Batch 3\_Assessment 1\_Introduction to C, Data Types and Variables

***1 point***

Algorithm is –



A process or set of rules to be followed in calculations or other problem-solving operations, especially by a computer.



A process or set of rules to be followed in calculations or other problem-solving operations, especially by a human.



A process or set of rules to be followed to solve numerical problems only.



A process or set of rules to be followed in to solve logical problems only.

Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*A process or set of rules to be followed in calculations or other problem-solving operations, especially by a computer.*

***1 point***

The smallest unit of memory is

 Byte



 Bit



 Nibble



 Baud



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Bit*

***1 point***

Which one of the following statements is the most appropriate?

 Flowchart is diagrammatic representation of the algorithm. Pseudo code is just another name of algorithm.



 Flowchart is basically a diagrammatic representation of the algorithm. Whereas in pseudo code normal English language is translated into the programming languages to be worked on.



 Pseudo code is basically a diagrammatic representation of the algorithm. Whereas in flowchart normal English language is translated into the programming languages to be worked on.



 Pseudo code is another name of programming. Whereas in flowchart is diagrammatic representation of algorithm.



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Flowchart is basically a diagrammatic representation of the algorithm. Whereas in pseudo code normal English language is translated into the programming languages to be worked on.*

***1 point***

Which of the following is not a C variable?

 Count123



 Count\_123



 Count@123



 X\_123\_Count



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Count@123*

***1 point***

Syntax error occurs when

 The rules of grammar of the programming language is violated



 The statements in the program have no meaning



 The program gives wrong or undesired output



 Some illegal operation (e.g. divide by zero) is done



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*The rules of grammar of the programming language is violated*

***1 point***

Which of the following statement is correct?

I. Keywords are those words whose meaning is already defined by

Compiler.

II. Keywords cannot be used as variable name.

III. There are 32 keywords in C.

IV. C keywords are also called as reserved words.

 I and II



 II and III



 I, II and IV



 I, II III and IV



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*I, II III and IV*

***1 point***

Which of the following format specifier is used to print the values of double type variable?

 %lf



 %ld



 %lu



 %f



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*%lf*

***1 point***

In C, which keyword to be used to give a datatype a new name?

 typedef



 struct



 char



 None of the options are correct



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*typedef*

***1 point***

Which of the following is not a correct variable type in C?

 int



 float



 complex



 double



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*complex*

***1 point***

|  |
| --- |
| The    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_    scans the entire C program and translates it as a whole into machine code. |

 Interpreter



 Compiler



 Program counter



 Operating system



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Compiler*

Batch 3\_Assessment 2\_Operators and Type Conversion

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

 #include <stdio.h>

  int main()

    {

        int i = -3;

        int k = i % 2;

        printf("%d\n", k);

        return 0;

    }

 Compile time error



 -1



 1



 Implementation defined



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*-1*

***1 point***

Which of the following statement is correct?

 Operator precedence determines which operator is performed first in an expression with more than one operator with different precedence. Associativity is used when two operators of same precedence appear in an expression.



 Operator associativity determines which operator is performed first in an expression with more than one operator with different associativity. Precedence is used when two operators of same precedence appear in an expression.



 Operator precedence and associativity are same.



 None of the above



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Operator precedence determines which operator is performed first in an expression with more than one operator with different precedence. Associativity is used when two operators of same precedence appear in an expression.*

***1 point***

The precedence of arithmetic operators is (from highest to lowest)

 %, \*, /, +, –



 %, +, /, \*, –



 +, -, %, \*, /



 %, +, -, \*, /



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*%, \*, /, +, –*

***1 point***

What will be the output?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

   int x;

   x= 9<5+3 && 7;

   printf("%d", x);

   return 0;

}

 0



 1



 7



 Compilation Error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*0*

***1 point***

What will be the output?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

   int x=7, y=3, z=5;

   printf("%d\n", x-x/y\*y%z);

   return 0;

}

 7



 6



 5



 0



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*6*

***1 point***

Which of the following method are accepted for assignment in C?

 8=x=y=z



 x=8=y=z



 x=y=z=8



 None of the options



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*x=y=z=8*

***1 point***

When do you need to use type-conversions?

 The value to be stored is beyond the max limit



 The value to be stored is in a form not supported by that data type



 To reduce the memory in use, relevant to the value



 All the options are correct



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All the options are correct*

***1 point***

Which of the following operator has the highest precedence?

 !



 %



 +



 >



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*!*

***1 point***

Find the output of the following C code.

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

   int a=10, b=3, c=2, d=4, result;

   result= a+a\*-b/c%d+c\*d;

   printf("%d\n", result);

   return 0;

}

 -42



 24



 15



 -34



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*15*

***1 point***

Which of the following type conversion is not possible in C language?

 int to float



 float to int



 char to float



 All are possible



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All are possible*

Batch 3\_Assessment 3\_Input and output operations

***1 point***

In C program ‘&’ is used in ‘scanf’ statement to indicate

 AND operation



 Memory location



 Value of the variable



 Value at the memory location



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Memory location*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

    {

int x = 4.3 % 2;

printf("Value of x is %d", x);

    }

 Value of x is 1.3



 Value of x is 2



 Value of x is 0.3



 Compile time error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Compile time error*

***1 point***

We want to round off x, a float, to an int value, the correct way to do is

 y = (int)(x + 0.5)



 y = int(x + 0.5)



 y = (int)x + 0.5



 y = (int)((int)x + 0.5)



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*y = (int)(x + 0.5)*

***1 point***

Which among the following is odd one out?

 printf



 fprintf



 putchar



 scanf



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*scanf*

***1 point***

What is the default return-type of getchar?

 char



 int



 string



 void



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*int*

***1 point***

What will be the output of following program ?

