Consider the code:

char ptr1[] = "Hello World";

char \*ptr2 = malloc( 5 );

ptr2 = ptr1;

What is wrong with the above code (assuming the call to malloc does not fail)?

Question 1

Select one:

Not enough space is allocated by the malloc.

It will not compile.

There will be a segmentation fault.

There will be a memory overwrite.

There will be a memory leak.

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: There will be a memory leak.

### Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following adds one string to the end of another?

Question 2

Select one:

append()

stringadd()

stradd()

strcat()

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: strcat()

### Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Assume that you have this function definition:

#include <stdio.h>

char \*pr (char \*string)

{

char \*p;

p = string;

while (\*p)

putchar(\*p++);

do {

putchar(\*--p);

} while (p - string);

return (p);

}

What does the loop while (\*p) mean?

Question 3

Select one:

It stops when p points to a non-NULL character

It stops when p points to a NULL character

It is an infinite loop

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: It stops when p points to a NULL character

### Question 4

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following statement would assign y to the logarithm of x (x and y have been declared as float) to the base 10 ?

Question 4

Select one:

y = log (10);

y = log(x) / log(10);

y = log (10) / log(x);

y = log(x);

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: y = log(x) / log(10);

### Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Given the declaration:

int ref[] = {1, 2, 4};

What is the value of \*(ref + 1) ?

Question 5

Select one:

2

4

None of the above

1

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 2

### Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 6

Select one:

9

7

6

5

8

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 9

### Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 7

Select one:

1 - - 1 1 - - 2

1 - - 0 1 - - 0

1 - - 1 1 - - 1

1 - - 1 2 - - 1

1 - - 1 2 - - 2

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 1 - - 1 1 - - 2

### Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 8

Select one:

Quang 25 Quang 25

Quang 25 Hung 20

Hung 20 Hung 20

compiler error

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: compiler error

### Question 9

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 9

Select one:

3

7

9

11

5

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: 11

### Question 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

After the sample code below has been executed, what value will the variable x contain?

int x = 5;

int y = 2;

char op = '\*';

switch (op)

{ default : x += 1;

case '+' : x += y;

case '-' : x -= y;

}

Question 10

Select one:

6

4

7

8

5

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 6

### Question 11

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 11

Select one:

7

24

6

12

It will not compile because not enough initializers are given.

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 24

### Question 12

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will this program print?

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

int main(void)

{

char food[] = "yum";

char \*ptr;

ptr = food + strlen(food);

while (--ptr >= food)

printf("%s", ptr);

return 0;

}

Question 12

Select one:

mumyum

mum

yum

umymu

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: mumyum

### Question 13

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following statement would create a random number in the range of [1.0, 10.0] (inclusive) ?

Question 13

Select one:

1.0 + (double) randegg / RAND\_MAX \* 10.0

1.0 + (double) randegg / RAND\_MAX \* 9.0

(double) randegg / RAND\_MAX \* 10.0

(double) randegg / RAND\_MAX \* 9.0

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 1.0 + (double) randegg / RAND\_MAX \* 9.0

### Question 14

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

When you use scanf to read in a number (either of an integer type or of a floating-point type), if you need to read in one character right after that, there will be a problem with the unprocessed ‘\n’ (which has been left over in the input buffer). Which of the following code fragments will help solve the problem (assume that val is of type int; ch and junk are type of char).

Question 14

Select one:

scanf("%d", &val);

scanf("%c%c", &junk, &ch);

All of the above

scanf("%d", &val);

scanf(" %c", &ch);

scanf("%d", &val);

scanf("%\*c%c", &ch);

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: All of the above

### Question 15

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Assume that you have this function definition:

#include <stdio.h>

char \*pr (char \*string)

{char \*p;

p = string;

while (\*p)

putchar(\*p++);

do {

putchar(\*--p);

} while (p - string);

return (p);

}

Also assume that the function pr() is called as follows:

ch = pr("Hi, there!");

What type should ch be?

