Talent Transformation (2019)

Started on	Tuesday, 28 August 2018, 11:21 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Tuesday, 28 August 2018, 11:27 PM
Time taken	5 mins 39 secs
Grade	**8.00** out of 10.00 (**80%**)

Question 1

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

Is standard library a part of C language?

Select one:
- ⚪ a. No
- 🔘 b. Yes ❌

Explanation:

The C standard library consists of a set of sections of the ISO C standard which describe a collection of header files and library routines used to implement common operations, such as input/output and string handling, in the C programming language. The C standard library is an interface standard described by a document; it is not an actual library of software routines available for linkage to C programs.

The correct answer is: No

Question 2

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

ftell() returns the current position of the pointer in a file stream.

Select one:
- ⚪ a. False
- 🔘 b. True ✔️

Explanation:

The ftell() function shall obtain the current value of the file-position indicator for the stream pointed to by stream.
Example:
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
FILE *stream;
stream = fopen("MYFILE.TXT", "w+");
fprintf(stream, "This is a test");
printf("The file pointer is at byte %ld\n", ftell(stream));
fclose(stream);
return 0;
}

The correct answer is: True

Question 3

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

If malloc() successfully allocates memory it returns the number of bytes it has allocate

Select one:
○ a. False
◉ b. True ✗

Explanation:

Syntax: void *malloc(size_t size);
The malloc() function shall allocate unused space for an object whose size in bytes is specified by size and whose value is unspecifie
The order and contiguity of storage allocated by successive calls to malloc() is unspecifie The pointer returned if the allocation succeeds shall be suitably aligned so that it may be assigned to a pointer to any type of object and then used to access such an object in the space allocated (until the space is explicitly freed or reallocated). Each such allocation shall yield a pointer to an object disjoint from any other object. The pointer returned points to the start (lowest byte address) of the allocated space. If the space cannot be allocated, a null pointer shall be returne If the size of the space requested is 0, the behavior is implementation-defined: the value returned shall be either a null pointer or a unique pointer.

The correct answer is: False

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

 What will be the output of the program?
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlih>
int main()
{
union test
{

```
int i;
float f;
char c;
};
union test *t;
t = (union test *)malloc(sizeof(union test));
t->f = 10.10f;
printf("%f", t->f);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

○ a. 10.100000 ✓

○ b. 10

○ c. Error

○ d. Garbage value

The correct answer is: 10.100000

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

What function should be used to free the memory allocated by calloc() ?

Select one:

○ a. malloc(variable_name, 0)

○ b. memalloc(variable_name, 0)

○ c. free(); ✓

○ d. dealloc();

The correct answer is: free();

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

How will you print \n on the screen?

Select one:

○ a. printf("\
    "); ✓

○ b. printf("\n");

○ c. echo "\
    ";

○ d. printf('\n');

Explanation:

The statement printf("\
"); prints '\n' on the screen.

The correct answer is: printf("\
");

Question 7

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

If the size of pointer is 32 bits What will be the output of the program ?
```c
#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. 10, 2
  2, 2

○ b. 12, 2
  2, 2

◉ c. 11, 4
  1, 1 ✓

○ d. 10, 4
  1, 2

The correct answer is: 11, 4
1, 1

Question 8

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

What will be the output of the program ?
```c
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
char str[] = "India\0\BIX\0";
printf("%s\n", str);
return 0;
}
```

Select one:

◉ a. India ✓

○ b. BIX

○ c. India\0BIX

○ d. India BIX

Explanation:

A string is a collection of characters terminated by '\0'.
Step 1: char str[] = "India\0\BIX\0"; The variable str is declared as an array of characters and initialized with value "India"
Step 2: printf("%s\n", str); It prints the value of the str.
The output of the program is "India".

The correct answer is: India

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

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

Select one:

◉ a. gets(); ✔

○ b. puts();

○ c. scanf();

○ d. printf();

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 10

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

⚑ Flag question

What will be the output of the program?

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

Select one:

◯ a. 5

◯ b. 3

◯ c. 6

◉ d. 4 ✔

The correct answer is: 4

Finish review

QUIZ NAVIGATION

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Finish review