QN=1 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
int y = 30;
void foo(int *x){
   x = &y;
   *x=12;
}
int main(){
    int v=10;
    foo(&v);
    printf("%d",v);
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
  }_
```

A. 10

B. 8

C. 12

D. 14

E. address of x

QN=2 (Choose 1 answer)

What will print when the sample code below is executed?

```
int i = 4;
int x = 6;
double z;
z =  x / i;
printf("z=%.2f\n", z);___
```

A. z=1.50

B. z=NULL

C. z=2.00

D. z=0.00

E. z=1.00

QN=3 (Choose 1 answer)

What will be the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
      int x[4] = {2, 1, 4, 8};
      int rs=0;

      for (int i=0; i < 4; i++)
      {
                  rs += x[i];
      }
            printf("%d", rs);
      return 0;
}___
```

A. 14

B. 15

C. 16

D. 17

QN=4 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
int power ( int base, int exponent ) {
     int result, i;
     result = 1;
     for (i = 1; i <= exponent; i++)
         result = result * base;

     return result;
 }
int main()
{
     printf("%d", power(4,3));
     return 0;
}___
```

A. 12

B. 4

C. 7

D. 64

QN=5 (Choose 1 answer)

Which is not a loop structure in C?_

A. do while

B. while

C. repeat until

D. for

QN=6 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
int i;
for(i=1;i<4;i++)
      switch(i){
          case 1:
                                printf("%d ",i);
            break;
          case 2:
                                printf("%d ",i);
            break;
          case 3:
                                printf("%d ",i);
            break;
          case 4:
                                printf("%d ",i);
        }_
```

A. 1 2 3 4

B. 1 2

C. 4

D. 1 2 3

E. 3

QN=7 (Choose 1 answer)

What is the output of the following code?

```
int a;
for(a = 1; a <= 1; a++) printf("%d",a++);
printf("%d",a);_
```

A. 22

B. 12

C. 13

D. 11

QN=8 (Choose 1 answer)

What is the output of the following code?

```
void func1(int (*a)[10]){
     printf("Good, It works");
}
void func2(int a[][10]){
     printf("What will happen?");
}

int main() {
     int a[10][10];
     func1(a);
     func2(a);

     return 0;
}____
```

A. Good, It works

B. What will happen?

C. Good, It worksWhat will happen?

D. None of the other choices

QN=9 (Choose 1 answer)

What is the proper declaration for the variable c in the code below?

```
c = getchar();__
```

A. float c;

B. char c[];

C. char c;

D. char *c;

QN=10 (Choose 1 answer)

What is 7/9*9 equal to?__

A. 1

B. 0

C. 0.08642

D. 2

QN=11 (Choose 1 answer)

What will be printed when the sample code below is executed?

```
int x = 0;
for(x=1; x<4; x++);
printf("x = %d\n", x);__
```

A. x = 3

B. x = 5

C. x = 1

D. x = 0

E. x = 4

QN=12 (Choose 1 answer)

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;
}__
```

A. 1 2 4 1 2 4

B. 1 1 2 2 4 4

C. 1 4 2 2 4 1

D. 1 4 4 2 2 1

QN=13 (Choose 1 answer)

What will happen with the following code?

```
char str[] = “You are right.”;
str = “No, you are wrong.”;
printf(“%s”,str);_
```

A. Error at run time.

B. print out to the screen the line “No, you are wrong.”

C. print out to the screen the line “You are right.”

D. Error at compilling time. Strings are special arrays, that you cannot assign values to them directly.

QN=14 (Choose 1 answer)

Which of the following statements prints % character?_

A. printf("\\%");

B. printf("\%%")

C. printf("\%")

D. printf("%%");

QN=15 (Choose 1 answer)

What is the most correct format to declare a variable in C?_

A. data_type identifier ;

B. data_type : identifier;

C. identifier data_type;

D. data_type identifier [= initial value];

QN=16 (Choose 1 answer)

