

C Programming Online Test

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This **C Programming Online Test** simulates a real online certification exams. You will be presented Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) based on **C Programming Framework Concepts**, where you will be given four options. You will select the best suitable answer for the question and then proceed to the next question without wasting given time. You will get your online test score after finishing the complete test.

Total Questions - 20

12:19:33

Max Time - 20 Min



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You scored 60%

Total Questions: 20, Attempted: 20, Correct: 12, Time Taken: 7.68 Min

Q - What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

main()
{
    char *s = "Abc";

    while(*s)
        printf("%c", *s++);
}
```

- A Abc
- **B** bc
- **C** Compile error

D - Runtime error

♦ Show Answer

Q - For the below definition what is the data type of 'PI'

#define PI 3.141

- A Its float
- B Its doublex
- C There is no type associated with PI, as it's just a text substitution
- **D** Syntax error, semi colon is missing with the definition of PI

Answer: C

Explanation

The text associated with the macro name gets expanded at the line of call. The expanded text is by default a double constant whereas no type is associated with PI.

♦ Show Answer

Q - What is the output of the following code snippet?

```
#include<stdio.h>

main()
{
    int *p = 15;
    printf("%d",*p);
}
```

- **A** 15
- **B** Garbage value
- C Runtime error
- D Compiler errorx

Answer: C

Explanation

Runtime error, as the pointer variable is not holding proper address, writing/reading the data from the same raises runtime error.

♦ Show Answer

Q - What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

void f()
{
    static int i;
    ++i;
    printf("%d", i);
}

main()
{
    f();
    f();
    f();
    f();
}
```

- **A** 1 1 1
- **B** 0 0 0
- **C** 3 2 1
- **D** 1 2 3

♦ Show Answer

Q - What is the value of 'y' for the following code snippet?

```
#include<stdio.h>

main()
{
   int x = 1;
   float y = x>>2;
   printf( "%f", y );
}
```

- **A** 4
- **B** 0.5
- C 0
- **D** 1

♦ Show Answer

Q - Which header file supports the functions - malloc() and calloc()?

- A stdlib.h
- B memory.h
- C math.h
- D stdio.h

♦ Show Answer

Q - According to ANSI specification, how to declare main () function with command-line arguments?

- A int main(int argc, char *argv[]) ✓
- **B** int char main(int argc, *argv)
- **C** -

```
int main()
{
    Int char (*argv argc);
)
```

D - None of the above

♦ Show Answer

Q - What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

main()
{
    fprintf(stdout,"Hello, World!");
}
```

- A Hello, World!x
- **B** No output
- C Compile error
- **D** Runtime error

Answer: C

Explanation

stdout is the identifier declared in the header file stdio.h, need to include the same.

♦ Show Answer

Q - An operation with only one operand is called unary operation.

- A Yes✓
- **B** An operation with two operand is called unary operation
- C An operation with unlimited operand is called unary operation
- **D** None of the above

♦ Show Answer

Q - What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

main()
{
    char s1[50], s2[50] = "Hello";

    s1 = s2;
    printf("%s", s1);
}
```

- A Hellox
- **B** No output
- C Compile error
- **D** Runtime error

Answer: C

Explanation

's1' refers to base address and is constant. Hence raising to 'lvalue' required compile time error.

♦ Show Answer

Q - What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
   int i = 1;
   while(i++
```



B - 6

C - 2 6

D - 2 4×

Answer : B

Explanation

6, there is an empty statement following 'while'.

♦ Show Answer

Q - The maximum combined length of the command-line arguments as well as the spaces between adjacent arguments is - a) 120 characters, b) 56 characters, c) Vary from one OS to another

A - a

B - a, b

C - a, b, c

D - C

♦ Show Answer

Q - Which of the following statement shows the correct implementation of nested conditional operation by finding greatest number out of three numbers?

A - max = a > b? $a > c?a:c:b > c?b:c \checkmark$

B - a=b ? c=30;

 \mathbf{C} - a>b : c=30 : c=40;

D - return (a>b)?(a:b) ?a:c:b

♦ Show Answer

Q - What will be the output of the given below program in TurboC

```
#include<stdio.h>
int fun(int **ptr);
int main()
{
    int i = 10, j = 20;
    const int *ptr = &i;

    printf(" i = %5X", ptr);
    printf(" ptr = %d", *ptr);
    ptr = &j;
    printf(" j = %5X", ptr);
    printf(" j = %5X", ptr);
    printf(" ptr = %d", *ptr);
    return 0;
}
```

```
A - i= FFE6 ptr=30 j=FFE4 ptr=36
```

```
B - i= FFE0 ptr=04 j=FFE1 ptr=30
```

```
C - i= FFE4 ptr=10 j=FFE2 ptr=20	✓
```

D - None of the above

♦ Show Answer

Q - What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

main()
{
    struct student
    {
        int num = 10;
    }var;
    printf("%d", var.num);
}
```

- **A** 10
- **B** Garbage
- C Runtime error
- D Compile error✓

♦ Show Answer

Q - Choose the function that is most appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?

A - strnset()

- B scanf()
- C strchr()
- **D** gets() ✓

♦ Show Answer

Q - The types of linkages are,

- A Internal linkage and External linkagex
- B Internal linkage, External linkage and None linkage
- C Internal linkage and None linkage
- **D** External linkage and None linkage

Answer: B

Explanation

External Linkage-> A global, non-static variables and functions.

Internal Linkage-> A static variables and functions with file scope.

None Linkage-> A Local variables.

♦ Show Answer

Q - First operating system designed using C programming language.

- A DOS
- **B** Windows
- C UNIX
- D Mac

♦ Show Answer

Q - Why to use fflush() library function?

- A To flush all streams and specified streams
- **B** To flush only specified stream
- C To flush input/output bufferx
- D Invalid library function

Answer: A

Explanation

In C programming, the fflush() function writes any unwritten data in stream's buffer. If, stream is a null pointer, fflush() function will flush all streams with unwritten data in the buffer.

int fflush(FILE *stream);

♦ Show Answer

Q - What is x in the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main ()
{
   typedef char (*(*arrfptr[3])())[10];
   arrfptr x
   return 0;
}
```

- A x is a character pointer
- **B** x is an array of pointer
- **C** x is an array of three function pointers
- D Wrong declarationx

Answer: C

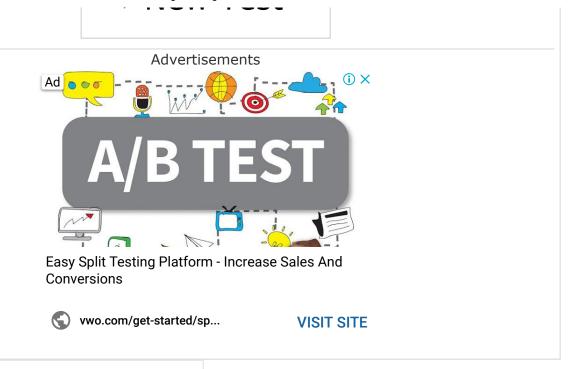
Explanation

Here, x is an array of three function pointers

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main ()
{
  typedef char (*(*arrfptr[3])())[10];
  arrfptr x
  return 0;
}
```

♦ Show Answer

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