Question 15

Select one:

char

pointer to char

unsigned int

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: pointer to char

### Question 16

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 16

Select one:

2

5

1

4

3

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: 5

### Question 17

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

With what do you replace the ???? to make the function shown below return the factorial of x?

long factorial (long x)

{????

return(x \* factorial(x - 1));

}

Question 17

Select one:

return 1;

if (x == 0) return 1;

if (x >= 2) return 2;

if (x <= 1) return 1;

if (x == 0) return 0;

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: if (x <= 1) return 1;

### Question 18

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Can a struct contain a pointer to itself?

Question 18

Select one:

Yes

No

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Yes

### Question 19

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

When you pass an array as an argument to a function, what will actually be passed?

Question 19

Select one:

None of the above

The address of the first element of the array

The values of the elements of the array.

The number of elements of the array.

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: The address of the first element of the array

### Question 20

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which one of the following is a data type, which can represents different types of data within a single group?

Question 20

Select one:

float

double

int

char

struct

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: struct

### Question 21

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void show(int \*b)

{

printf("%d ",\*b);

}

int main()

{

int i;

int mark[]={23, 34, 45, 56};

for(i=0; i<3; i++)

show(&mark[i]+1);

return 0;

}

Question 21

Select one:

34 45 56

23 45 56

45 56 23

23 34 45 56

23 34 45

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 34 45 56

### Question 22

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following functions compares two strings?

Question 22

Select one:

stringcompare()

cmp()

strcmp()

compare()

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: strcmp()

### Question 23

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following program?

#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)

{

int ref[] = {1, 2, 4};

int \*ptr;

int index;

for (index = 0, ptr = ref; index < 3; index++, ptr++)

printf("%d %d ", ref[index], \*ptr);

return 0;

}

Question 23

Select one:

1 4 4 2 2 1

1 4 2 2 4 1

1 1 2 2 4 4

1 2 4 1 2 4

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 1 1 2 2 4 4

### Question 24

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int x[5] = {2, 1, 4, 8};

int i,j, temp;

for (i=1; i < 4; i++)

{

temp = x[i];

j = i;

while ((j > 0) && (x[j-1] > temp))

{

x[j] = x[j-1];

j = j - 1;

}

x[j] = temp;

}

for(i=0; i<4; i++)

printf("%d ", x[i]);

}

Question 24

Select one:

None of the above

1 2 4 8

1 2 8 4

8 4 2 1

1 4 2 8

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 1 2 4 8

### Question 25

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What function will read a string from a file?

Question 25

Select one:

fgets()

readfile()

getline()

fread()

fileread()

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: fgets()

### Question 26

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Consider the following two statements:

char buf [] = "Hello world!";

char \* buf = "Hello world!";

In terms of code generation, how do the two definitions of buf, both presented above, differ?

Question 26

Select one:

The first definition is not suitable for usage as an argument to a function call; the second definition is.

The first definition does not allocate enough space for a terminating NUL-character, nor does it append one; the second definition does.

They do not differ -- they are functionally equivalent.

The first definition certainly allows the contents of buf to be safely modified at runtime; the second definition does not.

The first definition is not legal because it does not indicate the size of the array to be allocated; the second definition is legal.

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: They do not differ -- they are functionally equivalent.

### Question 27

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Consider the statement:

int a[8] = { 0, 1, 2, 3 };

The definition of an above explicitly initializes its first four elements. Which one of the following describes how the compiler treats the remaining four elements?

Question 27

Select one:

As with an enum, the compiler assigns values to the remaining elements by counting up from the last explicitly initialized element. The final four elements will acquire the values 4, 5, 6, and 7, respectively.

Standard C defines this particular behavior as implementation-dependent. The compiler writer has the freedom to decide how the remaining elements will be handled.

It is illegal to initialize only a portion of the array. Either the entire array must be initialized, or no part of it may be initialized.

The remaining elements are initialized to zero(0).

