Questions

1. What is the output of this program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int main = 3;
   printf("%d", main);
   return 0;
}
```

A. 3 B. Compile time error
C. Run time error
D. give garbage value

2. What is the output of this program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
        printf("variable!
%d", x);
   return 0;
}
```

A. variable! x
B. variable! followed by a junk value
C. Compile time error
D. variable!

3.Output of this statment is :

```
printf ( "%d" , printf (
"hello" ) );
```

A. Syntex Error
B. hello5
C. gives garbage value
D. print hello and terminates

4. Which statment is true about the given code ?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  printf("%d", main);
  return 0;
}
```

A. Goes in infinite loop
B. Gives Address of function main.
C. Gives garbage value
D. Compilation Error

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

A. Variable names cannot start with a digit
B. Variable can be of any length
C. They can contain alphanumeric characters as well as special characters
D. Reserved Word can be used as variable name

6.How many keywords are there in c ?

A. 31
B. 32
C. 64
D. 63

7. Which of the following cannot be a variable name in C?

A. TRUE
B. friend
C. export
D. volatile

8. What is the output of this program?

```
void main()
```

```
{
int x = 10;
float x = 10;
printf("%d", x)
}
```

A. Compilations Error

B. 10

C. 10

D. 10.1

9.What is the output of this program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
  int a=1, b=2, c=3, d;
  d = (a=c, b+=a, c=a+b+c);
  printf("%d %d %d %d", d,
a, b, c);
}
```

A. 11 3 5 11

B. 11 1 5 11

C. 11 3 2 11

D. 11 3 3 11

10. Who is father of C Language?

A. Bjarne Stroustrup

B. James A. Gosling

C. Dennis Ritchie

D. Dr. E.F. Codd

11. C Language was developed at ?

A. AT & T Bell Laboratory

B. MIT University

C. Harvard University

D. Stanford Lab

12. What is C language?

A. C language is a structure/procedure oriented

B. C language is a middle level programming language

C. C language was invented for implementing UNIX operating system

D. All of the above

13. Which of these is not an example for IDE in C?

A. Turbo

B. Pycharm

C. Code::Blocks

D. Borland

14.The continue statment cannot be used with

A. for

B. while

C. do while

D. switch

15. Switch statement accepts.

A. int

B. char

C. long

D. All of the above

16. Which loop is guaranteed to execute at least one time.

A. for

B. while

C. do while

D. None of the above

17. What is the value of x in this C code?

```
void main()
{
  int x = 4 *5 / 2 + 9;
}
```

A. 6.75

B. 1.85

C. 19

D. 3

18. What is the output of this C code?

```
int main()
{
  int a = 20;
  double b = 15.6;
  int c;
  c = a + b;
```

```
    printf("%d", c);
}
```

A. 35
B. 36
C. 35.6
D. 30

19. What is the output of this C code?

```
int main()
{
    int a = 20, b = 15, c = 5;
    int d;
    d = a == (b + c);
    printf("%d", d);
}
```

A. 1
B. 40
C. 10
D. 5

20. Operation "a = a * b + a• can also be written as:

A. a *= b + 1;
B. (c = a * b)!=(a = c + a);
C. a = (b + 1)* a;
D. All of the mentioned

21. Which of the following is not an input device?

A. Plotter
B. Scanner
C. Keyboard
D. Mouse

22. Which of the following is used to perform computations on the entered data?

A. Memory
B. Processor
C. Input device
D. Output device

23. Which of the following is not an output device?

A. Plotter
B. Scanner
C. Printer
D. Speaker

24. Which of the following is used as a primary memory of the computer?

A. Magnetic storage device
B. RAM
C. Optical storage device
D. Magneto-optical storage device

25. Which one of the following is a volatile memory?

A. RAM
B. Auxiliary memory
C. ROM
D. Secondary memory

26. Which statement is a valid?

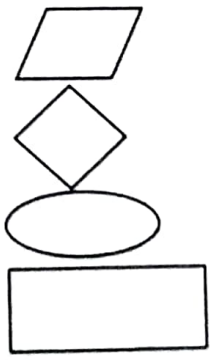
A. 1KB=1024 bytes
B. 1 MB=2018 bytes
C. 1 MB=10000 kilobytes
D. i KB=100 bytes

