**Subject Code : 17MCA1C1**

**JAMAL MOHAMED COLLEGE (Autonomous)**

**TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 020**

**Objective Type Questions**

**Department of COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**Semester : FIRST ~~UG~~ / PG : MCA**

**Title of the Paper : CORE-I : PROGRAMMING IN C**

**Unit - I**

1. For 16-bit compiler allowable range for integer constant is ------------.

a. -3.4e38 to 3.4e38 b. -32767 to 32768

c. -32668 to 32667 d. -32768 to 32767

2. C language was primarily developed for ---------- programming.

a. system b. general-purpose c. database d. special-purpose

3. Standard ANSI C language recognizes ---------- number of keywords .

a. 64 b. 52 c. 32 d. 28

4. Which of the following is not a reserved word in C language ?

a. register b. auto c. case d. main

5. A variable names in C language cannot start with ----------.

a. a number b. an underscore c. an uppercase letter d. a lowercase letter

6. If an integer needs two bytes of storage, then maximum value of an unsigned integer is----.

a. 216 b. 216 -1 c. 215 - 1 d. 215

7. What is the return value to the OS upon the successful completion a C program ?

a. 1 b. -1 c. 0 d. doesn’t return any value

8. Which of the following operator has the lowest precedence ?

a. ++ b. -- c. += d. ?:

9. What is the output of the following code of C are executed ?

char ch=’G’;

int i;

i = ch – ’A’;

printf(“%d”,i);

a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8

10. What is the output of the following code of C are executed ?

char ch=’B’;

float i;

i = (float)ch \* 2;

printf(“%d”,i);

a. Compilation error b. 132.000000 c. 131.000000 d. 2

11. What is the output of the following code of C are executed ?

void main()

{ int i=065, j=65’;

printf(“%d %d”,i,j);

}

a. 53 65 b. 065 65 c. 053 65 d. 65 65

12. Which of the following operator has the highest precedence ?

a. ++ b. % c. += d. \*

13. Which of the following is a correct way of defining a symbolic constant pie in C

a.# define pie 22/7 b. #define pie 3.142; c. #define pie 3.142 d. # Define pie=22/7

14. Which of the following is not correct ?

a. C language is highly portable b. C language is a free-form language

c. C is a middle level language d. Standard ANSI C has 32 keywords

15. What is the output of the following code of C are executed ?

void main()

{ int k;

k=3/2\*4+3/8;

printf(“%d”,k);

}

a. 0 b. 6 c. 1 d. 4

16. What is the output of the following program statements ?

void main()

{ static int y; printf (“%d\n”, y); }

a. Compilation error b. Runtime error c. 0 d. 1

17. The precedence of operators determine which operator is :

a. Faster b. takes no arguments

c. evaluated first d. takes less memory

18. What is the result of the expression ( 10/3 )\*3+5%3 ?

a. 1 b. 8 c. 10 d. 11

19. If storage class is missing in the array definition, by default it will be taken to be

a. automatic b. external c. static

d. either automatic or external depending on the place of occurrence

20. The storage area for register variables is

a. Cache b. Processor registers c. Memory d. Virtual memory

**Unit - II**

21. Which of the following is not correct ?

a. *while* loop is executed at least once b. *do . while* loop is executed at least once

c. *while* loop is upper tested d. *do ..while* loop is lower tested

22. Which of the following is ‘entry controlled’ looping statement ?

a. while loop b. do..while loop c. for loop d. switch case

23. Which of the following is ‘exit controlled’ looping statement ?

a. for loop b. do..while loop c. switch case d. while loop

24. Which of the following is not an unconditional control statement ?

a. case b. break c. goto d. continue

25. The expression in the switch statement is ----------.

a. integeral b. logical c. char type d. Both (a) and (c)

26. The continue statement cannot be used with

a. for loop b. do loop c. while loop d. switch

27. The last character of any string in C language is

a. an alphabet b. a number c. double quote d. \0

28. The following code ‘for(;;)’ represents an infinite loop. It can be terminated by.

a. break b. exit(0) c. abort() d. All of these

29. Comment on the following statement: int (\*a)[7];

a. An array “a” of pointers. b. A pointer “a” to an array.

