Talent Transformation (2019)

Started on	Tuesday, 21 August 2018, 11:39 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Tuesday, 21 August 2018, 11:46 PM
Time taken	6 mins 41 secs
Grade	**7.00** out of 10.00 (**70**%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Which of the following statement is correct?

Select one:
- a. strcmp(s1, s2) returns 1 if s1==s2
- b. strcmp(s1, s2) returns a number less than 0 if s1>s2
- c. strcmp(s1, s2) returns a number greater than 0 if s1<s2
- d. strcmp(s1, s2) returns 0 if s1==s2 ✔

Explanation:

The strcmp return an int value that is
if s1 < s2 returns a value < 0
if s1 == s2 returns 0
if s1 > s2 returns a value > 0
From the above statements, that the third statement is only correct.

The correct answer is: strcmp(s1, s2) returns 0 if s1==s2

Question 2

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

What will be the output of the program in Turbo C?
```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char str[10] = "India";
str[6] = "BIX";
printf("%s\n", str);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. BIX

○ b. India

◉ c. India BIX ✗

○ d. Error

Explanation:

str[6] = "BIX"; - Nonportable pointer conversion.

The correct answer is: Error

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

What will be the output of the program ?
```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
char str1[20] = "Hello", str2[20] = " World";
printf("%s\n", strcpy(str2, strcat(str1, str2)));
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. Hello

○ b. WorldHello

◉ c. Hello World ✓

○ d. World

Explanation:

Step 1: char str1[20] = "Hello", str2[20] = " World"; The variable str1and str2 is declared as an array of characters and initialized with value "Hello" and " World" respectively.
Step 2: printf("%s\n", strcpy(str2, strcat(str1, str2)));
=> strcat(str1, str2)) it append the string str2 to str1. The result will be stored in str1. Therefore str1 contains "Hello World".
=> strcpy(str2, "Hello World") it copies the "Hello World" to the variablestr2.
Hence it prints "Hello World".

The correct answer is: Hello World

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

If char=1, int=4, and float=4 bytes size, What will be the output of the program ?
```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char ch = 'A';
printf("%d, %d, %d", sizeof(ch), sizeof('A'), sizeof(3.14f));
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. 2, 2, 4

○ b. 1, 2, 4

◉ c. 1, 4, 4 ✔

○ d. 2, 4, 8

Explanation:

Step 1: char ch = 'A'; The variable ch is declared as an character type and initialized with value 'A'.
Step 2:
printf("%d, %d, %d", sizeof(ch), sizeof('A'), sizeof(3.14));
The sizeof function returns the size of the given expression.
sizeof(ch) becomes sizeof(char). The size of char is 1 byte.
sizeof('A') becomes sizeof(65). The size of int is 4 bytes (as mentioned in the question).
sizeof(3.14f). The size of float is 4 bytes.
Hence the output of the program is 1, 4, 4

The correct answer is: 1, 4, 4

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Point out the error, if any in the for loop.
```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i=1;
for(;;)
{
printf("%d\n", i++);
if(i>10)
break;
}
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. No error ✓

○ b. The for loop should be replaced with while loop.

○ c. There should be a condition in the for loop

○ d. The two semicolons should be dropped

Explanation:

Step 1: for(;;) this statement will genereate infinite loop.
Step 2: printf("%d\n", i++); this statement will print the value of variable iand increemnt i by 1(one).
Step 3: if(i>10) here, if the variable i value is greater than 10, then the for loop breaks.
Hence the output of the program is
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

The correct answer is: No error

What will be the output of the program, if a short int is 2 bytes wide?

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
short int i = 0;
for(i<=5 && i>=-1; ++i; i>0)
printf("%u,", i);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. Expression syntax error

◉ b. 1 ... 65535 ✓

○ c. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

○ d. No output

Explanation:

for(i<=5 && i>=-1; ++i; i>0) so expression i<=5 && i>=-1 initializes forloop. expression ++i is the loop condition. expression i>0 is the increment expression. In for(i <= 5 && i >= -1; ++i; i>0) expression i<=5 && i>=-1 evaluates to one. Loop condition always get evaluated to true. Also at this point it increases i by one. An increment_expression i>0 has no effect on value of i.so for loop get executed till the limit of integer (ie. 65535)

The correct answer is: 1 ... 65535

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

🚩 Flag question

 Which of the following statements are correct about an if-else statements in a C-program?
1:Every if-else statement can be replaced by an equivalent statements using ?: operators
2:Nested if-else statements are allowe
3:Multiple statements in an if block are allowe
4:Multiple statements in an else block are allowe

Select one:
- a. 2 and 3
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 1, 2 and 4
- d. 2, 3, 4 ✓

The correct answer is: 2, 3, 4

Question 8

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

🚩 Flag question

 Point out the error in the following code?
typedef struct
{
int data;
NODEPTR link;
}*NODEPTR;

Select one:
- a. None of above
- b. Error: in *NODEPTR ✗
- c. Error: typedef cannot be used until it is defined
- d. No error

The correct answer is: Error: typedef cannot be used until it is defined

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

typedef's have the advantage that they obey scope rules, that is they can be declared local to a function or a block whereas #define's always have a global effect.

Select one:

◉ a. Yes ✓

○ b. No

The correct answer is: Yes

Question 10

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

What is x in the following program?
```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
typedef char (*(*arrfptr[3])())[10];
arrfptr x;
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. x is an array of three pointer

◉ b. Error in x declaration ✗

○ c. x is an array of three function pointers

○ d. x is a pointer

The correct answer is: x is an array of three function pointers

Finish review