27. Software is defined as

A. Set of memory cells
B. Set of Programs
C. Set of hardware
D. None

28. _____symbol is used for input/output in flowchart

A.
B.
C.
D.



29. Which of the following is a pictorial representation of an algorithm?

A. Program
B. Flowchart
C. Algorithm

D. Pseudo code

30. Among the following, which converts assembly language into machine language

A. Interpreter
B. Compiler
C. Assembler
D. Algorithm

31. Which one of the following is known as the "language of computer"?

A. Programming language
B. High-level language
C. Machine language
D. Assembly language

32. _____ translates high level language into machine language

A. Compiler
B. Translator
C. Processor
D. Loader

33. Which of the following is not a valid variable declaration

A. int 2class;
B. int class2;
C. int class_2;
D. int ELSE;

34. The range of "unsigned int" data type is____

A. -32768 to 32767
B. 0 to 65535
C. -65536 to 65535
D. -128 to 127

35. The size of "long double" data type in 16-bit machine is _____

A. 8 bytes
B. 10 bytes
C. 2 bytes
D. 4bytes

36. The range of "char" data type is _____

A. -128 to 127
B. 0 to 255
C. -32768 to 32767
D. None

37. The size of "char" data type is _____

A. 1 byte
B. 2 bytes
C. 4 bytes
D. 10 bytes

38. The format specifier that is used to read or write a character is _____

A. %f
B. %d
C. %c
D. %s

39. Which one of the following is a string constant

(a)'3'
(b) "hello"
(c) 30
(d) None

40. If no precision is specified for floating point number then printf() prints ____ decimal positions.

A. Two
B. Four
C. Six
D. Zero

41. What is the result of 8 | 4 ?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 4
D. 12

42. ~(100111) gives _____

A. 010010
B. 011000
C. 010100
D. 111001

43. Which of the following operator is used to combine two or more relational expressions

A. ^
B. ~
C. &
D. &&

44. 10<<3 gives _____

A. 40
B. 1
C. 80
D. 30

45. Shifting a number 'n' by 's' bits to left is equivalent to which of the following?

A. $2^s/n$
B. $n/2^s$
C. s^2/n
D. $n*2^s$

46. Shifting a number _n' by _s' bits to right is equivalent to which of the following?

A. $2^s/n$
B. $n/2^s$
C. s^2/n
D. $n*2^s$

47. Based on the precedence levels and associatively the 8+4*5+6/2 expression yields

A. 43
B. 34
C. 31
D. 41

48. _____operators are used for shifting bits to right and left

A. >> and <<
B. > and <
C. ?and :
D. None

49. The expression a++ is referred as

A. Pre increment
B. Post increment
C. Before increment
D. After increment

50. The expression ++a referred as

A. Pre increment
B. Post increment
C. Before increment
D. After increment

51. If a=3, b=5 the value of the expression ++a+b++ is____

A. 10
B. 9
C. 8
D. None of the above

52. _____ defines the order of evaluation when operators have the same precedence

A. Priority
B. Precedence
C. Associativity
D. None of the above

53. Which one of the following is having highest precedence

A. ++
B. &&
C. ( )
D. ,

54. Which one of the following is having least precedence

A. ++
B. &&
C. ( )
D. ,

55. String constants are enclosed in

A. ' '
B. " "
C. ( )
D. [ ]

56. Character constants are enclosed in

A. ' '
B. " "
C. ( )
D. [ ]

57. The escape sequence character __causes the cursor to move to the next line on the screen

A. \t
B. \n
C. \r
D. \v

58. The assignment statement "sum=sum+i;" is equivalent to

A. sum=+i;
B. sum+=i;
C. sum= =sum+i;
D. None

59. sizeof() operator returns the size of an operand in _____

A. Bits
B. Nibble
C. Bytes
D. None

60. Which of the following is the correct way of using type casting

A. c=(int)a/b;
B. c=a(int)/b;
C. c=int a/b;
D. None

61. If statement is a ———— statement

A. One-way decision
B. Multi-way decision
C. Two way decision
D. Loop construct

62. 'break' statement in a loop is used for

A. Terminating the loop
B. De-allocating memory
C. Terminating the program
D. Terminating the function

63. Which of the following is not a loop structure?

A. for
B. do-while
C. repeat-until
D. while

64. The keyword "else" can be used with

A. for statement
B. do.. while ( ) statement
C. if statement
D. switch ( ) statement

65. The minimum number of time that a do-while loop executes

A. 0
B. 1
C. infinitely
D. variable

66. C provides _____ as a convenient alternative to the traditional if-else for two way selection.

A. Conditional operator
B. Short hand assignment
C. Increment
D. None

67. The while loop is terminated when the conditional expression returns

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. Zero

68.The two different ways to implement a multiway selection in C are

A. Simple if and if-else

B. if-else and nested if-else
C. else-if ladder and switch
D. None

69. The statement used to send back any value to the calling function is

A. break
B. continue
C. exit
D. return

70. The _____ statement is used to skip the remaining part of the statements in a loop and continuewith next iteration.

A. break
B. goto
C. continue
D. exit

71.The minimum number of times "for" loop executes

(a) 2
(b) can't be predicted
(c) 0
(d) 1

72. _____should be avoided as part of structured programming approach

A. break
B. goto
C. continue
D. exit

73. What will be output when you will execute following c code?

```
void main()
{ int fruit=1;
 switch(fruit+2)
 {
 default:printf("apple");
case 4: printf(" banana");
 case 5: printf(" orange");
 case 8: printf(" grape");
}
```

A. applebanana orange grape
B. grape
C. orange
D. banana orange grape

74. Which for loop has range of similar indexes of 'i' used in for (i = 0;i< n; i++)?

A. for (i = n; i>0; i--)
B. for (i = n; i >= 0; i--)
C. for (i = n-1; i>0; i--)
D. for (i = n-1; i>-1; i--)

75. Which one among the following is the correct syntax of for loop?

A. for(i=0;i<n;i++);
B. for(i<n;i=0;i++);
C. for(i=0;i<n:i++);
D. None

76. What will be output when you will execute following C code?

```
void main()
{
int check=2;
 switch(check)
 {
 case 2: printf("1");
 break;
 case 3: printf(" 2");
 break;
}
}
```

A. 12
B. 2
C. 1
D. Compilation error

77. 'for' loop in C program , if the condition is missing

A. assumed to be present and taken to be false
B. assumed to be present and taken to be true

C. syntax error
D. execution will be terminated abruptly

78. break statement can use with
i) loop ii)switch iii) block
A. only i,ii
B. only ii,iii
C. only i, iii
D. All

79. What is the output of this C code?
```
int main()
{
while ()
printf("In while loop ");
printf("After loop\n");
}
```
A. In while loop after loop
B. After loop
C. Compile time error
D. Infinite loop

80. The library function exit () causes an exit from
A. loop
B. block
C.function
D. None

81. If c is initialized to 1, how many times following loop is executed
```
While((c>0)&&(c<60))
{ c++; }
```
A. 60
B. 59
C. 61
D. 1

82. Which among the following is not checked in switch case
A. character
B. integer
C. float
D. None

83. What is the output of the following program
```
main()
{
int i;
for(i=1;i<5;i++)
{
if(i==3)
continue;
Printf("%d",i);
}
}
```
A. 12345
B. 124
C. 1245
D. 12

84. What are the entry controlled loops among the following
i. while ii. Do-while iii. For
A. only i
B. only ii,iii
C. only iii
D. only i, iii

85. What is the output of the following program?
```
main()
{
int i=1;
while(i<=5)
printf("%d",i);
}
```
A. 12345
B. 1234
C. 2345
D. Leads to infinite loop

86.for(;;) can be terminated by
A. break
B. exit(0)
C. return
D. All the above

87. What is the output of the following program

```
main()
{
int i;
for(i=1;i<5;i++)
{
if(i==3)
break;
Printf("%d",i);
}
}
```

