1. int A[4]={1, 2, 3, 4}; Suppose the base address is 1000 then cout<<(A+1) will display

(a) 2

(b) 1

(c) 1000

(d) 1002

Ans. d

2. char A[] = "Umang". Suppose the base address is 1000 then cout<<(A+1) will display

(a) 1002

(b) 1001

(c) Umang

(d) mang

Ans. d

3. char A[] = "Umang". Sup- pose the base address is 1000 then cout<<*(A+1) will display

(a) m

(b) um

(c) garbage value

(d) none of the above

Ans. a

4. char A[] = "Anand". Suppose the base address is 1000 then cout<<*A+1 will display

(a) n

(b) An

(c) 66

(d) garbage value

Ans. c

5. char A[] = "Anand"; char *ptr then which statement is not correct

(a) A++;

(b) ptr++

(c) *ptr

(d) ptr=A

Ans. a

6. struct complex{int

real; float imag;}X; complex *ptr=&X; then which statement is correct

(a) ptr->real;

(b) ptr.real

(c) X->imag;

(d) All the above

Ans. a

7. char * const ptr= "Umang" then which statement is correct

(a) ptr="Anand";

(b) *ptr= 'A';

(c) *ptr= "Anand";

(d) ptr= 'A';

Ans. b

8. int A[2] [4]; then A [1] [2] is equivalent to

(a) * (A+1)+2;

(b)*(*(A+1)+2)

(c) *(A[1]+2)

(d) Both b and c

Ans. d

9. int A[2] [4] [3]; then A[0] [0] [0] is equivalent to

(a) * C^{*}(A+0)+0)+0)+0) ;

(b) (^{*}(A[O]+0)+0)

(c) *(A[0][0]+0)

(d) All the above

Ans. d

10. If int A[4] ; then A [2] is equivalent to

(a) *A+2 ;

(b) *A[2]

(c) \&(A+2)

(d) 2[A]

Ans. d

11. char A[ ]= "Anand"; then the state- ment cout<<sizeof(A); will display

(a) 2

(b) 6

(c) 5

(d) error

Ans. b

12. char X= 'X'; char Y[]= "Y" then cout<<sizeof(X)<<" "<<sizeof (Y); will display

(a) 21

(b) 11

(c) 12

(d) 00

Ans. c

13. If float A[] (1.2,2.3,3.5,4. 1,5.6) then cout<<sizeof (A); will display

(a) 20

(b) 10

(c) 5

(d) 0

Ans. a

14. If int A[2][3]={1,2,3,4,8,6}; then cout<<* (A+1) +1 will display

(a) address of 8

(b) 5

(c) 8

(d) address of 4

Ans. a

15. Which operator is used to access the struc- ture member through pointer to structure?

(a) arrow operator

(b) dot operator

(c) scope resolution operator

(d) ternary operator

Ans. a

16. Reference is a

(a) synonym for "pointer"

(b) Value at address

(c) Another name for a class

(d) All the above

Ans. a

17. Reference parameter is a

(a) reference which is used as an argu- ment to a function call

(b) parameter which is passed to a reference

(c) parameter which is used to initialize a reference

(d) All the above

Ans. a

18. When the parameters are passed by call by reference

(a) Changes are reflected only in the for- mal parameter

(b) Changes are reflected in to the actual parameters

(c) Changes are made to the local vari- ables only

(d) None of the above

Ans. b

19. Which of the following is a valid declara- tion for pointer to function in C++?

(a) (float *) example();

(b) float(*) example();

(c) float * example();

(d) all the above

Ans. b

20. Which of the following is a valid function declaration which returns a pointer?

(a) (double) (example* (doubl e, double));

(b) double (*) example (double, double);

(c) double (example (*double, *double));

(d) double *example (double, double)

Ans. d

21. Which of the following is a valid function pointer call in C++?

(a) void (*example) (1,2);

(b) f= (*example) (1,2);

(c) example (1,2);

(d) example->(1,2);

Ans. b

22. Which of the following operator is used for dynamically allocating the memory?

(a) new

(b) malloc

(c) calloc

(d) All the above

Ans. d

23. Which of the following operator is used for dynamically de-allocating the memory?

(a) delete

(b) destructor

(c) destroy

(d) void

Ans. a

24. Which of the following pointer is called a zero pointer?

(a) void

(b) NULL

(c) Function pointer

(d) None of the above

Ans. b