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Home Mini

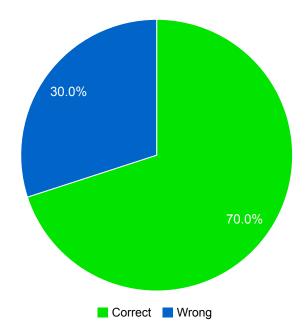
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Result

Descriptions	Status
Attempted Question	20
Un-Attempted Question	0
Total Correct Answer	14
Total Wrong Answer	6
Result	Pass
Performance	Good





```
Ques 1 : What will be printed as the result of the operation below.
main()
{
   int x=20,y=35;
```

nrt x=20,y=35; x=y++ + x++; y= ++y + ++x; printf("%d%d",x,y); }

(A) 5894 ✓(B) 5794 (C) 5895 (D) 5784 Answer: 5794

Ques 2: What will be printed as the result of the operation below:

```
main()
{
    int x=5;
    printf("%d,%d,%d",x,x<<2,x>>2);
}
```

```
(A) 5,21,1

✓(B) 5,20,1

(C) 5,19,0

(D) 5,19,1
```

Answer: 5,20,1

```
Ques 3 : Given the following program fragment main ()  \{ & \text{ int i, j, k; } \\ & \text{ i = 3; } \\ & \text{ j = 2*(i++); } \\ & \text{ k = 2*(++i); } \}  which one of the given option is correct?
```

```
(A) j = 6, k = 10.
(B) i = 5, k = 6.
★(C) j = 6, k = 8.
(D) i = 4, j = 6.
Answer: j = 6, k = 10.
Description:
```

Explanation: In the expression j = 2 * (i++) the value of i is used before incrementing and in expression k = 2*(++i); will get incremented first

and then used in the expression

```
Ques 4 : How many times the below loop will run
main()
{
    int i;
    i=0;
    do
    {
        --i;
        printf("%d",i);
        i++;
    }
    while(i>=0);
}
```

- **(A)** 1
- ✓ (B) Infinite
 - **(C)** 0
 - (D) Compilation Error

Answer: Infinite

Description:

In every iteration value of i is decremented and then incremented so remains 0 and hence a Infinite Loop

```
Ques 5 : switch(option)
{
    case 'H' : printf("Hello");
    case 'W' : printf("Welcome");
    case 'B' : printf("Bye");
    break;
}
what would be the output if option = 'H' ?
```

- (A) Hello
- (B) Hello Welcome
- ✓ (C) Hello Welcome Bye
 - (D) None of the above

Answer: Hello Welcome Bye

Description:

If option = H then the first case is true so "Hello" gets printed but there is no break statement after this case to come out of the switch statement so the program execute all other case statements also and Hello Welcome Bye get printed.

Ques 6: Suppose a,b,c are integer variables with values 5,6,7 respectively. What is the value of the expression: !((b+c)>(a+10))

```
✓(A) 1
(B) 6
(C) 15
(D) 0
Answer: 1
Description:
1.!((b+c)>(a+10))
2. !((6+7) > (5+10))
3. !(13 > 15) 13 is less than 15 so it will return False (0).
4. !(0). Not of 0 is 1.
```

```
Ques 7 : Consider the following program,
main ()
{
    int i, j;
    for (i=0, j=5; j >0, i < 10; i ++, j--)
        printf("pskills.org");
}
How many times "pskills.org" will get printed</pre>
```

- **(A)** 5
- (B) Compilation Error
- **✓(C)** 10

(D) None of the above

Answer: 10 **Description**:

Condition part of for loop (j>0, i<10) is separated by commas which means that compiler will use the value which is at right hand side of comma i.e of i<10 so the loop will execute till the value of i is less than 10.

```
Ques 8 : What value of c will get printed
main()
{
    int a,b,c;
    a=10;
    b=20;
    c=printf("%d",a)+ ++b;
    printf("\n%d",c);
}
```

```
✓(A) 23
(B) 22
(C) 30
(D) Compilation Error
Answer: 23
Description:
printf() will return no. of bytes it printed
Expression becomes
c = 2 + ++b;
then value of b is incremented before addition
```

```
Ques 9 : How many times the below loop will get executed?
main()
{
    int i;
    for(i=9;i;i=i-2)
    {
        printf("\n%d",i);
    }
}
```

```
≭(A) 5
```

- **(B)** 6
- (C) Compilation Error
- (D) Infinite

Answer: Infinite

Description:

Above loop will iterate till i have non zero value. Initial value of i is 9 and it get decremented by 2 in every iteration (9, 7, 5, 3, 1, -1, -3 \tilde{A} ¢? \hat{A} ¦.). Value of i will never become 0 and loop will run infinitely.

