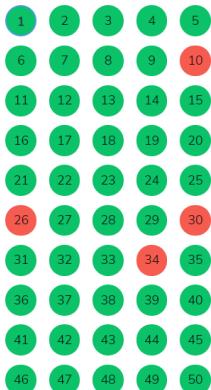
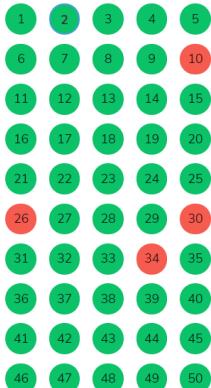


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Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
# include <bits/stdc++.h>
# define scanf "% Geeks Quiz"
int main()
{
    printf(scanf, scanf);
    return 0;
}
```

- A Compiler Error
- B %s Geeks Quiz
- C Geeks Quiz
- D %s Geeks Quiz Geeks Quiz

Explanation[Back To Course](#)**Quiz**[GeeksforGeeks](#)[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 2 [5 Marks]**

Which file is generated after pre-processing of a C program?

- A .exe
- B .i
- C .s
- D .out

Explanation

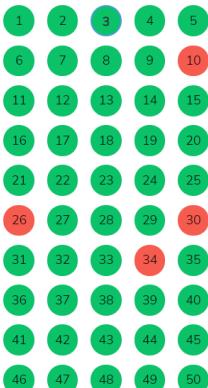
A *.i file is an output of the C/C++ preprocessor. It is usually this extension which is characteristic of files created as the preprocessor output.

Your submitted response was correct.

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Question 3 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

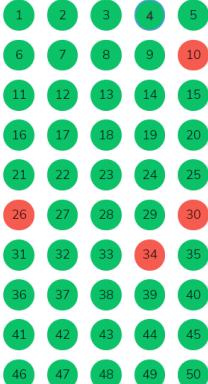
#define MAX 1000

int main()
{
    int MAX = 100;
    cout << MAX << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

- A 1000
- B 100
- C Compilation Error
- D Garbage Value

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Question 4 [5 Marks]

Given the following macro:

```
#define hypotenuse(a, b) sqrt(a*a+b*b)
```

The call `hypotenuse(a+2,b+3)`

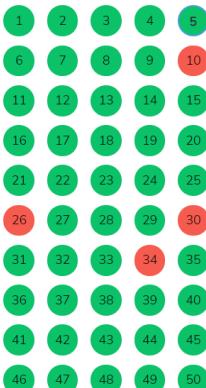
- A finds the hypotenuse of a triangle with sides a+2 and b+3
- B finds the square root of $(a+2)^2$ and $(b+3)^2$
- C is invalid
- D finds the square root of $3*a + 4*b + 5$

ExplanationThe call `hypotenuse(a+2,b+3)` is replaced by `a+2*a+2+b+3*b+3` which reduces to `3*a+4*b+5`.

Your submitted response was correct.

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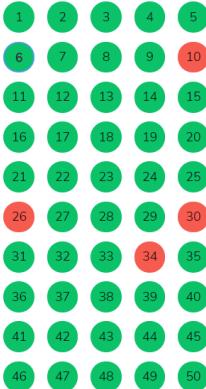
Quiz



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Question 5 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

#define square(x) x*x

int main()
{
    int x;
    x = 36/square(6);
    cout << x;
    return 0;
```

- A 1
B 36
C 0
D Compilation Error

Question 6 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    unsigned int x = -1;
    int y = ~0;
    if (x == y)
        cout << "same";
    else
        cout << "not same";
```

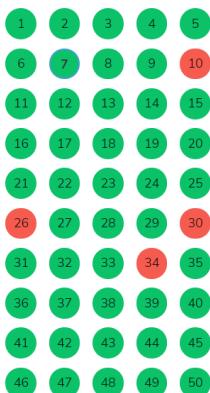
- A same
B not same

Explanation

When we assign `unsigned int x = -1`, -1 gets converted into its 2's complement form and stored as **11111111** (bit-format in memory), which is the same as complementing all the bits of **0**.

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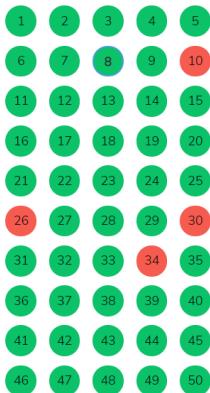
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Question 7 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    float c = 5.0;
    cout << "Temperature in Fahrenheit is: " << (9/5)*c + 32;
    return 0;
}
```

