value
d) None of these.

Answer A

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
char str1[] ="abcd";
char str2[] ="abcd";
if(str1 == str2)
printf("Equal");
else
printf("Unequal");
return 0;
}
```

(A) Equal
(B) Unequal
(C) Compilation Error
(D) None of these

Answer B

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
char p;
char buf[10] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 8};
p = (buf + 1)[5];
printf("%d",p);
return 0;
}
```

(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 9
(D) Compilation Error

Answer C

Q.What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int a[5] = {5, 1, 15, 20, 25};
int i, j, m;
i = ++a[1];
j = a[1]++;
m = a[i++];
printf("%d, %d, %d"
, i, j, m);
return 0;
}
```

(A) 3, 2, 15

(B) 2, 3, 20

(C) 2, 1, 15

(D) 1, 2, 5

Answer A

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int i = -1;
+i;
printf("i = %d, +i = %d", i, +i);
return 0;
}
```

(A) i = -1, +i = 1
(B) i = 1, +i =1
(C) i = -1, +i = -1
(D) None of these

Answer C

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int i = -1, j = -1, k = 0, l = 2, m;
m = i++ && j++ && k++ || l++;
printf("%d %d %d %d %d"
, i, j, k, l, m);
return 0;
}
```

(A) 0 0 1 2 0
(B) 0 0 1 3 0
(C) 0 0 1 3 1
(D) 0 0 0 2 1

Answer C

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
static int i = 5;
if(--i) {
main();
printf("%d ", i);
}
return 0;
}
```

(A) 5 4 3 2 1
(B) 0 0 0 0
(C) 4 3 2 1
(D) Infinite loop

Answer B

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int i = 0, j = 0;
if(i && j++) {
printf("%d..%d", i++, j);
}
printf("%d..%d", i, j);
return 0;
}
```

(A) 1..0
(B) 0..1
(C) 0..0
(D) 1..1

Answer C

Q. What will be the output?

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

(A) 01
(B) 1
(C) 11
(D) Compilation Error

Answer B

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int i;
printf("%d", scanf("%d", &i));
// value 10 is given as input here
return 0;
}
```

(A) 10
(B) 1
(C) Garbage Value
(D) None of these

Answer B

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
char *p;
p ="Hello";
printf("%c", *p);
return 0;
}
```

(A) Hello
(B) H
(C) Some address will be printed
(D) Garbage Value

Answer B

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define clrscr() 100
int main() {
clrscr();
printf("%d", clrscr());
return 0;
}
```

(A) 0
(B) 1
(C) 100
(D) Compilation Error

Answer C

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define int char
int main() {
int i = 65;
printf("%d", sizeof(i));
return 0;
}
```

(A) 4
(B) 2
(C) 1
(D) Compilation Error

Answer C

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int i = 10;
i = !i > 14;
printf("%d",i);
return 0;
}
```

(A) 10
(B) 14
(C) 0
(D) 1

Answer C

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
static int var = 5;
printf("%d ", var--);
if(var)
main();
return 0;
}
```

(A) 5 5 5 5 5
(B) 5 4 3 2 1
(C) Infinite loop
(D) Compilation Error

Answer B

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int i = 065, j = 65;
printf("%d %d", i, j);
return 0;
}
```

(A) 53 65
(B) 65 65
(C) 065 65
(D) Compilation Error

Answer A

Q. What do the following declaration signify?
int (*pf) ();

(A) pf is a pointer to a function
(B) pf is a function pointer
(C) pf is a pointer to a function which return int
(D) pf is a function of pointer variable

Answer C

Q. In C, which header file should be included to use functions like malloc() and calloc()?

(A) memory.h
(B) stdlib.h
(C) string.h
(D) dos.h

Answer B

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
while(!printf("hello")) {
printf("hello");
}
return 0;
}
```

(A) 1 time
(B) 2 times
(C) Infinite times
(D) Compilation Error

Answer A

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
int i = 0;
for(;;) {
if(i == 10)
break;
printf("%d ", ++i);
}
return 0;
}
```