c. Invalid statement d. Array of pointers

30. Which of the following can never be sent by call-by-value?

a. Variable b. Array c. Structures d. Union

31. Which of the following cannot be a structure member?

a. Another structure b. Function c. Array d. Pointers

32.   Can function definition be present in header files?

a. Yes b. No c. Depends on the compiler d. Depends on the standard

33. The last character of a string is always a/an

a. alphabet b. double quote c. single quote d. \0

34. In C, if an array is passed as argument to a function, what actually gets passed ?

a. value of elements b. Base address of the array

c. Index value of first element d. name of the array

35. Pickout the correct value of count.

int count=0,i;

for(i=0;i<=10;i++)

if(i%2==0) count++;

printf(“%d”,count);

a. 6 b. 5 c. 4 d. Compilation error

36. What are the correct syntaxes to send an array as a parameter to function?

a. func(array[size]); b. func(\*array); c. func(array[]); d. func(array);

37. In C, call-by-reference is achieved by using ---------------- operator.

a. & (ampersand) b) \* (indirection) c) -> (arrow) d) ->\*

38. Recursive functions are executed in which order

a. Parallel order b. Iterative order c. Last in first out d. Random order

39. In recursive call of the function where the automatic variables are stored?

a. Stack b. Queue c. Array d. Register

40. Usually the loop’s working is faster than recursion

a. Always true b. Always false c. Sometimes true d. Sometimes false

**UNIT - III**

41. How many bytes will be allotted for the declaration int num[4] [3] ?

a. 6 bytes b. 24 bytes c. 12 bytes d. 48 bytes

42. Array subscripts in ‘C’ always start at

a. 0 b. 1 c. -1 d. compiler dependent

43. The maximum number of dimension an array can have in C language is

a. 4 b. 5 c. Compiler dependent d. 7

44. Dynamic memory allocation in an array results in

a. Allocation of memory at debugging time b. Allocation of memory at file saving time

c. Allocation of memory at compile time d. Allocation of memory at runtime

45. What is the output of the following module

int sum=0; i=0;

do{

sum+=i; i++;

}while(i<=5);

printf(“%d”, sum);

a. 28 b. 10 c. 15 d. 21

46. The total memory required for an array is

a. sizeof (datatype) \* 2 b. sizeof (datatype) \* size of used array elements

c. sizeof (datatype) \* size of array d. sizeof (array) \* datatype.

47. How to declare a pointer to a function?

a. int \*(fp)() b. int (\*fp)() c. int \* (fp)() d. int \*()fp

48. What is p in the declaration int (\*p)[3][4]; ?

a. P is a pointer to a 2-D array of 3 rows and 4 columns.

b. P is a function pointer to a 2-D array of 3 rows and 4 columns.

c. P is a pointer to array of 4 elements.

d. P is a function pointer to array of 4 elements

49. If the two strings are identical, then strcmp() function returns?

a. 0 b. 1 c. -1 d. Null

50. Which is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string ?

a. gets() b. printf() c. scanf() d. puts()

51. Which of the following is the right way to initialize an integer array ?

a. int num[4] = {1,2,3,4}; b. int num() = {1,2,3,4};

c. int num[4] =(1,2,3,4) d. int num[4] = [1,2,3,4];

52. What will be printed after execution of the following code ?

int array[10]= {1,2,3,4,5};

printf(“%d”,array[5]);

a. Garbage value b. 5 c) 6 d) 0

53. What will be printed after execution of the following code ?

char str1[]= “1234”;

char str2[]=”1234”;

if (st1==str2)

printf(“Equal”);

else

printf(“Unequal”);

a. Equal b. Unequal c. Compilation Error d. Exception

54. What will be the output of following code ?

float array[]= {1.4, 2.9, 3.8, 4.5};

printf(“%d”, sizeof(array)/sizeof(array[0]);

a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. Compilation Error

55. The library function used to find the last occurrence of a character in a string is :

a. laststr() b. strstr() c. strnstr() d. strrchr()

56. What will be the output of following code ?

char \*msg = “Hello”;

printf(“%s”,msg);

a. H b. Hello c. Garbage value d. Compilation Error

57. Which of the following statements is true after execution of the code ?

int a[5], \*p;

a[0]=1;

a[1]=2;

p=a;

(\*p)++;

a. a[1] = 2 b. a[0]=3 c. a[1]=0 d. a[0]=2

58. What is the base data type of a pointer variable by which the memory would be allocated

to it ?

a. int b. float c. depends upon the type of the variable it points to d. unsigned int

