

56. Find the output

```
int start()
int end()
#pragma exit start 1
#pragma exit end 2
void main()
{
    printf("main");
}
int start()
{
    printf("start");
}
int end()
{
    printf("end");
}
```

- a) main start end
b) start end main
c) main end start
d) None of these

57. Find the output

```
#define IF(x) if(!(x))
void main()
{
    int a=5;
    IF(a>7)
        printf("true");
    else
        printf("false");
}
```

- a) true
b) false
c) Compilation error
d) None of these

58. Find the output

```
#define REPLACE(x) 1##x
void main()
{
    int a=90;
    printf("%d",REPLACE(a));
}
```

- a) 1a
b) Error: Function call missing
c) Error: Undefined symbol 1a
d) No output

59. Find the output

```
#define ABC welcome
void main()
{
    printf("ABC");
}
```

- a) welcome
b) ABC
c) ABCwelcome
d) None of these

60. Find the output.

```
#define MIN(a,b) a>b?b:a
void main()
{
    int a=5,b=6;
    printf("%d",MIN(++a,b));
}
```

- a) 5
b) 6
c) 7
d) None of these



1st Round Examination

First Round Question Paper Code : A

No. of questions: 60

Full Marks: 60

Time: 60 minutes.

- GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**
- Write the applicable question paper code (A or B) on the answer sheet.
 - Write your name and the other information required on the answer sheet.
 - In case you want to correct your answer, cross (X) the previous one.
 - Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each incorrect answer 1 mark will be deducted
 - Total duration : 60 Minutes

All the Best

- 1. The running program of the computer is called.**

- a) Program b) Process
c) Software d) None of these

- 2. The wordlength used by the Microprocessor 8086 is**

- a) 16 bits b) 20 bits
c) 24 bits d) 32 bits

- 3. Which file executes commands in MS-DOS?**

- a) Msdos.sys
b) Io.sys
c) Config.sys
d) Command.com

- 4. LINUX is a**

- a) 16 bits Operating system
b) 24 bits Operating system
c) 32 bits Operating system
d) 64 bits Operating system

- 5. Control bus carry _____ when Microprocessor writes data into memory**

- a) 1 b) 0
c) -ve d) None of these

- 6. The output of the linker (LINK command) is stored in a file with the extension**

- a) .list b) .obj
c) .exe d) .lnk

- 7. The size of an integer variable depends upon**

- a) width of address bus
b) width of data bus
c) width of control bus
d) width of system bus

- 8. Which of the following is a correct declaration?**

- a) int age;
b) short age;
c) long age;
d) All the above

- 9. In 'C', types are partitioned in to**

- a) Data types
b) Data types, function types
c) Data types, function types, incomplete types
d) None of the above

- 10. Which data types internally create a cycle?**

- a) int
b) int,char
c) char, float
d) char, float

- 11. Which is most appropriate declaration of a floating point number?**

- a) float x=1.5
b) float y=1.5f
c) double z=1.5
d) Both b and c

- 12. In LINUX each memory variable's real address is**

- a) 20 bits b) 16 bits
c) 32 bits d) 24 bits

- 13. Find the output.**

```
void main()
{
    int x=4;
    printf("%d",printf("%d%d",x+1,x));
}
```

- a) 5 4 5 b) 4 4 5
c) 5 4 2 d) 4 4 2

- 48. Find the output.**

```
void main()
{
    int x=5,y=6;
    change(&x,&y);
    printf("%d %d",x,y);
}
change(int *x,int *y)
{
    int temp=1;
    temp^=*x;
    *x^=*y;
    *y^=temp;
}
```

- a) 5 6 b) 6 5
c) 3 2 d) None of these

- 49. Find the output**

```
void main()
{
    void evaluate(int *);
    int
    a[3][3]={0,1},{2,3},{4,5}};
    evaluate((int *)a);
}
void evaluate(int *e)
{
    printf("%d",*(e+3));
}
```