(A) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
(B) 0 1 2 3 ... Infinite times
(C) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
(D) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Answer C

Q. What will be the output?

```
#include <stdio.h>
union test {
int a, b;
};
int main() {
union test obj;
obj.a = 10;
printf("%d %d", obj.a, obj.b);
return 0;
}
```

(A) 10 0
(B) 10 Garbage Value
(C) 10 10
(D) Compilation Error

Answer C

Q. What is the correct value to return to the operating system upon the successful completion of a program?

a) 0
b) 1
c) Programs do not return a
d) 2

Answer A

Q. Which of the following is a not a keyword in C language?

a) Void
b) Volatile
c) Sizeof
d) Getchar

Answer D

Q. Which of the following correctly accesses the seventh element stored in array Foo, an array with 100 elements?

a) Foo[6];
b) Foo[7];
c) Foo(7);
d) Foo;

Answer A

Q. Which of the following is a complete function?

a) int funct();
b) int funct(int x) {return x=x+1;}
c) void funct(int) {printf("Hello");}
d) void funct(x) {printf("Hello");}

Answer B

Q. Which command is used to skip the rest of a loop and carry on from the top of the loop again?

a) break;
b) Resume;
c) continue;
d) skip;

Answer C

Q. Which of the following is not a storage class in C?

a) Auto
b) Struct
c) Extern
d) Static

Answer B

Q. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int c [10]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10};
      main ()
    { int a,b=0;
      for(a=0;a<10;++a)
if(c[a]%2= =1)
 b+=c[a];
 printf ("%d", b);
}
```

a) 20
b) 24
c) 25
d) 30

Answer C

Q. Information will be passed to the function via special identifier is

a) Arguments
b) Parameters
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) Elements

Answer C

Q. What is the output of the following statements?

```
int b = 5, c = 15, d = 8, e = 8,a;
a = b>c?c>d?12:d>e?13:14:15;
printf("%d", a);
```

a) 13
b) 14
c) 15
d) Garbage value

Answer C

Q. What number would be shown on the screen after the following statements of C are executed?

```
char ch; int I; ch='G'; I=ch-'A';
```

a) 6
b) 7
c) 8
d) 5

Answer A

Q.
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char c;
    int i = 0;
    FILE *file;
    file = fopen("test.txt", "w+");
    fprintf(file, "%c", 'a');
    fprintf(file, "%c", -1);
    fprintf(file, "%c", 'b');
    fclose(file);
    file = fopen("test.txt", "r");
    while ((c = fgetc(file)) != -1)
        printf("%c", c);
    return 0;
}
```

a) a

b) Infinite loop

c) Depends on what fgetc returns

d) Depends on the compiler

Q.
```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char c;
    int i = 0;
    FILE *file;
    file = fopen("test.txt", "w+");
    fprintf(file, "%c", 'a');
    fprintf(file, "%c", -1);
    fprintf(file, "%c", 'b');
    fclose(file);
    file = fopen("test.txt", "r");
    while ((c = fgetc(file)) != -1)
        printf("%c", c);
    return 0;
}
```

a) a
b) Infinite loop
c) Depends on what fgetc returns
d) Depends on the compiler

Answer A

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    float x = 'a';
    printf("%f", x);
    return 0;
}
```

a) a
b) run time error
c) a.0000000
d) 97.000000

Answer D

Q. Variable names beginning with underscore is not encouraged. Why?

a) It is not standardized
b) To avoid conflicts since assemblers and loaders use such names
c) To avoid conflicts since library routines use such names
d) To avoid conflicts with environment variables of an operating system

Answer C

Q. What is the output of this C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int y = 10000;
   int y = 34;
   printf("Hello World! %d\n", y);
   return 0;
}
```

a) Compile time error
b) Hello World! 34
c) Hello World! 1000
d) Hello World! followed by a junk value