59. What does pointer *ptr* point to in the following code ?

char \*ptr;

char msg[]=”Hello Boys”;

ptr=msg;

ptr+=2;

a. llo Boys b. lo Boys c. Garbage value d. Hello Boys

60. Which command is used to skip the rest of a loop and carry -------------

a. break b. continue c. resume d. skip

**UNIT - IV**

61. #include <stdio.h> is called  
 a. Preprocessor directive b. Inclusion directive

c. File inclusion directive d. None of these

62. A preprocessor is a program

a. that processes its input data to produce output that is used as input to another program  
 b. that is nothing but a loader

c. that links various source files

d. that pre-compiles the source code

63. The preprocessor provides the ability for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. The inclusion of header files b. loading source files

c. Conditional compilation and line control d. Both (a) and (c)

64. What will be the output of following code ?

#define prod(x,y) x\*y

void main(){

int a= 3,b=4;

printf(“%d”,prod(a+2,b-1));

a. 10 b. 12 c. 15 d. 20

65. Which of the following cannot be a structure member?

a. Another structure b. Function c. Array d. Pointers

66. Can function definition be present in header files?

a. Yes b. No c. Depends on the compiler

d. Depends on the standard

67. Which of the following operator present at the end of each line to split macros ?

a. & b. \ c. ; d. ,

68. What will be the output of following code ?

#define max 5

void main(){

int i=0;

i=max++;

printf(“%d”,i++);

a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. Compilation error

69. What will be the output of following code ?

#define inc(x) x++

void main(){

int i=2;

printf(“%d”,inc(i++));

a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. Compilation error

70. A pre-processor command

a. need not start on new line b. need not start on the first column

c. has # as the first character d. comes before the first executable statement

71. What will be the output of the following program ?

#include<stdio.h>

#define int char

void main() {

int i = 65;

printf(“sizeof(i) = %d”,sizeof(i)); }

a. sizeof(i) = 2 b. sizeof(i) = 1 c. sizeof(i) = 4 d. Compilation Error

72. What will be the output of the following program ?

#include<stdio.h>

#define square(x) x\*x

void main() {

int i;

i=64/square(4);

printf(“ %d”,i); }

a. 2 b. 4 c. 16 d. 64

73. What will be the output of the following program ?

#include<stdio.h>

#define x 30

void main() {

#define x 50

printf(“ %d”, x); }

a. 30 b. 50 c. Compilation error d. 80

74. Size of a union is determined by size of the.

a. First member in the union b. Last member in the union

c. Biggest member in the union d. Sum of the sizes of all members

75. Which of the following can never be sent by call-by-value?

a. Variable b. Array c. Structures d. Both (b) and (c)

76. Which of the datatypes have size that is variable?  
 a) int b) struct c) float d) double

77. Point out the error in the program?

struct emp

{

int ecode;

struct emp \*e;

};

a. Error: in structure declaration b. Linker Error

c. Pointer to struct cannot be a member d. No Error

78. What is the similarity between a structure, union and enumeration?

a. All of them let you define new values b. All of them let you define new data types

c. All of them let you define new pointers d. All of them let you define new structures

79. A structure brings together a group of -----------

a. items of the same data type b. related data items and variables

c. integers with user defined names d. floating points with user defined names

80. Most appropriate sentence to describe unions is ------------

a. Union are like structures

b. Union members are share the same storage area in memory

c. Union are less frequently used in program

d. Union are used for set operations

**UNIT - V**

81. Which of the following function sets the pointer position anywhere in the file ?

a. fset() b. fseek() c. fread() d. foffset()

82. If there is any error while opening a file, fopen() will return

a. 0 b. EOF c. NULL d. Corresponding error

83. Which of the following mode argument is used to truncate?

a. a b. f c. w d. t

84. For binary files, a --------must be appended to the mode string.

a. Nothing b. “b” c. “binary” d. “\0”

85. The FILE reserved word is ---------

a. A structure tag declared in stdio.h b. One of the basic datatypes in C

c. Pointer to the structure defined in stdio.h d. a type name defined in stdio.h

86. The FILE structure is defined in which of the following files.

a. stdlib.h b. stdio.c c. conio.h d. stdio.h

87. FILE is of type -------------.

a. int type b. char \* type c. struct type d. user defined

88. Which of the following operations can be performed on the file "NOTES.TXT" using the below code?

FILE \*fp;

fp = fopen("NOTES.TXT", "r+");

a. Reading b. Writing c. Appending d. Read and Write

89. What is the purpose of "rb" in fopen() function used below in the code?

FILE \*fp;

fp = fopen("source.txt", "rb");

a. open source.txt in binary mode for reading

b. open source.txt in binary mode for reading and writing

c. Create a new file "source.txt" for reading

d. Create a new file "source.txt" for reading and writing

90. Which of the following operations can be performed on the file "NOTES.TXT" using the

below code?

