```
1D Array and String
1.
#include <stdio.h>
void print(double a[])
   int n=sizeof(a)/sizeof(*a)+sizeof(&a)-(a[7] /1.1f);
   int i:
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
       printf(" %.1lf ", a[i]);
   return:
int main( void )
   double arr[] = {1.1,2.2,3.3,4.4,5.5,6.6,7.7,8.8};
   print(arr);
   return 0:
  //note :: consider 64 bit compilation.
A. 1.1
B. 1.1 2.2 3.3 4.4 5.5 6.6 7.7 8.8
                                           0.0
                      5.5 6.6 7.7 8.8 garbage
       2.2 3.3 4.4
C. 1.1
D. Compile time error
Answer: A
2.
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE(arr) sizeof(arr) / sizeof(*arr);
void fun(int* arr, int n)
{
   *arr += *(arr + n - 1) += *arr;
void printArr(int* arr, int n)
   int i:
   for(i = 0; i < n; ++i)
       printf("%d ", arr[i]);
   return:
}
                Augest 2019 – December 2019
                                                      1
```

```
1D Array and String
int main( void )
{
    int arr[] = {1, 2, 3};
    int size = SIZE(arr);
    fun(arr, size);
    printArr(arr, size);
    return 0:
// note consider 64 bit compilation.
A. 2 4 5
B. 5 2 4
C. 2 4 10
D. compile time error
Answer: B
3.
#include<stdio.h>
int main( void )
{
    int arr[3]={10,20,30,40};
    --2[arr];
    printf("%d", - --2[arr]);
    return 0;
A. -29
   -28
Β.
C. Compiler error
D. 28
Answer: B
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```

```
1D Array and String
4.
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int arr[5]={5-3*0-1,10,15,20,25};
    printf("%8d",arr[arr[0]]);
    printf("%8d",arr[arr[1-1]]);
    printf("%8d",arr[arr[1*0]]);
    printf("%8d",arr[arr[0/1]]);
    return 0;
A. 25
            25
                    25
                             25
B. 25
            4
                    4
                             4
C. Compiler error
D. 4
                    4
                             4
Answer: A
5.
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int a[] = {45, 23, 43, 21, 98, 67};
    int *ptr = (int*)(&a+1);
    printf("%d ", *(ptr-sizeof('0')-1) );
    return 0;
A. 23
B. 21
C. 67
D. compile time error
Answer: A
                  Augest 2019 – December 2019
                                                           3
```

```
1D Array and String
6.
#include<stdio.h>
int main( void )
   int a[100]={-1},i=a[1];
   if(!(*(a+0+i)==i[0+i+a]))
        printf("Welcome to Sunbeam @ Karad ");
   else
        printf("Welcome to Sunbeam @ Pune ");
    return 0;
A. Complile time error
B. Welcome to Sunbeam @ Karad
C. Welcome to Sunbeam @ Pune
D. Run time error
Answer: C
7.
#include<stdio.h>
int main( void )
{
    int a[10]={1,2,3,4,1}, i,j,m;
   i=a[1]++++a[2]+++a[3];
   i=a[2]+++--a[3]-a[4]--;
    m=++a[i]:
   printf("%d,%d,%d",i,j,m);
   return 0;
A. 3,7,11
B. 1,7,11
C. 11,7,3
D. 11,7,1
Answer: D
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```

```
1D Array and String
8.
#include<stdio.h>
int main( void )
    double arr[]={1.2,2.3,3.4,4.5,5.6,6.7,7.8};
    float size=(float)(sizeof(arr)+1)/(sizeof(*arr));
    printf("%.4f", size);
    return 0:
//note :: consider 64 bit compilation.
   57.0000
Α.
   7.0000
Β.
C.
   7.1250
D. 8.0000
Answer: C
9.
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
    char str[]="SunBeam IT Park";
    printf("%s\t%s\t%s",&str[8],&8[str],str+8);
    return 0;
A. IT Park IT Park IT Park
B. Compile time error
C. 32 32 IT Park
D. IT Park IT Park SunBeam IT Park
Answer: A
                  Augest 2019 – December 2019
```

```
1D Array and String
10.
#include <stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main(void)
{
    char* convert(char *s);
    char str1[] = "strings";
    char str2[] = "STRINGS";
    if (strcmp(convert(str1), convert(str2))==0)
        printf("%s Strings are equal %s", str1, str2);
    else
        printf("%s Strings are not equal %s", str1, str2);
    return 0:
char* convert(char *s)
    int i=0:
    while(*(s+i)!='\0')
        if(*(s+i)>=65 \&\& *(s+i)<=90)
            *(s+i)+= 32:
        else if (*(s+i)>=97 && *(s+i)<=122)
             i[s]-=32:
        i++;
    }
    return s:
A. STRINGS Strings are not equal strings
B. strings Strings are not equal STRINGS
C. Compile time error
D. STRINGS Strings are equal strings
E. strings Strings are equal strings STRINGS
Answer: A
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```

```
1D Array and String
11.
The correct statement to copy string literal constant
"Hello" to string str is?
A. str="Hello"
B. strcpy("Hello",str);
C. strcpy(str,"Hello")
D. strcpy(str,'Hello')
Answer: C
12.
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void)
    char s[] = "Sunbeam", ch;
    int i=0:
    ch = s[i++];
    printf("%c", ch);
    ch = s[++i];
    printf("%c", ch);
    ch = ++i[s];
    printf("%c", ch);
    ch = i++[s];
    printf("%c", ch);
    return 0;
A. Snoo
B. Soon
C. Snoo
D. Sono
Answer: A
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```

```
1D Array and String
13.
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
    char dest[] = "Visual basic",src[] = "C++";
    puts(strcpy(&dest[7],src)-7);
    return 0:
A. Visual C++
B. c++
C. basic
C. Visual
Answer: A
14.
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
    char s[]="Sunbeam Pune";
    printf("%c ",*(&s[2]));
    printf("%s ",s+5);
printf("%s ",s);
    printf("%c ",*(s+2));
    return 0:
A. n am Pune Sunbeam Pune n
B. nbeamPune amPune n
C. n a sunbeam Pune n
D. n a sunbeam pune n
Answer: A
```

```
1D Array and String
15.
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main(void)
    char* str1 = "Sunbeam";
    char* str2= "Karad";
    char* str3=NULL:
    str3=strcat(str1, str2);
    printf("%s %s", str3, str1);
    return 0:
A. SunbeamKarad
B. It will terminates exit value -1
C. NULL Sunbeam
D. None of above
Answer: B
16.
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main( void )
    char str1[] = "Sunbeam", str2[] = "Sunbeam";
    if(!(str1==str2))
       printf("Equal");
    else
        printf("Unequal");
    return 0;
A. Equal
B. Unequal
C. Error
D. run time error
Answer : A
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```

## 17. Consider address of hellow as 4195764 #include<stdio.h> #include<string.h> int main(void) { printf("%u %s", &"Sunbeam", &"SunBeam"); return 0; } A. 4195764 4195764 B. 4195764 5unBeam C. 4195764 4195672 D. Sunbeam 4195764 Answer: B