1. What will be the output of the program (myprog.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `myprog one two three`

```
/* myprog.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    printf("%c\n", **++argv);
    return 0;
}
```

A. myprog one two three

B. myprog one

C. o

D. two

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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2. What will be the output of the program (myprog.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `myprog one two three`

```
/* myprog.c */
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    printf("%s\n", *++argv);
    return 0;
}
```

A. myprog

B. one

C. two

D. three

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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3. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line (Turbo C in DOS)?
cmd> `sample 1 2 3`

```c
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int j;
    j = argv[1] + argv[2] + argv[3];
    printf("%d", j);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 6

B. sample 6

C. Error

D. Garbage value

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
Here `argv[1]`, `argv[2]` and `argv[3]` are string type. We have to convert the string to integer type before perform arithmetic operation.
Example: `j = atoi(argv[1]) + atoi(argv[2]) + atoi(argv[3]);`
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4. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line (turbo c under DOS)?
cmd> `sample Good Morning`

```c
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("%d %s", argc, argv[1]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 3 Good

B. 2 Good

C. Good Morning

D. 3 Morning

Answer: Option **A**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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5. What will be the output of the program

```
#include<stdio.h>
void fun(int);

int main(int argc)
{
    printf("%d ", argc);
    fun(argc);
    return 0;
}
void fun(int i)
{
    if(i!=4)
        main(++i);
}
```

A. 1 2 3

B. 1 2 3 4

C. 2 3 4

D. 1

Answer: Option **B**

6. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `sample "*.c"`

```
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, int *argv)
{
    int i;
    for(i=1; i<argc; i++)
        printf("%s\n", argv[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. *.c

B. "*.c"

C. sample *.c

D. List of all files and folders in the current directory

Answer: Option **A**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.

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7. What will be the output of the program if it is executed like below?
cmd> sample

```
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    printf("%s\n", argv[argc-1]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 0

B. sample

C. samp

D. No output

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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8. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> sample friday tuesday sunday

```
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("%c", **++argv);
    return 0;
}
```

A. s

B. f

C. sample

D. friday

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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9. What will be the output of the program (myprog.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `myprog friday tuesday sunday`

```c
/* myprog.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("%c", *++argv[1]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. r

B. f

C. m

D. y

Answer: Option **A**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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10. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `sample one two three`

```c
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int i=0;
    i+=strlen(argv[1]);
    while(i>0)
    {
        printf("%c", argv[1][--i]);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

A. three two one

B. owt

C. eno

D. eerht

Answer: Option **C**

11. What will be the output of the program in Turbo C?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv, char *env[])
{
    int i;
    for(i=1; i<argc; i++)
        printf("%s\n", env[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. List of all environment variables

B. List of all command-line arguments

C. count of command-line arguments

D. Error: cannot have more than two arguments in `main()`

Answer: Option **A**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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12. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `sample Jan Feb Mar`

```
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>
#include<dos.h>

int main(int arc, char *arv[])
{
    int i;
    for(i=1; i<_argc; i++)
        printf("%s ", _argv[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. No output

B. sample Jan Feb Mar

C. Jan Feb Mar

D. Error

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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13. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `sample monday tuesday wednesday thursday`

```
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    while(--argc>0)
        printf("%s", *++argv);
    return 0;
}
```

A. sample monday tuesday wednesday thursday

B. monday tuesday wednesday thursday

C. monday tuesday thursday

D. tuesday

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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14. If the following program (myproc.c) is present in the directory "C:\TC" then what will be output of the program if run it from DOS shell?

```
/* myproc.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("%s", argv[0]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. SAMPLE.C

B. C:\TC\MYPROC.EXE

C. C:\TC

D. Error

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
In order to execute it from DOS shell, we have to run the created EXE file by entering the exe file name as `C:\TC>myproc <enter>.`
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15. What will be the output of the program (myprog.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `myprog one two three`

```
/* myprog.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int i;
    for(i=1; i<argc; i++)
        printf("%c", argv[i][0]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. oot

B. ott

C. nwh

D. eoe

Answer: Option **B**

16. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `sample 1 2 3`
cmd> `sample 2 2 3`
cmd> `sample 3 2 3`

```
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("%s\n", argv[0]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. sample 3 2 3

B. sample 1 2 3

C. sample

D. Error

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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17. What will be the output of the program (myprog.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `myprog 1 2 3`

```
/* myprog.c */
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int i, j=0;
    for(i=0; i<argc; i++)
        j = j+atoi(argv[i]);
    printf("%d\n", j);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 123

B. 6

C. Error

D. "123"

Answer: Option **B**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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18. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `sample friday tuesday sunday`

```
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int sizeofargv, char *argv[])
{
    while(sizeofargv)
        printf("%s", argv[--sizeofargv]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. sample friday tuesday sunday

B. sample friday tuesday

C. sunday tuesday friday sample

D. sunday tuesday friday

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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19. What will be the output of the program (sample.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `sample friday tuesday sunday`

```
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("%c", *++argv[2] );
    return 0;
}
```

A. s

B. f

C. u

D. r

Answer: Option **C**
Explanation:
No answer description available for this question. Let us discuss.
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20. What will be the output of the program (myprog.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?
cmd> `myprog 10 20 30`

```
/* myprog.c */
#include<stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<argc; i++)
        printf("%s\n", argv[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 10 20 30

B. myprog 10 20

C. myprog 10 20 30

D. 10 20

Answer: Option **C**

21. What will be the output of the program (myprog.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?

cmd> `myprog one two three`

```c
/* myprog.c */
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    int i;
    for(i=1; i<=3; i++)
        printf("%u\n", &argv[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

If the first value printed by the above program is 65517, what will be the rest of output?

A. 65525 65531

B. 65519 65521

C. 65517 65517

D. 65521 65525