

### PSP MCQ Set 4

1. C99 standard guarantees uniqueness of \_\_\_\_\_ characters for external names.

- (a) 31
- (b) 6
- (c) 12
- (d) 14

Ans: (a)

2. All keywords in C are in \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) LowerCase letters
- (b) UpperCase letters
- (c) CamelCase letters
- (d) None of the mentioned

Ans: (a)

3. Variable name resolution (number of significant characters for the uniqueness of variable) depends on \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Compiler and linker implementations
- (b) Assemblers and loaders implementations
- (c) C language
- (d) None of the mentioned

Ans: (a)

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

- (a) int number;
- (b) float rate;
- (c) int variable\_count;
- (d) int \$main;

Ans: (d)

5. Which of the following is true for variable names in C?

- (a) They can contain alphanumeric characters as well as special characters
- (b) It is not an error to declare a variable to be one of the keywords (like goto, static)
- (c) Variable names cannot start with a digit
- (d) Variable can be of any length

Ans: (c)

6. The format identifier '%i' is also used for \_\_\_\_\_ data type.

- (a) char
- (b) int
- (c) float
- (d) double

Ans: (b)

7. Which data type is most suitable for storing a number 65000 in a 32-bit system?

- (a) signed short
- (b) unsigned short

- (c) long
- (d) int

Ans: (b)

8. 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

Ans: (d)

9. What is the output of C Program.?

```
int main()
{
    int k;

    for(k=1; k <= 5; k++);
    {
        printf("%d ", k);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

- A) 1 2 3 4 5
- B) 1 2 3 4
- C) 6
- D) 5

Answer:C

10. What is the output of C Program with arrays.?

```
int main()
{
    char str[25];
    scanf("%s", str);
    printf("%s",str);
    return 0;
}
//input: South Africa
```

- A) South
  - B) South Africa
  - C) S
  - D) Compiler error
- Ans: A

11. what is the effect of the following code?

```
int main()
{
int a[4]={1,5};
Printf("%d",a[3]);
}
```

- A.0
- B.syntax error because of improper initialization
- C.5
- D.Syntax error because of invalid syntax.

Ans:A

12. 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

Answer: Option C

13. What is the output of C Program.? int main() { int a[]; a[4] = {1,2,3,4}; printf("%d", a[0]); }

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 4
- D) Compiler error

Answer:D

14. Which follows the case statement?

- A. :
- B. ;
- C. -
- D. A newline

Ans: A

15. What is required to avoid falling through from one case to the next?

- A. end;
- B. break;
- C. Stop;
- D. A semicolon.

Ans: B

16. Which keyword covers unhandled possibilities?

- A. all
- B. contingency
- C. default
- D. other

Ans: C

17. The ----- function appends not more than n characters.

- A. strcat()
- B. strcpy()
- C. strncat()
- D. memcat()

Ans: C

18. What will be the value of var for the following C statement?

```
var = strcmp("Hello", "World");
```

- A. -1
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. strcmp has void return type

Ans: A

19. What is the output of the C program?

```
int main()
{
    char str1[]="JAMES";
    char str2[15]="BOND";
    strcat(str2,str1);
    printf("%s", str2);
    printf("%s", str1);
    return 0;
}
```

- A. JAMES BOND, JAMES,
- B. JAMES, JAMES,
- C. BOND JAMES, JAMES,
- D. None of the options

Ans: C

20. What is the output of the C program?

```
int main()
{
    char str1[]="FIRST";
    char str2[20];
    strcpy(str2,str1);
    printf("%s %s", str1, str2);
    printf("%d", (str1!=str2));
    printf("%d", strcmp(str1,str2));
    return 0;
}
```

- A. FIRST FIRST 0 0
- B. FIRST FIRST 1 1
- C. FIRST FIRST 1 0
- D. FIRST FIRST 0 1

Ans: C