-  Temperature in Fahrenheit is: 41
 Temperature in Fahrenheit is: 37
 Temperature in Fahrenheit is: 0
 Compilation Error

Explanation

Question 8 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct option regarding the below C variable declarations

```
signed s;
unsigned u;
long l;
long long ll;
```

-  All of the above variable definitions are incorrect because basic data type int is missing.
 All of the above variable definitions are correct because int is implicitly assumed in all of these.
 Only "long l;" and "long long ll;" are valid definitions of variables.
 Only "unsigned u;" is valid definition of variable.

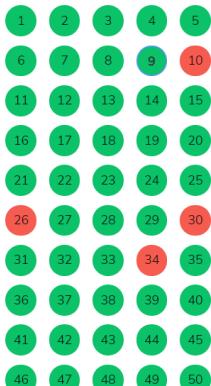
Your submitted response was correct.

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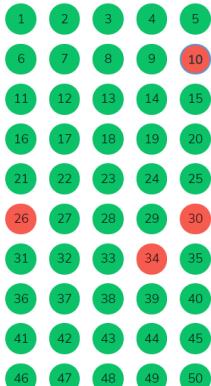
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Question 9 [5 Marks]

Suppose n and p are unsigned int variables in a C program. We wish to set p to nC_3 . If n is large, which of the following statements is most likely to set p correctly?

- A $p = n * (n-1) * (n-2) / 6$
- B $p = n * (n-1) / 2 * (n-2) / 3$
- C $p = n * (n-1) / 3 * (n-2) / 2$
- D $p = n * (n-1) * (n-2) / 6.0$

Explanation

To set nC_3 to an integer, in case n is large, we need to divide intermediate products (multiplying all before will cause **overflow**). Option (B) is correct because we are multiplying $n*(n-1)$ first and then dividing by 2 (perfectly divisible because odd * even product), and thereafter performing $*(n-1)/3$.

Your submitted response was correct.

Question 10 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

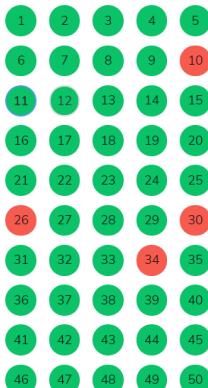
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    register int i = 10;
    int *ptr = &i;
    cout << *ptr;
    return 0;
}
```

- A Prints 10 on all compilers
- B Prints 0 on all compilers
- C May generate Compilation Error
- D May generate Runtime Error

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Question 11 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

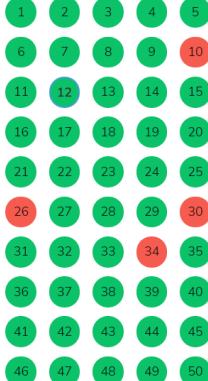
int fun()
{
    static int num = 16;
    return num--;
}

int main()
```

- A Infinite loop
- B 13 10 7 4 1
- C 14 11 8 5 2
- D 15 12 8 5 2

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Question 12 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

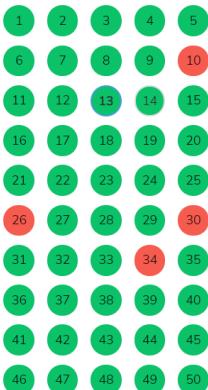
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    extern int i;
    cout << i << " ";
    {
        int i = 10;
        cout << i << " ";
    }
}
```

- A 0 10
- B Compilation Error
- C 10 10
- D 0 0

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Question 13 [5 Marks]

Pick the correct statement for const and volatile keywords.

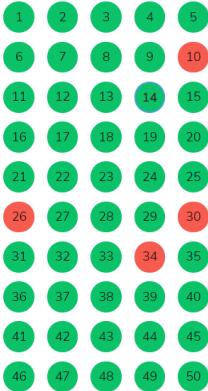
- A const is the opposite of volatile and vice versa
- B const and volatile can't be used for struct and union
- C const and volatile can't be used for enum
- D const and volatile can't be used for typedef

const and volatile are independent i.e. it's possible that a variable is defined as both const and volatile

Your submitted response was correct.

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Question 14 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

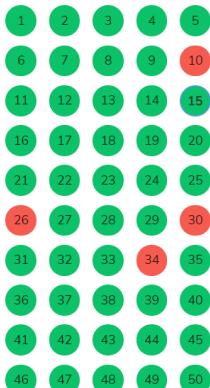
char *fun()
{
    static char arr[1024];
    return arr;
}

int main()
{
```