A. 12345
B. 124
C. 1245
D. 12

88. What is the output of the following program

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

A. 12345
B. 1234
C. 6
D. leads to infinite loop

89. What is the correct syntax of for loop

A. for(i=0;i<n;i++){}
B. for(i<n;i=0;i++){}
C. for(i=0;i<n:i++){}
D. for(i=0:i<n:i++){}

90. Array is an example of which of the following?

A. Derived types
B. Fundamental types
C. User-defined types
D. None

91. How many times the following C code prints "Hello"

```
int main()
{
while (1)
printf("Hello ");
}
```

A. One
B. zero
C. Infinite
D. Produce error

92. The default statement is executed when

A. All the case statements are false
B. One of the case is true
C. One of the case is false
D. None

93. Which of the following is exit controlled loop

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

94. What is the final value of x when the code int x; for(x=0; x<10; x++) {} is run?

A. 10
B. 9
C. 0
D. 1

95. Which of the following is used to display a string on the screen?

A. %s
B. %c
C. %d
D. %f

96. How many times the following C code prints "Hello"

```
int main()
{
do
{
printf("Hello ");
}while(0);
}
```

A. One

B. zero
C. Infinite
D. Produce error

97. How many bytes the array price occupies. float price[10];
A. 10 bytes
B. 4 bytes
C. 40 bytes
D. 20 bytes

98. Which of the following is syntactically correct?
A. for();
B. for(;);
C. for(,);
D. for(;;);

99. What is the output of the following code

```
main()
{
int a= 0,b = 20;
char x =1,y =10;
if(a,b,x,y)
printf("hello");
}
```

A. Syntax error
B. hello
C. 10
D. None

100. _____ is used to terminate from the entire program
A. return
B. break
C. exit
D. goto

101. Under which of the following conditions, the size of the array need not be specified?
A. When the compiler is smart
B. When initialization is a part of definition
C. Both
D. None

102. Which one of the following is the correct syntax for initialization of one-dimensional arrays?
A. int num[3]={0 0 0};
B. int num[3]={0,0,0};
C. int num[3]={0;0;0};
D. int num[3]=0;

103. int a[10] will reserve how many locations in the memory?
A. 10
B. 9
C. 11
D. None of the above

104. Array elements are stored in
A. Scattered memory locations
B. Sequential memory locations
C. Direct memory locations
D. None

105. Array is an example of which of the following?
A. Derived types
B. fundamental types
C. user-defined types
D. None

106. Which of following is correct array declaration
A. int num(25);
B. int array num[25];
C. int num[25];
D. num[25];

107. Array subscripts in 'C' starts from
A. 0
B. compiler dependent
C. 1
D. -1

108. Array elements are stored in

A. Column major order
B. in diagonal order
C. Row major order
D. either in row major or column major order

109. Which of the following statements is used to read a string of characters into the array words?

A. scanf("%d", words);
B. scanf("% \n", words);
C. scanf("%s", words);
D. scanf(" %c", words);

110. A string constant is one dimensional array of characters terminated by a

A. Comma
B. Full stop
C. Semicolon
D. Null character ('\0')

111. Which of the following is the correct syntax for initialization of two-dimensional arrays?

A. table[2][3]={0,0,0,1,1,1}
B. table[2][3]={{0,0,0,}{1,1,1}}
C. table[2][3]={0,1},{0,1}{0,1}
D. None

112. What will be assigned for marks[3] and marks[4] in the following initialization

int marks[5]={30,45,80};

A. 80 and garbage
B. garbage and garbage
C. 0 and 0
D. None

113. Which of the following multi-dimensional array declaration is correct for realizing a 2 X 3 matrix

A. int m[2][3];
B. int m[3][2];
C. int m[3],m[2];
D. None

114. Which of the following is correct initialization of string TITAN

A. char name[ ]="TITAN\0"
B. char name[10]="TITAN\0"
C. char name[ ]="TITAN"
D. char name[10]={"TITAN"}

115. Which of the following initialization is wrong

A. x[5]=15
B. x[10.3]=30
C. x[0]=20
D. None

116. A function can return only___ value

A. Zero
B. One
C. two
D. three

117. The function sqrt( ) is part of header file.

A. conio.h
B. stdio.h
C. math.h
D. iostream.h

118. The statement used to send back any value to the calling function is

A. break
B. continue
C. exit
D. return

119. When you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed

A. Address of the array
B. Values of the elements of the array
C. Number of elements of the array
D. None

120. A function can be called in a program

A. Only two times
B. Only once
C. Any number of times
D. Only three times

121. char ch[ ]={_a',‘b',‘c',‘\0'};
int sum=ch[1]+ch[2];
What is the value of sum?

A. 195
B. 197
C. ab
D. error

122. What happens if we initialize an array as int group[20]={0};

A. Produce an error
B. Only 0th element is initialized with zero
C. Every element is initialized with zero
D. None

123. To store a table of values which of the following is used

A. One dimensional array
B. Two dimensional array
C. Three dimensional array
D. None

124. int rank[3]={3,2,4,1,5};

A. Compile time error
B. Initializes only 3 elements with first 3 values
C. Initializes only 3 elements with last 3 values
D. Initialize all elements with zeros

125. How to refer an element in ith row jth column of a two dimensional array

A. x[i,j]
B. x[i][j]
C. x[ij]
D. x[i]x[j]

126. Actual and formal parameters must agree in

A. Data types
B. Number of arguments and Data types
C. Names and Data type
D. None

127. Any function can be called from any other function. This statement is

A. True sometimes
B. Neither true nor false
C. False
D. True

128. The header file that must be included at the beginning of a C program to use a library function cos() is

A. stdlib.h
B. conio.h
C. dos.h
D. math.h

129. _____ function is said to be function calling itself.