#include <stdio.h>

void main(){

    unsigned char c=290;

    printf("%d",c);

}

 34



 290



 Garbage



 Error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*34*

***1 point***

What will be the output of following program ?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

    printf("includehelp.com\rOK\n");

    printf("includehelp.com\b\b\bOk\n");

}

 OKincludehelp.com  
includehelp.Okm



 OKclude.help.com  
include.help.Okm



 OKcludehelp.om  
includehelp.Ok



 OKcludehelp.com  
includehelp.Okm



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*OKcludehelp.com  
includehelp.Okm*

***1 point***

Which of the following is true?



gets can read a string with newline characters but a normal scanf for string input can not read



gets can read a string with spaces but a normal scanf for string input can not read



gets can always replace scanf without any additional code needed

 None of the above



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*gets can read a string with spaces but a normal scanf for string input can not read*

***1 point***

What is the output of the following program (Assume necessary header files are included)?

void main()

{

printf("\\nWe");

printf("\\blc"); printf("\\rome");  
 }

 Welcome



 Weblcrome



 We



 All options are incorrect



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All options are incorrect*

***1 point***

Choose a valid C format specifier?

 %d prints integer constants



 %u prints unsigned integer constants



 %ld prints signed long and %lu prints unsigned long constants



 All the options are correct



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All the options are correct*

Batch3\_Assessment4-ControlStructures

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

    #include <stdio.h>

    int main()

    {

        int a = 10, b = 10;

        if (a = a+b)

        b--;

        printf("%d, %d", a, b--);

    }

 a = 10, b = 9



 a = 10, b = 8



 a = 20, b = 9



 a=20, b=10



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*a = 20, b = 9*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

    #include <stdio.h>

    int main()

    {

        int x = 0;

        if (x++)

            printf("true\n");

        else if (x == 1)

            printf("false\n");

        else

            printf(“Both\n”);

    }

 true



 false



 Both



 compile time error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*false*

***1 point***

Which of the following is false with respect to switch statement?

 char variable  can not be used in switch statement



 The sequence of statements in each of the case need not end with a break;



 braces are compulsory for a switch statement



 Float can not be used in switch statement



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*char variable  can not be used in switch statement*

***1 point***

What will be the output when you execute the following C code?

   #include<stdio.h>

   int main(){

     int check=2;

     switch(check){

       case 1: printf("D.W.Steyn");

       case 2: printf(" M.G.Johnson");

       case 3: printf(" Mohammad Asif");

       default: printf(" M.Muralidaran");

     }

     return 0;

   }

 M.G.Johnson



 M.Muralidaran



 M.G.Johnson Mohammad Asif M.Muralidaran



 Compilation error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*M.G.Johnson Mohammad Asif M.Muralidaran*

***1 point***

Which  of the following statements is (are) true? (More than one answer may be correct)

 The body of a while loop is executed at least once



 The body of a do - while loop is executed at least once



 The body of a while loop is executed zero or more times



 A for loop can never be used in place of a while loop



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*The body of a do - while loop is executed at least once*

*The body of a while loop is executed zero or more times*

***1 point***

Which of the following statements is false?

 We can replace any semicolon with a comma in for loop header



 We can skip any or all of the expressions in for loop header



 It is compulsory to have two semicolons in the for loop header



 We can use commas in a for loop header



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*We can replace any semicolon with a comma in for loop header*

***1 point***

How many times i value is checked in the following C code?

    #include <stdio.h>

    int main()

    {

        int i = 0;

        do {

            i++;

            printf("in while loop\n");

        } while (i < 3);

    }

 2



 3



 4



 1



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*3*

***1 point***

In a nested while or for loop, when you use break in inner most loop, the effect is

 Jump to the outer most loop



 Jump out of all loops



 Jump out of inner most



 We cannot use break in nested loop, so causes error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Jump out of inner most*

***1 point***

Continue statement in a for loop transfers the control to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and in a while loop, it transfers the control to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?



test condition, test condition



update expression, test condition



test condition, update expression

 out of loop, out of loop



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*update expression, test condition*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

     #include <stdio.h>

    int main()

    {

        int i = -1;

        do

        {

            i++;

            if (i < 2)

                continue;

                printf("Now i is %d  ", i);

        } while (i < 2);

    }

 Now i is 2



 Now i is 0 Now i is 1



 Now i is -1



 Infinite loop



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Now i is 2*

Batch 3\_Assessment 5\_Arrays

***1 point***

Which of the following is a correct statement to add to 5th element in an array arr[], the 50th element in the same array, which is of size 50?