- a) 4
b) 2
c) 0
d) Compilation error

- 50. The storage class of a variable tells the compiler**

- a) The storage area of the variable
b) The default initial value of a variable
c) Life of the variable
d) All the above

- 51. If float and double are defined with type register the compiler treats them as**

- a) Auto variables
b) Static variables
c) Register variables
d) Extern variables

- 52. Find the output.**

```
void main()
{
    int static auto x;
    x=5;
    printf("%d",++x);
    x--;
    printf("%d",x);
}
```

- a) Error : too many storage classes in declaration
b) 6 5
c) 6 6
d) None of these

- 53. Find the output.**

```
int x;
void main()
{
    extern int x=5;
    printf("%d",x);
}
```

- a) 5
b) No output
c) Compilation error
d) None of these

- 54. Find the output**

```
main()
{
    show();
    show();
}
int show()
{
    static int a=5;
    a++;
    printf("%d",a);
}
```

- a) 5 5 b) 6 6
c) 5 6 d) 6 7

- 55. The extern storage class can be used to**

- a) Access a variable from another file.
b) Access a global variable.
c) Both a and b
d) None of these.

38. Array name is a
a) variable b) pointer to constant c) constant pointer d) constant
39. Which of the following is true about array?
a) Array elements are stored in contiguous memory locations b) In c arrays are stored in row-major order c) An array can be declared as local as well as global d) All the above
40. Find the output
<pre>void main() { int a[]={ 'a', 'b', 'c' }; printf("%d", sizeof(a)); }</pre>
a) 3 b) 4 c) Can't be initialized d) None of these
41. Which of the following is/are false regarding array?
I. Array index starts from -1. II. Array elements are stored in contiguous memory location. III. The size of the array should be mentioned while declaring. IV. Array elements can be accessed using the index of array.
a) Only I b) Only III c) III & IV d) I & III
42. Find the output
<pre>void main() { char a[5]={ 'c', 'i', 't', 'e', 0 }; printf ("%s", a[4]); }</pre>
a) 0 b) Null c) Compilation error d) None of these

43. Find the output.
<pre>void main() { int a[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}; printf("%d", a[2,3,5]); }</pre>
a) 6 b) 3 c) 346 d) Compilation error
44. Which of the following is true about functions?
a) The formal parameters are also known as arguments. b) A static function will not be known outside its source file. c) Functions have internal linkage by default. d) All the above
45. Which of the following is not used for termination of recursion?
a) if statement b) switch statement c) ternary operator d) relational operator
46. A functions return type may not be
a) Double constant b) An array c) A pointer d) A pointer to another pointer
47. Find the output
<pre>void main() { char *p="hai"; char q[]="bye"; pass(p,q); printf("%s %s",p,q); } pass(char *p,char q[]) { p='H'; q='B'; }</pre>
a) Hai Bye b) hai bye c) Non portable pointer conversion d) None of these

14. Bitwise operators are applicable only on
a) Integers b) Integers and characters c) Integers and floats d) Integers , floats and double
15. Which operator is used both as an operator and a keyword?
a) Right shifting operator b) Cast operator c) Sizeof operator d) Token pasting operator
16. Which of the following operator has left to right associatively?
a) Sizeof operator b) Paranthesis c) Conditional operator d) Assignment operator
17. If both the operands of / are integers then the fractional part of the quotient is
a) Rounded b) Truncated c) Overflow d) None of these
18. Find the output.
<pre>void main() { int x=-2; x=-x-x+x; printf ("%d", x); }</pre>
a) 0 b) 2 c) 4 d) None of these
19. Find the output
<pre>void main() { int a,b=0,c=10; if(c=a==b) printf("true"); else printf("false"); }</pre>
a) true b) false c) Compilation error d) None of these