A. Call by reference
B. Call by value
C. Recursive
D. All above

130. void funct (void);

The above function declaration indicates

A. it returns a value and had arguments
B. it returns nothing and had arguments

C. it returns a value and no arguments
D. it returns nothing and no arguments

131. Determine output:

```
main()
{
 int i=abc(10);
printf("%d",--i);
}
int abc(int i)
{ return(i++); }
```

A. 10
B. 9
C. 11
D. None

132. Call by reference is also known as

A. Call by address or Call by location
B. Call by address or Call by value
C. Call by value or Call by name
D. None

133. Any C program ____

A. Must contain at least one function
B. need not contain any function
C. Needs input data
D. None

134. The default parameter passing mechanism is

A. Call by value
B. Call by reference
C. Call by name
D. None

135. Maximum number of arguments can be passed to a function are

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. Any

136. The parameters of the called function(function definition) are called

A. Casual parameters
B. formal parameters
C. usual parameters
D. actual parameter

137. Recursion means

A. Function calling same function
B. Function calling a function
C. Both
D. None

138. A function is one that returns no value has ____return type

A. Void
B. Integer
C. Float
D. Recursive

139. The parameters in a function call are

A. Real parameters
B. Formal parameters
C. Actual parameters
D. Dummy

140. Based on arguments and return types, functions are classified into

A. 1 type
B. 2 types
C. 3 types
D. 4 types

141. Pointer variable is declared using preceding with _____ sign

A. %
B.&
C.^
D.*

142. Address stored in pointer variable is of _____ type

A. Integer
B.character
C. Float
D.Double

143. * is called as _____

A. Value at pointer
B.Address operator
C. Scope resolution operator
D.None

144. Multiple indirection operator is _____

A.-->
B.&
C.*
D.**

145. Prior to using a pointer

A. it should be declared
B. it should be initialized
C. it should be declared and initialized
D.None

146. int *p1,*p2; find out valid statement

A. p1-p2
B.p1*p2
C.p1+p2
D.p1/p2

147. int k[3]={1,2,3};
int *p;
one of the following statement is equal to p=k is

A. p=&k[0]
B. p=&k[1]
C. p=&k[2]
D. None

148. A pointer to pointer points to the address of a

A. Structure
B.Union
C.Array
D.Pointer

149. Size of the pointer depends upon_____

A. Processor
B. RAM
C. Hard disk
D. All

150. What is the size of the double pointer? Ex: double *ptr; in 16 bit processor

A. 4 bytes
B. 2 bytes
C. 10 bytes
D. 8 bytes

151. The operator used to get value at address stored in a pointer variable is

A. *
B. &
C. &&
D. ||

152. A pointer is

A. A keyword used to create variables
B. A variable that stores address of an instruction
C. A variable that stores address of other variable
D. All of the above

153. How to combine the following two statements into one?

char *p;
p=(char*)malloc(100);

A. char p=*malloc(100);
B. char *p=(char)malloc(100);
C. char *p=(char*)malloc(100);
D. char *p=(char*)(malloc*)(100);

154. Generally , functions are classified into

A. 1 type

B. 2 types
C. 3 types
D. 4 types

155. Which is the correct way to declare a pointer?

A. int *ptr;
B.int * ptr;
C. int* ptr;
D. All

156. What would be the equivalent pointer expression for referring the array element a[i][j][k][l]

A. ((((a+i)+j)+k)+l)
B. *(*(*(*(a+i)+j)+k)+l)
C. (((a+i)+j)+k+l)
D. ((a+i)+j+k+l)

157. If the size of integer is 4 bytes, what will be the output of the program?

```
int main()
{
int arr[]={12,13,14,15,16};
printf("%d, %d,
%d\n",sizeof(arr),sizeof(*a
rr),sizeof(arr[0]));
return 0;
}
```

A. 10, 2, 4
B. 20, 4, 4
C. 16, 2, 2
D. 20, 2, 2

158. Which of the following statements correct about k used in the below statement?

```
char ****k;
```

A. k is a pointer to a pointer to a pointer to a char
B. k is a pointer to a pointer to a pointer to a pointer to a char
C. k is a pointer to a char pointer
D. k is a pointer to a pointer to a char

159. What will be the output?

```
main()
{
char *p;
printf("%d
%d",sizeof(*p),sizeof(p));
}
```

A. 1 1
B. 1 2
C. 2 1
D. 2 2

160. What will be the output?

```
main()
{
printf("%d %d",sizeof(int
*),sizeof(int **));
}
```

(b) 4 4
(b) 0 2
(c) 2 2
(d) 2 4

161. Which of the following is used to display a string on the screen?

A. %s
B. %c
C. %d
D. %f

162. Which one of the following is a string constant

(a) '3'
(b) "hello"
(c) 30
(d) None

163. Which of the following is used to determine the length of a string?

A. strlen
B. strcmp
C. strcpy
D. strcat

164. Which of the following is the correct syntax for copying a string S1 into S2?

A. strcpy(S2,S1);
B. strcpy(S1,S2);
C. strcmp(S1.S2);
D. strcmp(S2,S1);

165. The function strcat(S2,S1) appends ____ to _____

A. S1,S2
B. S2,S1
C. S2,S2
D. S1,S1

166. Which of the following header file is required for performing string operations

A. stdio.h
B. conio.h
C. string.h
D. ctype.h

167. What will be the result of the following character arithmetic expression?

X='A'-2
A. 63
B. 64
C. 65
D. 66

168. How many arguments that the strcmp() function can take?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 0

169. Which function is used to search for a substring in a string?

A. strchr
B. strstr
C. strspn
D. strcpy

170. Which of the following is used to read a string

A. getchar()
B. gets()
C. getstr()
D. getch()

171. Which function is used to reverse the string?

A. reverse()
B. strrev()
C. rev()
D. None

172. Which of the following not belongs to String functions?

A. strcmp()
B. strcat()
C. strlen()
D. isdigit()

173. Which of the following function is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?

A. printf()
B. scanf()
C. gets()
D. puts()

174. If the two strings are identical, then strcmp() returns ____

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

175. Which function is used to count and return the number of characters in a given string

A. strcmp()
B. strlen()
C. strrev()
D. strcat()

176. What will be the output of the program?

```
void main()
{
 char str1[20] = "Hello",
str2[20] = " World";
```

```
printf("%s\n", strcpy(str2,
strcat(str1, str2)));
}
```

