

C programming language

1. Who is the father of C language?

- (A) Steve Jobs
- (B) James Gosling
- (C) Dennis Ritchie
- (D) Rasmus Lerdorf

Answer: C

2. Which of the following is not a valid variable name in C?

- (A) int number;
- (B) float rate;
- (C) int variable_count;
- (D) int \$main;

Answer: D

3. Keywords in C are all in?

- (A) Upper Case
- (B) Lower Case
- (C) Both
- (D) None

Answer: B

4. What is the correct syntax to include a library in C?

- (A) using <stdio.h>
- (B) include <stdio.h>
- (C) #include <stdio.h>
- (D) import <stdio.h>

Answer: C

5. What is the size of an int data type in C?

- (A) 2 bytes
- (B) 4 bytes
- (C) 6 bytes
- (D) 8 bytes

Answer: B

6. What is pointer in C?

- (A) Variable that stores value
- (B) Variable that stores address
- (C) Variable that stores string
- (D) Variable that stores integer

Answer: B

7. How to declare a function in C?

- (A) func()
- (B) int func()
- (C) function func()
- (D) declare func()

Answer: B

8. Which operator is used to get the value at address stored by pointer?

- (A) &
- (B) *
- (C) ->
- (D) +

Answer: B

9. Which of the following is used for single line comment in C?

- (A) /* comment */

- (B) `//` comment
- (C) `#` comment
- (D) `<!--` comment `-->`

Answer: B

10. What is the output of ``printf("%d", 5+5);``?

- (A) 55
- (B) 10
- (C) Error
- (D) Garbage

Answer: B

11. What is the function of ``strlen()`` in C?

- (A) Returns length of string
- (B) Concatenates strings
- (C) Compares strings
- (D) None

Answer: A

12. What header file includes mathematical functions in C?

- (A) `stdio.h`
- (B) `math.h`
- (C) `conio.h`
- (D) `string.h`

Answer: B

13. Which of the below is true about arrays in C?

- (A) Arrays can hold multiple data types
- (B) Arrays hold only homogeneous elements
- (C) Arrays size can be changed dynamically
- (D) Arrays index starts at 1

Answer: B

14. The access specifier for variables inside a function is?

- (A) static
- (B) auto(default)
- (C) register
- (D) extern

Answer: B

15. How is memory dynamically allocated in C?

- (A) malloc()
- (B) calloc()
- (C) realloc()
- (D) All of above

Answer: D

16. What is the output of `printf("%d", 'A');`?

- (A) A
- (B) 65 (ASCII value)
- (C) 0
- (D) Error

Answer: B

17. Which symbol is used as logical AND operator in C?

- (A) &
- (B) &&
- (C) |
- (D) ||

Answer: B

18. What will be output of this code?

```
int a=5;  
printf("%d %d", a++, ++a);
```

- (A) 5 7
- (B) 6 7
- (C) Undefined behavior
- (D) 5 6

Answer: C

19. Which of the following is used for declaring constants in C?

- (A) const
- (B) define
- (C) static
- (D) volatile

Answer: A

20. What function is used to terminate a program in C?

- (A) stop()
- (B) exit()
- (C) terminate()
- (D) abort()

Answer: B

21. What is the output of `printf("%d", 15 >> 2);`?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

Answer: A

22. Which of these is a valid variable name?

- (A) 1variable

- (B) `_var`
- (C) `var-1`
- (D) `var@name`

Answer: B

23. What is the output of this expression? `'5 + 3 * 2;'`

- (A) 16
- (B) 11
- (C) 10
- (D) 13

Answer: B

24. In C, the kuction of `'printf()'` is?

- (A) To display output
- (B) To read input
- (C) To allocate memory
- (D) To open file

Answer: A

25. The operator `'sizeof'` is used to determine:

- (A) Size of variable
- (B) Size of pointer
- (C) Size of data type
- (D) All of the above

Answer: D

26. In C, what keyword is used to declare an enumeration?

- (A) `enum`
- (B) `enumeration`
- (C) `struct`
- (D) `union`

Answer: A

27. The main aim of ``malloc()`` function is?

- (A) Memory allocation at runtime
- (B) File handling
- (C) Defining macros
- (D) None

Answer: A

28. What is a Null pointer?

- (A) Pointer pointing to zero
- (B) Pointer pointing to an illegal location
- (C) Pointer pointing to some variable
- (D) Uninitialized pointer

Answer: A

29. Which operator is used to perform bitwise OR?

- (A) `|`
- (B) `||`
- (C) `&`
- (D) `&&`

Answer: A

30. Which of the following is not a storage class?

- (A) `auto`
- (B) `register`
- (C) `goto`
- (D) `static`

Answer: C

31. What is the output of ``printf("%d", 10 / 3);``?

- (A) 3
- (B) 3.33
- (C) 4
- (D) 0

Answer: A

32. Which loop is guaranteed to run at least once?

- (A) for
- (B) while
- (C) do...while
- (D) None

Answer: C

33. How many keywords are in standard C?

- (A) 32
- (B) 34
- (C) 36
- (D) 40

Answer: C

34. How to comment multiple lines in C?

- (A) // comment for each line
- (B) /* comment */
- (C) # comment
- (D) ## comment