- A geeksforgeeks
- B geeksquiz
- C geeksforgeeks geeksquiz
- D Compilation Error

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Question 15 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

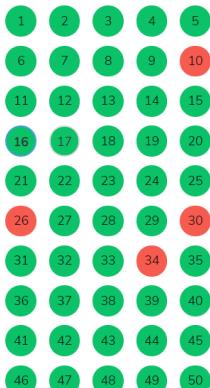
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int x, y = 5, z = 5;
    x = y == z;
    cout << x;
    return 0;
}
```

- A 0
- B 1
- C 5
- D Compilation Error

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Question 16 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int i = 3;
    cout << (++i) + i;
    return 0;
}
```

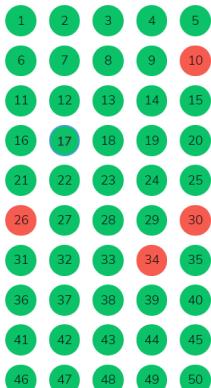
- A 3
- B 4
- C 5
- D Compilation Error

Explanation

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Question 17 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

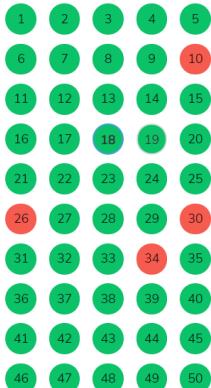
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    //Assume sizeof character is 1 byte and sizeof integer is 4 bytes
    cout << sizeof_printf("GeeksQuiz"));
    return 0;
}
```

- A GeeksQuiz4
- B 4GeeksQuiz
- C GeeksQuiz9
- D 4
- E Compilation error

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Question 18 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int a = 10, b = 20, c = 30;
    if (c > b > a)
        printf("TRUE");
    else
        printf("FALSE");
    return 0;
}
```

- A TRUE
- B FALSE
- C Compilation Error
- D Compiler Dependent Output

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Quiz

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50

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Question 19 [5 Marks]

Which of the following is not a logical operator?

- A &&
- B !
- C ||
- D |

Explanation

| is bitwise-OR (not a logical operator).

Your submitted response was correct.

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1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50

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Question 20 [5 Marks]

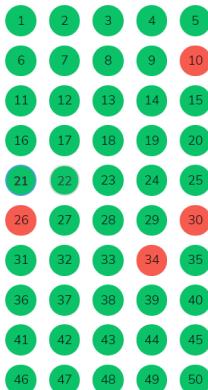
Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cout << (1 << 2 + 3 << 4);
    return 0;
}
```

- A 112
- B 52
- C 512
- D 0

Explanation

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[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 21 [5 Marks]**

What does the following statement do?

`x = x | 1 << n;`**A** Sets x as 2^{n} **B** Sets $(n+1)$ th bit of x **C** Toggles $(n+1)$ th bit of x **D** Unsets $(n+1)$ th bit of x **Explanation**

`<<` has higher precedence than `|`. Hence the expression $x | 1 << n$ becomes $x | (1 << n)$. The expression `1 << n` shifts 1 by n places to the left, yielding binary 1 followed by n zeros. e.g. $1 << 5 \Rightarrow 100000$. Taking OR with x then sets 6th bit of x from the right. (because $0|1 = 1$ and $1|1 = 1$).e.g.

 $8 | 1 << 2 = 12$, because: $8 \sim 1000_b \quad 1<<2 \sim 0100_b \quad \dots$ res: $1100_b \sim 12$ [Back To Course](#)[Quiz](#)

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[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 22 [5 Marks]**

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

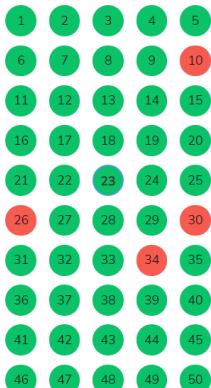
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int x = 10;
    int y = 20;
    x += y += 10;
    cout << x << " " << y;
    return 0;
}
```