A. HelloWorld
B. World
C. WorldHello
D. Hello

177. What will be the output of the program?

```
void main()
{
char str[ ] =
"online\0exam";
printf("%s",str);
}
```

A. online\0exam
B. online
C. onlineexam
D. exam

178. String concatenation means

A. Combining two strings
B. Extracting a substring out of a string
C. Comparing two strings
D. partitioning the string into two strings

179. Which function locates the first occurrence of the character in a given string

A. strstr()
B. strchr()
C. strrchr()
D. strrstr()

180. What is the output of the following code

```
main()
{
char str1[ ]="mahendra
singh",str2[ ]="dhoni
captain";
strncat(str1,str2,5);
printf("\n %s",str1);
}
```

A. mahendra singhdhoni
B. mahendra singhdhoni captain
C. mahendra singh
D. None

181. The keyword used to define a structure is _____

A. stru
B. struct
C. structure
D. STRUC

182. Which of the following is true for definition of a structure _____

A. Items of the same data type
B. Items of the different data type
C.Integers with user defined names
D. List of Strings

183. The operator used to access the structure member is _____

A. *
B. &
C. .
D. |

184. The operator exclusively used with pointer to structure is _____

A. .
B. [ ]
C. ->
D. *

185. Which of the following is correct for a Structure definition?

A. Scalar data type
B. Derived data type
C. Enumerated type
D. Null Type

186. In C language the Bit fields are used to _____

A. Save time
B. Save memory
C. Change order of allocation of memory
D. Save Program

187. Consider the following declaration of Union

union st
{
char c;
int x;
float y;
}p;
How many bytes are allocated to union variable p?

A. 7 bytes
B. 4 bytes
C. 1 byte
D. 2 bytes

188. A _____ structure is one which contains a pointer to its own type.

A. Self-referential
B. Nested
C. Array
D. Pointer

189. When a structure is an element to another structure, it is called as a_____

A. Union
B. Structure within a structure
C. Pointer to Structure
D. Array of Structures

190. When accessing a structure member, the identifier to the left of the dot operator is

A. A structure member
B. The structure tag
C. A structure variable
D. The keyword struct

191. 'C' provides a facility for user defined data type using _____ concept

A. Array
B. Function
C. Pointer
D. Structure

192. Union can store _____ number of values at a time

A. All its members
B. Only 1
C. 2
D. Cannot hold value

193. The operator -> is same as the combination of the operators _____

A. * and .
B. &and .
C. * and &
D. & and |

194. The operator used to find the size of any variable _____

A.sizeof()
B. sizof()
C. size of()
D. size()

195. The size of structure and union is same when they contain _____

A. Single member
B. any number of members
C. Arrays of different types
D. Pointers to different types

196. In the expression p-> value, p is a

A. Address
B. Pointer
C. Structure
D. Header

197. In C language the expression(*ps).x is equal to _____

A. ps->x
B. x->ps
C. ps->*x
D. None

198. Which of the following is a list of named integer constants?

A. typedef
B. enumeration
C. structure
D. union

199. Which of the following is a memory location that is shared by two or more different types ofvariables?

A. typedef
B. enumeration
C. structure
D. union

200. argv[0] points to

A. Program name
B. First argument
C. Both
D. None

201. Which of the following is true about a File in C?

A. It is a data type
B. A region of storage in Disk
C. A variable
D. Pointer

202. If the function fopen() fails, it returns _____

A. -1
B. 1
C. NULL
D. Address

203. The function used for writing a character to a file is _____

A. putc()
B. fputs()
C. fputchar()
D. putw()

204. The function used for reading a formatted input data from a file is ____

A. getchar()
B. fscanf()
C. fgetc()
D. fgets()

205. _____ function set the pointer position anywhere in the data file

A. fseek()
B. feof()
C. ftell()
D. rewind()

206. The mode used for opening an existing file for reading a binary stream is

A. r
B. rb
C. wb
D. w

207. The mode used for opening an existing file for reading & writing a text stream is ____

A. r+
B. r
C. w+
D. w

208. In C, file processing function fseek() _____

A. needs 2 arguments
B. makes rewind function unnecessary
C. takes 3 arguments
D. none of the above

209. rewind() function takes __ number of arguments.

A. 1

B. 2
C. 3
D. 0

210. fseek(fptr,0,0) is equivalent to _____

A. ftell
B. rewind
C. a & b
D. none of the above

211. In fseek() function , the position value 1 indicates _____

A. Beginning of file
B. End of file
C. Current position
D. All

212. Which of the following are C preprocessors?

A. #ifdef
B. #define
C. #endif
D. All

213. In fseek() function , the position value 2 indicates _____

A. Beginning of file
B. End of file
C. Current position
D. All

214. fputs adds newline character

A. true
B. false
C. Depends on the standard
D. Undefined behavior

215. Which of the following causes an error

A. Trying to read a file that doesn't exist
B. Inability to write data in a file.
C. Failure to allocate memory with the help of malloc
D. All of the menioned

216. 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. It is a type name defined in stdio.h

217. What does the following segment of code do

fprintf(fp, "Copying!");

A. It writes "Copying!" into the file pointed by fp
B. It reads "Copying!" from the file and prints on display
C. It writes as well as reads "Copying!" to and from the file and prints it
D. None of the mentioned

218. Which of the following fopen statements are illegal?

A. fp = fopen("abc.txt", "r");
B. fp = fopen("/home/user1/abc.txt", "w");
C. fp = fopen("abc", "w");
D. None of the mentioned

219. The value of EOF is____

A. -1
B. 0
C. 1
D. 10

220. Which among the following is odd one out?

A. printf
B. fprintf

C. putchar
D. scanf

221. What is the right way to access value of structure variable book{ price, page }?
A. printf("%d%d", book.price, book.page);
B. printf("%d%d", price.book, page.book);
C. printf("%d%d", price::book, page::book);
D. printf("%d%d", price->book, page->book);