They are left in an uninitialized state; their values cannot be relied upon.

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: The remaining elements are initialized to zero(0).

### Question 28

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which one of the following functions is the correct choice for copying blocks of binary data that are of arbitrary size and position in memory?

Question 28

Select one:

memset()

strncpy()

strcpy()

memcpy()

memmove()

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: memcpy()

### Question 29

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following is a correct string initialization?

Question 29

Select one:

char name[ ] = {'F', 'r', 'i', 'e', 'n', 'd', 's', '\0'};

char name = {'F', 'r', 'i', 'e', 'n', 'd', 's'};

char name[ ] = {'F', 'r', 'i', 'e', 'n', 'd', 's'};

char name = {'F', 'r', 'i', 'e', 'n', 'd', 's', '\0'};

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: char name[ ] = {'F', 'r', 'i', 'e', 'n', 'd', 's', '\0'};

### Question 30

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which loop that counts from 0 to 5

Question 30

Select one:

for (c = 0; c < 5; c++)

for (c = 0; c <= 5; c++)

for (int c = 0; c <= 6; c++)

for (c = 0; c <= 4; c++)

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: for (c = 0; c <= 5; c++)

### Question 31

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

A structure contains a number of data types grouped together. These data types must be of the same type.

Question 31

Select one:

False

True

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: False

### Question 32

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

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

Question 32

Select one:

foo[6]

foo

foo

\* (foo+5)

foo[7]

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: foo[6]

### Question 33

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following gives the memory address of the first element in array foo, an array with 100 elements?

Question 33

Select one:

foo[0]

foo

&foo

foo[1]

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: foo

### Question 34

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of this program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

printf("%c", "12345"[1]);

}

Question 34

Select one:

4

2

5

1

3

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 2

### Question 35

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will the following program print?

#include <stdio.h>

char \*pr(char \*string)

{ char \*p;

p = string;

while (\*p)

putchar(\*p++);

do {

putchar(\*--p);

} while (p - string);

return (p);

}

void main()

{ char ch;

ch = \*pr("Hi, there!");

}

Question 35

Select one:

Hi, there!!ereht ,iH

Hi, there! There, hi!

Hi, there!Hi, there!

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Hi, there!!ereht ,iH

### Question 36

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Assume that you have this function definition:

#include <stdio.h>

char \*pr (char \*string)

{

char \*p;

p = string;

while (\*p)

putchar(\*p++);

do {

putchar(\*--p);

} while (p - string);

return (p);

}

What does the loop while (p - string) mean?

Question 36

Select one:

It stops when p and string point to the different locations

It stops when p and string point to the same location

It is an infinite loop

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: It stops when p and string point to the same location

### Question 37

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

For which value(s) of the integer x will the following code become an infinite loop?

int number=1;

while (1)

{ printf("%d ",number);

if (number == 3) break;

number += x;

}

Question 37

Select one:

only 1 or 2

only 2

only 1

only 0

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: only 0

### Question 38

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{ long x[4] = {4, 2, 8, 6};

int i, j;

long temp;

for (i = 3; i > 0; i--)

{

for (j = 0; j < i; j++)

{

if (x[j] > x[j+1])

{

temp = x[j];

x[j] = x[j+1];

x[j+1] = temp;

}

}

}

for(i=0; i<4; i++)

printf("%d ", x[i]);

}

Question 38

Select one:

8 6 4 2

2 8 6 4

2 4 6 8

2 4 8 6

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 2 4 6 8

### Question 39

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Assume that you have this function definition:

#include <stdio.h>

char \*pr (char \*string)

{

char \*p;

p = string;

while (\*p)

putchar(\*p++);

do {

putchar(\*--p);

}

while (p - string);

return (p);

}

What does \*--p mean?