 arr[5] = arr[5]+arr[50]



 arr[4] += arr[49]



 arr{5} += arr[50]



 arr[4] += arr[4]+ arr[49]



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*arr[4] += arr[49]*

***1 point***

How can we Compare arrays A and B of same data type and of same size for equality?

 using comparison operator ‘==’ directly on arrays



 using  ternary operator



 using for loop on elements



 using comparison of first and last elements of arrays



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*using for loop on elements*

***1 point***

What is the right way to initialize an array in C?

 int arr{}={1,2, 5, 6, 9};



 int arr[5]={1, 2, 5, 6, 9};



 int arr{5}={1, 2, 5, 6, 9};



 int arr[ ]=(1, 2, 5, 6, 9);



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*int arr[5]={1, 2, 5, 6, 9};*

***1 point***

When the Size of the array need not be specified?

 Initialization is a part of the definition



 It is a declaration



 It is a formal parameter



 All of these



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Initialization is a part of the definition*

***1 point***

In C, if you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?

 Value of elements in array



 First element of the array



 Base address of the array



 Address of the last element of array



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Base address of the array*

***1 point***

Let an array A has size 50 and there are 21 elements in that array. Now Insert function is called on that array to insert a new element as sixth element. How many shifts are performed for this operation

 6



 15



 16



 None of the above



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*16*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following?

    # include <stdio.h>

    int main ()

    {

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

      int i, j;

      for (i = 0; i<3; i++)

        for (j=2; j>=0; j--)

          printf("%d ", a[i][j]);

     }

 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0



 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0



 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1



 Compilation Error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1*

***1 point***

Given an array arr = {45, 77, 89, 91, 94, 98, 100} and key = 100; what are the mid values (corresponding array elements) accessed in the first and second iterations of Binary Search?

 91 and 98



 91 and 100



 89 and 94



 94 and 98



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*91 and 98*

***1 point***

Let a two dimensional array A of int with size 5 X 8 be stored in the usual manner at base address 500. What is the address of A[3][6] if int takes 2 bytes:

 530



 560



 30



 529



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*560*

***1 point***

Can we multiply two matrices A & B of sizes 3 X 5 and 5 X 4? If so, how many actual element multiplications of elements happen? If not why?

 Yes, 60



 Yes, 300



 No, Sizes should be same



 No, both matrices must be square



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Yes, 60*

Batch 3\_Assessment 6\_Functions

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

    #include <stdio.h>

    int const print()

    {

        printf("SASTRA.com");

        return 0;

    }

    void main()

    {

        print();

    }

 Error because function name cannot be preceded by const



 SASTRA.com



 SASTRA.com is printed infinite times



 Blank screen, no output



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*SASTRA.com*

***1 point***

A variable declared in a function can be used in main()

 True



 False



 True if it is declared static



 None of the mentioned



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*False*

***1 point***

Values can be returned to the calling function  ...................

 only by value



 only by reference



 both by value and reference



 only by pointers



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*both by value and reference*

***1 point***

What is the use of fflush() library function?

 To flush all streams and specified streams



 To flush only specified stream



 To flush input/output buffer



 Invalid library function



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*To flush all streams and specified streams*

***1 point***

#include <stdio.h>

void m(int p, int q)

{

    int temp = p;

    p = q;

    q = temp;

}

void main()

{

     int a = 6, b = 5;

     m(a, b);

     printf("%d %d\n", a, b);

 }

 5 6



 5 5



 6 5



 6 6



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*6 5*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void m(int p)

{

     printf("%d\n", p);

}

void main()

{

     int a = 6, b = 5;

     m(a, b);

     printf("%d %d\n", a, b);

}

 6



 6 5



 6 junk value



 compile time error



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*6*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code snippet?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

     1 < 2 ? return 1: return 2;

}

 returns 1



 returns 2



 Unspecified



 Compile time error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Compile time error*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

     static int x = 3;

     x++;

     if (x <= 5)

     {

           printf("hi");

           main();

      }

 }

 Run time error



 hi



 hihi



 Infinite hi



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*hihi*

***1 point***

Which of the following is a correct format for declaration of function?

 return-type function-name(argument type);



 return-type function-name(argument type){}



 return-type (argument type)function-name;



 all of the mentioned



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*return-type function-name(argument type);*

***1 point***

What is the problem in the following C declarations?

int func(int);

double func(int);

int func(float);

 A function with same name cannot have different signatures



 A function with same name cannot have different return types



 A function with same name cannot have different number of parameters



 All of the mentioned



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All of the mentioned*

Batch 3\_Assessment 7\_Storage Classes

***1 point***

Which is the default storage class specifier for variables?

 default



 automatic



 auto



 extern



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*auto*

***1 point***

char p[ ] = "concorde";  
char \*m = "concorde";  
What will be the output of puts(p) and puts(m)?

 Both will be same



 Both will be different



 compilation error



 Runtime error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Both will be same*

***1 point***

The values that a variable can hold is dependent on its storage class.

 True



 False



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*False*

***1 point***

How to resolve the conflict when there is a name clash between the local and global variable?

 Program will not compile



 Global variable will be considered



 Local variable will take effect



 The variable declared first is considered.



