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JEET SAHA 16900215019

Talent Transformation (2019)

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Started on	Friday, 17 August 2018, 10:53 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, 17 August 2018, 11:04 AM
Time taken	11 mins 36 secs
Grade	**7.00** out of 10.00 (**70**%)

Question 1

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include <stdio.h >
int main()
{
static int a[2][2] = {1, 2, 3, 4};
int i, j;
static int *p[] = {(int*)a, (int*)a+1, (int*)a+2};
for(i=0; i<2; i++)
{
for(j=0; j<2; j++)
{
printf("%d, %d, %d, %d\n", *(*(p+i)+j), *(*(j+p)+i),
*(*(i+p)+j), *(*(p+j)+i));
}
}
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. 1, 2, 3, 4
2, 3, 4, 1
3, 4, 1, 2
4, 1, 2, 3

○ b. 1, 2, 1, 2
2, 3, 2, 3
3, 4, 3, 4
4, 2, 4, 2

○ c. 1, 1, 1, 1
2, 2, 2, 2
2, 2, 2, 2
3, 3, 3, 3

● d. 1, 1, 1, 1
2, 3, 2, 3
3, 2, 3, 2
4, 4, 4, 4 ✗

The correct answer is: 1, 1, 1, 1
2, 2, 2, 2
2, 2, 2, 2
3, 3, 3, 3

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
void fun(int, int[]);
int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4};
int i;
fun(4, arr);
for(i=0; i<4; i++)
printf("%d,", arr[i]);
return 0;
}
void fun(int n, int arr[])
{
int *p=0;
int i=0;
while(i++ < n)
p = &arr[i];
*p=0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. 0, 1, 2, 3

○ b. 3, 2, 1 0

○ c. 2, 3, 4, 5

● d. 1, 2, 3, 4 ✓

Explanation:

Step 1: void fun(int, int[]); This prototype tells the compiler that the
function fun() accepts one integer value and one array as an arguments and does not return anything.
Step 2: int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4}; The variable a is declared as an integer array and it is initialized to

a[0] = 1, a[1] = 2, a[2] = 3, a[3] = 4
Step 3: int i; The variable i is declared as an integer type.
Step 4: fun(4, arr); This function does not affect the output of the program. Let's skip this function.
Step 5: for(i=0; i<4; i++) { printf("%d,", arr[i]); } The for loop runs untill the variable i is less than '4' and it prints the each value of array
Hence the output of the program is 1,2,3,4

The correct answer is: 1, 2, 3, 4

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program in Turb C (under DOS)?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int arr[5], i=0;
while(i<5)
arr[i]=++i;


for(i=0; i<5; i++)
printf("%d, ", arr[i]);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

○ b. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

○ c. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4,

● d. Garbage value, 1, 2, 3, 4, ✓

Explanation:

Since C is a compiler dependent language, it may give different outputs at different platforms. We have given the TurboC Compiler (Windows) output.
Please try the above programs in Windows (Turbo-C Compiler) and Linux (GCC Compiler), you will understand the difference better.

The correct answer is: Garbage value, 1, 2, 3, 4,

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What does the following declaration mean?

```
int (*ptr)[10];
```

Select one:

● a. ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integers ✓

○ b. ptr is an array of 10 integers

○ c. ptr is an pointer to array

○ d. ptr is array of pointers to 10 integers

The correct answer is: ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integers

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

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

Select one:

○ a. First element of the array

○ b. Address of the last element of array

○ c. Value of elements in array

● d. Base address of the array ✓

Explanation:

The statement 'C' is correct. When we pass an array as a funtion argument, the base address of the array will be passe

The correct answer is: Base address of the array

Question 6

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()
{
printf("%c\n", "abcdefgh"[4]);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. abcdefgh

○ b. d

● c. e ✓

○ d. Error

Explanation:

printf("%c\n", "abcdefgh"[4]); It prints the 5 character of the string "abcdefgh". Hence the output is 'e'.

The correct answer is: e

Question 7

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following function is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?

Select one:

● a. scanf(); ✗

○ b. puts();

○ c. printf();

○ d. gets();

Explanation:

gets(); collects a string of characters terminated by a new line from the standard input stream stdin

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
char string[80];
printf("Enter a string:");
gets(string);
printf("The string input was: %s\n", string);
return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Enter a string: IndiaBIX
The string input was: IndiaBIX
```

The correct answer is: gets();

Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following function is correct that finds the length of a string?

Select one:

○ a. int xstrlen(char *s)

```
{
int length=0;
while(*s!='\0')
s++;
return (length);
}
```

○ b. int xstrlen(char s)

```
{
int length=0;
while(*s!='\0')
length++; s++;
return (length);
}
```

● c. int xstrlen(char *s)

```
{
int length=0;
while(*s!='\0')
{ length++; s++; }
return (length);
} ✓
```

○ d. int xstrlen(char *s)

```
{
int length=0;
while(*s!='\0')
length++;
return (length);
}
```

Explanation:

Option A is the correct function to find the length of given string.

Example:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int xstrlen(char *s)
{
int length=0;
while(*s!='\0')
{ length++; s++; }
return (length);
}
int main()
{
char d[] = "IndiaBIX";
printf("Length = %d\n", xstrlen(d));
return 0;
}
```

Output: Length = 8

The correct answer is: int xstrlen(char *s)

```
{
int length=0;
while(*s!='\0')
{ length++; s++; }
return (length);
}
```

Question 9

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

If the size of pointer is 32 bits What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char a[] = "Visual C++";
char *b = "Visual C++";
printf("%d, %d\n", sizeof(a), sizeof(b));
printf("%d, %d", sizeof(*a), sizeof(*b));
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. 12, 2
2, 2

● b. 10, 2
2, 2 ✗

○ c. 10, 4
1, 2

○ d. 11, 4
1, 1

The correct answer is: 11, 4
1, 1

Question 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char *names[] = { "Suresh", "Siva", "Sona", "Baiju", "Ritu"};
int i;
char *t;
t = names[3];
names[3] = names[4];
names[4] = t;
for(i=0; i<=4; i++)
printf("%s,", names[i]);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. Suresh, Siva, Ritu, Sona, Baiju

● b. Suresh, Siva, Sona, Ritu, Baiju ✓

○ c. Suresh, Siva, Sona, Baiju, Ritu

○ d. Suresh, Siva, Baiju, Sona, Ritu

Explanation:

Step 1: char *names[] = { "Suresh", "Siva", "Sona", "Baiju", "Ritu"}; The variable names is declared as an pointer to a array of strings.
Step 2: int i; The variable i is declared as an integer type.
Step 3: char *t; The variable t is declared as pointer to a string.
Step 4: t = names[3]; names[3] = names[4]; names[4] = t; These statements the swaps the 4 and 5 element of the array names.
Step 5: for(i=0; i<=4; i++) printf("%s,", names[i]); These statement prints the all the value of the array names.
Hence the output of the program is "Suresh, Siva, Sona, Ritu, Baiju".

The correct answer is: Suresh, Siva, Sona, Ritu, Baiju

Finish review

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