|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | The variables created in stack area is called  a) Load time variable  b) **Run time variable**  c) Compile time variable  d) None of these | 2 | Every virtual address for the 80386 microprocessor is  a) 16 bits  b) 20 bits  c) 24 bits  d) **32 bits** |
| 3 | The processor registers are also known as  a) **Data registers**  b) Code registers  c) Stack registers  d) Architectural registers | 4 | A compiler is  a) A fast interpreter  b) Slower than an interpreter  c) **Converts a program to machine code**  d) None of the previous |
| 5 | Which of the following is a valid character constant  a) ‘5’  b) ‘ \5’  c) ‘\x5’  d) **All the above** | 6 | A character constant is  a) 1 byte long  b) 2 bytes long  c) **System dependent**  d) None of these |
| 7 | Find the output.  void main()  {  int x,y,z;  x=2;y=4;  z=y++\*x++|y--;  printf(“%d”,z);  }  a) 13  b) 28  c) 24  **d) 12** | 8 | Find the output  void main()  {  int x=3;  if(x>4)  printf(“LIT”);  printf(“C Academy”);  else  printf(“The Missing Link”);  }  a) LITCAcademy  b) The Missing Link  c) **Misplaced else**  d) None of these |
| 9 | Find the output  void main()  {  int a=2;  printf(“%d%d%d”,a++,++a,a);  }  a) 2 3 4  b) 3 4 5  c) 3 3 2  d) 4 3 2  **None** | 10 | Find the output.  void main()  {  float f=2.5;  if(f==2.5)  printf(“right”);  else  printf(“wrong”);  }  a) **right**  b) wrong  c) Depends on memory model  d) None of these |
| 11 | Find the output.  void main()  {  int x,y=2,z=3;  z=(x&=y!=z%x);  printf(“%d”,z);  }  a) 1  **b) 0**  c) Compilation error  d) None of these | 12 | Find the output  void main()  {  char ch=’r’;  if(ch==’a’||ch=’h’)  ch=’u’;  printf(“%c”,ch);  }  a) r  b) a  c) u  d) **Compilation error** |
| 13 | Find the output  void main()  {  unsigned int i=2;  i=(((i<<6)-1)^127||(i+3>>3));  printf(“%u”,i);  }  a) 27  b) 0  c) Garbage value  d) Compilation error | 14 | 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) 0 1 2 0  b) 0 1 2 1  c) 1 2 0 1  d) 0 2 1 1 |
| 15 | How many time the loop will iterate?  void main()  {  register char i=1;  while(i)  {  printf("%d",i);  i++;  }  }  a) infinite times  b) 255 times  c) 65535 times  d) None of these | 16 | Find the output  void main()  {  int i=3;  while(i<5)  {  static int j=2;  printf(“%d”,j++);  i++;  }  }  a) 2 2 b) 3 2  c) 2 3 d) 3 3 |
| 17 | To execute all switch case statements  a) Any one of the case statement match  with switch condition  b) First case must match with switch  condition  c) Default case must match with switch  condition.  d) None of these. | 18 | Find the output.  void main()  {  int i=10,j=15,k=5;  if((i?j:k)=j%3)  printf("%d",j);  }  a) 5  b) 15  c) 3  d) Compilation error |
| 19 | When loop looses its stop value then it is called  I. Odd loop  II. Even loop  III. Unknown loop  IV. User friendly loop  a) only I  b) I & III  c) III & IV  d) II & IV | 20 | Find the output.  void main()  {  int i;  while(i=strcmp(“cite”,”cite\0"));  printf(“%d”, i);  }  a) 0  b) 1  c) 11111……  d) None of these |
| 21 | Find the output  void main()  {  int a=0;  for(a;++a;a<=100)  printf(“%d”,a);  }  a) Print 1 to 100  b) Print 1 to 100 infinite times  c) Print 1 to -32768  d) Infinite loop | 22 | Find the output.  void main()  {  int x=0;  int y=4;  switch(x)  {  case 0:  while(y>0)  do  {  case 1:x++;  case 2: ++x;  }  while(--y>0);  }  printf("%d",x);  }  a) 0  b) 4  c) 8  d) Compilation error |
| 23 | Find the output  void main()  {  int \*p,i=10;  void \*q;  p=&i;  q=p;  printf(“%d”,\*q++);  }  a) 10  b) 11  c) Compilation error  d) None of these | 24 | Find the output  void main()  {  \*(char\*)65=’a’;  printf(“%c”,\*(char\*)65);  }  a) a  b) A  c) Error  d) None of these |
| 25 | Find the output  void fun(int \*a,int \*b)  {  int \*t;  t=a,a=b,b=a;  printf(“%d %d”,\*a,\*b);  }  void main()  {  int a=3;  void fun();  int b=5;  fun(&a,&b);  }  a) 3 5  b) 3 3  c) 5 5  d) Compilation error | 26 | Find the output  void main()  {  char huge \*p=(char  huge\*)0x02220110;  char huge \*q=(char  huge\*)0x00002330;  if(p==q)  printf("Equal and Normalised");  else  printf("Not Equal and normalised");  }  a) Not equal and normalised  b) Equal and normalized  c) Memory scratch  d) Huge pointers can’t be compared |
| 27 | Find the output.  void main()  {  char \*p;  char c[]=”Advance C”;  p=c;  p=”LIT”;  printf(“%s”,c);  }  a) Advance C  b) LIT  c) Compilation error  d) None of these | 28 | Find the output.  void main()  {  char a[][9]={“LIT”,”Advance”,”C”,”Training”,”Java”};  printf(“%c %s in  %s”,a[2][0],  &a[3][0],&a[0][0]);  }  a) CT in L  b) C in LIT  c) C Training in LIT  d) Compilation error |