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Local variable will take effect*

***1 point***

Mention the memory space allotted for auto type variables

 In primary memory



 In secondary memory



 In registers



 In flash drives



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*In primary memory*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following code?  
#include <stdio.h>  
void main()  
{  
  static int val=3;  
  printf("%d ", --val);  
  if (val)  
    main();  
}

 3 2 1



 Execution goes into infinite loop



 2 1 0



 2 1



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*2 1 0*

***1 point***

Which of the following storage class variables is accessed faster?

 auto



 static



 register



 extern



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*register*

***1 point***

Which data structure is used in recursive functions?

 array



 stack



 queue



 linked list



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*stack*

***1 point***

Predict the output of the function call, given the function definition as follows:  
  
int recCall(int value)  
{  
  if (value <=0)  
    return 1;  
  else  
    return value \* recCall(value -1);  
}  
  
recCall(4);

 0



 12



 24



 garbage value



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*24*

***1 point***

Variables may be passed to a function by  
  
i) pass by value  
ii) pass by reference  
iii) pass by pointer

 i and ii are correct



 i and iii are correct



 ii and iii are correct



 i, ii and iii are correct



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*i, ii and iii are correct*

Batch3\_Assessment8\_Strings

***1 point***

 Which of the following statements are correct?

        a) A string is a collection of characters terminated by '\0'.

        b) The format specifier %s is used to print a string.

        c) The length of the string can be obtained by strlen().

        d) A string is a collection of characters terminated by '\n"

 a) and b)



 a), b) and c)



 b), c) and d)



 a) and c)



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*a), b) and c)*

***1 point***

Which of the following functions is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?

 printf()



 scanf()



 gets()



 puts()



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*gets()*

***1 point***

What is the output printed by the following C code?

    # include <stdio.h>

    int main ()

    {

    char a [6] = "world";

    int i, j;

    for (i = 0, j = 5; i < j; a [i++] = a [j--]);

    printf ("%s\n", a);

    }

 Dlrow



 Null String



 Dlrld



 Worow



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Null String*

***1 point***

When a string "This is a long string\n" is entered as input for the statement scanf("%s", str); where str is a char array of size 40, what will be returned by strlen(str);

 40



 5



 21



 4



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*4*

***1 point***

 A declaration char x[ ] = "I like sundays"; is given in a program. What is the size of x?

 2



 14



 15



 Syntax error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*15*

***1 point***

What will be the length of str declared as char str[] = "Peter and Pickled Peppers"; after removing duplicates:

 13



 14



 16



 25



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*14*

***1 point***

strcat() function adds NULL character at the end

 Depends on the standard



 Depends on the compiler



 Only if there is enough space



 Always



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Always*

***1 point***

What is the output printed by the following C code?

    # include <stdio.h>

    #include <string.h>

    int main ()

    {

     char temp[6], a[6][6] = {"Hello", "what", "are", "you", "doing", "Hi" };

     int i, j;

     for (i = 0, j=5; i < 3; i=i+2, j=j-2)

      {

        strcpy(temp, a[i]);

        strcpy(a[i], a[j]);

        strcpy(a[j], temp);

      }

     for (i = 0, i < 5; i++)

       printf ("%s ", a[i]);

    }

 Hello what are you doing Hi



 Hi doing you are what Hello



 Hi what you are doing Hello



 No output, Syntax errors



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Hi what you are doing Hello*

***1 point***

What will be the value of x at the end of the program?

   #include <stdio.h>

   #include <string.h>

   int main()

    {

      char s1[] = "ness";

      char s2[20], s3[] = "Happi";

      int x = strcmp(strcat(strcpy(s2, s3), s1), "Happy");

      return 0;

    }

 0



 1



 -1



 syntax error



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*-1*

***1 point***

Difference between strchr and strstr functions is

 strchr finds first occurrence of a char and strstr finds first occurrence of a string in the given string



 strchr finds number of occurrences of a char and strstr finds number of occurrences of a string in the given string



 strchr adds the given char in the beginning of the given string and strstr adds the given second string in the beginning of the given first string



 None of the above



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*strchr finds first occurrence of a char and strstr finds first occurrence of a string in the given string*

Batch 3\_Assessment 9\_Pointers\_1

***1 point***

What is not the reason for using call by reference?

 Avoiding double usage of memory



 To change the values of the actual parameters



 It is faster than call by value



 None of the above



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*None of the above*

***1 point***

What will be the value of flag in the following code?  
int main()  
 {  
int x=10,y=20, flag;  
int \*z1=&x;  
int \*z2=&y;  
if (\*z1 > \*z2 / 2)  
   flag = 1;  
else flag = 0;  
}

 0



 1



 No value assigned, syntax error



 runtime error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*0*

***1 point***

What will be the value of val in the following C code?  
1.          #include <stdio.h>  
2.          void main()  
3.          {  
4.              int x = 4;  
5.              int \*p = &x;  
6.              int \*k = p+1;  
7.              int r = k - p;  
8.              int val = x-r;  
9.          }