20. The value in the expression of a switch statement can't be
a) An arithmetic expression b) Return value from a function call c) A bitwise expression d) A floating point expression
21. In switch statement, which of the followings is/are true?
I. Only constant value is applicable. II. Character constants are automatically converted to integers. III. Nested if can be used in case statements.
a) All of the above b) Both I & II c) Both II & III d) Only II
22 . Find the output
<pre>void main() { int i=1; if(++i) if(i++) printf("%d",i); else printf("%d",i); }</pre>
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) Compilation error
23. Find the output.
<pre>void main() { int i=2; i++; if(i=4) printf("i=4"); else printf("i=3"); }</pre>
a) i=3 b) i=4 c) Garbage value d) None of these

24. Find the output.

```
void main()
{
    int i=2;
    switch(i>>1)
    {
        default:i++;
        case 1:;
        case 2:;
    }
    printf("%d",i);
}
```

- a) 2
b) 1
c) Compilation error
d) None of these

25. Find the output.

```
void main()
{
    char a='A';
    if((a=='Z') || ((a=='L') &&
    (sizeof(a=='\0'))))
        a=a;
    printf("%c",a);
    printf("Nothing");
}
```

- a) A Nothing
b) Nothing
c) L Nothing
d) Z Nothing

26. Find the output

```
void main()
{
    int x=10,y;
    for(y=10;y!=x;++y)
        printf("%d",y);
    printf("%d",y);
}
```

- a) 10 11
b) 10
c) 11
d) None of these

27. Find the output

```
void main()
{
    int i=1;
    do{
        printf("%d",i);
        i++;
    }
    while(!i==5);
}
```

- a) 1 2 3 4 5 b) 1 2 3 4 5 6
c) 1 d) None of these

28. Find the output

```
void main()
{
    for(putchar('g');putchar('o');
    putchar('d'))
        putchar('s');
}
```

- a) godsgodsgods...
b) gosdgosdgosd...
c) gosdosdosdosd...
d) Compilation error

29. Which of the following is/are appropriate to give time delay using loop?

- I. for(i=1;i<100;i++){;}
II. i=1;while(i++<=100){};
III. i=1;do{ }while(i++<=100);

- a) Only I
b) II & III
c) I & III
d) All of the above

30. Find the output.

```
void main()
{
    int x=5;
    for(;x<=5;if(x==5))
        printf("%d",++x);
}
```

- a) 5 b) 6
c) Compilation error
d) No output

31. Find the output

```
void main()
{
    int a=5;
    for(;a=0?!a:a; )
        printf("Hello");
}
```

- a) Infinite loop
b) Compilation error
c) Hello will be printed only once
d) No output

32. Find the output

```
void main()
{
    int i=4,j=-3;
    mul(&i,j);
    printf("%d %d",i,j);
}

mul(int *a,int b)
{
    *a=*a**a;
    b=b*b;
}
```

- a) 4 3
b) 4 9
c) 16 -3
d) None of these

33. Where can pointers be used

- I. Dynamic memory allocation
II. Call by reference
III. Implementing trees
IV. Accessing string elements

- a) Only I & II
b) Only III & IV
c) I, II & IV
d) All of these

34. The pointer which is created in data segment and holds the address within data segment is known as:

- a) Near pointer
b) Bad pointer
c) Smart pointer
d) None of these

35. Find the output

```
void main()
{
    char
    *s[]={ "LIT", "cite", "iter" };
    char **p;
    p=s;
    printf("%s",*p);
    printf("%s",++*p);
    printf("%s",++*p);
}
```

- a) LIT cite iter
b) LIT akshya kshya
c) LIT garbage garbage
d) None of these

36. Find the output.

```
void main()
{
    int far *p,*q;
    printf("%d %d",
        sizeof(p),sizeof(q));
}
```

- a) 2 2 b) 4 4
c) 4 2 d) 2 4

37. Find the output

```
void test(int,int*);
void main()
{
    int *iptr,j,k=2;
    iptr=&j;
    j=k;
    printf("%d %d",k,j);
    test(j,iptr);
    printf(" %d %d",k,j);
}

void test(int l,int *p)
{
    l++;
    (*p)++;
}
```

- a) 2 3 3 3
b) 2 3 4 3
c) 2 2 2 3
d) None of these