Answer: B

35. Which function is used to compare two strings?

- (A) strcmp()
- (B) strcpy()
- (C) strcat()

(D) strcmp()

Answer: A

36. In C, null character is used as?

(A) String terminator

(B) Space character

(C) New line

(D) Tab character

Answer: A

37. Where control enters after function call?

(A) Statement after function call

(B) Starting of function

(C) End of function

(D) None

Answer: B

38. What is the default return type of function in C?

(A) void

(B) int

(C) float

(D) double

Answer: B

39. Which type of variable is stored in register?

(A) auto

(B) register

(C) static

(D) extern

Answer: B

40. What does memset() function do?

- (A) Fill block of memory with specified value
- (B) Allocate memory
- (C) Read memory
- (D) Write memory

Answer: A

41. What will be output of ``printf("%d", 'A');``?

- (A) A
- (B) ASCII code of A
- (C) Error
- (D) None

Answer: B

42. What is the size of pointer in 32-bit system?

- (A) 4 bytes
- (B) 2 bytes
- (C) 8 bytes
- (D) 16 bytes

Answer: A

43. Which of the following is not a looping construct?

- (A) for
- (B) while
- (C) loop
- (D) do-while

Answer: C

44. Which of these is a correct function declaration?

- (A) `int fun();`
- (B) `int fun(void);`

(C) Both A and B

(D) None

Answer: C

45. What symbol is used to define a macro?

(A) #define

(B) #include

(C) #macro

(D) #start

Answer: A

46. What is the output of ``printf("%d", sizeof(char));``?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 4

(D) Depends on OS

Answer: A

47. Which control statement is called unconditional jump?

(A) goto

(B) break

(C) continue

(D) switch

Answer: A

48. How to take string input in C?

(A) `scanf("%s", str);`

(B) `gets(str);`

(C) Both A and B

(D) None

Answer: C

49. What is the purpose of typedef?

- (A) Define new data type name
- (B) Declare variable
- (C) Define function
- (D) None

Answer: A

50. Which is an invalid variable name in C?

- (A) _varname
- (B) var_1
- (C) 1var
- (D) var1

Answer: C

51. Which of the following is true?

- (A) `const int a;` defines constant variable
- (B) `int a=const;` invalid syntax
- (C) `const` can be used with pointers
- (D) All

Answer: D

52. Which of these functions is used to terminate a program?

- (A) `exit()`
- (B) `stop()`
- (C) `quit()`
- (D) `end()`

Answer: A

53. How to declare a pointer to integer in C?

- (A) `int *ptr;`

- (B) `ptr int*;`
- (C) `pointer int;`
- (D) `int ptr*;`

Answer: A

54. Which of the following can be arguments to functions in C?

- (A) variables
- (B) constants
- (C) expressions
- (D) all of the above

Answer: D

55. Which of the following is the correct way to declare an array in C?

- (A) `int arr;`
- (B) `int arr;`
- (C) `array int arr;`
- (D) None

Answer: A

56. The output of ``printf("%c", 65);`` is

- (A) Given character corresponding to ASCII 65
- (B) 65
- (C) Error
- (D) None

Answer: A

57. What does 'break' keyword do in C?

- (A) exits from a loop or switch-case block
- (B) terminates the program
- (C) skips the current iteration of loop
- (D) None

Answer: A

58. What operator is used to access a member of a structure via pointer?

(A) ->

(B) .

(C) *

(D) &

Answer: A

59. Which function is used to dynamically allocate an array of elements?

(A) calloc()

(B) malloc()

(C) alloc()

(D) new()

Answer: A

60. How is a constant defined in C?

(A) #define PI 3.14

(B) const float PI = 3.14;

(C) Both A and B

(D) None

Answer: C

61. Which data type in C can store 1 byte?

(A) char

(B) int

(C) float

(D) double

Answer: A

62. What will be result of integer division 5 / 2 in C?

- (A) 2
- (B) 2.5
- (C) 3
- (D) Error

Answer: A

63. What is the output of ``printf("%d", 5 && 0);``?

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) 5
- (D) Error

Answer: A

64. Which operator is used for bitwise AND in C?

- (A) &
- (B) &&
- (C) *
- (D) and

Answer: A

65. Which function can be used to compare two strings in C?

- (A) `strcmp()`
- (B) `strcpy()`
- (C) `strcat()`
- (D) `strcmpi()`

Answer: A

66. In C, what is the output of ``printf("%d", sizeof(int));``?

- (A) Memory size of int
- (B) Error
- (C) 4

(D) Depends on system

Answer: A (Usually 4)

67. Which symbol is used for logical NOT in C?

(A) !