Answer A

Q. Which of the following cannot be a variable name in C?

a) volatile
b) true
c) friend
d) export

Answer A

Q. What will be the output of the C program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int main()
{
int *numbers = (int*)calloc(4, sizeof(int));
numbers[0] = 9;
free(numbers);
printf("\nStored integers are ");
printf("\nnumbers[%d] = %d ", 0, numbers[0]);
return 0;
}
```

A. Garbage value

B. 0

C. 9

D. Compilation error

Answer B

Q. What will be the output of the C program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
 char *cities[] = {"UAE", "Spain", "America"};
 int **i = &cities[0];
 int **j = &cities[1];
 int **k = &cities[2];
 printf("%c%c%c\n", **i,**j,**k);
 return 0;
}
```

A. Upa
B. USA
C. UAE
D. None of the above

Answer B

Q. What will be the output of the C program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
# define x --5
int main()
{
printf("%d",x);
return 0;
}
```

A. -
B. Compilation error
C. 5
D. -5

Answer B

Q1. What will be the output of following program ?

```
int main(){
    int x='A';
    printf("%02X",x);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 65
B. 97
C. Error
D. 41

Answer D

Q2. What will be the output of following program ?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main(){
   int a=0;
   a=5||2|1;
   printf("%d",a);
}
```

A. 1
B. 7
C. 0
D. 8

Answer A

Q3. What will be the answer of the code?

```
#define print  "%sincludehelp "
int main()
{
   int a=1,b=2,c=3;
   printf(print,print);
   return 0;
}
```

A. Garbage value
B. includehelp %sincludehelp
C. %sincludehelp includehelp
D. None of the above

Answer C

Q4. What will be the output of following program ?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
  const char var='A';
  ++var;
  printf("%c",var);
}
```

A. B
B. A
C. ERROR
D. 66

Answer C

Q5. Predict the output of following program.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   char var=0x04;
   var = var | 0x04;
   printf("%d,",var);
   var |= 0x01;
   printf("%d",var);
   return 0;
}
```

A. 8,9

B. 4,5

C. 8,8

D. 4,4

Answer B

Q6. What will be the output of following program ?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
   char val=1;
   if(val--==0)
      printf("TRUE");
   else
      printf("FALSE");
}
```

A. FALSE
B. Error
C. TRUE
D. None

Answer A

Q7. How many times loop will be executed?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int i,k;
   for (i=0, k=0; (i< 5 && k < 3); i++, k++)
    {
              ;
     }
      printf("%d\n",i);
      return 0;
}
```

A. 5

B. 3

C. 4

D. No output

Answer C

Q8. What will be the output of following program ?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{   int a[5]={0x00,0x01,0x02,0x03,0x04},i;
    i=4;
    while(a[i])
    {
       printf("%02d  ",*a+i);
       --i;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

A. 00 01 02 03 04
B. 04 03 02 01 00
C. 04 03 02 01
D. 01 02 03 04

Answer C

Q9. What will be the output of following program ?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   char str[]="value is =%d";
   int a='7';
   str[11]='c';
   printf(str,a);
   return 0;
}
```

A. value is =%d
B. value is =%c
C. value is =55
D. value is =7

Answer D

Q10. If the address of pointer ptr is 2000, then what will the output of following program ? [On 32 bit compiler.]

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   void *ptr;
   ++ptr;
   printf("%u",ptr);
   return 0;
}
```

A. 2004
B. 2001
C. 2000
D. ERROR

Answer D

Q11. What will be the output of following program?

```
#include < stdio.h >
int main()
{
    typedef auto int AI;
    AI var=100;
    printf("var=%d",var);
    return 0;
}
```

A. var=100
B. var=AI
C. var=0
D. Error

Answer D

Q12. What will be the output of following program ?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int anyVar=10;
    printf("%d",10);
    return 0;
}
extern int anyVar;
```

A. Compile time error
B. 10
C. Run time error
D. None of these

Answer B