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Question Paper Code : F

No. of questions : 60

Full Marks : 60

Time : 60 Minutes

1. What is the output of this C code?
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
enum {ORANGE = 5, MANGO, BANANA = 4, PEACH};
printf("PEACH = %d\n", PEACH);
}
a) PEACH = 3 b) PEACH = 4
c) PEACH = 5 d) PEACH = 6

2. What is the output of this C code?
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("C programming %s", "Class by\n%s LIT", "WOW");
}
a) C programming Class by WOW Sanfoundry
b) C programming Class by\n%s LIT
c) C programming Class by %s LIT
d) Compilation error

3.
#include <stdio.h>
#define a 10
int main()
{
const int a = 5;
printf("a = %d\n", a);
}
a) a = 5 b) a = 10
c) Compilation error d) Runtime error

4.
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int var = 010;
printf("%d", var);
}
a) 2 b) 8
c) 9 d) 10

5. The format identifier '%i' is also used for ____ data type?
a) char b) int
c) float d) double

6. Which of the following is a User-defined data type?
a) typedef int Boolean;
b) typedef enum {Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri} Workdays;
c) struct {char name[10], int age};
d) all of the mentioned

7. What is the size of an int data type?
a) 4 Bytes
b) 8 Bytes

- c) Depends on the system/compiler
d) Cannot be determined

8. What is the output of this C code?
#include <stdio.h>
void foo(const int *);
int main()
{
const int i = 10;
printf("%d ", i);
foo(&i);
printf("%d", i);
}
void foo(const int *i)
{
*i = 20;
}
a) Compile time error b) 10 20
c) Undefined value d) 10

9.
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
char *var = "Advanced Training in C by Sanfoundry.com";
}
Which of the following format identifier can never be used for the variable var?
a) %f b) %d
c) %c d) %s

10. What is the output of this C code?
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a = 1, b = 1, c;
c = a++ + b;
printf("%d, %d", a, b);
}
a) a = 1, b = 1 b) a = 2, b = 1
c) a = 1, b = 2 d) a = 2, b = 2

11. What is the output of this C code?
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a = 1, b = 1, d = 1;
printf("%d, %d, %d", ++a + ++a + ++a, a++ + ++b, ++d + d++ + a++);
}
a) 15, 4, 5 b) 9, 6, 9
c) 9, 3, 5
d) Undefined (Compiler Dependent)

12. What is the output of this C code?
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a = 10, b = 10;

- ```
printf("%d", *f());
}
```
- a) 5                      c) Address of 'x'  
c) Compile error      d) Runtime error
- 
54. What is the output of the following program?  
#include <stdio.h>  
main()  
{  
int a[3] = {2, 1};  
printf("%d", a[a[1]]);  
}  
a) 0                      b) 1  
c) 2                      d) 3
- 
55. What is the output of the following program?  
#include <stdio.h>  
main()  
{  
int x = 3;  
x += 2;  
x = + 2;  
printf("%d", x);  
}  
a) 2                      b) 5  
c) 7                      d) Compile error
- 
56. Which is not a storage class?  
a) Auto                      b) Struct  
c) Typedef                      d) Static

57. What is the output of the following program?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
static int a = 3;  
printf("%d", a--);  
return 0;  
}  
a) 0                      b) 1  
c) 2                      d) 3

---

58. What is the output of the program?  
main()  
{  
int a[] = {0, 0X4, 4, 9};  
int i = 2;  
printf("%d %d", a[i], i[a]);  
}  
a) 0 2                      b) 2 0  
c) 4 0                      d) 4 4

---

59. What is the output of the program?  
#include <stdio.h>  
main()  
{  
char s1[] = "Ramko";  
char s2[] = "System";  
s1 = s2;  
printf("%s", s1);  
}  
a) System  
b) Run time error  
c) Compile time error  
d) None.

---

60. What is the output generated by the following code?  
#define square (a) (a \* a)  
printf("%d", square (4 + 5));  
a) 81                      b) 4  
c) 29                      d) None

43. What is the default return-type of getchar()?  
a) char                      b) int  
c) char \*  
d) reading character doesn't require a return-type

44. MS word is a  
a) ASCII file  
b) Binary file  
c) Bitmap file  
d) None of these

45. Find the output  
union c  
{  
int i;  
float f;  
};  
main()  
{  
union c u={3,2};  
printf("%d %f",u.i,u.f);  
}  
a) 2 2.00000                      b) 2 0  
c) 2 0.00000                      d) garbage value

