QUESTIONS...........

Q.1. Which of the following is a correct syntax to pass a Function Pointer as an argument?

a) void pass(int (\*fptr)(int, float, char)){}

b) void pass(\*fptr(int, float, char)){}

c) void pass(int (\*fptr)){}

d) void pass(\*fptr){}

Answer:a.

Q.2. What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

{

int x = 8;

}

printf("%d", x);

}

a) 8

b) 0

c) Undefined

d) Compile time error

Ans : d

Q.3.Which of the following option is the correct representation of the following C statement?

e = a \* b + c / d \* f;

a) e = (a \* (b +(c /(d \* f))));

b) e = ((a \* b) + (c / (d \* f)));

c) e = ((a \* b) + ((c / d)\* f));

d) Both e = ((a \* b) + (c / (d \* f))); and e = ((a \* b) + ((c / d)\* f));

ans : d.

Q.4. #include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i = 0;

char c = 'a';

while (i < 2)

{

i++;

switch (c)

{

case 'a':

printf("%c ", c);

break;

break;

}

}

printf("after loop\n");

}

a) a after loop

b) a a after loop

c) after loop

d) error

Ans: b.

Q.5. What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

double foo();

int main()

{

foo();

return 0;

}

foo()

{

printf("2 ");

return 2;

}

a) 2

b) Compile time error

c) Depends on the compiler

d) Depends on the standard

Ans : b

Q.6. What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a = 10, b = 5, c = 3;

b != !a;

c = !!a;

printf("%d\t%d", b, c);

}

a) 5 1

b) 0 3

c) 5 3

d) 1 1

Ans: a

Q.7. What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a = 10;

if (a == a--)

printf("TRUE 1\t");

a = 10;

if (a == --a)

printf("TRUE 2\t");

}

a) TRUE 1

b) TRUE 2

c) TRUE 1  TRUE 2

d) Compiler Dependent

Ans : d

Q.8. What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int y = 0;

if (1 |(y = 1))

printf("y is %d\n", y);

else

printf("%d\n", y);

}

a) y is 1

b) 1

c) run time error

d) undefined

Ans : a.

Q.9.What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

void main()

{

int k = 4;

float k = 4;

printf("%d", k)

}

a) Compile time error

b) 4

c) 4.0000000

d) 4.4

Ans : a.

Q.10. What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

int a = -1, b = 4, c = 1, d;

d = ++a && ++b || ++c;

printf("%d, %d, %d, %d\n", a, b, c, d);

return 0;

}

a) 0, 4, 2, 1

b) 0, 5, 2, 1

c) -1, 4, 1, 1

d) 0, 5, 1, 0

Ans : a

Q.11.What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

for (int i = 0;i < 1; i++)

printf("In for loop\n");

}

a) Compile time error

b) In for loop

c) Depends on the standard compiler implements

d) Depends on the compiler

Ans: c.

Q.12. What will be the output of the following C code?

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

float x = 'a';

printf("%f", x);

return 0;

}

a) a

b) run time error

c) a.0000000

d) 97.000000

Ans : d

Q.13.Assignment statements assigning value to local static variables are executed only once.

a) True

b) False

c) Depends on the code

d) None of the mentioned

Ans : b

Q.14. Which of the following statements are not true about destructor?

1. It is invoked when object goes out of the scope

2. Like constructor, it can also have parameters

3. It can be virtual

4. It can be declared in private section

5. It bears same name as that of the class and precedes Lambda sign.

a. Only 2, 3, 5

b. Only 2, 3, 4

c. Only 2, 4, 5

d. Only 3, 4, 5

Ans : c

Q.15.Which of the following is a correct identifier in C++?

a) 7var\_name

b) 7VARNAME

c) VAR\_1234

d) $var\_name

Ans : c

Q.16.What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

class Test

{

private:

static int count;

public:

Test& fun();

};

int Test::count = 0;

Test& Test::fun()