Question 39

Select one:

Use the value pointed by the pointer p, then decrement the pointer p

Decrement the point p by one, then use the value found there

Decrement the pointer p by one, then use the address of the pointer

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Decrement the point p by one, then use the value found there

### Question 40

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void f ( int \*x, int y );

void mainegg

{

int a[3], i, b = 16 ;

for ( i = 0 ; i < 3 ; i++ )

a[i] = 2 \* i ;

f ( a, b ) ;

for ( i = 0 ; i < 3 ; i++ )

printf ( "%d ", a[i] ) ;

printf( "%d ", b ) ;

}

void f ( int \*x, int y )

{ int i ;

for ( i = 0 ; i < 3 ; i++ )

\*( x + i ) += 2 ;

y += 2 ;

}

Question 40

Select one:

2 4 6 16

2 6 10 16

2 4 6 18

2 6 10 18

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 2 4 6 16

### Question 41

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What is the header file containing getch() function?

Question 41

Select one:

stdlib

stdio.h

all of the above

conio

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: conio

### Question 42

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of this code fragment?

int sub[50], i ;

for ( i = 0 ; i <= 48 ; i++ ) ;

sub[i] = i ;

printf ( "\n%d", sub[i] ) ;

Question 42

Select one:

50

49

None of the above

48

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 49

### Question 43

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What is the output of this program?

#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)

{

char note[] = "Meet me at 7pm";

char \*ptr;

ptr = note;

note[7] = '\0';

puts(++ptr);

return 0;

}

Question 43

Select one:

eet me

Meet m

Meet me

eet me a

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: eet me

### Question 44

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 44

Select one:

6

9

8

7

The code will not compile.

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 9

### Question 45

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following is a string literal?

Question 45

Select one:

Static String

char a\_string[100];

'Static String'

'Static String"

"Static String"

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: "Static String"

### Question 46

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What is the index number of the last element of an array with 29 elements?

Question 46

Select one:

Programmer-defined

29

28

0

30

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 28

### Question 47

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

How many bytes are allocated by the definition below?

char txt [20] = "Hello world!\0";

Question 47

Select one:

15 bytes

20 bytes

21 bytes

12 bytes

11 bytes

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: 20 bytes

### Question 48

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What is the output when the sample code below is executed?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int i, j = 25;

int \*pi, \*pj = &j;

\*pj = j + 5;

i = \*pj + 5;

pi = pj;

\*pi = i + j;

printf("%d %d", \*pi, \*pj);

}

Question 48

Select one:

60 60

30 35

25 30

65 65

60 65

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 65 65

### Question 49

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following is not a possible mode that can be used with functions fopenegg

Question 49

Select one:

"r"

"n"

"w"

"a"

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: "n"

### Question 50

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

The character array elements can be accessed exactly in the same way as the elements of an integer array.

Question 50

Select one:

False

True

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: True

### Question 51

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 51

Select one:

Today is saturday

saturday

compiler error

Today is

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: compiler error

### Question 52

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Can we write

char a[] = "Hello, world!";

as

char a[14];

a = "Hello, world!";

Question 52

Select one:

Yes

No. Strings are arrays, and you cannot assign arrays directly

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: No. Strings are arrays, and you cannot assign arrays directly

### Question 53

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Hung is trying to declare a pointer and allocate some space for it, but it's not working. What's wrong with this code?

char \*p;

\*p = malloc(10);

Question 53

Select one:

There's some problem with the second statement. It should be written as: p = malloc(10);

There's some problem with the second statement. It should be written as: p = (char \*) malloc(10);

There's nothing wrong with this code. It should work fine and allocate the space to the pointer

There's a syntax error in both the statements. They should be written as:

char p\*;

p\* = malloc(10);

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: There's some problem with the second statement. It should be written as: p = (char \*) malloc(10);

### Question 54

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{ int b[] = {10, 20, 30, 40};

int i;

for(i=0; i<4; i++)

printf("%d ", --\*(b+i));

}

Question 54

Select one:

9 19 29

10 20 30 40

9 19 29 39

10 20 30

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 9 19 29 39

### Question 55

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Multiplication or division of a pointer with a constant is possible.

