Talent Transformation (2019)

Started on	Wednesday, 22 August 2018, 12:04 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 22 August 2018, 12:10 AM
Time taken	5 mins 45 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 ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i;
char a[] = "\0";
if(printf("%s", a))
printf("The string is empty\n");
else
printf("The string is not empty\n");
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. The string is empty
- b. The string is not empty ✓
- c. No output
- d. 0

Explanation:

The function printf() returns the number of charecters printed on the console.
Step 1: char a[] = "\0"; The variable a is declared as an array of characters and it initialized with "\0". It denotes that the string is empty.
Step 2: if(printf("%s", a)) The printf() statement does not print anything, so it returns '0'(zero). Hence the if condition is faile
In the else part it prints "The string is not empty".

The correct answer is: The string is not empty

Question 2

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. Error
- d. e ✓

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 3

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, Sona, Ritu, Baiju ✓
- b. Suresh, Siva, Baiju, Sona, Ritu
- c. Suresh, Siva, Ritu, Sona, Baiju
- d. Suresh, Siva, Sona, Baiju, 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

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
char t;
char *p1 = "India", *p2;
p2=p1;
p1 = "BIX";
printf("%s %s\n", p1, p2);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. BIX BIX
- b. India India
- c. BIX India ✓
- d. India BIX

Explanation:

Step 1: char *p1 = "India", *p2; The variable p1 and p2 is declared as an pointer to a character value and p1 is assigned with a value "India".
Step 2: p2=p1; The value of p1 is assigned to variable p2. So p2 contains "India".
Step 3: p1 = "BIX"; The p1 is assigned with a string "BIX"
Step 4: printf("%s %s\n", p1, p2); It prints the value of p1 and p2.
Hence the output of the program is "BIX India".

The correct answer is: BIX India

Question 5

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Point out the error in the program

```
#include<stdio.h>
int f(int a)
{
a > 20? return(10): return(20);
}
int main()
{
int f(int);
int b;
b = f(20);
printf("%d\n", b);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. None of above
- b. No error ✗
- c. Error: return statement cannot be used with conditional operators
- d. Error: Prototype declaration

Explanation:

In a ternary operator, we cannot use the return statement. The ternary operator requires expressions but not code.

The correct answer is: Error: return statement cannot be used with conditional operators

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int fun(int i)
{
i++;
return i;
}
int main()
{
int fun(int);
int i=3;
fun(i=fun(fun(i)));
printf("%d\n", i);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. 5 ✓
- b. Garbage value
- c. Error
- d. 4

Explanation:

Step 1: int fun(int); This is prototype of function fun(). It tells the compiler that the function fun() accept one integer parameter and returns an integer value.
Step 2: int i=3; The variable i is declared as an integer type and initialized to value 3.
Step 3: fun(i=fun(fun(i)));. The function fun(i) increements the value of i by 1(one) and return it.
Lets go step by step,
=> fun(i) becomes fun(3) is called and it returns 4.
=> i = fun(fun(i)) becomes i = fun(4) is called and it returns 5 and stored in variable i. (i=5)
=> fun(i=fun(fun(i))); becomes fun(5); is called and it return 6 and nowhere the return value is store
Step 4: printf("%d\n", i); It prints the value of variable i.(5)
Hence the output is '5'.

The correct answer is: 5

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
void fun(int*, int*);
int main()
{
int i=5, j=2;
fun(&i, &j);
printf("%d, %d", i, j);
return 0;
}
void fun(int *i, int *j)
{
*i = *i**i;
*j = *j**j;
}
```

Select one:

- a. 2, 5
- b. 10, 4
- c. 5, 2

d. 25, 4 ✓

Explanation:

Step 1: int i=5, j=2; Here variable i and j are declared as an integer type and initialized to 5 and 2 respectively.
Step 2: fun(&i, &j); Here the function fun() is called with two parameters &iand &j (The & denotes call by reference. So the address of the variable i andj are passe)
Step 3: void fun(int *i, int *j) This function is called by reference, so we have to use * before the parameters.
Step 4: *i = *i**i; Here *i denotes the value of the variable i. We are multiplying 5*5 and storing the result 25 in same variable i.
Step 5: *j = *j**j; Here *j denotes the value of the variable j. We are multiplying 2*2 and storing the result 4 in same variable j.
Step 6: Then the function void fun(int *i, int *j) return back the control back to main() function.
Step 7: printf("%d, %d", i, j); It prints the value of variable i and j.
Hence the output is 25, 4.

The correct answer is: 25, 4

Question 8

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

When we mention the prototype of a function?

Select one:

a. Declaring

b. Defining

c. Prototyping ✗

d. Calling

Explanation:

A function prototype in C or C++ is a declaration of a function that omits the function body but does specify the function's name, argument types and return type.
While a function definition specifies what a function does, a function prototype can be thought of as specifying its interface.

The correct answer is: Declaring

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the output of the program

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

Flag question

```
int x = 10, y = 20, z = 5, i;
i = x < y < z;
printf("%d\n", i);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. 0
- b. Error
- c. None of these
- d. 1 ✓

Explanation:

Since x < y turns to be TRUE it is replaced by 1. Then 1 < z is compared and to beTRUE. The 1 is assigned to i.

The correct answer is: 1

Question 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

A long double can be used if range of a double is not enough to accommodate a real number.

Select one:

- a. False
- b. True ✓

Explanation:

True, we can use long double; if double range is not enough.
double = 8 bytes.
long double = 10 bytes.

The correct answer is: True

Finish review

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Finish review

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