```
int main ( ) {
   int *p;
   p=p+1;
   return(0);
}
```

Which mistake made with the code above._

A. Not including header files

B. Not assigning a pointer to memory address before using it.

C. main() cannot return int value.

D. + operator cannot use with pointer.

QN=17 (Choose 1 answer)

What will be the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
#include<ctype.h>
```

```
void main()
{
   char str[] = "abcd";
   int len = strlen(str);

   for(int i=0;i < len; i++)
  {
       if(i%2 == 0)
          str[i] = toupper(str[i]);
  }
   printf("%s", str);
   return 0;
}___
```

A. AbCd

B. aBcD

C. abcd

D. ABCD

QN=18 (Choose 1 answer)

Which option is correct about the function scanf____

A. EOF indicates that scanf filled all addresses successfully

B. scanf returns the number of addresses successfully filled or EOF

C. Return a void type

D. scanf is a kind of unbuffered input

QN=19 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
main(){
   int a[5] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
   int i, sum = 0;
   for (i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
       if(i==2)
           break ;
       sum += a[i];
   }
```

```
   printf("%d", sum);
}
```

A. 15

B. 3

C. 12

D. 1

QN=20 (Choose 1 answer)

Suppose you have these statements in your program:

```
FILE * fp1,* fp2;
char ch;

fp1 = fopen("output", "r");
fp2 = fopen("input", "w");
```

Assume that both files are opened successfully. Which of the following function calls is INCORRECT__

A. fputc(ch, fp2);

B. fclose( );

C. fprintf(fp2, "%c", ch);

D. ch = fgetc(fp1);

QN=21 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
int i;
i=9/2;
printf("%d",i);
```

A. 4

B. 0

C. 4.5

D. 5

QN=22 (Choose 1 answer)

What is the output of the following code?

```
int age = 18;
double cashFare = 2.25;
printf("His age is %d. The cash fare is $%d ", age, (int)cashFare);____
```

A. Wrong at compiling time

B. His age is 18. The cash fare is $2.25

C. His age is 18. The cash fare is $2

D. His age is 18. The cash fare is $0

QN=23 (Choose 1 answer)

What is required to avoid falling through from one case to the next in the switch construct?____

A. end;

B. break;

C. ;

D. stop;

QN=24 (Choose 1 answer)

What will be printed when the sample code below is executed?

```
char *buffer = "0123456789";
char *ptr = buffer;
ptr += 5;
printf( "%s\n", ptr );
printf( "%s\n", buffer );_
```

A. 0123456789
56789

B. 5123456789
5123456789

C. 56789
0123456789

D. 56789
56789

E. 0123456789
0123456789

QN=25 (Choose 1 answer)

In a while loop, the condition is tested only after the body of the loop is executed at least once._

A. TRUE

B. FALSE

QN=26 (Choose 1 answer)

Which is the INCORRECT statement?

A. Buffered input enables data editing before submission to a program.

B. A buffer is a region of memory that collects and holds data temporarily.

C. In the buffered input, the program can respond to each and every keystroke directly.

D. Input to a program may be unbuffered or buffered.

QN=27 (Choose 1 answer)

What would be the output of the following program?

```
void main() {
    char str1[] ="Hello";
    char str2[] ="Hello";
    if(str1 == str2)
```

```
        printf("Equal");
    else
       printf("Unequal");
}__
```

A. Equal

B. Unequal

C. Error

D. None of the other choices

QN=28 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
   char mess[] = "Your are welcome here";
   char *p;
   p = mess;
   mess[8]='\0';
   puts(++p);___
```

A. our are

B. Your are

C. Your are we

D. our are wel

QN=29 (Choose 1 answer)

Using break statement we can exit from__

A. a program

B. the main() function

C. a for loop

D. an if statement

QN=30 (Choose 1 answer)

What will be the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<ctype.h>

int main()
{
      char ch = 'B';
      if(islower(ch+1))
            putchar(toupper(ch+1));
      else
            putchar(tolower(ch-1));
      return 0;
}____
```

A. a

B. A

C. B

D. c

QN=31 (Choose 1 answer)

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] ) ;____
```

A. 48

B. 49

C. None of the others

D. 50

QN=32 (Choose 1 answer)

What will be the output of this program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

void main(){
     printf("%c", "12345"[1]);
}____
```