A 40 20**B** 40 30**C** 30 30**D** 30 40

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Question 23 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

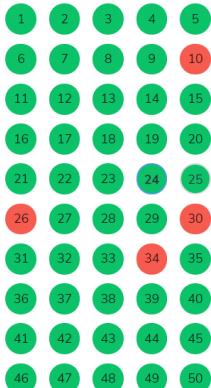
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int y = 0;
    int x = (~y == 1);
    cout << x;
    return 0;
}
```

- A 0
- B 1
- C Garbage Value
- D Compilation Error

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Question 24 [5 Marks]

Suppose a C++ program has floating constant 1.414, what's the best way to convert this as "float" data type?

- A (float)1.414
- B float(1.414)
- C 1.414f or 1.414F
- D 1.414 itself of "float" data type i.e. nothing else required

Explanation

By default floating constant is of double data type. By suffixing it with f or F, it can be converted to float data type.

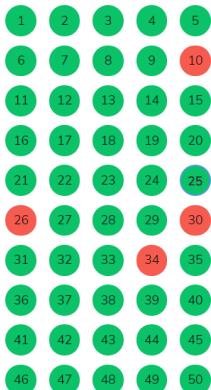
Your submitted response was correct.

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Question 25 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    char *s[] = { "knowledge","is","power"};
    char **p;
    p = s;
    cout << ++*p << " ";
    cout << *p++ << " ";
    cout << ++*p << " ";
```

A is power

B knowledge knowledge s

C is ower

D nowledge knowledge is

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Question 26 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int arr[5];
    // Assume base address of arr is 2000 and size of integer is 32 bit
    printf("%u %u", arr + 1, &arr + 1);

    return 0;
}
```

A 2001 2004

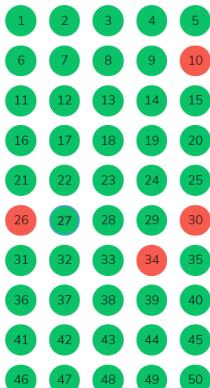
B 2004 2020

C 2004 Garbage Value

D The program fails to compile because Address-of operator cannot be used with array name

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Question 27 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

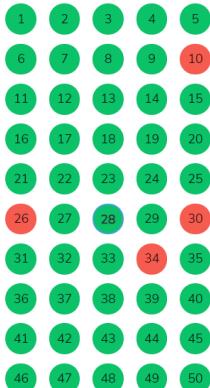
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int i;
    int arr[5] = {1};
    for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        cout << arr[i] << " ";
    return 0;
}
```

- A 1 followed by four garbage values
- B 1 1 1 1
- C 1 0 0 0
- D Compilation Error

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Question 28 [5 Marks]

Which of the following is true with respect to a C++ Reference (& operator)?

- A A reference can never be NULL
- B A reference needs an explicit dereferencing mechanism
- C A reference can be reassigned after it is established
- D A reference and pointer are synonymous

Explanation

References cannot be NULL, whereas pointers can; every reference refers to some object, although it may or may not be valid. A reference can never be re-assigned once it is established. There is no existence of a reference in C++ without the particular object (stored in RAM).

Your submitted response was correct.

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[Back To Course](#)[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 29 [5 Marks]**

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

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

A 1 2 3 4**B** Compilation Error**C** Four Garbage Values**D** 4 3 2 1[Back To Course](#)[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 30 [5 Marks]**

Pick the best statement for the below program:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