 4



 8



 3



 Runtime Error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*3*

***1 point***

Is the following C code correct? Why?  
1.     #include <stdio.h>  
2.     void foo(int\*);  
3.     int main()  
4.     {  
5.         int i = 10;  
6.         foo((&i)++);  
7.     }  
8.     void foo(int \*p)  
9.     {  
10.         printf("%d\n", \*p);  
11.     }

 Correct, address can be incremented



 Correct, the result of actual parameter is a reference



 Not correct, address of an already declared variable can't be incremented



 Not correct, type mismatch in function call



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Not correct, address of an already declared variable can't be incremented*

***1 point***

Which of the following does not initialize ptr to null (assuming variable declaration of a as int a=0;)?

 int \*ptr = &a;



 int \*ptr = &a – &a;



 int \*ptr = a – a;



 All of the mentioned



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*int \*ptr = &a;*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?  
1.          #include <stdio.h>  
2.          int x = 0;  
3.          void main()  
4.          {  
5.              int \*const ptr = &x;  
6.              printf("%p\n", ptr);  
7.              ptr++;  
8.              printf("%p\n ", ptr);  
9.          }

 0 1



 Compile time error



 0xbfd605e8 0xbfd605ec



 0xbfd605e8 0xbfd605e8



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Compile time error*

***1 point***

What will be the values of x, y and z?  
1.          #include <stdio.h>  
2.          int main()  
3.          {  
4.              int a = 1, b = 2, c = 3;  
5.              int \*ptr1 = &a, \*ptr2 = &b, \*ptr3 = &c;  
6.              int x = \*ptr2 + \*ptr1;  
7.              int y = x \* \*ptr3;  
                 int z = y / b;  
8.          }

 3, 9 and 4



 2, 3 and 1



 3, 6 and 3



 None of the mentioned



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*3, 9 and 4*

***1 point***

What will be output of the following code and why?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
char \*a = {"p", "r", "o", "g", "r", "a", "m"};  
printf("%s", a);  
}

 Output will be "program", because null character is automatically inserted at the end



 Output will be p, because it is the first string out of many strings assigned to a pointer



 output will be "program" , because character pointer stores a string



 Output will be p because character pointer can store only one character



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Output will be p, because it is the first string out of many strings assigned to a pointer*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?  
1        #include <stdio.h>  
2.          int main()  
3.          {  
4.              int i = 10;  
5.              void \*p = &i;  
6.              printf("%f\n", \*(float\*)p);  
7.              return 0;  
8.          }

 Compile time error



 Undefined behaviour



 10.0



 0.000000



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Compile time error*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?  
1.     #include <stdio.h>  
2.     void foo(float \*);  
3.     int main()  
4.     {  
5.         int i = 10, \*p = &i;  
6.         foo(&i);  
7.     }  
8.     void foo(float \*p)  
9.     {  
10.         printf("%f\n", \*p);  
11.     }

 10.000000



 0.000000



 Compile time error



 Undefined behaviour



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*10.000000*

Batch 3\_Assessment 10\_Pointers\_2

***1 point***

What will be the contents of strc[] at the end of the following C code?  
1.     #include <stdio.h>  
2.     int main()  
3.     {  
4.         char \*str = "hello world";  
5.         char strc[] = "good morning india\n";  
6.         strcpy(strc, str);  
7.         return 0;  
8.     }

 hello world



 hello world india



 good morning india\n



 Undefined Behaviour due to incompatible assignment



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*hello world*

***1 point***

What will be the value of \*(p+2) in the following C code?  
1.     #include <stdio.h>  
2.     void main()  
3.     {  
4.         int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
5.         int \*p = a;  
6.      }

 3



 2



 1



 Nothing, wrong expression



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*3*

***1 point***

Is the following code correct? if so, what will be the contents of the array ary in the following C code? If not why?  
1.        #include <stdio.h>  
2.       int main()

3.     {

4.         int i, ary[4] = {1, 2, 3, 4};

5.         int \*p = ary + 2;

6.         p[-1] = 3;

7.             ary[\*p] = 3;

8.     }

 No, error in 6 and 7 lines



 Yes, ary contents are {1, 3, 3, 3}



 No, accessing out of the bounds elements



 Yes, ary contents are {3, 2, 3, 4}



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Yes, ary contents are {1, 3, 3, 3}*

***1 point***

What is the difference between malloc and calloc functions?

 malloc takes a single parameter with the total size in bytes, whereas calloc takes two parameters - one for size of each location and another for number of locations



 calloc takes a single parameter with the total size in bytes, whereas malloc takes two parameters - one for size of each location and another for number of locations



 They both are same



 malloc returns void pointer and calloc returns the pointer type for which memory is allocated



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*malloc takes a single parameter with the total size in bytes, whereas calloc takes two parameters - one for size of each location and another for number of locations*

***1 point***

Is the following program correct? if so What will be the output? If not why?  
1.     #include <stdio.h>  
2.     int main()  
3.     {  
4.         void \*p;  
5.         int a[4] = {1, 2, 5, 8};  
6.         p = &a[3];  
7.         int \*ptr = &a[2];  
8.         int n = p - ptr;  
9.         printf("%d\n", n);  
10.     }

