Set 1

1 mark

1. C preprocessors can have compiler specific features.

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) true

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) false

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) Depends on the standard

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) Depends on the platform

1. #pragma exit is primarily used for?

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) Checking memory leaks after exitting the program

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) Informing Operating System that program has terminated

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) Running a function at exitting the program

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) No such preprocessor exist

1. If #include is used with file name in angular brackets.

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) The file is searched for in the standard compiler include paths

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) The search path is expanded to include the current source directory

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) Both a & b

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) None of the mentioned

1. What is the output of this C code?  
     
       int main()  
       {  
           int i = -5;  
           int k = i %4;  
           printf("%d\n", k);  
       }

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) Compile time error

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) -1

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) 1

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) None

1. What is the use of getchar()?

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) The next input character each time it is called

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) EOF when it encounters end of file.

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) Both a & b

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) None of the mentioned

1. The format identifier '%i' is also used for \_\_\_\_\_ data type?

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) char

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) int

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) float

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) double

1. Which data type is most suitable for storing a number 65000 in a 32-bit system?

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) short

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) int

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) long

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) double

1. What is the output of given code?

int main()  
    {  
       char chr;  
       chr = 128;  
       printf("%d\n", chr);  
       return 0;  
    }

A. - 128

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) 128

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) Depends on the compiler

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) None of the mentioned

1. Which is correct with respect to size of the datatypes?

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) char > int > float

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) int > char > float

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) char < int < double

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) double > char > int

1. What is the output of this C code?  
     
       int main()  
       {  
           float x = 'a';  
           printf("%f", x);  
           return 0;  
       }

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) a

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) run time error

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) a.0000000

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) 97.000000

2 marks:

* 1. Comment on the output of this C code?  
       
         int main()  
         {  
             float f1 = 0.1;  
             if (f1 == 0.1)  
                 printf("equal\n");  
             else  
                 printf("not equal\n");  
         }

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) equal

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) not equal

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) Output depends on compiler

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) None of the mentioned

* 1. What is the output of this C code?  
       
         int main()  
         {  
             float a = 5.477777777777;  
             printf("%f", a);  
         }

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) 5.477777

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) 5.477778

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) 5.478

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) 5.48

* 1. Predict the data type of the following mathematical operation?  
          12 \* 7 + 5 / 2 . 0

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) int

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) long

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) float

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) double

Answer: D

* 1. void main()  
         {  
             float x = 0.1;  
             printf("%d, ", x);  
             printf("%f", x);  
         }

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) 0.100000, junk value

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) junk value, 0.100000

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) 0, 0.100000

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) 0, 0.999999

* 1. What is the output of this C code?  
       
        int main()  
         {  
             int i = 23;  
             char c = -23;  
             if (i < c)  
                 printf("Yes\n");  
             else  
                 printf("No\n");  
         }

[A.](javascript:%20void(0)) Yes

[B.](javascript:%20void(0)) No

[C.](javascript:%20void(0)) Depends on the compiler

[D.](javascript:%20void(0)) Depends on the standard

**5 marks:**

1. **C program to check whether a character is alphabet, digit or special character**

# C program to check whether a number is divisible by 5 and 11 or not

10 marks.

**Program for analysis of people of certain age groups who are eligible for getting a suitable job if their condition and norms get satisfied using nested if statement.**

**If the age is below 18 than person is considered minor and not fit for work**

**If age is between 18-50 than the person is fit for work and proceed with other documentations.**

**Persons above the age of 50 are also considered not fit for job and they can claim for pension.**

# Case1: Input

Input number: Enter your current age:

55

Output: Age is not satisfactory according to the organization norms

Ready for retirement and can collect pension

Driver code:

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a;

printf(" Enter your current Age Here:\n");

scanf("%d",&a);

if (){

}

else {

}

return 0;

}

# Case2: Input

Input number: Enter your current age:

15

Output: Consider as minor

Not fit for Working