Question 55

Select one:

False

True

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: False

### Question 56

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which one of the following can replace the ???? in the code below to determine if the end of a file has been reached?

FILE \*f = fopen( fileName, "r" );

readData( f );

if( ???? )

{ puts( "End of file was reached" );

}

Question 56

Select one:

f == NULL

!f

f == EOF

feof( f )

eof( f )

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: feof( f )

### Question 57

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What is a proper method of opening a file for writing as binary file?

Question 57

Select one:

FILE \*f = fopenb( "test.bin", "w" );

FILE \*f = fwrite( "test.bin", "b" );

FILE \*f = fwriteb( "test.bin" );

FILE \*f = fopen( "test.bin", "wb" );

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: FILE \*f = fopen( "test.bin", "wb" );

### Question 58

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following code fragment for the indicated input (assume that ch is type int)?  
The input is as follows:  
 abc[Enter]  
  
The code fragment is as follows:  
  
while ((ch = getchar()) != '\n')  
{ putchar(ch++);  
 putchar(++ch);  
}

What will be the output of the following code fragment for the indicated input (assume that ch is type int)?

The input is as follows:

abc[Enter]

The code fragment is as follows:

while ((ch = getchar()) != '\n')

{

putchar(ch++);

putchar(++ch);

}

Question 58

Select one:

bcadef

abcdef

acbdce

efabcd

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: acbdce

### Question 59

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following header [files](https://drnguyentt.com/lms/mod/vpl/view.php?id=429) contains function prototypes isdigit(int), isspace(int)?

Question 59

Select one:

conio.h

ctype.h

stdio.h

stdlib.h

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: ctype.h

### Question 60

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What character ends all strings?

Question 60

Select one:

'\0'

':'

';'

' '

'\n'

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: '\0'

### Question 61

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

long x[4] = {12243, 3489, 238, 8734};

int i, j, max;

long swap;

for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)

{

max = i;

for (int j = i + 1; j < 4; j++)

if (x[j] > x[max])

max = j;

if(max != i)

{

swap = x[i];

x[i] = x[max];

x[max] = swap;

}

}

for(i=0; i<4; i++)

printf("%d ", x[i]);

}

Question 61

Select one:

238 3489 8734 12243

12243 8734 3489 238

238 8734 3489 12243

238 3489 12243 8734

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 12243 8734 3489 238

### Question 62

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following code fragment?

double x = -3.5, y = 3.5;

printf( "%.0f : %.0f\n", ceil( x ), ceil( y ) );

printf( "%.0f : %.0f\n", floor( x ), floor( y ) );

Question 62

Select one:

-3 : 4  
-4 : 3

-4 : 3  
-3 : 4

-4 : 3  
-4 : 3

-4 : 4  
-3 : 3

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: -3 : 4

-4 : 3

### Question 63

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Given the following declarations:

int \*pa;

int a[3] = {1, 2, 3};

Which of the following expressions are illegal?

1. pa = a;
2. a = pa;
3. pa++;
4. a++;

Question 63

Select one:

2 and 4 are illegal

3 and 4 are illegal

1 and 3 are illegal

1 and 2 are illegal

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: 2 and 4 are illegal

### Question 64

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which properly declares a variable x of struct Foo?

Question 64

Select one:

struct Foo;

Foo;

int Foo;

Foo x;

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Foo x;

### Question 65

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Consider the statement:

int a [8] = { 0, 1, 2, 3 };

The definition of a above explicitly initializes its first four elements. Which one of the following describes how the compiler treats the remaining four elements?

Question 65

Select one:

They are left in an uninitialized state; their values cannot be relied upon.

The remaining elements are initialized to zero(0).

It is illegal to initialize only a portion of the array. Either the entire array must be initialized, or no part of it may be initialized.

Standard C defines this particular behavior as implementation-dependent. The compiler writer has the freedom to decide how the remaining elements will be handled.