 Correct, 1



 Not correct, void pointer and int pointer are combined in an expression



 Yes, 3



 No, difference of p and ptr is not an integer



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Not correct, void pointer and int pointer are combined in an expression*

***1 point***

What will be the value of n in the following C code?  
        #include <stdio.h>

     #include <stdlib.h>

    int main()

    {

        int \*a = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int)\*4);

        \*a = 1; \*(a+1) = 3; \*(a+2) = 5; \*(a+3) = 7;

        int \*ptr = &a[2];

        int n = \*ptr + a[0];

    }

 1



 6



 5



 compilation error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*6*

***1 point***

What does the following declaration mean?     
int (\*ptr)[10];

   ptr is array of pointers to 10 integers



 ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integers



   ptr is an array of 10 integers



 None of the above



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integers*

***1 point***

Which kind of pointers can be use to create ragged arrays?

 Pointer to an array



 Pointer to a pointer



 Array of pointers



 Just a pointer type variable



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Array of pointers*

***1 point***

What happens if the following statements are given in a C program:  
  
char \*a[3]; int i;  
for ( i = 0; i <3; i++)  
a[i] = (char \*) malloc(sizeof(char) \*5);

 A two dimensional array of size 3 X 5 is created



 An array of size 5 X 3 is created



 A one dimensional array of  size 5 is created



 Compilation Error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*A two dimensional array of size 3 X 5 is created*

***1 point***

Match the following:  
  
1) Array of pointers A) One Dimensional Array  
2) Pointer to an array              B) both rows and columns are created dynamically  
3) pointer to a pointer             C) Columns are created dynamically  
4) A pointer                             D)  Rows are created dynamically

 1) - B  
2) - D  
3) - C  
4) - A



 1) - C  
2) - D  
3) - A  
4) - B



 1) - D  
2) - C  
3) - B  
4) - A



 1) - C  
2) - D  
3) - B  
4) - A



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*1) - C  
2) - D  
3) - B  
4) - A*

Batch 3\_Assessment 11\_Basics of Structures, Arrays of structures

***1 point***

#include‹stdio.h› int main() { struct site{ char name[] ="Quiz"; int no\_of\_pages = 200; }; struct site \*ptr; printf("%d ", ptr->no\_of\_pages); printf("%s", ptr->name); getchar(); return 0; }

 200Quiz



 200



 Runtime error



 Compile error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Compile error*

***1 point***

What is the similarity between a structure, union and enumeration ?

 All of them let you define new values



 All of them let you define new data types



 All of them let you define new pointers



 All of them let you define new structures



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All of them let you define new data types*

***1 point***

Consider the declaration:

static struct s

         {    unsigned a:5;

              unsigned b:5;

              unsigned c:5;

              unsigned d:5;

             }v=(1,2,3,4);

v occupies ?

 4 bytes



 2 bytes



 1 byte



 None of options are correct



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*4 bytes*

***1 point***

struct node{  
int i;  
float j;  
};  
struct node \*s[10];  
  
The above C declaration define 's' to be



An array, each element of which is a pointer to a structure of type node



A structure of 2 fields, each field being a pointer to an array of 10 elements



A structure of 3 fields: an integer, a float, and an array of 10 elements

 An array, each element of which is a structure of type node.



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*An array, each element of which is a pointer to a structure of type node*

***1 point***

What is a structure in C language?

 A structure is a collection of elements that can be of same data type.



 A structure is a collection of elements that can be of different data type.



 Elements of a structure are called members.



 All the above



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All the above*

***1 point***

What is the size of a C structure?



C structure is always 128 bytes.



Size of C structure is the total bytes of all elements of structure.



Size of C structure is the size of largest element.

 None of the above



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Size of C structure is the total bytes of all elements of structure.*

***1 point***

What is the output of C program with structures?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()   
{  
struct hotel   
{  
int items;   
char name[10];  
}a;   
strcpy(a.name, "TAJ");   
a.items=10;  
printf("%s", a.name);  
return 0;  
}

 TAJ



 Empty Structure



 Compiler Error



 None of the above



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*TAJ*

***1 point***

Which of the following cannot be a structure member?

 Another structure



 Function



 Array



 None of the above



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Function*

***1 point***

Which of the following are themselves a collection of different data types?

 String



 Structure



 char



 All of the above



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Structure*

***1 point***

What is the output of this C code?  
  
void main()  
{  
struct student  
{  
int no;  
char name[20];  
};  
struct student s;  
s.no=8;  
printf("%d", s.no);  
}

 Nothing



 Compile time error



 Junk



 8



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*8*

Batch 3\_Assessment 12\_Structures\_Functions\_Pointers

***1 point***

Which of the following cannot be a structure member?

 Another structure



 Function



 Array



 None of the mentioned



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Function*

***1 point***

Which option is not possible for the following function call?

func(&s.a); //where s is a variable of type struct and a is the member of the struct.

 Compiler can access entire structure from the function



 Individual member’s address can be displayed in structure



 Individual member can be passed by reference in a function



 None of the mentioned



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*Compiler can access entire structure from the function*

***1 point***

Which of the following is an incorrect syntax to pass by reference a member of a structure in a function?

