**1) What is a String in C Language?**

A) String is a new Data Type in C

B) String is an array of Characters with null character as the last element of array.

C) String is an array of Characters with null character as the first element of array

D) String is an array of Integers with 0 as the last element of array.

Ans: B

**2) Choose a correct statement about C String.**

char ary[]="Hello..!";

A) Character array, ary is a string.

B) ary has no Null character at the end

C) String size is not mentioned

D) String cannot contain special characters.

Ans: A

**3) What is the Format specifier used to print a String or Character array in C Printf or Scanf function.?**

A) %c

B) %C

C) %s

D) %w

Ans : C

**4) What is the output of C Program with Strings.?**

int main()

{

char ary[]="Discovery Channel";

printf("%s",ary);

return 0;

}

A) D

B) Discovery Channel

C) Discovery

D) Compiler error

Ans : B

**5) What is the output of C Program with Strings.?**

int main()

{

char str[]={'g','l','o','b','e'};

printf("%s",str);

return 0;

}

A) g

B) globe

C) globe\0

D) None of the above

Ans : D

**6) What is the output of C Program with arrays.?**

int main()

{

char str[]={"C","A","T","\0"};

printf("%s",str);

return 0;

}

A) C

B) CAT

C) CAT\0

D) Compiler error

Ans: D

**7) What is the output of C program with strings.? int main() { char str1[]="JOHN"; char str2[20]; str2= str1; printf("%s",str2); return 0; }**

A) JOHN

B) J

C) JOHN\0

D) Compiler error

Ans: D

**8) How do you accept a Multi Word Input in C Language.?**

A) SCANF

B) GETS

C) GETC

D) FINDS

Ans: B

**9) Choose a correct C Statement about Strings.**

A) PRINTF is capable of printing a multi word string.

B) PUTS is capable of printing a multi word string.

C) GETS is capable of accepting a multi word string from console or command prompt

D) All the above

Ans: D

**10) What is the output of C Program with String arrays.? int main() { char \*p1 = "GOAT"; char \*p2; p2 = p1; p2="ANT"; printf("%s", p1); }**

A) ANT

B) GOAT

C) G

D) A

Ans: B

**11) What is the output of C Program with String Arrays.?**

int main()

{

char p[] = "GODZILLA";

int i=0;

while(p[i] != '\0') {

printf("%c",\*(p+i));

i++;

}}

A) G

B) GODZILLA

C) Compiler error

D) None of the above

Ans: B

**12. Which function will you choose to join two words?**a) strcpy()  
b) strcat()  
c) strncon()  
d) memcon()

Ans: B

13. **The \_\_\_\_\_\_ function appends not more than n characters.**a) strcat()  
b) strcon()  
c) strncat()  
d) memcat()

Ans :C

14. **What will strcmp() function do?**  
a) compares the first n characters of the object  
b) compares the string  
c) undefined function  
d) copies the string

Ans: B

15**. A string that is a formal parameter can be declared**

A. An array with empty braces  
B. A pointer to character  
C. Both A and B  
D. None of the above

Ans: C

16**. Length of the string "letsfindcourse" is**

A. 13  
B. 14  
C. 15  
D. 12

Ans: B

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

A. -1  
B. 1  
C. 0  
D. None

Ans: C

18. **Which of the following statements are correct ?**  
    1: A string is a collection of characters terminated by ''.  
    2: The format specifier %s is used to print a string.  
    3: The length of the string can be obtained by strlen().  
    4: The pointer CANNOT work on string.

A. 1,2,3  
B. 1,2  
C. 2,4  
D. 3,4

Ans: A

19**. Strcat function adds null character**

A. Only if there is space  
B. Always  
C. Depends on the standard  
D. epends on the compiler

Ans: B

20. **What is the output of this program?**

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

void main()

{

char s1[20] = "Hello", s2[10] = " World";

printf("%s", strcpy(s2, strcat(s1, s2)));

}

A. Hello World

B. HelloWorld

C. Hello

D. World

Ans : A

21) The \_\_\_\_\_\_ character is used to indicate end of string in C programming.

A. ‘\0’

B. \\

C. “

D. none of these

ANSWER: A

22) char data type in C program occupies \_\_\_\_\_\_ byte of space in memory.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. none of these

ANSWER: A

23) What will be the output of the program ?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

char str[25] = "Codequiz";

printf("%s\n", str+2);

return 0;

}

A. Garbage value

B. Error

C. No output

D. dequiz

Ans : D

24) What will be the output of the program ?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

int i;

char a[] = "\0";

if(printf("%s", a))

printf("empty string\n");

else

printf("not empty string \n");

return 0;

}

1. empty string
2. not empty string
3. No output
4. 0

Ans:B

25) What will be the output of the program ?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

printf("Code", "Quiz\n");

return 0;

}

1. Error
2. Code Quiz
3. Code
4. Quiz

Ans: C

26) What will be the output of the program ?

#include<stdio.h>

#include<string.h>

int main()

{

char str[] = "Code\0Quiz\0";

printf("%s\n", str);

return 0;

}

1. Quiz
2. Code
3. Code Quiz
4. Code\0Quiz

Ans: B

27)What will be the output of the program ?

#include<stdio.h>

int main()

{

printf(5+"Code Quiz\n");

return 0;

}

1. CodeQuiz
2. Code
3. C
4. Quiz

Ans: D

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

1. 1
2. 0
3. -1
4. True

Ans: B

29) How will you print \n on the screen?

A. printf("\n");

B. echo "\\n";

C. printf('\n');

D. printf("\\n");

Ans: D

30) //This program is compiled on 32 bit DEV

int main()

{

char \*ptr1, \*ptr2;

printf("%d %d", sizeof(ptr1), sizeof(ptr2));

return 0;

}

(A) 1 1

(B) 2 2

(C) 4 4

(D) Undefined

Ans: C