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: The remaining elements are initialized to zero(0).

### Question 66

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Given the following declarations:

int \*ip, x = 10;

ip = &x;

Which of the following expressions will NOT always cause \*ip to be 11 ?

Question 66

Select one:

++\*ip;

\*ip += 1;

(\*ip)++;

\*ip++;

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: \*ip++;

### Question 67

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What function will read a specified number of elements from a file?

Question 67

Select one:

getline()

fread()

fileread()

readfile()

gets()

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: fread()

### Question 68

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following statements are correct?

Question 68

Select one:

fscanf() (similar to scanf()) attempts to translate the character code into other types as indicated by the format specifiers

All of the above

the fseek() and rewind() functions allow a program move to an arbitrary position in a file

The input functions getc(), fgets(), fscanf() normally read a file sequentially, starting at the beginning of the file.

getc() and fgets() functions leave the input as character code and store it either in char variables as individual characters or in char arrays as strings.

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: All of the above

### Question 69

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What is wrong with the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main(void)

{

int \*fp;

int k;

fp = fopen("input.txt");

for (k = 0; k < 30; k++)

fputs(fp, "Write something here.");

fclose("input.txt");

return 0;

}

Question 69

Select one:

Function fclose requires the a file pointer, not a file name

The declaration of the file pointer \*fp is wrong

All of the above

Function fopen lacks a mode

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: All of the above

### Question 70

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What is the correct definition of an array?

Question 70

Select one:

An array is the collection of different data types located next to each other in the memory

An array is a collection of the same data type spread throughout the memory

An array is a collection of different data types spread throughout the memory

An array is the collection of the same data type located next to each other in the memory

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: An array is the collection of the same data type located next to each other in the memory

### Question 71

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following is a two-dimensional array?

Question 71

Select one:

int array[20, 20];

array anarray[20][20];

int anarray[20][20];

char array[20];

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: int anarray[20][20];

### Question 72

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 72

Select one:

4

2

6

compile error

8

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: compile error

### Question 73

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which among the following is NOT a standard string function?

Question 73

Select one:

strlen()

strcat()

strcmp()

strcpy()

strnatching()

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: strnatching()

### Question 74

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

****

Question 74

Select one:

999

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

12

1

compiler error

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 1

### Question 75

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following statement would create a random number in the range of [1, 10] (inclusive) ?

Question 75

Select one:

randegg%10

randegg%11

1+ randegg%10

1+ randegg%11

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 1+ randegg%10

### Question 76

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following code fragment for the indicated input (assume that ch is type int)?  
The input is as follows:  
If you quit, you will fail.[Enter]  
  
The code fragment is as follows:  
while ((ch = getchar()) != 'i')  
 putchar(ch);

What will be the output of the following code fragment for the indicated input (assume that ch is type int)?

The input is as follows:

If you quit, you will fail.[Enter]

The code fragment is as follows:

while ((ch = getchar()) != 'i')

putchar(ch);

Question 76

Select one:

If you qu

If you quit, you will fail.

If you quit, you wi fail.

If you quit, you will fai

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: If you qu

### Question 77

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Consider the following statement:

f = fopen( filename, "r" );

Referring to the code above, what is the proper definition for the variable f?

Question 77

Select one:

FILE f;

int f;

char \*f;

struct FILE f;

FILE \* f;

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: FILE \* f;

### Question 78

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of this program?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int num[26], temp ;

num[0] = 100 ;

num[25] = 200 ;

temp = num[25] ;

num[25] = num[0] ;

num[0] = temp ;

printf ( "%d %d", num[0], num[25] ) ;

}

Question 78

Select one:

0 25

25 100

0 26

200 100

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 200 100

### Question 79

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following code fragment?

int \*pa;

int a[3] = {1, 2, 3};

pa = a;

\*(pa + 2) = 5;

\*(a + 1) = 7;

printf("%d %d %d\n", \*a, \*(a+1), \*(a+2));

Question 79

Select one:

1 2 3

1 7 5

None of the above

1 5 7

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 1 7 5

### Question 80

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following correctly declares an array?