{

Test::count++;

cout << Test::count << " ";

return \*this;

}

int main()

{

Test t;

t.fun().fun().fun().fun();

return 0;

}

a) 4 4 4 4

b) 1 2 3 4

c) 1 1 1 1

d) 0 1 2 3

Ans : b

Q.17. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

{

const int x;

x = 10;

printf("%d", x);

return 0;

}

a) 10

b) Garbage value

c) Error

d) Segmentation fault

Ans: c

Q.18. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int a = 5, c;

void \*p = &a;

double b = 3.14;

p = &b;

c = a + b;

cout << c << '\n' << p;

return 0;

}

a) 8, memory address

b) 8.14

c) memory address

d) 12

Ans: a

Q.19.What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int f(int &x, int c)

{

c = c - 1;

if (c == 0) return 1;

x = x + 1;

return f(x, c) \* x;

}

int main(int argc, char const \*argv[])

{

int a = 4;

cout<<f(a,a);

return 0;

}

a) 343

b) 336

c) 120

d) 840

Ans: a

Q.20. Which of the following gives the memory address of the first element in array?

a) array[0];

b) array[1];

c) array(2);

d) array;

Ans:d

Q.21. What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <stdio.h>

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int a = 5, b = 10, c = 15;

int arr[3] = {&a, &b, &c};

cout << \*arr[\*arr[1] - 8];

return 0;

}

a) 15

b) 18

c) garbage value

d) compile time error

Ans:d

Q.22What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int x = 9;

int\* p = &x;

cout << sizeof(p);

return 0;

}

a) 4

b) 2

c) Depends on compiler

d) 8

Ans: c

Q.23.What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

class Box

{

int capacity;

Box(){}

Box(double capacity){

this->capacity = capacity;

}

};

int main(int argc, char const \*argv[])

{

Box b1(10);

Box b2 = Box(14);

return 0;

}

a) Error

b) Segmentation fault

c) 4

d) No output

Ans: a

Q.24.What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class A{

A(){

cout<<"Constructor called";

}

};

int main(int argc, char const \*argv[])

{

A a;

return 0;

}

a) Constructor called

b) Nothing printed

c) Error

d) Segmentation fault

Ans: c

Q.25.What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class A{

public:

int a;

};

int main(int argc, char const \*argv[])

{

A a1 = {10};

A a2 = a1;

cout<<a1.a<<a2.a;

return 0;

}

a) 1010

b) 87368746

c) Error

d) Segmentation fault

Ans: a

Q.25.What will be the output of the following C++ code?

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

using namespace std;

class A

{

int a;

public:

virtual void func() = 0;

};

class B: public A

{

public:

void func(){

cout<<"Class B"<<endl;

}

};

int main(int argc, char const \*argv[])

{

B b;

b.func();

return 0;

}

a) Class B

b) Error

c) Segmentation fault

d) No output

Ans: a

Q.26 Can abstract class have main() function defined inside it?

a) Yes, depending on return type of main()

b) Yes, always

c) No, main must not be defined inside abstract class

d) No, because main() is not abstract function

Ans : b

Q.27. Which among the following is correct syntax to declare a 2D array using new operator?

a) char (\*pchar)[10] = new char[][10];

b) char (pchar) = new char[][10];

c) char (\*char) = new char[10][];

d) char (\*char)[][10]= new char;

Ans : a

Q.28. Which syntax doesn’t execute/is false when executed?

a) if(&object != this)

b) if(&function !=object)

c) this.if(!this)

d) this.function(!this)

Ans : a

Q.29.If an object is declared in a user defined function \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Its memory is allocated in stack

b) Its memory is allocated in heap

c) Its memory is allocated in HDD

d) Its memory is allocated in cache

Ans : a

Q.30.Pass by address passes the address of object \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and pass by reference passes the address of the object \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Explicitly, explicitly

b) Implicitly, implicitly

c) Explicitly, Implicitly

d) Implicitly, explicitly

Ans:c