46. Very first member of union is known as  
a) smart member  
b) local member  
c) Data member  
d) Active member

47. Find the output  
main()  
{  
struct nm  
{  
int roll[5];  
char name[10];  
};  
printf("%d",sizeof(nm));  
}  
a) 30                      b) 21  
c) 10                      d) compilation error

48. Find the output  
main()  
{  
int x=3;  
f(x);  
printf("MAIN");  
}  
f(int n)  
{  
printf("F");  
if(n!=0)  
f(n-1);  
}  
a) FFFMAIN  
b) FFFFMAIN  
c) FFMAIN  
d) None of these

49. In which storage class initialization is done only once?  
a) static                      b) Auto  
c) Extern                      d) Typedef

50. Find the output  
void e(int);  
void main()  
{  
int a;  
a=3;  
e(a);  
}  
void e(int sun)  
{  
if(sun>0)  
{  
e(--sun);  
printf("%d",sun);  
e(--sun);  
}  
}  
a) 0120                      b) 0121  
c) 1201                      d) 0211

51. Find the output  
void main()  
{  
typedef int float;  
float x=4.7;  
printf("%d",sizeof(x));  
}  
a) 4                      b) 2  
c) compilation error                      d) 4.7

52. Find the output  
main()  
{  
int i=5;  
printf("%d",i);  
show();  
printf("%d",i);  
}  
show()  
{  
int i=1;  
return i;  
}  
a) 5 5                      b) 5 1  
c) Function should have a return type  
d) Multiple declaration of i

53. What is the output of the following program?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int\* f()  
{  
int x = 5;  
return &x;  
}  
main()  
{

```
if (a = 5)
b--;
printf("%d, %d", a, b--);
}
```

a) a = 10, b = 9                      b) a = 10, b = 8  
c) a = 5, b = 9                      d) a = 5, b = 8

13. What is the output of this C code?  
#include <stdio.h>  
void main()  
{  
float x = 0.1;  
if (x == 0.1)  
printf("Sanfoundry");  
else  
printf("Advanced C Classes");  
}  
a) Advanced C Classes  
b) Sanfoundry  
c) Run time error  
d) Compile time error

14. What is the output of this C code?  
#include <stdio.h>  
void main()  
{  
int x = 0;  
if (x = 0)  
printf("Its zero\n");  
else  
printf("Its not zero\n");  
}  
a) Its not zero                      b) Its zero  
c) Run time error                      d) None

15. What is the output of this C code?  
#include <stdio.h>  
void main()  
{  
char a = 'a';  
int x = (a % 10)++;  
printf("%d\n", x);  
}  
a) 6                      b) Junk value  
c) Compile time error                      d) 7

16. What is the output of this C code?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
int x = 2, y = 0;  
int z = (y++) ? y == 1 && x : 0;  
printf("%d\n", z);  
return 0;  
}  
a) 0                      b) 1  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Compile time error

17. The output of the code below is  
#include <stdio.h>  
int x;  
void main()  
{  
if (x)  
printf("hi");  
else  
printf("how are u");  
}  
a) hi                      b) how are you  
c) compile time error  
d) none of the mentioned

18. The output of the code below is  
#include <stdio.h>  
void main()  
{  
int x = 5;  
if (x < 1);  
printf("Hello");  
}  
a) Nothing                      b) Run time error  
c) Hello                      d) Varies

19. The size of null string constant is \_\_\_\_\_ byte.  
a) 1                      b) 0  
c) can not be calculated  
d) depends on the type of compiler

20. Modifiers are used for  
a) Integrals  
b) Real numbers  
c) Both a and b  
d) None of these

21. The operators [] . and -> are known as  
a) Data access operators  
b) structure access operators  
c) member access operators  
d) None of these

22. Find the output.  
#include "stdio.h"  
main()  
{  
int ch=2;  
switch(ch)  
{  
case 1:  
printf("%d", ++ch);  
case 2:  
printf("%d", ++ch);  
case 3:  
printf("%d", ++ch);  
default:  
printf("%d", ++ch);  
}  
}  
a) 4                      b) 3  
c) 4 5                      d) None of these

23. If a loop loses its start value then it is called as  
a) odd value                      b) unknown loop  
c) At Least once loop              d) infinite loop

24. Find the output  
main()  
{  
  int i;  
  for(i=1; i<=5; i++)  
  {  
    printf("%d", i);  
    if(i==3)  
      continue;  
    i++;  
  }  
}

a) 123                      b) 123333...  
c) 134                      d) 12345

25. What is the output of the code given below?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
  printf("%d ", 1);  
  goto l1;  
  printf("%d ", 2);  
l1: goto l2;  
  printf("%d ", 3);  
l2: printf("%d ", 4);  
}

a) 1 4                      b) Compilation error  
c) 1 2 4                      d) 1 3 4