| 29 | The array a[j][k] is equivalent to  a) ((base type\*)a+(j\*row length)+k)  b) \*((base type\*)a+(j\*row length)+k)  c) \*(\*((base type\*)a+(j\*row length))+k)  d) None of these | 30 | Find the output  void main()  {  char \*p;  char b[10]={1,2,3,4,5,9,7,8};  p=(b+1)[5];  printf(“%d”,p);  }  a) 9  b) 7  c) Compilation error  d) None of these |
| 31 | Find the output.  void main()  {  int a=5;  a=find(a+=find(a++));  printf(“%d”,a);  }  int find(int a)  {  return ++a;  }  a) 12  b) 13  c) 15  d) None of these | 32 | What string does ptr point to in the sample code below?  char \*ptr;  char myString[]=“abcdefg”;  ptr=myString;  ptr+=5;  a) fg  b) efg  c) defg  d) cdefg |
| 33 | When variable are push into the function frame address of variables are  a) Growing up  b) Growing down  c) Growing left  d) Growing right | 34 | Find the output  void main()  {  \*(char\*)65=’a’;  printf(“%c”,\*(char\*)65);  }  a) a  b) A  c) Error  d) None of these |
| 35 | The running program of the computer  is called.  a) Program b) Process  c) Software d) None of these | 36 | Microprocessor 8086 is  a) 16 bits b) 20 bits  c) 24 bits d) 32 bits |
| 37 | Which of the following is a correct declaration?  a) int age;  b) short age;  c) long age;  d) All the above | 38 | 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 |
| 39 | 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 | 40 | Control bus carry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when Microprocessor writes data into memory  a) 1 b) 0  c) -ve d) None of these |
| 41 | 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 | 42 | 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 |
| 43 | 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 | 44 | Bitwise operators are applicable only on  a) Integers  b) Integers and characters  c) Integers and floats  d) Integers , floats and double |
| 45 | 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 | 46 | 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 |
| 47 | 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 | 48 | Find the output.  void main()  {  int x=-2;  x=-x-x+x;  printf(“%d”,x);  }  a) 0 b) 2  c) 4 d) None of these |
| 49 | Find the output  void main()  {  int a,b=0,c=10;  if(c=a==b)  printf(“true”);  else  printf(“false”);  }  a) true b) false  c) Compilation error  d) None of these | 50 | Find the output  void main()  {  int i=1;  if(++i)  if(i++)  printf(“%d”,i);  else  printf(“%d”,i);  }  a) 1  b) 2  c) 3  d) Compilation error |
| 51 | 23. Find the output.  void main()  {  int i=2;  i++;  if(i=4)  printf(“i=4”);  else  printf(“i=3”);  }  a) i=3  b) i=4  c) Garbage value  d) None of these | 52 | Find the output.  void main()  {  int  a[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9};  printf(“%d”,a[2,3,5]);  }  a) 6 b) 3  c) 346 d) Compilation error |
| 53 | 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 | 54 | Find the output  void main()  {  int a[]={‘a’,’b’,’c’};  printf(“%d”, sizeof(a));  }  a) 3  b) 4  c) Can’t be initialized  d) None of these |
| 55 | 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 | 56 | Find the output  void main()  {  char  a[5]={‘c’,’i’,’t’,’e’,0};  printf (“%s”,a[4]);  }  a) 0 b) Null  c) Compilation error  d) None of these |
| 57 | Find the output  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’;  }  a) Hai Bye  b) hai bye  c) Non portable pointer conversion  d) None of these | 58 | 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 |
| 59 | Find the output  void main()  {  char  \*s[]={“LIT”,”cite”,”iter”};  char \*\*p;  p=s;  printf(“%s”,\*p);  printf(“%s”,++\*p);  printf(“%s”,++\*p);  } | 60 | 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 |
| 61 | 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 | 62 | 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 |
| 63 | Find the output  void main()  {  for(putchar(‘g’);putchar(‘o’);  putchar(‘d’))  putchar(‘s’);  }  a) godsgodsgods…  b) gosdgosdgosd…  c) gosdosdosdosd…  d) Compilation error | 64 | 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 |
| 65 | 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 | 66 | 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 |
| 67 | #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 | 68 | Find the output.  void main()  {  int i=2;  i++;  if(i=4)  printf(“i=4”);  else  printf(“i=3”);  }  a) i=3  b) i=4  c) Garbage value  d) None of these |
