Talent Transformation (2019)

Started on	Thursday, 16 August 2018, 2:09 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Thursday, 16 August 2018, 2:18 PM
Time taken	8 mins 48 secs
Grade	**9.00** out of 10.00 (**90**%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Assume integer is 2 bytes wide. How many bytes will be allocated for the following code?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlih>
#define MAXROW 3
#define MAXCOL 4
int main()
{
int (*p)[MAXCOL];
p = (int (*) [MAXCOL])malloc(MAXROW *sizeof(*p));
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. 128 bytes
- b. 12 bytes
- c. 56 bytes
- d. 24 bytes ✓

The correct answer is: 24 bytes

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Can I increase the size of statically allocated array?

Select one:

- a. No ✓
- b. Yes

The correct answer is: No

Question 3

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Which header file should be included to use functions like malloc() and calloc()?

Select one:

- a. memory.h
- b. dos.h
- c. stdlih ✓
- d. string.h

The correct answer is: stdlih

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()
{
int x = 3;
float y = 3.0;
if(x == y)
printf("x and y are equal");
else
printf("x and y are not equal");
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. x and y are not equal
- b. x and y are equal ✓
- c. Unpredictable
- d. No output

Explanation:

Step 1: int x = 3; here variable x is an integer type and initialized to '3'.
Step 2: float y = 3.0; here variable y is an float type and initialized to '3.0'
Step 3: if(x == y) here we are comparing if(3 == 3.0) hence this condition is satisfie
Hence it prints "x and y are equal".

The correct answer is: x and y are equal

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()
{
int i=3;
switch(i)
{
case 1:
printf("Hello\n");
case 2:
printf("Hi\n");
case 3:
continue;
default:
printf("Bye\n");
}
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. No output ✗
- b. Bye
- c. Hello Hi
- d. Error: Misplaced continue

Explanation:

The keyword continue cannot be used in switch case. It must be used in for orwhile or do while loop. If there is any looping statement in switch case then we can use continue.

The correct answer is: Error: Misplaced continue

Question 6

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int x, y, z;
x=y=z=1;
z = ++x || ++y && ++z;
printf("x=%d, y=%d, z=%d\n", x, y, z);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

a. x=2, y=1, z=1 ✓

b. x=2, y=2, z=1

c. x=2, y=2, z=2

d. x=1, y=2, z=1

Explanation:

Step 1: x=y=z=1; here the variables x ,y, z are initialized to value '1'.
Step 2: z = ++x || ++y && ++z; becomes z = ((++x) || (++y && ++z)).
Here ++x becomes 2. So there is no need to check the other side because || (Logical OR) condition is satisfie(z = (2 || ++y && ++z)). There is no need to process ++y && ++z. Hence it returns '1'. So the value of variable z is '1'
Step 3: printf("x=%d, y=%d, z=%d\n", x, y, z); It prints "x=2, y=1, z=1". here x is increemented in previous step. y and z are not increemente

The correct answer is: x=2, y=1, z=1

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

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

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int n = 0, y = 1;
y == 1 ? n=0 : n=1;
if(n)
printf("Yes\n");
else
printf("No\n");
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

a. Error: Syntax error

b. Error: Declaration terminated incorrectly

c. Error: Lvalue required ✓

d. None of above

The correct answer is: Error: Lvalue required

Question 8

Correct

Can we use a switch statement to switch on strings?

Select one:

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

- a. No ✓
- b. Yes

Explanation:

The cases in a switch must either have integer constants or constant expressions.

The correct answer is: No

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Flag question

Which of the following statements are correct about the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
unsigned int num;
int c=0;
scanf("%u", &num);
for(;num;num>>=1)
{
if(num & 1)
c++;
}
printf("%d", c);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. Error
- b. It counts the number of bits that are ON (1) in the number num. ✓
- c. It sets all bits in the number num to 1
- d. It counts the number of bits that are OFF (0) in the number num.

Explanation:

If we give input 4, it will print 1.
Binary-4 == 00000000 00000100 ; Total number of bits = 1.
If we give input 3, it will print 2.
Binary-3 == 00000000 00000011 ; Total number of bits = 2.
If we give input 511, it will print 9.
Binary-511 == 00000001 11111111 ; Total number of bits = 9.

The correct answer is: It counts the number of bits that are ON (1) in the number num.

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()
{
printf("%d >> %d %d >> %d\n", 4 >> 1, 8 >> 1);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

- a. 2 >> 4 Garbage value >> Garbage value ✓
- b. 2 4
- c. 4 >> 1 8 >> 1
- d. 4 1 8 1

The correct answer is: 2 >> 4 Garbage value >> Garbage value

Finish review

QUIZ NAVIGATION

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Finish review