Question 80

Select one:

anarray{10};

int anarray[10];

int anarray;

array anarray[10];

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: int anarray[10];

### Question 81

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following is a properly defined struct?

Question 81

Select one:

struct a\_struct {int a;};

struct a\_struct {int a;}

struct {int a;}

struct a\_struct int a;

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: struct a\_struct {int a;};

### Question 82

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following code fragment?  
The input is as follows:  
 int x = 11;  
 printf(“%d %o %x”, x, x, x);

Question 82

Select one:

11 13 b

11 b 13

11 b 15

11 15 b

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 11 13 b

### Question 83

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What is the difference between the 4s in the following expressions?

int num[4];

num[4] = 1;

Question 83

Select one:

The first 4 is particular element, the second 4 is array size

The first 4 is particular element, the second 4 is type

None of the above

The first 4 is array size, the second 4 is particular element

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: The first 4 is array size, the second 4 is particular element

### Question 84

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which one of the following calls will open the file test.txt for reading by fgetc?

Question 84

Select one:

FILE \* f = fileopen( "test.txt", "r" );

FILE \* f = fread( "test.txt" );

FILE \* f = fopen( "test.txt", "r" );

FILE \* f = read( "test.txt" );

FILE \* f = freopen( "test.txt" );

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: FILE \* f = fopen( "test.txt", "r" );

### Question 85

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which one of the following is valid for opening a read-only ASCII file?

Question 85

Select one:

fileOpen (filenm, "ra");

fopen (filenm, "r");

fileOpen (filenm, "read");

fopen (filenm, "read");

fileOpen (filenm, "r");

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: fopen (filenm, "r");

### Question 86

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

Question 86

Select one or more:

The expression arr[20] refers to the 21th element of the array

It is necessary to initialize the array at the time of declaration

The expression arr[1] refers to the first element in the array

None of the above

The array int arr[26] has 26 elements

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answers are: The array int arr[26] has 26 elements, The expression arr[20] refers to the 21th element of the array

### Question 87

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What will be the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<ctype.h>

void main()

{ char ch = 'B';

if(islower(ch+1))

putchar(toupper(ch+1));

else

putchar(tolower(ch-1));

}

Question 87

Select one:

C

a

A

B

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: a

### Question 88

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following accesses a variable x in structure b?

Question 88

Select one:

x.b

b->x

b.x

b-x

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: b.x

### Question 89

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Assume the following declaration:

char dollar[] = “$”;

How much memory does dollar[] use?

Question 89

Select one:

One Byte

Two Bytes

Four Bytes

#### Feedback

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: Two Bytes

### Question 90

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

What is the output when the sample code below is executed?

int count=10,\*temp,sum=0;

temp=&count;

\*temp=20;

temp=&sum;

\*temp=count;

printf("%d %d %d ",count,\*temp,sum);

Question 90

Select one:

20 20 20

20 20 10

10 20 20

10 10 10

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 20 20 20

### Question 91

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Consider the piece of code below:

char \* a,\* b;

int k = strcmp(a, b);

What does it mean if the value of the variable k is 0?

Question 91

Select one:

Two strings a and b are identical

Two strings a and b are not identical

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Two strings a and b are identical

### Question 92

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

Question 92

Select one:

If a file opened for writing already exits, its content will be overwritten

If a file is opened for writing, it is required that the file must exist

If a file is opened for reading, it is required that the file must exist

If a file is opened for appending, it is required that the file must exist

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: If a file is opened for writing, it is required that the file must exist

### Question 93

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

#### Question text

Which of the following header [files](https://drnguyentt.com/lms/mod/vpl/view.php?id=429) contain the definition of the FILE structure?

Question 93

Select one:

stdio.c

stdlib.h

stdio.h

io.h

#### Feedback

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: stdio.h