FILE \*fp;

fp = fopen("NOTES.TXT", "r+")

a. Reading b. Writing c.Appending d. Read and Write

91. Which of the following is wrong about ftell ?

a. is a function b. gives the current file position indicator

c. can be used to find the size of a file d. gives the type of the file

92. The fseek function

a. needs 3 arguments b.makes the rewind function unnecessary

c. is meant for checking whether a given file exists or not d. both (a) and (b)

93. The contents of a file will be lost if it is opened in

a. a mode b. r+ mode c. w+ mode d. a+ mode

94. The library function ferror() is defined in-----------.

a. stdio.h b. fileio.h c. file.h d. stdlib.h

95. The number of arguments passed to main() in C is

a. One b. Two c. Three d. No argument

96. Consider the given statement: int x = 10 ^ 2; What will be the value of x?

a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8

97. What will be the output of following C program ?

#include<stdio.h>

#define P printf(“%d”,-1^~0);

#define M void main()

M

{ P }

a. 0 b. 1 c. -1 d. Compilation error

98. What will be the output of following C program ?

#include<stdio.h>

void main(){

printf(“%x”,-1>>1); }

a. 0fff b. ffff c. 0000 d. fff0

99. Which is not a bitwise operator?

a. & b. << c. && d. |

100. The right shift operator requires ------------ operands.

a. One b. Two c. Three d. No operand

**MCA - First Semester**

**PROGRAMMING IN C ( 17MCA1C1 )**

**Answer with Expansion**

**Unit-I**

1. d. -32768 to 32767

2. a. system

3. c. 32

4. d. main

5. a. a number

6. b. 216 -1

7. c. 0

8. c. +=

9. b. 6

10. a. Compilation error

11. a. 53 65

12. a. ++

13. c. #define pie 3.142

14. c. C is a middle level language

15. d. 4

16. c. 0

17. c. evaluated first

18. d. 11

19. d. either automatic or external depending on the place of occurrence

20. b. Processor registers

**Unit –II**

21. a. *while* loop is executed at least once

22. a. while loop

23. b. do..while loop

24. a. case

25. d. Both (a) and (c)

26. d. switch

27. d. \0

28. a. break

29. b. A pointer “a” to an array

30. b. Array

31. b. Function

32. a. Yes

33. d. \0

34. b. Base address of the array

35. a. 6

36. d. func(array);

37. b. \* (indirection)

38. c. Last in first out

39. a. Stack

40. a. Always true

**Unit-III**

41. b. 24 bytes

42. a. 0

43. c. Compiler dependent

44. d. Allocation of memory at runtime

45. c. 15

46. c. sizeof (datatype) \* size of array

47. b. int (\*fp)()

48. a. P is a pointer to a 2-D array of 3 rows and 4 columns.

49. a. 0

50. a. gets()

51. a. int num[4] = {1,2,3,4};

52. d. 0

53. b. Unequal

54. c. 4

55. d. strrchr()

56. b. Hello

57 d. a[0]=2

58. d. unsigned int

59. a. llo Boys

60. b. continue

**Unit-IV**

61. c. File inclusion directive

62. a. that processes its input data to produce output that is used as input to another program  
63. d. Both (a) and (c)

64. a. 10

65. b. Function

66. a. Yes

67. b. \

68. d. Compilation error

69. d. Compilation error

70. c. has # as the first character

71. b. sizeof(i) = 1

72. d. 64

73. b. 50

74. c. Biggest member in the union

75. d. Both (b) and (c)

76. b. struct

77. d. No Error

78. b. All of them let you define new data types

79. b. related data items and variables

80. b. Union members are share the same storage area in memory

**Unit-V**

81. b. fseek()

82. c. NULL

83. c. w

84. b. “b”

85. d. a type name defined in stdio.h

86. d. stdio.h

87. c. struct type

88. d. Read and Write

89. a. open source.txt in binary mode for reading

90. d. Read and Write

91. d. gives the type of the file

92. d. both (a) and (b)

93. c. w+ mode

94. a. stdio.h

95. b. Two

96. d. 8

97. a. 0

98. b. ffff

99. c. &&

100. b. Two

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