(B) ~

(C) ^

(D) not

Answer: A

68. Which of the following is incorrect?

(A) int a = 5;

(B) int 5a = 5;

(C) float a = 5.0;

(D) char a = 'a';

Answer: B

69. What does the 'continue' statement do?

(A) Skips the rest of current iteration

(B) Exits the loop

(C) Restarts program

(D) Terminates function

Answer: A

70. Which of these is used to allocate memory but does not initialize it?

(A) malloc()

(B) calloc()

(C) memset()

(D) free()

Answer: A

71. Which of these is not a valid variable declaration?

- (A) `int 2a;`
- (B) `int _a;`
- (C) `int $a;`
- (D) Both A and C

Answer: D

72. Which of these is valid for reading input?

- (A) `scanf()`
- (B) `gets()`
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) None

Answer: C

73. What is the output of ``printf("%d", 'A');``?

- (A) 65
- (B) A
- (C) 0
- (D) Error

Answer: A

74. The expression `'5 + 2 * 3'` yields?

- (A) 21
- (B) 11
- (C) 16
- (D) 35

Answer: B

75. Which loop structure structure guarantees execution least once?

- (A) `for`
- (B) `while`

(C) do-while

(D) None

Answer: C

76. Which of these is not a storage class?

(A) extern

(B) static

(C) register

(D) immutable

Answer: D

77. Which of these represents the pointer operator?

(A) &

(B) *

(C) ->

(D) %

Answer: B

78. What is the output of this: `printf("%d", !(5 > 3));`

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 5

Answer: A

79. Which of these is a preprocessor directive?

(A) #define

(B) printf

(C) scanf

(D) main

Answer: A

80. What is the value of NULL pointer?

- (A) 0
- (B) -1
- (C) Garbage value
- (D) None

Answer: A

81. Which header file is required for malloc()?

- (A) stdlib.h
- (B) stdio.h
- (C) malloc.h
- (D) none

Answer: A

82. What will be output of ``printf("%d", 10 % 3);``?

- (A) 1
- (B) 3
- (C) 0
- (D) 2

Answer: A

83. How do you declare an infinite loop in C?

- (A) `for(;;)`
- (B) `while(1)`
- (C) `do{}while(1)`
- (D) All of these

Answer: D

84. What does 'void' mean while declaring function?

- (A) Function returns nothing

- (B) Function returns int
- (C) Function returns float
- (D) Function returns char

Answer: A

85. What is the storage size of pointer on 64-bit system?

- (A) 8 bytes
- (B) 4 bytes
- (C) 2 bytes
- (D) 16 bytes

Answer: A

86. What's wrong with this code snippet: `int a = 5.5;`

- (A) Type mismatch warns here
- (B) It's valid code
- (C) 5.5 converted to 5
- (D) Compilation error

Answer: C

87. What is the difference between `'++i'` and `'i++'`?

- (A) `++i` increments before use; `i++` after use
- (B) Both same
- (C) `i++` increments first
- (D) None

Answer: A

88. What built-in function can locate a character in a string?

- (A) `strchr()`
- (B) `strloc()`
- (C) `findch()`
- (D) `find()`

Answer: A

89. Which is the start point of program execution?

- (A) main()
- (B) start()
- (C) begin()
- (D) init()

Answer: A

90. How do you declare a constant value in C?

- (A) `const int var = 10;`
- (B) `int const var;`
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) Neither

Answer: C

91. Which operator is used for bitwise XOR?

- (A) ^
- (B) &
- (C) |
- (D) %

Answer: A

92. What function is used to open a file?

- (A) `fopen()`
- (B) `open()`
- (C) `fileopen()`
- (D) `streamopen()`

Answer: A

93. How many storage classes are in C?

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 3

Answer: A

94. Which keyword is not used in C?

(A) module

(B) while

(C) switch

(D) for

Answer: A

95. Which is used for dynamic memory allocation?

(A) malloc()

(B) new

(C) alloc()

(D) CreateMemory()

Answer: A

96. Which of these is correct for defining a constant macro?

(A) #define PI 3.14

(B) const float PI = 3.14

(C) define(PI,3.14)

(D) PI=3.14

Answer: A

97. What is the output of ``printf("%d", 1 && 0);``?

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) Error

Answer: A

98. What will be output by this: ``printf("%d", sizeof('a'));`?

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 4

(D) 8

Answer: C

99. The `fclose()` function is used to?

(A) Close a file

(B) Open a file

(C) Read a file

(D) Write a file

Answer: A

100. What will be the output of:

``int i = 5; printf("%d %d", i++, ++i);``

Answer: Undefined behavior (due to sequence point violation)
