# Talent Transformation (2019)



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| **Started on** | Tuesday, 28 August 2018, 2:32 PM |
| **State** | Finished |
| **Completed on** | Tuesday, 28 August 2018, 2:42 PM |
| **Time taken** | 9 mins 59 secs |
| **Grade** | **8.00** out of 10.00 (**80**%) |

**Question 1**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program if it is executed like below?

cmd> sample

```
/* sample.c */
#include<stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
printf("%s\n", argv[argc-1]);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. sample ✓
- b. samp
- c. 0
- d. No output

The correct answer is: sample

**Question 2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program (myprog.c) given below if it is executed from the command line?

cmd> myprog friday tuesday sunday

```
/* myprog.c */
#include<stdio.h>
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
printf("%c", *++argv[1]);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. f
- b. r ✓
- c. m
- d. y

The correct answer is: r

**Question 3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following statements are correct about the program below?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char str[20], *s;
printf("Enter a string\n");
scanf("%s", str);
s=str;
while(*s != '\0')
{
if(*s >= 97 && *s <= 122)
*s = *s-32;
s++;
}
printf("%s",str);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. The code converts upper case character to lower case
- b. The code converts lower case character to upper case ✓
- c. Error in code
- d. The code converts a string in to an integer

# Explanation:

This program converts the given string to upper case string.
Output:
Enter a string: indiabix
INDIABIX

The correct answer is: The code converts lower case character to upper case

**Question 4**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the following program in 16 bit platform assuming that 1022 is memory address of the string "Hello1" (in Turbo C under DOS) ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("%u %s\n", &"Hello1", &"Hello2");
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. Hello1 Hello2
- b. Hello1 1022
- c. Error
- d. 1022 Hello2 ✓
- e. 1022 1022

# Explanation:

In printf("%u %s\n", &"Hello", &"Hello");.
The %u format specifier tells the compiler to print the memory address of the"Hello1".
The %s format specifier tells the compiler to print the string "Hello2".
Hence the output of the program is "1022 Hello2".

The correct answer is: 1022 Hello2

**Question 5**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char str[25] = "IndiaBIX";
printf("%s\n", &str+2);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. No output
- b. Error
- c. diaBIX ✗
- d. Garbage value

# Explanation:

Step 1: char str[25] = "IndiaBIX"; The variable str is declared as an array of characteres and initialized with a string "IndiaBIX".
Step 2: printf("%s\n", &str+2);
=> In the printf statement %s is string format specifier tells the compiler to print the string in the memory of &str+2
=> &str is a location of string "IndiaBIX". Therefore &str+2 is another memory location.
Hence it prints the Garbage value.

The correct answer is: Garbage value

**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()
{
static char s[] = "Hello!";
printf("%d\n", *(s+strlen(s)));
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. 8
- b. 16
- c. Error
- d. 0 ✓

The correct answer is: 0

**Question 7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

A structure can contain similar or dissimilar elements

Select one:

- a. True ✓
- b. False

The correct answer is: True

**Question 8**

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

What will be the output of the program given below in 16-bit platform ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
enum value{VAL1=0, VAL2, VAL3, VAL4, VAL5} var;
```

Flag question

```
printf("%d\n", sizeof(var));
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. 4
- b. 2
- c. 1
- d. 10 ✗

The correct answer is: 2

**Question 9**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

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

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
struct emp
{
char *n;
int age;
};
struct emp e1 = {"Dravid", 23};
struct emp e2 = e1;
strupr(e2.n);
printf("%s\n", e1.n);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. Dravid
- b. No output
- c. Error: Invalid structure assignment
- d. DRAVID ✓

The correct answer is: DRAVID

**Question 10**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Will the following code work?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<malloh>
struct emp
{
int len;
```

```
char name[1];
};
int main()
{
char newname[] = "Rahul";
struct emp *p = (struct emp *) malloc(sizeof(struct emp) -1 +
strlen(newname)+1);
p->len = strlen(newname);
strcpy(p -> name, newname);
printf("%d %s\n", p->len, p->name);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. Yes ✓
- b. No

# Explanation:

The program allocates space for the structure with the size adjusted so that thename field can hold the requested name.

The correct answer is: Yes

Finish review

**QUIZ NAVIGATION**

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Show one page at a time

Finish review