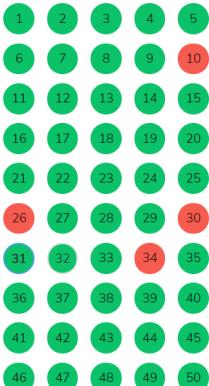
void fun(int n)
{
    int idx;
    int arr1[n] = {0};
    int arr2[n];

    for (idx=0; idx<n; idx++)
        arr2[idx] = 0;
```

A Definition of both arr1 and arr2 is incorrect because variable is used to specify the size of array. Thus, will result in Compilation Error.**B** Apart from definition of arr1 arr2, initialization of arr1 is also incorrect. arr1 can't be initialized due to its size being specified as variable. Thus, will result in Compilation Error.**X** Initialization of arr1 is incorrect. arr1 can't be initialized due to its size being specified as variable. Thus, will result in Compilation Error.**C** No compilation error.

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Question 31 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

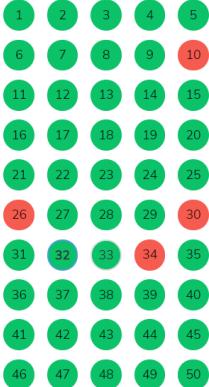
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    char str1[] = "GeeksQuiz";
    char str2[] = {'G', 'e', 'e', 'k', 's', 'Q', 'u', 'i', 'z'};
    int n1 = sizeof(str1)/sizeof(str1[0]);
    int n2 = sizeof(str2)/sizeof(str2[0]);
    cout << n1 << " " << n2;
    return 0;
}
```

- A 10, 9
- B 10, 10
- C 9, 9
- D 9, 10

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Question 32 [5 Marks]

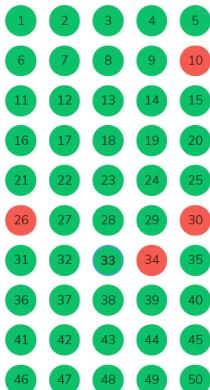
Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int fun(char *str1)
{
    char *str2 = str1;
    while(*str1 != '\0');
    return (str1 - str2);
}

int main()
```

- A 10
- B 9
- C 8
- D Garbage Value

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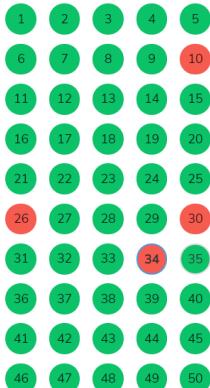
[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 33 [5 Marks]**

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    char str[20] = "GeeksQuiz";
    cout << sizeof(str);
    return 0;
}
```

- A 9
- B 10
- C 20
- D Garbage Value

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[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 34 [5 Marks]**

How will you print \n on the screen?

- A echo "\n";
- B printf("\n");
- C printf('\n');
- D printf("\\\\n");

[Explanation](#)

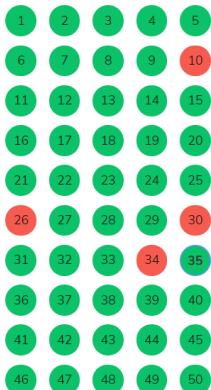
\n is a predefined character in C/C++ for new-line character. Thus simply printing \n will generate a new-line. We somehow need to escape the backslash(\), and we do that by adding another one. Thus printing \\n will result in escaping of \ and print \n to the console.

Your submitted response was incorrect.

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Question 35 [5 Marks]

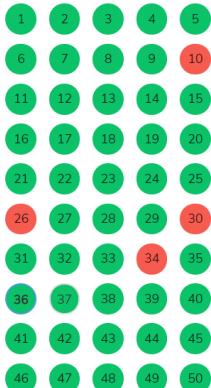
```
struct {
    short s[5];
    union {
        float y;
        long z;
    } t;
};
```

Assume that objects of the type short, float and long occupy 2 bytes, 4 bytes and 8 bytes, respectively. The memory requirement for variable t ignoring alignment considerations is:

- A 22 bytes
- B 14 bytes
- C 18 bytes
- D 10 bytes

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Question 36 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

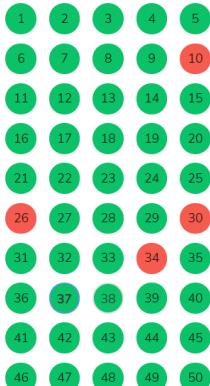
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    string s1="Hello";
    string s2="World";

    cout<<s1+s2<<endl;

    return 0;
}
```

- A 159 (ASCII values of 'H' and 'V' gets added)
- B Compilation Error (Invalid operation)
- C HelloWorld
- D Hello

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[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 37 [5 Marks]**

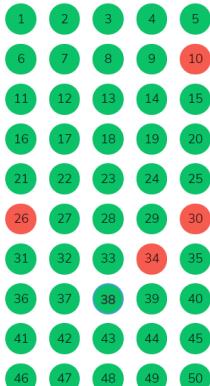
Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int arr1[] = {1, 2, 3};
    int *ptr1 = arr1;

    char arrc[] = {1, 2, 3};
    char *ptrc = arrc;
```

