TEST CODE	**: TCS17-05T**
Total number of question	: 10
Test duration (min)	: 20 min
Correct attempt (mark)	: 1
Wrong attempt (mark)	: Nil

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TECHNICAL

Certain questions are self-explanatory. Thus detailed solutions are provided only wherever required.

1. What the below statement will print if a=5?
printf("%d %d",a, !a++);
a. 5 0 b. 6 0 c. 5 1 d. 6 1

Answer: B

Explanation:
Values in the function get passed from right to left. First !a++ get processed which pass zero as argument and make a equal to 6

2. What is the output?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i, j, *ptr, *ptr1;
    i = 10;
    j = 10;
    ptr = &i;
    ptr1 = &j;
    if(ptr == ptr1)
    {
        printf("True");
    }
    else
    {
        printf("False");
    }
}
```

a. 1 b. False c. Compiler Error d. No output

Answer: B

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

3. How many times main() will get called?

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
    printf("\n Main Called Again");
    main();
}
```

a. Error b. Infinite times
c. No output d. None of these

Answer: B

Explanation:
There is no condition in the main() to stop the recursive calling of the main() hence it will be called infinite no of times.

4. Comment on the following?
const int *ptr;
a. You cannot change the value pointed by ptr
b. You can change the value of the pointer
c. None of these
d. You can change the pointer as well as the value pointed by it

Answer: A

Explanation:
Value of the pointer cannot be changed when const keyword is used

5. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
 int a;
 a='a'>'A';
 printf("%d",a);
}
```

a. NULL b. Error c. 0 d. 1

Answer: D

Explanation:
ASCII codes are compared. 'A' is 65 while 'a' is 97

6. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
 int a;
 a=1;
 while(a<=10){
  printf("%d ",a);
  if(a>3)
  break;
  a++;
 }
 printf("%d",a+10);
}
```

a. 1 2 3 4 10 b. 1 2 3 4 14
c. 1 2 3 13 d. 1 2 3 14

Answer: B

Explanation:
1,2,3,4 are printed. When a value is greater than 4, if condition becomes true and break is executed. (4+10)14 is printed

7. Which of the following does not initialize ptr to null (assuming variable declaration of a as int a=0)?
a.int *ptr = &a; b. int *ptr = &a - &a;
c.int *ptr = a -a; d. None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:
In *ptr = &a, the address of a is stored in pointer. In other cases, it is 0

8. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
    printf("1");
    goto XYZ;
    printf("2");
    XYZ:
    printf("3");
}
```

a. 3 b.13 c. 123 d. 12

Answer: B

Explanation:
go to statement jumps program execution to the label XYZ and skips 2.

9. The statement that transfers control to the beginning of the loop is called _____.
a. Break statement b. Exit statement
c. Goto statement d. continue statement

Answer: D

Explanation:
Continue statement continues with the next iteration of the loop

10. What is the output of following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(){
 int a;
 float f;
 a=13/2;
 f=13/2;
 printf("%d %f",a,f);
}
```

a. 6 6.500000 b. 6 6.5
c. 6 6.000000 d. None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:
Solution of 13/2 is obtained as an integer and decimal values are dropped before assigning to f