| 69 | 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 | 70 | 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 |
| 71 | Array name is a  a) variable  b) pointer to constant  c) constant pointer  d) constant | 72 | 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 |
| 73 | MS-DOS?  a) Msdos.sys  b) Io.sys  c) Config.sys  d) Command.com | 74 | What is the problem in the following program?  main()‏  {  auto int a=9;  static int b=a;  b++;  printf(“%d”,b);  }  a) static variable can’t be initialized with automatic variables  b) auto can’t be written because it is default  c) Header file is not included  d) None of the above |
| 75 | If Microprocessor permits to access 16MB RAM, then address bus width must be  a) 20 bits b) 24 bits c) 32 bits d) None | 76 | Which is the following statement is true  a) Copy of the variable is created when it is passed by reference  b) Copy of the variable is created when it is passed by value  c) Created both  d) Not created in both |
| 77 | Efficient way of dividing x by 8 is  a) x/8 b) x>>3  c) x<<3 d) None | 78 | Which byte order is followed by Motorola Processors?    a) Little-Endian b) Big-Endian  c) Bi-Endian d) None |
| 79 | Which operation done by Microprocessor for the expression.  i++;  a) Read  b) Write  c) Both read and write  d) None | 80 | Every C program starts from main and ends with  a) Ending curley brace  b) Null statement  c) Semicolon  d) None |
| 81 | Addresses are always in ABCD format but data stores in memory in  a) ABCD b) DCBA  c) DCAB d) Depends on System | 82 | Find the output  main()  {  int a=8,x;  x=++a + ++a + ++a;  printf("%d %d",x,a);  } |
| 83 | Find out the output of the following program  void main()‏  {  char a[4]=”rama”;  char b[]=”shyama”;  printf(“%d %d”, sizeof(a),sizeof( b)) ;  }  a) 4 7  b) 5 6  c) 5 7  d) 4 6 | 84 | Increment the value of a float variable beyond its maximum range  a) +INF b) -INF  c) Overflow d) None |
| 85 | if( test( ) )  i++;  a) i value is incremented if test function returns 0  b) i value is incremented if test function returns non-zero  c) i value is incremented if test function returns nothing  d) None | 86 | The relational operator == (equality) always returns    a) 0 b) 1  c) 0 or 1 d) None |
| 87 | Find the output  main()  {  int x;  int a=5;  x= 30 || --a;  printf("%d",a);  }   1. 5 2. 4 3. 0 4. none | 88 | How many times a for loop will executed in this program?  void main()‏  {  char ch;  for (ch=0;ch<128;ch+4)‏  printf (“%d”, ch);  }  a) 127 times b) 64 times  c) 32 times d) Infinite times |
| 89 | Which modifier almost doubles the largest value of an integer?    a) signed b) unsigned  c) short d) long | 90 | What is the half of the address 0XFFFFF  a) 0X80000  b) 0X7FFFF  c) 0X00000  d) None |
| 91 | Find out the output  void main()  {  printf("%d %d",4.5,4);  }    a. 4 5  b. 0 garbage  c. 0 5  d. None of these | 92 | Find out the output  void main()  {  printf("%%d",5);  }    a. 5  b. %5  c. %d  d. None of these |
| 93 | Find out the output  void main()  {  char x=-130;  char y=-5;  printf("%i",x+y);  }  a. -135  b. -3  c. 7  d. 121 | 94 | Find the output  void main()  {  int a=8,x;  x=++a+++a+++a;  printf("%d %d",x,a);  }  a. 33 11  b. 24 11  c. 24 5  d. compilation error |
| 95 | Find the output  void main()  {  int x,y;  x=10;  y=sizeof(++x);  printf("x=%d y=%d",x,y);  }  a. x=10 y=2  b. x=10 y=4  c. Compilation error  d. None of these | 96 | main()  {  int i=1;  while(i<=5)  {  printf("%d",i);    if(i==2)  continue;  i++;  }  }    a. 12222....  b. 12345  c. 11111....  d. None of these |
| 97 | void main()  {  int x=5.5f;  switch(x++)  {  case x\*1:  printf("raja");  break;  case x\*2:  printf("rani");  break;  default:  printf("fool");  }  }  a. fool  b. raja  c. constant expression required  d. switch selection expression must be of integral type | 98 | void main()  {  char x='A';  switch(x)  {  if(x==A)  printf("tomtom");  else  {  printf("tom");  default:printf("harry");  }  }  }    a. tomtom  b. harry  c. tomharry  d. Compilation error |
| 99 | Find the output  void main()  {  int x=10,y;  for(y=10;y!=x;++y)  printf("%d",y);    printf("%d",y);  }     1. 10 11 2. 10 3. 11 4. None of these | 100 | Find the output  void main()  {  int i,j=1;  for(i=1;i<5;i++)  {  while(j<5)  {  printf("%d",i+j);  if(i==j)  break;  j++;  }  }  }  a. 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  b. 2 3 4 5 5 6  c. Compilation error  d. None of these |