- A sizeof arr1 = 3 sizeof ptr1 = 4 sizeof arrc[] = 3 sizeof ptrc = 4
- B sizeof arr1 = 12 sizeof ptr1 = 4 sizeof arrc[] = 3 sizeof ptrc = 1
- C sizeof arr1 = 3 sizeof ptr1 = 4 sizeof arrc[] = 3 sizeof ptrc = 1
- D sizeof arr1 = 12 sizeof ptr1 = 4 sizeof arrc[] = 3 sizeof ptrc = 4

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[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 38 [5 Marks]**

Assuming that float takes 4 bytes, choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

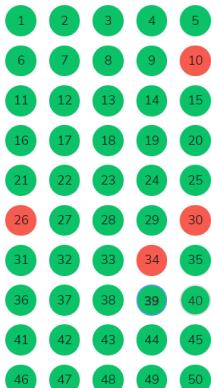
int main()
{
    float arr[5] = {12.5, 10.0, 13.5, 90.5, 0.5};
    float *ptr1 = &arr[0];
    float *ptr2 = ptr1 + 3;

    cout << *ptr2 << " ";
    cout << ptr2 - ptr1;
```

- A 90.500000 3
- B 90.500000 12
- C 10.000000 12
- D 0.500000 3

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Question 39 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int var; /*Suppose address of var is 2000 */

    void *ptr = &var;
    *ptr = 5;
    cout << var << " " << *ptr;
```

A It will print "var=5 and *ptr=2000"

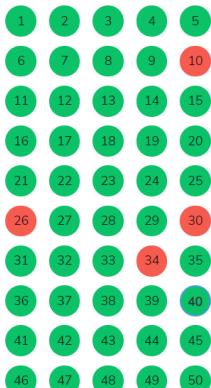
B It will print "var=5 and *ptr=5"

C It will print "var=5 and *ptr=XYZ" where XYZ is some random address

D Compilation Error

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Question 40 [5 Marks]

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int array[5][5];
    cout<<((void*)array==*array)&&(*array==array[0]);
    return 0;
}
```

A 1

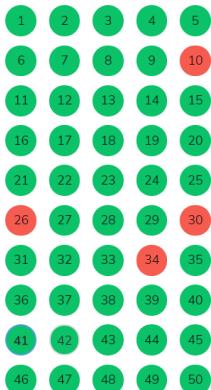
B 0

C 2

D -1

Explanation

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[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 41 [5 Marks]**

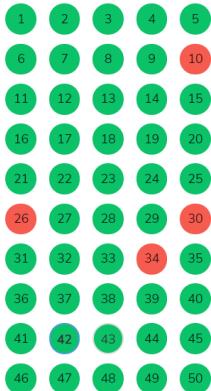
Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int a = 1, *b=&a, **c=&b;
    a = 4;
    **c = 5;

    cout<<a;
    return 0;
}
```

- A 1
- B 4
- C 5
- D Garbage Value

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[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 42 [5 Marks]**

Choose the correct output from the options given below:

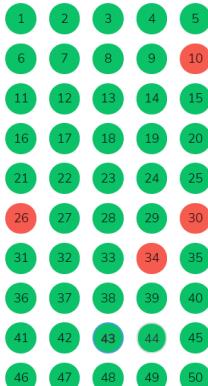
```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    struct site
    {
        char name[] = "GeeksQuiz";
        int no_of_pages = 200;
    };
}
```

- A 200 GeeksQuiz
- B 200
- C Runtime Error
- D Compilation Error

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Question 43 [5 Marks]

Given the following structure definition:

```
struct {
    char name[30];
    int gender;
    struct addr locate;
} person, *kd = &person;
```

Then *(kd -> name +2) can be used instead of

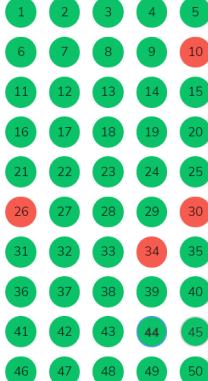
- A person.name +2
- B kd -> (name +2)
- C *((*kd).name + 2)
- D either (A) or (B), but not (C)

Explanation

*(kd -> name +2) is equivalent to accessing **name** character array, and then moving forward 2 bytes. (If a is character-array, then a+2 points to a[2]). Thus, finally we get *((*kd).name + 2).

