

TCS Coding Programming Questions 2018-2019

1. Property which allows to produce different executable for different platforms in C is called?

- A. File inclusion
- B. Selective inclusion
- C. Conditional compilation
- D. Recursive macros

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Conditional compilation is the preprocessor facility to produce different executable.

2. C preprocessors can have compiler specific features.

- A. true
- B. false
- C. Depends on the standard
- D. Depends on the platform

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

#pragma is compiler specific feature.

3. Preprocessor feature that supply line numbers and file names to compiler is called?

- A. Selective inclusion
- B. macro substitution
- C. Concatenation
- D. Line control

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Answer: Option D

Explanation:

None.

4. Which of the following are C preprocessors?

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A. #ifdef B. #define C. #endif D. All of the mentioned.

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

None.

5. The C-preprocessors are specified with _____symbol.

A. # B. \$ C. " " D. None of the mentioned.

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

The C-preprocessors are specified with # symbol.

6. What is the output of this C code?

```
#define a 20
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
const int a = 50;
```

```
printf("a = %d\n", a);
```

```
}
```

A. a = 50 B. a = 20 C. Run time error D. Compilation Error

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

The #define substitutes a with 20 leaving no identifier and hence compilation error.

Compilation Error: expected identifier or '(' before numeric constant

7. What is the output of this C code?

```
int main()
{
int var = 010;
printf("%d", var);
}
```

A. 2 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

010 is octal representation of 8.

8. enum types are processed by?

A. Compiler B. Preprocessor C. Linker D. Assembler

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

None.

9. What is the output of this C code?

```
int main()
{
printf("AllIndiaExams\r\nclass\n");
return 0;
```

```
}
```

A. AllIndiaExamsclass B. AllIndiaExamsclass C. classundry D. AllIndiaExams

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

rn combination makes cursor move to nextline.

10. What is the output of this C code?

```
int main()
{
const int a;

a = 32;

printf("a is %d", a);

return 0;
}
```

A. a is 32 B. Compile time error C. Run time error D. none

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Since the constant variable has to be declared and defined at the same time, not doing it results in an error.

11. Comment on the output of this C code?

```
int const print()
{

printf("AllIndiaExams.in");
```

```
return 0;

}

void main()

{

print();

}
```

- A. AllIndiaExams.in is printed infinite number of times B. AllIndiaExams.in
C. Runtime Error D. compilation error

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

None.

12. Does this compile without error?

```
int main()

{

int k;

{

int k;

for (k = 0; k < 10; k++);

}

}
```

- A. Yes B. No C. Depends on the compiler

D. Depends on the C standard implemented by compilers

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

There can be blocks inside block and within blocks variables have only block scope.

Output:

```
$ cc pgm5.c
```

13. What is the output of this C code?

```
void main()  
{  
    int k = 4;  
    float k = 4;  
    printf("%d", k)  
}
```

A. Compile time error B. 4 C. 4.0000000 D. 4.4

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Since the variable k is defined both as integer and as float, it results in an error.

Output:

```
$ cc pgm8.c
```

14. A variable declared in a function can be used in main?

A. True B. False C. True if it is declared static D. None of the mentioned.

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Since the scope of the variable declared within a function is restricted only within that function,

the above statement is false.

15. The name of the variable used in one function cannot be used in another function?

A. True B. False C. May be D. None of the mentioned.

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

Since the scope of the variable declared within a function is restricted only within that function, the same name can be used to declare another variable in another function.

16. C99 standard guarantees uniqueness of _____ characters for internal names.

A. 31 B. 63 C. 12 D. 14

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

ISO C99 compiler may consider only first 63 characters for internal.

17. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?

A. `int __a3;` B. `int __3a;` C. `int __A3;` D. None of the mentioned.

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

None.

18. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?

A. int _a3; B. int a_3; C. int 3_a; D. int _3a

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

Variable name cannot start with a digit.

19. All keywords in C are in?

A. Lower Case letters B. Upper Case letters C. Camel Case letters D. None

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

None.

20. Variable name resolving (number of significant characters for uniqueness of variable) depends on?

A. Compiler and linker implementations B. Assemblers and loaders
implementations C. C Language D. None

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

It depends on the standard to which compiler and linkers are adhering to.

