1.

Which of the following statements is true about malloc/calloc ?

A. After a call of a malloc/calloc it returns the address of the memory block which can be used to store data.
B. Return type of function is void pointer which can not be converted to required type
C. After call of function if memory is not available function returns NULL
D. Memory is given from stack section

Answer: C

2.

Find the outcome of the following code:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
int main()
{
	int *ptr=NULL;

	ptr = (int *) malloc(sizeof(int));
	*ptr = 10;

	ptr = realloc(ptr,sizeof(int) * 3);

	ptr++;
	*ptr = 20;
	ptr--;
	free(ptr);

	return 0;
}
```

A. Ptr is Dangling Pointer
B. Memory Leakage
C. CompileTime Error
D. Ptr Null Pointer

Answer: A

3.

What is the output of the following code:

```
#define PI 0
#define pi 3.14
int main()
{

	#if defined(PI)
		#undef PI
		#define PI pi
		printf("PI = %.2f",PI);
	#endif

	return 0;
}
```

A. 0
B. 3.14
C. Garbage Value
D. Compile Time Error

Answer: B

4.

What is the output of the following code:

```
#define PROCESS(a,b) ~(a^=a++ & b++)
int main()
{
	int x=2,y=3;

	PROCESS(x,y);
	printf("%d %d \n",x,y);

	return 0;
}
```

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

Answer : A

5.

Which statement is correct for below given code?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
	#if 1
		printf("Preprocessor-true");
	#else
		printf("Preprocessor-false");
	#endif
}
```

A. Here the compiler will compile each line from source code.
B. Compiler will take the decision based on expression which part of code to be compiled, true block or false block.
C. Preprocessor will forward only true block code to the compiler.
D. None of these

Answer: C