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Question 44 [5 Marks]

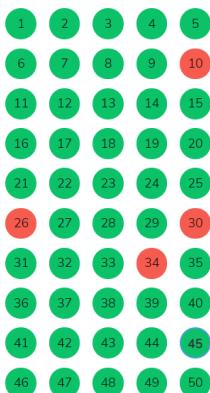
Choose the correct output from the options given below:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

struct Test
{
    char str[20];
};

int main()
{
    struct Test st1, st2;
```

- A Segmentation Fault
- B SeeksQuiz
- C GeeksQuiz
- D Compilation Error

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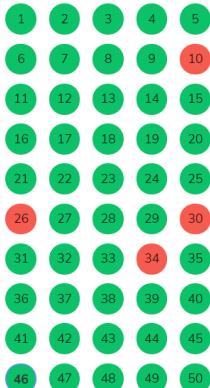
[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 45 [5 Marks]**

Choose the appropriate option regarding the below snippet:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

void fun(int *a)
{
    a = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int));
}

int main()
{
    int *p;
```

 A May not work B Works and prints 6 C Runtime Error: SIGSEGV D Compilation Error[Back To Course](#)[Quiz](#)

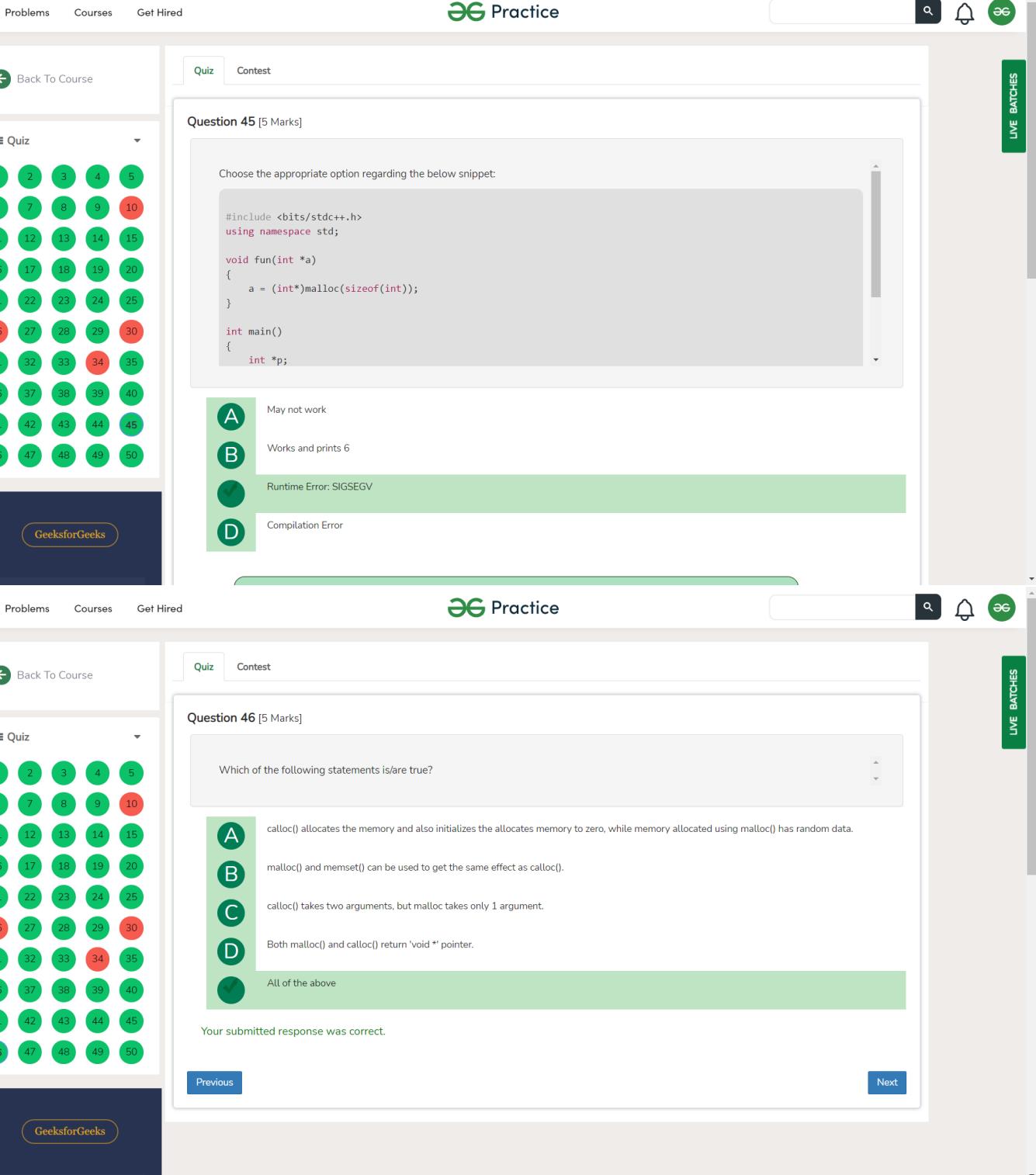
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[Quiz](#) [Contest](#)**Question 46 [5 Marks]**