(Assume: struct temp {int a;} s;)

 func(&s.a);



 func(&(s).a);



 func(&(s.a));



 None of the mentioned



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*None of the mentioned*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

    struct temp

    {

        int a;

    } s;

    void func(struct temp s)

    {

        s.a = 10;

        printf("%d\t", s.a);

    }

    main()

    {

        func(s);

        printf("%d\t", s.a);

    }

 10  (Garbage Value)



 0 10



 10    0



 (Garbage Value) 10



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*10    0*

***1 point***

Structure help to organize\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data in a more meaningful way

 Complex



 Static



 Dynamic



 Value



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Complex*

***1 point***

Which of the following is an incorrect syntax for pointer to structure?

(Assuming struct temp{int b;}\*my\_struct;)

 \*my\_struct.b = 10;



 (\*my\_struct).b = 10;



 my\_struct->b = 10;



 Both \*my\_struct.b = 10; and (\*my\_struct).b = 10;



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*\*my\_struct.b = 10;*

***1 point***

The number of distinct nodes the following struct declaration can point to is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

struct node

    {

        struct node \*left;

        struct node \*centre;

        struct node \*right;

    };

 1



 2



 3



 All of the mentioned above



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All of the mentioned above*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

    struct student

    {

        char \*name;

    };

    void main()

    {

        struct student s, m;

        s.name = "st";

        m = s;

        printf("%s\t%s", s.name, m.name);

    }

 Compile time error



 Nothing



 st st



 stst



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*st st*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

    struct p

    {

        int x;

        char y;

    };

int main()

    {

        struct p p1[] = {1};

        struct p \*ptr1 = p1;

        int x = (sizeof(p1) / sizeof(ptr1));

        if (x == 1)

            printf("%d\n", ptr1->x);

        else

            printf("false\n");

    }

 Compile time error



 1



 False



 Undefined behaviour



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*1*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

    struct student

    {

        char \*name;

    };

    struct student s;

    struct student fun(void)

    {

        s.name = "newton";

        printf("%s\n", s.name);

        s.name = "alan";

        return s;

    }

    void main()

    {

        struct student m = fun();

        printf("%s\n", m.name);

        m.name = "turing";

        printf("%s\n", s.name);

    }

 newton  
alan  
alan



 alan  
newton  
alan



 alan  
alan  
newton



 Compile time error



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*newton  
alan  
alan*

Batch 3\_Assessment 13\_Union, Structure and Linked List

***1 point***

What is the similarity between a structure, union and enumeration?

 All of them let you define new values



 All of them let you define new data types



 All of them let you define new pointers



 All of them let you define new structures



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All of them let you define new data types*

***1 point***

Which of the following statements correct about the below code?

maruti.engine.bolts=25;

 Structure *bolts* is nested within structure *engine*



 Structure *engine* is nested within structure *maruti*



 Structure *maruti* is nested within structure *engine*



 Structure *maruti* is nested within structure *bolts*



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Structure engine is nested within structure maruti*

***1 point***

The size of a union is determined by the size of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 First member in the union



 Last member in the union



 Sum of the sizes of all members



 Biggest member in the union



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Biggest member in the union*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?  
  
#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

union var

{

int a, b;

};

union var v;

v.a=10;

v.b=20;

printf("%d\n", v.a);

return 0;

}

 10



 20



 30



 0



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*20*

***1 point***

What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

union utemp

{

int a;

double b;

char c;

}u;

int main()

{

u.c = 'A';

u.a = 1;

printf("%d", sizeof(u));

}

 1



 4



 8



 13



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*8*

***1 point***

In doubly linked lists, traversal can be performed?

 Only in forward direction



 Only in reverse direction



 In both directions



 None of the options



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*In both directions*

***1 point***

Which of the following linked list last node address is null?

 Circular Linked List



 Hybrid Linked List



 Singly Linked List



 Doubly Linked List



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Singly Linked List*

***1 point***

 What is the functionality of the following code?

public void function(Node node)

{

if(size == 0)

head = node;

else

{

Node temp,cur;

for(cur = head; (temp = cur.getNext())!=null; cur = temp);

cur.setNext(node);

}

size++;

}

  Inserting a node at the beginning of the list



Deleting a node at the beginning of the list



Inserting a node at the end of the list



 Deleting a node at the end of the list

Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Inserting a node at the end of the list*

***1 point***

What is the functionality of the following piece of code?

public int function(int data)

{

    Node temp = head;

    int var = 0;

    while(temp != null)

    {

        if(temp.getData() == data)

        {

            return var;

        }

        var = var+1;

        temp = temp.getNext();

    }

    return Integer.MIN\_VALUE;

}

 Find and delete a given element in the list



 Find and return the given element in the list



 Find and return the position of the given element in the list



 Find and insert a new element in the list



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Find and return the position of the given element in the list*

***1 point***

Which of these is not an application of linked list?



To implement file systems



For separate chaining in hash-tables



 To implement non-binary trees



Random Access of elements

Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*Random Access of elements*

Batch 3\_Assessment 14\_Files

***1 point***

Which of the following file types can be opened by fopen() for legible reading?

 text files



 binary files



 All the types can be opened



 log files as plain text



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*All the types can be opened*

***1 point***

Choose the correct statement with respect to the following declaration.  
FILE \*fp;



FILE is a reserved word in C

 FILE is a buffered stream 



 FILE is a stream



 FILE is a built-in structure and fp is a pointer variable.