26. What is the output of this C code?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
  void foo();  
  printf("1 ");  
  foo();  
}  
void foo()  
{  
  printf("2 ");  
}

a) 1 2                      b) Compile time error  
c) 1 2 1 2                      d) Depends on the compiler

27. Which variable has the longest scope?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int b;  
int main()  
{  
  int c;  
  return 0;  
}  
int a;  
a) a                      b) b  
c) c                      d) Both a and b

28. The sequence of allocation and deletion of variables for the following code is.  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
  int a;  
  {  
    int b;  
  }  
}

a) a->b, a->b                      b) a->b, b->a  
c) b->a, a->b                      d) b->a, b->a

29. What would happen if you create a file stdio.h and use #include "stdio.h" ?  
a) The predefined library file will be selected  
b) The user-defined library file will be selected  
c) Both the files will be included  
d) The compiler won't accept the program

30. What is the return-type of the function sqrt()  
a) int  
b) float  
c) double  
d) depends on the data type of the parameter

31. What is the output of this C code?  
#include <stdio.h>  
void main()  
{  
  int a[3] = {1, 2, 3};  
  int \*p = a;  
  printf("%p\t%p", p, a);  
}

a) Same address is printed.  
b) Different address is printed.  
c) Compile time error  
d) Nothing

32. What is the output of this C code?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
  char a[2][6] = {"hello", "hi"};  
  printf("%d", sizeof(a));  
  return 0;  
}

a) 9                      b) 12  
c) 8                      d) 10

33. What is the output of this C code?  
#include <stdio.h>  
void main()  
{  
  int i = 0;  
  if (i == 0)  
  {  
    printf("Hello");  
    continue;  
  }  
}

}  
a) Hello is printed infinite times  
b) Hello                      c) Varies  
d) Compile time error

34. Void main()  
{  
  int x=1;  
  void print(1);  
  printf("%d", x);  
  x=print();  
  printf("%d", ++x);  
}  
void print()  
{  
  printf("Lakshya");  
}

a) 1 2                      b) 1 lakshya 2  
c) compilation error                      d) None of these

35. Find output.  
#include <stdio.h>  
#define SWAP(a, b, c) t=a, a=b, b=t  
int main()  
{  
  int x=10, y=20;  
  SWAP(x, y, int);  
  printf("%d %d\n", x, y);  
  return 0;  
}

a) 10 20  
b) 20 10  
c) compilation error  
d) compiles without output

36. What will be the output of the program?  
#include <stdio.h>  
#define MAN(x, y) ((x)>(y)) ? (x):(y);  
int main()  
{  
  int i=10, j=5, k=0;  
  k = MAN(++i, j++);  
  printf("%d, %d, %d\n", i, j, k);  
  return 0;  
}

a) 12, 6, 12                      b) 11, 5, 11  
c) 11, 5, Garbage                      d) 12, 6, Garbage

37. What will be the output of the program?  
#include <stdio.h>  
#define SQR(x) (x\*x)  
int main()  
{  
  int a, b=3;  
  a = SQR(b+2);  
  printf("%d\n", a);  
  return 0;  
}

a) 7                      b) 5  
c) Error                      d) Garbage value

38. Find the output.  
(give the inputs as 1 2 3)  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main(int argc, char \*argv[])  
{  
  int j;  
  j = argv[1] + argv[2] + argv[3];  
  printf("%d", j);  
  return 0;  
}

a) 6                      b) sample 6  
c) Error                      d) Garbage value

39. What will be the output of the program?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
  const int x=5;  
  const int \*ptrx;  
  ptrx = &x;  
  \*ptrx = 10;  
  printf("%d\n", x);  
  return 0;  
}

a) 5                      b) 10  
c) Error                      d) Garbage value

40. In C, if you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?  
a) Value of elements in array  
b) First element of the array  
c) Base address of the array  
d) Address of the last element of array

41. #include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
  int a[5] = {5, 1, 15, 20, 25};  
  int i, j, m;  
  i = ++a[1];  
  j = a[1]++;  
  m = a[i++];  
  printf("%d, %d, %d", i, j, m);  
  return 0;  
}

a) 2, 1, 15                      b) 1, 2, 5  
c) 3, 2, 15                      d) 2, 3, 20

42. What will be the output of the program ?  
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
  int arr[1] = {10};  
  printf("%d\n", 0[arr]);  
  return 0;  
}

a) 1                      b) 10  
c) 0                      d) 6