



PROGRAMMING IN JAVA

Assignment0

TYPE OF QUESTION: MCQ

Number of questions: 10

Total marks: $10 \times 1 = 10$

QUESTION 1:

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

- a. Value of elements in array
- b. First element of the array
- c. Base address of the array
- d. Address of the last element of array

Correct Answer: c

Detailed Solution:

When we pass an array as a function argument, the base address of the array will be passed.

QUESTION 2:

What does the following declaration mean?

```
int (*ptr)[20];
```

- a. ptr is array of pointers to 20 integers
- b. ptr is a pointer to an array of 20 integers
- c. ptr is an array of 20 integers
- d. invalid declaration

Correct Answer: b

Detailed Solution:

ptr is a pointer to an array of 20 integers.

QUESTION 3:

What will be the output of the program if the array begins 2200 in memory?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int arr[]={12,13, 14, 1, 6};
    printf("%u, %u, %u", arr, &arr[0], &arr);
    return 0;
}
```

- a. 2300,2200,2500
- b. 2200,2200,2200
- c. 2300,2400,2500
- d. 2200,2200,2300

Correct Answer: b

Detailed Solution:

All “arr, &arr[0], &arr” refers to base address 2200 only.

QUESTION 4:

What will be the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a[5] = {1,2,3,4,5};           // a[0]=1
    int i, j, m;
    i = ++a[1];
    j = a[1]++;
    m = a[i++];
    printf("%d, %d, %d", i, j, m);
    return 0;
}
```

- a. 4,3,4
- b. 2,3,4
- c. 3,3,4
- d. 2,2,4

Correct Answer: a



Detailed Solution:

QUESTION 5:

What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

#define FUN(i, j) i##j
int main()
{
    int v1=10;
    int v2=20;
    printf("%d", FUN(v, 1));
    return 0;
}
```

- a. 10
- b. 20
- c. 30
- d. 1020

Correct Answer: 10

Detailed Solution:

“FUN(i, j) i##j ” meaning is concatenate second operand to first. For example, FUN(v, 1) return “v1”.

QUESTION 6:

What will be the output of the program?



```
#include<stdio.h>

#define MIN(x, y) (x<y)? x : y;

int main()
{
    int x=13, y=14, z;
    z = MIN(x+y/2, y-4);
    if(z > 0)
    printf("%d", z);
    return 0;
}
```

- a. 10
- b. 13
- c. 14
- d. 20

Correct Answer: a

Detailed Solution:

It is as per the rule of ternary operation in C/ C++.

QUESTION 7:

Which of the following programming language does not supports encapsulation?

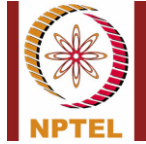
- a. C
- b. C++
- c. Java
- d. Python

Correct Answer: a

Detailed Solution:

The programming language C is function-oriented programming language, which does not support encapsulation; other programming languages are object-oriented programming language where encapsulation is a basic programming paradigm.

QUESTION 8:



Which of the following keyword is used to define an abstract data type in object-oriented programming?

- a. class
- b. int
- c. char
- d. double

Correct Answer: a

Detailed Solution:

In object oriented programming “class” is an abstract data type. Others are primitive data types.

QUESTION 9:

What is `sizeof()` in C ?

- a. Operator
- b. Function
- c. Macro
- d. Data type

Correct Answer: a

Detailed Solution:

`sizeof()` is an operator.

QUESTION 10:

Fill in the blanks:

If you declare a static variable in C programming, then the default value of the variable is

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. garbage value
- d. compiler dependent

Correct Answer: a

Detailed Solution:

Default value of static variable is zero.



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