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*FILE is a built-in structure and fp is a pointer variable.*

***1 point***

What value is returned by fopen(), if it fails?

 -1



 EOF



 NULL



 No value is returned



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*NULL*

***1 point***

A file is opened in 'ab+' mode. Which among the following operations are possible with the file?

 file opening mode is illegal



 read and write into the file



 Modify the already existing contents; read not permitted.



 A new file will not be created, if the file does not exist.



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*read and write into the file*

***1 point***

What is the purpose of rewind() function in file operations?

 reverses the file contents



 prints the file contents in reverse order



 moves the file pointer to the end of the file



 moves the file pointer to the beginning of the file



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*moves the file pointer to the beginning of the file*

***1 point***

Which among the following file modes truncates the file contents?

 w



 a



 b



 r



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*w*

***1 point***

Which of the following fopen() statements are legal?

 fp = fopen(“xyz.txt”, “r”);



 fp = fopen(“/home/user/xyz.txt”, “wb”);



 fp = fopen(“xyz”, “w”);



 All are legal



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*All are legal*

***1 point***

Strings can be written into files using the following function.

 fputstr()



 fputs()



 puts()



 putchr()



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*fputs()*

***1 point***

What is the type of the following - stderr, stdin, stdout?

 FILE pointer



 streams



 binary files



 header files



No, the answer is incorrect.  
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*FILE pointer*

***1 point***

The function used to read a file content character-by-character is .............

 fgetchr()



 fgetc()



 fgetch()



 getch()



Yes, the answer is correct.  
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

*fgetc()*

# Batch 3\_Assessment 15\_CLA and Preprocessor Directives

**1 point**

Predict the output, if the following code is executed from the command line as “addition One 2 1”. (Hint: The code is saved as addition.c)

int main(int c, char \*v[])

{

    char \*c;

    c=v[1] + v[2] + v[3];

    printf(“%c”, c);

}

 One21

 One3

 Run-time error

 compilation error

### No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

### Accepted Answers:

*Run-time error*

**1 point**

A program saved by name list.c (given below) is executed from the command line without any arguments. What will be the output? (Assume necessary header files are included)  
void main (int argc, char\*argv))  
{  
int i;  
for (i = 1; i < argc; i++)  
printf("%s", argv[i]);  
}

 No output

 All files in the current directory will be listed

 argv

 argc

### No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

### Accepted Answers:

*No output*

**1 point**

Choose the correct format for the declaration of main() function to accept input at the command line.

  main(int argc, char \*v)

 main(int argc, char\*\* argv)

 main(int count, char v[ ][ ])

 main(int arg, char \*arg[])

### No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

### Accepted Answers:

*main(int argc, char \*v)*

**1 point**

If no arguments are passed through command line during execution, then what value is stored in the second argument to the main() function?

 Null

 source file name

 0

 1

### No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

### Accepted Answers:

*source file name*

**1 point**

The following C code is saved as good.c; What will be the output, if it is executed from the command line as "good G O O D" ? (Assume necessary header files are included) int main (int argc, char\*argv[]) { int i; for (i = 1; i < argc; i++) printf("%s", argv[i]); }

 goodGOOD

 GOOD

 good

 G O O D

### No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

### Accepted Answers:

*GOOD*

**1 point**

How many times 'counted' will be printed by the following code? (Necessary header files are included)  
#define PRINT(count, limit) do \  
  { \ if (count++ < limit) \  
  { \  
  printf("counted\n"); \  
  continue; \  
  } \  
  }while(1);  
int main()  
{  
 PRINT(0, 3);  
 return 0;  
}

 1

 shows compilation error

 3

 4

### Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1

### Accepted Answers:

*shows compilation error*

**1 point**

Choose the statements that are applicable for a pre-processor command.

 Should always start with #

 Should always start in a new line

 Should always start from column 0

 Should be placed before the main() function

### No, the answer is incorrect. Score: 0

### Accepted Answers:

*Should always start with #*

*Should always start in a new line*

**1 point**

Predict the output of the following code. (Assume necessary header files are included) #define COMPUTE(a) a+a int main() { int a=50,b=20; printf("Answer = %d",ADD(a+b)/10); }

 14

 compilation error since two arguments are passed to the macro

 122

 77

### Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1

### Accepted Answers:

*122*

**1 point**

What will be the output of the following code? #define x 25 int main() { change(); printf("x = %d",x); } void change() { printf("x = %d\t",x); #undef x #define x 20 }

 x = 25 x = 25

 compilation error

 x = 25 x = 20

 x = 20 x = 25

### Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1

### Accepted Answers:

*x = 25 x = 25*

**1 point**

What will be the output, if the following code compiles without any errors?

# define scanf  "%s Good Luck "

int main()

{ printf(scanf, scanf); }

 compilation error will occur

 Good Luck Good Luck

 %s Good Luck

 %s Good Luck Good Luck

### Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1

### Accepted Answers:

*%s Good Luck Good Luck*