A. 5

B. 4

C. 2

D. 3

E. 1

F. Compile error

QN=33 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
int a[26],t;
a[0]=100;
a[25]=200;
t=a[25];
a[25]=a[0];
*a = t;
printf("%d  %d", a[0],a[25]);____
```

A. 200 200

B. 100 200

C. 200 100

D. 100 100

E. compiler error

QN=34 (Choose 1 answer)

The main() function is the function to which the operating system transfers control at the start of execution.__

A. True

B. False

QN=35 (Choose 1 answer)

Which of the following statements are true with regards to the || operator?_

A. If one of the conditional expressions return false, the outcome is false

B. This operator is used to combine two logical expressions which evaluate to true if both individual expressions are true.

C. Only if both the expressions evaluate to false, the outcome is false

D. It is a relational operator

QN=36 (Choose 1 answer)

Which is the correct statement for openning a file named “test.txt” for reading?

A. FILE * f = fopen(“test.txt”, “w”);

B. File *f = fopen(‘test.txt’, “r”);

C. File *f = fopen(“test.txt”, ‘r’);

D. FILE * f = fopen(“test.txt”, “r”);

QN=37 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
int calc(int x) {
    x *= x;
    return 2*x;
}

main() {
    int x = 2;
    x = calc(x);
    printf("%d", x);
    calc(x);
```

```
    printf("%d", x);
}____
```

A. 864

B. 464

C. 88

D. 8512

E. 416

QN=38 (Choose 1 answer)

What value will x contain when the sample code below is executed?

```
int x = 3;
if( x == 2 );
  x = 0;
if( x == 3 )
 x++;
else x += 2;____
```

A. 1

B. 3

C. 2

D. 5

E. 4

QN=39 (Choose 1 answer)

What is the fastest memory type?____

A. Magnetic disk

B. Registers

C. RAM

D. Cache

QN=40 (Choose 1 answer)

Which of the followings are NOT a valid C identifiers?

A. g42277

B. double

C. __ident

D. bigNumber

QN=41 (Choose 1 answer)

Which one of the following line of code declares a function to accept a single integer parameter and return an integer number?

A. int x(sqr(i))

B. int intx(sqr(i))

C. sqr sqr(int x)

D. int sqr(int x)

QN=42 (Choose 1 answer)

Which of the followings is TRUE about array____

A. An array is group of elements, which are of the same size and data type and have the same name.

B. An array is data type, which represents different types of data within a single group.

C. An array is special variable which contains the address of the memory location of the another variable.

D. Array bound specifies the minimum size of data that can be stored.

QN=43 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
int n = 10, i;
int k = 0;
for (i=1; i<n; i = i*2) k++;
printf("i: %d, k: %d", i, k);
printf("\n");__
```

A. i: 16, k: 3

B. i: 16, k: 5

C. i: 16, k: 4

D. i: 10, k: 4

E. i: 8, k: 4

QN=44 (Choose 1 answer)

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

```
int ret(int ret){
     ret += 2.5;
     return (ret);
  }
int main(){
     int k = ret(4);
     printf("% d", ++k);
     return 0;
  }_
```

A. 6

B. 5

C. 7

D. 8

QN=45 (Choose 1 answer)

double data type takes ……bits.__

A. 32

B. 16

C. 128

D. 64

QN=46 (Choose 3 answers)

What is the correct prototype in C?
(choose 3)_

A. char doFunc()

B. int doFunc(int,int);

C. float doFunc(void);

D. doFunc(): char;

E. void doFunc(int x, int y);

QN=47 (Choose 1 answer)

What is size of an int?_

A. 16 bits

B. 32 bits

C. Dependent on machine's "word" size

D. 8 bits

QN=48 (Choose 1 answer)

What is the correct prototype of function fclose?

A. int fclose(FILE *);

B. Void fclose(FILE *);

C. int fclose(FILE *, char *);

D. int fclose(File *);

QN=49 (Choose 1 answer)

Which of the following statements about primary memory (RAM) and secondary memory (disks) is correct?___

A. Primary memory is non-volatile

B. Secondary memory is non-volatile

C. Primary memory normally has bigger capacity than secondary memory

D. None of the above

QN=50 (Choose 1 answer)

How is the integer pointer var declared in C?___

A. int pointer *var;

B. pointer *var;

C. int *var;

D. int pointer var;