Ques 10: What the below statement will print if a=10 printf("%d %d",a, !a++);

```
✓(A) 11 0
(B) 10 10
(C) 10 0
(D) 0 10
Answer: 11 0
Description:
Values in the function get passed from right to left. First !a++ get processed which pass zero as argument and make a equal to 11
```

```
Ques 11 : What will be the output
main()
{
    int i;
    i = 10;
    if(i == 20 || 30)
    {
        printf("True");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("False");
    }
}
```

- ✓ (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Syntax Error
 - (D) Run time Error

Answer: True

Description:

i==20 is a expression which will return TRUE or FALSE depending on the value of i. In this program it will return 0 so the statement become If ($0 \parallel 30$)

30 is a nonzero value which means TRUE (1) in C when ORed with 0 will result TRUE.

```
Ques 12 : What will be the output
main()
{
     if(1,0)
     {
        printf("True");
     }
     else
     {
        printf("False");
     }
}
```

- (A) True
- ✓ (B) False
 - (C) Compilation Error
 - (D) Run time Error

Answer: False

Description:

comma(,) operator returns the value which at the right hand side of , . if statement become if(0)

```
Ques 13 : What will be the output
main()
{
    int i, j, *ptr, *ptr1;
    i = 10;
    j = 10;
    ptr = &i;
    ptr1 = &j;
    if(ptr == ptr1)
    {
        printf("True");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("False");
    }
}
```

- (A) True
- ✓ (B) False
 - (C) Syntax Error
 - (D) Run time Error

Answer: False

Description:

In this program we are comparing the addresses contained by ptr & ptr1 not the value at those addresses and pointers ptr and ptr1 have the addresses of different variables so above condition is false

```
Ques 14: How many times the below loop will get executed?
main()
{
     int i;
     for(i=20, i=10; i<=20; i++)
          printf("\n %d", i);
}
     (A) 1
     (B) Run time Error
   ✓(C) 11
     (D) Compilation Error
     Answer: 11
     Description:
   i will start from 10
Ques 15: How many times main() will get called?
main()
{
     printf("\n Main Called Again");
     main();
     (A) 1
     (B) 100
    ≭(C) main can not be called recursively
     (D) Infinite
     Answer: Infinite
     Description:
   There is no condition in the main() to stop the recursive calling of the
   main() hence it will be called infinite no of times.
Ques 16: What will be the output of the following program if the base address of array is
100.
main()
     int gyan[] = \{1,2,3,4,5\};
     int i,*ptr;
     ptr = gyan;
     for(i = 0; i < = 4; i + +)
          printf("\n %d", *ptr++);
}
```

```
(A) 12345

★(B) 2345

(C) 100 101 102 103

(D) 101 102 103 104

Answer: 12345

Description:
```

ptr contains the base address of the array and printf() is printing the value at the current address contained by ptr and then incrementing the pointer to point to the next array element address.

Ques 17: Which of the following program structure/component/statement is not an example for implementation of modularization?

```
X(A) DLL(B) Functions(C) type castingAnswer: type castingDescription:
```

Option c) type casting. DLL and Functions help in modularization of a program while typecasting just converts from one data type to another.

```
Ques 18 : What will be output of following program?
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = 320;
    char *ptr;
    ptr = (char *)&a;
    printf("%d",*ptr);
    return 0;
}
```

- (A) 2(B) 320
- **✓**(**C**) 64
 - (D) Compilation Error

Answer: 64 **Description**:

As we know int is two byte data byte while char is one byte data byte.

Character pointer can keep the address one byte at time.

Binary value of 320 is 00000001 01000000 (In 16 bit) Memory representation of int a = 320 is:

So ptr is pointing only first 8 bit which color is green and Decimal value is 64.

```
Ques 19 : What will be output when you will execute following c code?
#include<stdio.h>
{
      char arr[11]="The African Queen";
      printf("%s", arr);
      return 0;
}
Choose all that
```

- (A) The African
- **≭**(**B**) The
 - (C) Compilation
 - (D) None of the aboce

Answer: Compilation

Description:

Size of any character array cannot be less than the number of characters in any string which it has assigned. Size of an array can be equal (excluding null character) or reater than but never less than

```
Ques 20 : What will be output of the following c program?
#include "stdio.h"
int main()
{
    int _ = 5;
    int _ = 10;
    int __;
    _ = _ + __;
    printf("%i", ___);
    return 0;
}
```

- **(A)** 5
- **(B)** 10
- **✓(C)** 15
 - (D) Compilation Error

Answer: 15

Description:

Variable name can have only underscore

Save Your Result

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