Talent Transformation (2019)

Started on	Thursday, 23 August 2018, 12:18 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 23 August 2018, 12:24 AM
Time taken	5 mins 55 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 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. No output
- b. Dravid
- c. Error: Invalid structure assignment
- d. DRAVID ✓

The correct answer is: DRAVID

Question 2

Correct

Point out the error in the program in 16-bit platform?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
```

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

```
struct bits
{
int i:40;
}bit;
printf("%d\n", sizeof(bit));
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. 4
- b. Error: Bit field too large ✓
- c. 2
- d. Error: Invalid member access in structure

The correct answer is: Error: Bit field too large

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Nested unions are allowed

Select one:

- a. True ✓
- b. False

The correct answer is: True

Question 4

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Point out the error in the program?

```
typedef struct data mystruct;
struct data
{
int x;
mystruct *b;
};
```

Select one:

- a. No Error
- b. Error: in structure declaration ✗
- c. None of above
- d. Linker Error

Explanation:

Here the type name mystruct is known at the point of declaring the structure, as it is already define

The correct answer is: No Error

Question 5

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

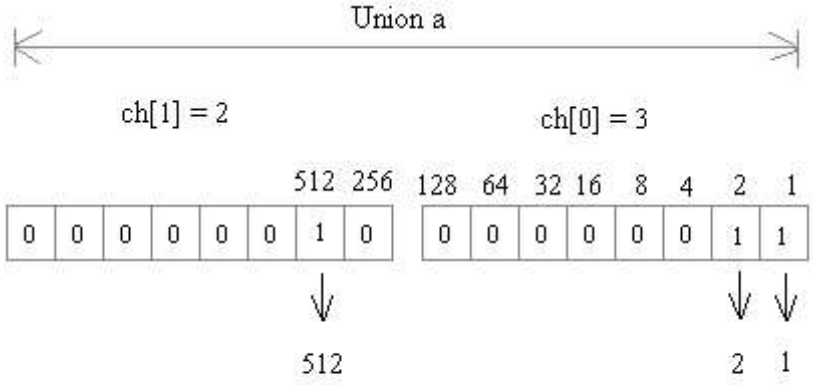
What will be the output of the program ? #include<stdio.h> int main() { union a { int i; char ch[2]; }; union a u; u.ch[0]=3; u.ch[1]=2; printf("%d, %d, %d\n", u.ch[0], u.ch[1], u.i); return 0; }

Select one:

- a. 515, 2, 3
- b. 3, 2, 515 ✓
- c. 3, 2, 5
- d. 515, 515, 4

Explanation:

The system will allocate 2 bytes for the union. The statements u.ch[0]=3; u.ch[1]=2; store data in memory as given below.



So, 512 + 2 + 1 = 515

i = 515

The correct answer is: 3, 2, 515

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int reverse(int);
int main()
{
int no=5;
```

```
reverse(no);
return 0;
}
int reverse(int no)
{
if(no == 0)
return 0;
else
printf("%d,", no);
reverse (no--);
}
```

Select one:

- a. Infinite loop ✓
- b. Print 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
- c. Print 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0
- d. Print 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Explanation:

Step 1: int no=5; The variable no is declared as integer type and initialized to 5.
Step 2: reverse(no); becomes reverse(5); It calls the function reverse() with '5' as parameter.
The function reverse accept an integer number 5 and it returns '0'(zero) if(5 == 0) if the given number is '0'(zero) or else printf("%d,", no); it prints that number 5 and calls the function reverse(5);.
The function runs infinetely because the there is a post-decrement operator is use It will not decrease the value of 'n' before calling the reverse() function. So, it callsreverse(5) infinitely.
Note: If we use pre-decrement operator like reverse(--n), then the output will be 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Because before calling the function, it decrements the value of 'n'.

The correct answer is: Infinite loop

Question 7

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int addmult(int ii, int jj)
{
int kk, ll;
kk = ii + jj;
ll = ii * jj;
return (kk, ll);
}
int main()
{
int i=3, j=4, k, l;
```

```
k = addmult(i, j);
l = addmult(i, j);
printf("%d, %d\n", k, l);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. 12, 12
- b. 12, 7
- c. 7, 12 ✗
- d. 7, 7

Explanation:

Step 1: int i=3, j=4, k, l; The variables i, j, k, l are declared as an integer type and variable i, j are initialized to 3, 4 respectively.
The function addmult(i, j); accept 2 integer parameters.
Step 2: k = addmult(i, j); becomes k = addmult(3, 4)
In the function addmult(). The variable kk, ll are declared as an integer typeint kk, ll;
kk = ii + jj; becomes kk = 3 + 4 Now the kk value is '7'.
ll = ii * jj; becomes ll = 3 * 4 Now the ll value is '12'.
return (kk, ll); It returns the value of variable ll only.
The value 12 is stored in variable 'k'.
Step 3: l = addmult(i, j); becomes l = addmult(3, 4)
kk = ii + jj; becomes kk = 3 + 4 Now the kk value is '7'.
ll = ii * jj; becomes ll = 3 * 4 Now the ll value is '12'.
return (kk, ll); It returns the value of variable ll only.
The value 12 is stored in variable 'l'.
Step 4: printf("%d, %d\n", k, l); It prints the value of k and l
Hence the output is "12, 12".

The correct answer is: 12, 12

Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

In C all functions except main() can be called recursively.

Select one:

- a. True
- b. False ✓

Explanation:

Any function including main() can be called recursively.

The correct answer is: False

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Is there any difference int the following declarations?
int fun(int arr[]);
int fun(int arr[2]);

Select one:

- a. No ✓
- b. Yes

Explanation:

No, both the statements are same. It is the prototype for the function fun() that accepts one integer array as an parameter and returns an integer value.

The correct answer is: No

Question 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following statements are correct about an array?
1:The array int num[26]; can store 26 elements.
2:The expression num[1] designates the very first element in the array.
3:It is necessary to initialize the array at the time of declaration.
4:The declaration num[SIZE] is allowed if SIZE is a macro.

Select one:

- a. 1
- b. 1,4 ✓
- c. 2,3
- d. 2,4

Explanation:

1. The array int num[26]; can store 26 elements. This statement is true.
2. The expression num[1] designates the very first element in the array. This statement is false, because it designates the second element of the array.
3. It is necessary to initialize the array at the time of declaration. This statement is false.
4. The declaration num[SIZE] is allowed if SIZE is a macro. This statement is true, because the MACRO just replaces the symbol SIZE with given value.
Hence the statements '1' and '4' are correct statements.

The correct answer is: 1,4

Finish review

QUIZ NAVIGATION

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Finish review

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