222. perror( ) function used to ?
A. work same as printf()
B. prints the error message specified by the compiler
C. prints the garbage value assigned by the compiler
D. none of the above

223. Which operators are known as Ternary Operator?
A. ::, ?
B. ?, :
C. ?, ;;
D. none of the above

224. Recursive functions are executed in a?
A. first in first out order
B. load balancing
C. parallel fashion
D. last in first out order

225. The statement print f ("%d", 10 ? 0 ? 5 : 1 : 12); will print?
A. 10
B. 0
C. 12
D. 1

226. The _____ memory allocation function modifies the previous allocated space.
A. calloc
B. free
C. malloc
D. realloc

227. In general, the binary search method needs no more than ..... comparisons.
A. [log2n]-1
B. [logn]+1
C. [log2n]
D. [log2n]+1

228. What will be the values of x, m and n after execution of the following statements?
Int x, m, n;
m=10; n=15;
x= ++m + n++;
A. x=25, m=10, n=15
B. x=27, m=10, n=15
C. x=26, m=11, n=16
D. x=27, m=11, n=16

229. Which of these functions should I use to round 2.5 to 2?
A. pow
B. ceil
C. floor
D. sqrt

230. What is the output of the following code?
int N = 65;
char letter = N;
printf ("%d", letter);
A. 65
B. N
C. A
D. Compilation error

231. What is a String in C?
A. A char variable
B. An array of char

C. An array of int
D. An array of long

232. What is the output of the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int j = 3;
int a = j / -2;
int b = j % -2;
printf("%d %d\n", a, b);
return 0;
}
```

A. -1 1
B. 1 -1
C. -1 0
D. Compilation error

233. What is the output of the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int j = 5;
j = j / 3;
printf("%d\n", j);
return 0;
}
```

A. 3
B. 1
C. 5
D. Compilation error

234. Which keyword is used to prevent any modification of a variable in a C program?

A. volatile
B. const
C. immutable
D. mutable

235. What is the output of the following C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
int var = 6;
float var = 6;
printf("%d", var );
}
```

A. 6.0000000
B. 6.8
C. 6
D. Compilation error

236. Which statement is false?

A. A variable refers to a position in the memory
B. A variable must be declared and defined at the same time
C. A single variable cannot be defined with two different types in the same scope
D. A variable that has been defined previously can be defined again with a different scope

237. Can a variable declared in a function be used in the main() function?

A. False
B. True
C. False if it is declared static
D. True if it is declared static

238. What is the output of the following C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define x 20
int main()
{
const int x = 7;
printf("x = %d\n", x);
}
```

A. x = 7
B. x = 20
C. Compilation error
D. Runtime error

239. What data type can store -15?

A. char
B. long
C. double
D. int

240. Which expression is valid?

A. int my_nbr = 100, 000;
B. int my_nbr = 100000;
C. int my nbr = 1000;
D. int $my_nbr = 10000;

241. What is the output of the following C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
printf("Hello World! %d
\n", x);
return 0;
}
```

A. Hello World! x;
B. Hello World! followed by a random value
C. Compilation error
D. Hello World!

242. What does != ?

A. equals
B. different
C. less
D. complement

243. After these operations, what will "res" be equal to?

```
int A = 4;
int Res = 5 + A++;
Res += 2 + A;
Res -= 4 + (--A);
Res = Res + A++;
```

A. 9
B. 10
C. 12
D. 14

244. The identifier '%i' is also used for _____?

A. char
B. int
C. float
D. double

245. A pointer pointing to a memory location of the variable even afterdeletion of the variable is known as _____

A. far pointer
B. dangling pointer
C. null pointer
D. void pointer

246. An uninitialized pointer in C is called ___

A. Constructor
B. dangling pointer
C. Wild Pointer
D. Destructor

247. A pointer that is pointing to NOTHING is called ____

A. VOID Pointer
B. DANGLING Pointer
C.NULL Pointer
D. WILD Pointer

248. Which of the following is not a programming control structure?

A. Repetition
B. Selection
C. Sequency
D. Sorting

249. Which conversion also called Automatic Type Conversion?

A. Implicit Type Conversion
B. Explicit Type Conversion
C. Both A and B
D. None of the above

250. The following code is an example of?

```
double da = 4.5;
double db = 4.6;
double dc = 4.9;
//explicitly defined by user
int result = (int)da + (int)db
+ (int)dc;
printf(""result = %d"",
result);
```

A. Implicit Type Conversion
B. Explicit Type Conversion
C. Error
D. Can not Say

251. What will be output for the following code?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
 int x = 10;
 char y = 'a';
 x = x + y;
 float z = x + 1.0;
 printf("x = %d, z = %f", x,
z);
 return 0;
}
```

