

TEST CODE : TCS17-03T
Total number of question : 10
Test duration (min) : 20 min
Correct attempt (mark) : 1
Wrong attempt (mark) : Nil

TECHNICAL

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

1. Assume int is 4 bytes, char is 1 byte and float is 4 bytes. Also, assume that pointer size is 4 bytes (i.e. typical case)

char *p; int *q; float *r;

sizeof(p);
sizeof(q);
sizeof(r);

a. 4 4 4 b. 1 4 4

c. 148 d. None of the mentioned

Answer: A

Explanation:

Irrespective of the type of pointer, the size for a pointer is always same. So whether it's pointer to char or pointer to float, the size of any pointer would be same. Even size of a pointer to user defined data type (e.g. struct) is also would be same.

- 2. Continue statement used for
- a. to continue the next line of code
- b. to stop the current iteration and begin the next iteration from the beginning
- c. to handle runtime error
- d. None of the mentioned

Answer: B

3. What will be the output of following program? a. error b. 0 c. 10 d. Garbage value

Answer: B

4. What is the use of \r in C? a. used to insert a vertical tab

- b. used to insert a tab
- c. places cursor at the end of line
- d. places cursor at the start of line

Answer: D

- **5**. In the context of the following printf() in C, pick the best statement.
- i) printf("%d",8);
- ii) printf("%d",090);
- iii) printf("%d",00200);
- iv) printf("%d",0007000);
- a. Only i) would compile. And it will print 8.
- b. Both i) and ii) would compile. i) will print 8 while ii) will print 90
- c. All i), ii), iii) and iv) would compile successfully and they will print 8, 90, 200 & 7000 respectively.q d. Only i), iii) and iv) would compile successfully. They will print 8, 128 and 3584 respectively.

Answer: D

Explanation:

As per C standard, "An octal constant consists of the prefix 0 optionally followed by a sequence of the digits 0 through 7 only."So 090 isn't valid because 0 prefix is used for octal but 9 isn't valid octal-digit.

- **6**. What's going to happen when we compile and run the following C program?
- a. Compile Error.
- b. No compile error but it will run into infinite loop printing FACE
- c. No compile error and it'll print FACE 10 times
- d. No compile error but it'll print FACE 9 times.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Basically, even though for loop doesn't have any of three expressions in parenthesis, the initialization, control and increment has been done in the body of the loop. So j would be initialized to 0 via first if. This if itself would be executed only once due to i--. Next if

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and else blocks are being used to check the value of j and existing the loop if j becomes 10. Please note that j is getting incremented in printf even though there's no format specifier in format string. That's why FACE would be printed for j=0 to j=9 i.e. a total of 10 times.

7. The compiler in C ignores all test till the end of line using

a. // b. /

c. */ d. None of the mentioned

Answer: A

- 8. UML Meaning is
- a. Unique modeling language
- b. Unified modeling language
- c. Unified modern language
- d. Unified master language

Answer: B

- 9. Disadvantage of array in C is
- a. We can easily access each element
- b. It is necessary to declare too many variables
- c. It can store only one similar type of data
- d. None of the mentioned

Answer: C

- 10. What is wild pointer in C
- a. a pointer which we need to write in future
- b. a pointer which has had naming convention
- c. a pointer which had no limit
- d. a pointer which has not initialized

Answer: D