Which of the following statements is/are true?

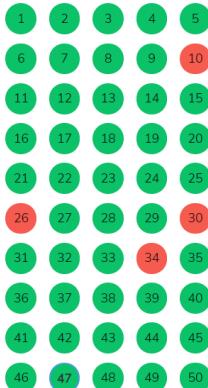
 A `calloc()` allocates the memory and also initializes the allocated memory to zero, while memory allocated using `malloc()` has random data. B `malloc()` and `memset()` can be used to get the same effect as `calloc()`. C `calloc()` takes two arguments, but `malloc` takes only 1 argument. D Both `malloc()` and `calloc()` return `'void *'` pointer. E All of the above

Your submitted response was correct.

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Question 47 [5 Marks]

State the problem with the given code:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int *p = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int));
    p = NULL;
    free(p);
}
```

Compilation Error (free can't be applied on NULL pointer)

Memory Leak

Dangling Pointer

The program may crash as free() is called for NULL pointer

A

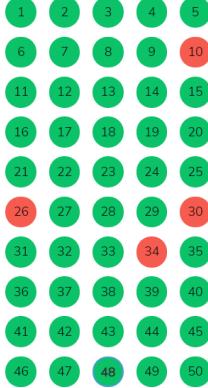
B

C

D

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Question 48 [5 Marks]

Which of the following is true about **new** when compared with **malloc**?

1. **new** is an operator whereas **malloc** is a function.
2. **new** calls constructor whereas **malloc** doesn't.
3. **new** returns appropriate pointer, **malloc** returns void* and pointer needs to typecast to appropriate type.

A

B

C

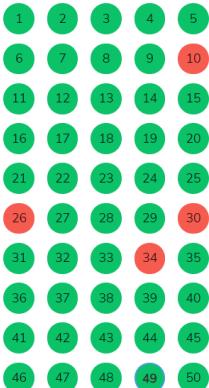
All of them

Your submitted response was correct.

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Question 49 [5 Marks]

What happens when delete is used for a NULL pointer?

```
int *ptr = NULL;  
delete ptr;
```

- A Compilation Error
B Runtime Error
C No Effect

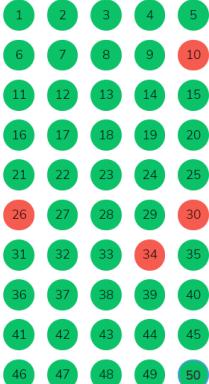
Explanation

Deleting a null pointer has no effect, so it is not necessary to check for a null pointer before calling delete.

Your submitted response was correct.

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Question 50 [5 Marks]

How to create a dynamic array of pointers (to integers) of size 10 using new in C++?

- A int *arr = new int *[10];
B int **arr = new int *[10];
C int *arr = new int [10];
D Not Possible

Explanation

new int*[10] creates an 10-element array of pointers to integers. To reference an array of pointers, we need a pointer to a pointer. Thus, a double pointer (**arr).

Your submitted response was correct.

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