A. x = 107, z = 108.00
B. x = 107, z = 108.0000
C. x = 107, z = 108.000000
D. x = 108, z = 108.000000

252. What will be output for the following code?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
 double x = 1.2;
 int sum = (int)x + 1;
 printf("sum = %d", sum);
 return 0;
}
```

A. sum = 2
B. sum = 1
C. sum = 0
D. sum = 3

253. Which symbol of flowchart represents a decision point in a program:

A. Diamond shaped
B. oval shaped
C. rectangular shaped
D. circle shaped

254. The set of rules that define the logic of problem in simple English is known as:

A. flow chart
B. program
C. algorithm
D. language

255. Find the invalid statement:

A. A program witten in good style is easily understandable
B. Informative comments are executable statement
C. A portable program can be easily moved to different computer system
D. A well structured program consist of a number of modules

256. When you run the program does not stop running ' then what type of error is:

A. run time error
B. syntax error
C. logical error
D. compiltion error

257. if variable in C language is not declared for its type, then what type of error in C:

A. run time error
B. syntax error
C. logical error
D. Execution error

258. Which of the following statement is syntactically correct in C:

A. X=A/D + C*E

B. x: = X+1

C. x(i) = x(i)+1

D. x1y=1

259. Debugging is the:

A. Process of executing a program

B. process of testing a program using data

C. process of finding and correcting the errors

D. None of the above

260. Which of the following are token in C:

A.Keywords

B. Variables

C. Constants

D. All of the above

261. Error occurs during the execution of a program is known as:

A. Syntax error

B. logical error

C. Runtime error

D. No error

262. Which of the following statement is true:

A. One if can have more than one else clause

B. A switch expression can be of any type

C. X=x%y can be written as x%=y

D. If (condition) must be terminated by semicolon

263. In precedence of set operators the expression is evaluated from:

A. left to right

B. right to left

C. left to left

D. right to right

264. All members of union ___.

A. Stored in consecutive memory location

B. Share same memory location

C. Store at different location

D. All of these

265. What is a function in C?

A. User defined data type

B. Block of code which can be reused

C. Declaration syntax

D. None of these

266. Which is the correct syntax to declare a file pointer in C?

A. File *file_pointer;

B. FILE *file_pointer;

C. File file_pointer;

D. FILE *4file_pointer;

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
 int x[5] = { 10, 20, 30 };
 printf("%d", x[3]);
 return 0;
}
```

A. 0

B. 30

C. Garbage value

D. Error

268. A recursive function in C ___.

A. Call itself again and again

B. Loop over a parameter

C. Return multiple values

D. None of these

269. Before using a pointer variable, it should be ___.

A. Declared
B. Initialized
C. Defined
D. None of the above

270. Header files in C contain
A. Compiler commands
B. Library functions
C. Header information of C programs
D. Operators for files

271. Which among the following is an unconditional control structure
A. do-while
B. if-else
C. goto
D. for

272. The break statement is used to exit from a
A. Do loop
B. For loop
C. Switch statement
D. All of these

273. A C variable name can start with a ____
A. Number
B. Plus Sign (+)
C. Underscore
D. Asterisk (*)

274. What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define MAN(x, y) ((x)>(y))
? (x):(y);
int main()
{
 int i=10, j=5, k=0;
 k = MAN(++i, j++);
 printf("%d, %d, %d\n", i, j,
k);
 return 0;
}
```

A. 12, 6, 12
B. 11, 5, 11
C. 11, 5, Garbage
D. 12, 6, Garbage

275. What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define SQUARE(x) x*x
int main()
{
 float s=10, u=30, t=2, a
 a = 2*(s-u*t)/SQUARE(
 printf("Result = %f", a);
 return 0;
}
```

A. Result = -100.000000
B. Result = -25.000000
C. Result = 0.000000
D. Result = 100.000000

276. What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define SQR(x)(x*x)
int main()
{
 int a, b=3;
 a = SQR(b+2);
 printf("%d\n", a);
 return 0;
}
```

A. 25
B. 11
C. Error
D. Garbage value

277. What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define CUBE(x) (x*x*x)
int main()
{
 int a, b=3;
 a = CUBE(b++);
 printf("%d, %d\n", a, b);
 return 0;
}
```

A. 9, 4
B. 27, 4
C. 27, 6
D. Error

278. An algorithm is best described as :
A. A computer language
B. A step by step procedure for solving a problem
C. A branch of mathematics
D. None of the above

279. Bug means :
A. A logical error in a program
B. A difficult syntax error in a program
C. Both (A) and (B)
D. None of the above

280. The errors that can be pointed out by the compiler are :
A. Syntax errors
B. Semantic errors
C. Logical errors
D. None of the above

281. The language C is:
A. An assembly language
B. A third generation high-level language
C. A machine language
D. None of the above

282. What will be the value of x after executing the program ?
```
void main()
{
int x;
x=printf("sbte");
printf("=%d"x);
}
```
A. x=15
B. x=0
C. Garbage
D. Error

283. What is the output of this C code ?
```
int main(void)
{
char a='b', b='b';
if(a==b)
printf("I am happy");
else
printf("I am glad");
return 0;
}
```
A. Compile time error
B. I am happy
C. I am glad
D. I am happy I am glad

284. Which of the following is correct hierarchy of arithmetic operator in C.
A. / + * –
B. * – / +
C. + – / +
D. * / + –

285. Which of the following is bitwise operator ?
A. &&
B. }}
C. !=
D. &

286. What is the output of C Program with What is the output of C Program with Strings.?
```
int main()
{
 char ary[]="JECA
PREPARATION ";
 printf("%s",ary);
 return 0;
}
```
A. J
B. JECA PREPARATION
C. JECA

D. Compiler errorStrings

287. How do you accept a Multi Word Input in C Language.?

A. SCANF
B. GETS
C. GETC
D. FINDS

288. Which of the following function sets first n characters of a string to a given character?

A. strinit()
B. strnset()
C. strset()
D. strcset()

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

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

A. 1-D Array of Character
B. 2-D Array of Character
C. Any of i & ii
D. None of the above

291. Which bitwise operator is suitable for turning off a particular bit in a number?

A. && operator
B. & operator
C. || operator
D. ! operator

292. The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is

A. switch
B. goto
C. go back
D. return

293.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
 printf(" welcome in JECA
");
 main();
 return 0;
}
```

A. Infinite times
B. 32767 times
C. 65535 times
D. Till stack overflows

294. What is a library?

A. A source file already written containing ready-made functions
B. A file allowing to display text on the screen
C. A file containing my program
D. None of the above

295. Which data type is most appropriate for storing the value 57000 in a 32-bit system?

A. signed short
B. unsigned short
C. long
D. int

296. What is the output of the following C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
float a = 0.1;
if (a == 0.1)
printf("equal\n");
else
printf("not equal\n");
}
```

A. equal
B. not equal

C. the output depends on the compiler
D. None of the above

297. What happens after a return?
A. The function stops and returns the indicated result
B. The function continues and returns the indicated result
C. The function continues and returns no result
D. None of the above

298. Which of these functions should I use to round 2.5 to 2?
A. pow
B. ceil
C. floor
D. sqrt

299. How many times do we get through the following loop?
for (counter = 2; counter < 9; counter += 2)
A. 4
B. 5
C. 7
D. 8