21. Which of the following is not a valid C variable name?

A. int number; B. float rate; C. int variable_count; D. int \$main;

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Since only underscore and no other special character is allowed in a variable name, it results in an error.

22. Which is valid C expression?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. int my_num = 100,000; | B. int my_num = 100000; |
| C. int my num = 1000; | D. int \$my_num = 10000; |

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

space, comma and \$ cannot be used in a variable name.

23. What is the output of this C code?

```
int main()
{
int y = 10000;

int y = 34;

printf("Hello World! %d\n", y);

return 0;
}
```

- A. Compile time error B. Hello World! 34

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

Since y is already defined, redefining it results in an error.

Output:

```
$ cc pgm2.c
```

24. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?

- A. float PI = 3.14; B. double PI = 3.14; C. int PI = 3.14; D. #define PI 3.14

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

#define PI 3.14 is a macro preprocessor, it is a textual substitution.

25. Which of the following cannot be a variable name in C?

A. Volatile B. True C. friend D. export

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

volatile is C keyword.

26. What is the output of this C code?

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
void foo();
```

```
void f()
```

```
{
```

```
foo();
```

```
} f();
```

```
}
```

```
void foo()
```

```
{
```

```
printf("2 ");
```

```
}
```

A. 2 2 B. 2 C. Compile time error D. Depends on the compiler

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

Even though the answer is 2, this code will compile fine only with gcc. GNU C supports nesting of functions in C as a language extension where as standard C compiler doesn't.

27. What is the output of this C code?

```
void foo();
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
void foo();
```

```
foo();
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
void foo()
```

```
{
```

```
printf("2 ");
```

```
}
```

A. Compile time error B. 2 C. Depends on the compiler D. Depends on the standard

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

None.

28. What is the default return type if it is not specified in function definition?

A. void B. int C. double D. short int

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

None.

29. What is the output of this C code?

```
int foo();  
  
int main()  
{  
    int i = foo();  
}  
  
foo()  
{  
    printf("2 ");  
    return 2;  
}
```

A. 2 B. Compile time error C. Depends on the compiler D. Depends on the standard

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

None.

30. functions can return structure in c?

A. true B. false C. Depends on the compiler D. Depends on the standard

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

None.

31. functions can return enumeration constants in c?

A. true B. false C. depends on the compiler D. depends on the standard

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

None.

32. Which keyword can be used for coming out of recursion?

A. break B. return C. exit D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

none

33. What is the output of this C code?

```
int main()
{
    int a = 0, i = 0, b;
    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
    {
        a++;
        continue;
    }
}
```

```
}  
}
```

A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

none

34. Which keyword is used to come out of a loop only for that iteration?

A. break B. continue C. return D. None of the mentioned

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

none

35. What is the output of this C code?

```
void main()  
{  
    double k = 0;  
    for (k = 0.0; k < 3.0; k++)  
        printf("Hello");  
}
```

A. Run time error B. Hello is printed thrice C. Hello is printed twice D. Hello is printed infinitely

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

none

36. What is the output of this C code?

```
void main()
{
    double k = 0;
    for (k = 0.0; k < 3.0; k++);
    printf("%lf", k);
}
```

A. 2.000000 B. 4.000000 C. 3.000000 D. Run time error

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

none

37. typedef which of the following may create problem in the program?

A. ; B. printf/scanf C. Arithmetic operators D. All of the mentioned.

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

None.

38. typedef declaration:

A. Does not create a new type existing type. C. Both a & b mentioned B. It merely adds a new name for some D. None of the

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

None.

39. What is the output of this C code?

```
typedef struct p
{
    int x, y;
}k;

int main()
{
    struct p p = {1, 2};
    k k1 = p;
    printf("%d\n", k1.x);
}
```

A. Compile time error B. 1 C. 0 D. Depends on the standard

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

None.

40. The following query belongs to which condition types?

SELECT fname

FROM person

WHERE dept_id= (SELECT dept_id FROM department WHERE names='s');

A. Equality condition B. Inequality condition C. Range condition D. All of

the mentioned

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

In the following query column equate to the value returned by subquery.