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

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

(a) 1002

(b) 1001

(c) Umang

(d) mang

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

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

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

(a) A++;

(b) ptr++

(c) *ptr

(d) ptr=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

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

(a) ptr="Anand";

(b) *ptr= 'A';

(c) *ptr= "Anand";

(d) ptr= 'A';

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

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

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

(a) *A+2 ;

(b) *A[2]

(c) \&(A+2)

(d) 2[A]

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

(a) 2

(b) 6

(c) 5

(d) error

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

(a) 21

(b) 11

(c) 12

(d) 00

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

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

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

16. Reference is a

(a) synonym for "pointer"

(b) Value at address

(c) Another name for a class

(d) All the above

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

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

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

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)

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);

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

(a) new

(b) malloc

(c) calloc

(d) All the above

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

(a) delete

(b) destructor

(c) destroy

(d) void

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

(a) void

(b) NULL

(c) Function pointer

(d) None of the above