300. What is the output of the following C program?
```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
double a = 14728749.22;
int b = a;
printf("%d\n", b);
printf("%lf\n", b);
}
```
A. 14728749, 0.000000
B. 14728749, 14728749.0
C. 14728749, 14728749.22
D. 0, 0.0

301. What is the output of the following C program?
```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
int a = 97;
char b = a;
printf("%c\n", b);
}
```
A. 97
B. b
C. a
D. Depends on compiler

302. Which of the following type-casting is accepted in C?
A. Implicit type conversion
B. Explicit type conversion
C. Both
D. None of the above

303. What is the output of this statement "printf("%d", (a++))"?
A. The value of (a + 1)
B. The current value of a
C. Error message
D. Garbage

304. Why is a macro used in place of a function?
A. It reduces execution time.
B. It reduces code size.
C. It increases execution time.
D. It increases code size.

305. How many times will the following loop execute?
for(j = 1; j <= 10; j = j-1)
A. Forever
B. Never
C. 0
D. 1

306. What is the result after execution of the following code if a is 10, b is 5, and c is 10?

```
if ((a > b) && (a <= c))
 a = a + 1;
else
 c = c+1;
```

A. a = 10, c = 10
B. a = 11, c = 10
C. a = 10, c = 11
D. a = 11, c = 11

307. How many characters can a string hold when declared as follows?

char name[20]:

A. 18
B. 19
C. 20
D. None of the these

308. What is the output of C Program with switch statement.?

```
int main()
{
 int a=3;

 switch(a)
 {
 case 2: printf("ZERO ");
break;

 case default: printf(" jeca
preparation ");
 }
}
```

A. jeca preparation
B. ZERO jeca preparation
C. No output
D. Compiler error

309. What is the Priority of C Logical Operators.? NOT (!), AND (&&) and OR (||)

A. NOT (!) > AND (&&) , OR (||)
B. NOT (!) > AND (&&) , OR (||)
C. AND (&&) > OR (||) , NOT (!)
D. AND (&&) = OR (||) , NOT (!)

310. Choose facts about continue; statement is C Language.

A. continue; is used to take the execution control to next iteration or sequence
B. continue; statement causes the statements below it to skip for execution
C. continue; is usually accompanied by IF statement.
D. All the above.

311. Choose a correct statement about C language break; statement.

A. A single break; statement can force execution control to come out of only one loop.
B. A single break; statement can force execution control to come out of a maximum of two nested loops.
C. A single break; statement can force execution control to come out of a maximum of three nested loops.

D. None of the above.

312. A function which calls itself is called a ___ function.

A. Self Function
B. Auto Function
C. Recursive Function
D. Static Function

313. What is the C keyword used to create global Constants.?

A. constant
B. definition
C. def
D. define

314. How do you separate a multiline macro in C language.?

A. Using * operator
B. Using % operator
C. Using \ operator
D. Using + operator

Answer Sheet

1	A	2	C	3	B	4	B	5	A	6	B	7	D	8	A	9	
10	C	11	A	12	D	13	B	14	D	15	D	16	C	17	C	18	
19	A	20	D	21	A	22	B	23	B	24	B	25	A	26	A	27	
28	A	29	B	30	C	31	C	32	A	33	A	34	B	35	B	36	
37	A	38	C	39	B	40	C	41	D	42	B	43	D	44	C	45	
46	B	47	C	48	A	49	B	50	A	51	B	52	C	53	C	54	
55	B	56	A	57	B	58	B	59	C	60	A	61	C	62	A	63	
64	C	65	B	66	A	67	D	68	C	69	D	70	C	71	C	72	
73	A	74	D	75	A	76	C	77	B	78	D	79	C	80	D	81	
82	C	83	B	84	D	85	D	86	A	87	D	88	A	89	A	90	
91	C	92	A	93	C	94	B	95	A	96	A	97	C	98	D	99	
100	C	101	B	102	B	103	A	104	B	105	A	106	C	107	A	108	
109	C	110	D	111	A	112	C	113	A	114	C	115	B	116	B	117	
118	D	119	A	120	C	121	B	122	C	123	B	124	A	125	B	126	
127	A	128	D	129	C	130	D	131	B	132	A	133	A	134	A	135	
136	B	137	A	138	A	139	C	140	D	141	D	142	A	143	A	144	
145	C	146	A	147	A	148	D	149	A	150	B	151	A	152	C	153	
154	D	155	D	156	B	157	B	158	B	159	B	160	C	161	A	162	
163	A	164	A	165	A	166	C	167	A	168	A	169	B	170	B	171	
172	D	173	C	174	C	175	B	176	A	177	B	178	A	179	B	180	
181	B	182	B	183	C	184	C	185	B	186	B	187	B	188	A	189	
190	C	191	D	192	B	193	A	194	A	195	A	196	B	197	A	198	
199	D	200	A	201	B	202	C	203	A	204	B	205	A	206	B	207	
208	C	209	B	210	B	211	A	212	D	213	C	214	B	215	D	216	
217	A	218	D	219	A	220	D	221	A	222	B	223	B	224	D	225	
226	D	227	D	228	C	229	C	230	A	231	B	232	A	233	B	234	
235	D	236	B	237	D	238	C	239	D	240	B	241	C	242	B	243	
244	A	245	B	246	C	247	C	248	D	249	A	250	B	251	C	252	
253	A	254	C	255	B	256	A	257	B	258	A	259	C	260	D	261	
262	D	263	A	264	B	265	B	266	A	267	A	268	A	269	A,B	270	
271	C	272	D	273	C	274	A	275	B	276	B	277	C	278	B	279	
280	A	281	B	282	D	283	B	284	D	285	D	286	B	287	B	288	
289	C	290	C	291	B	292	D	293	A	294	A	295	B	296	B	297	
298	C	299	A	300	A	301	C	302	C	303	B	304	A	305	A	306	
307	C	308	D	309	A	310	D	311	A	312	C	313	D	314	C		