**EL**ectronics **E**ngineering **S**tudents’ **A**ssociation (ELESA)

Presents

ELESA Placement Cell (EPC)

**Assessment test**

Section (No of Questions):

Duration:

Name of the Candidate:

Mail ID:

1. int main()

{

int n1 = 10;

const int n2 = 50;

int\* const ptr = &n2;

ptr = &n1;

cout << \*ptr << endl;

}

1. 10
2. Error
3. Garbage value
4. 50
5. int main()

{

int x = 20, y = 35;

printf("%d %d %d %d %d\n", x++, ++x, ++x, x++, ++x);

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

}

Output:

1. int main()

{

int gyan[] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };

int i, \*ptr;

ptr = gyan;

for (i = 0; i <= 4; i++)

{

printf("\n %d", ++(\*ptr));

}

}

A) 1 2 3 4 5

B) Garbage value

C) 2 3 4 5 6

D) error

1. int main()

{

int i,j;

i = 10;

j = 55;

printf("%d\t", j,j++, j++);

printf("%d", i, i++);

system("pause");

}

A) 55 10

B) 56 11

C) 57 10

D) 57 11

5. int a;

int main(){

printf("\na=%d", a);

system("pause");

return 0;

}

A) Error

B) Garbage value

C) 0

D) 1

6. int main(void)

{

int a = 1, 2, 3;

printf("%d", a);

system("pause");

return 0;

}

Output:

A) Error

B) 1

C) garbage value

D) 3

7. int main(void)

{

int a;

a = 1, 2, 3;

printf("%d", a);

system("pause");

return 0;

}

A) Error

B) 1

C) garbage value

D 3

8. Which of the following is the correct output for the program given below?

#include<stdio.h>

void main()

{

int a=10,b=20,c;

c=(a==10||b>20);

printf("c=%d",c);

}

a) c=10 b) c=20

c) c=1 d) c=0

9. void main()

{

printf("%d\n", 5.0);

printf("%d\n", 5.55);

}

Output:

A) 5 5

B) 5 0

C) 5 5.55

D) 0 858993459

10. void fun(int \_){

printf("%d", \_);}

int main()

{

fun(23);

system("pause");

return 0;

}

Output:

A) Error

B) garbage value

C) 23

D) 0

11. void main(){

int a;

float f;

a = 12 / 5;

f = 12 / 5;

printf("%d %f", a, f)}

Output:

A) 2 2.000000

B) ERROR

C) 0 2.000000

D 2 2.400000

12. int main()

{

printf("%d", -10%3);

return 0;

}

Output:

A) 1

B) -1

C) Error

D 0

13. Memory allocation using malloc() is done in?

A. Static area

B. Stack area

C. Heap area

D. Both b & c

14. #define x 3+3

Int main()

{

Printf(“%d”,x\*x\*x);

Return 0;

}

A 24

B 216

C 18

D garbage value

15. int main()

{

int n;

for(n = 7; n!=0; n--)

printf("n = %d", n--);

return 0;

}

Output:

A 7 5 3 1

B prints infinite values

C Error

D 7

16. Compiler generates \_\_\_ file.

A - Executable code

B - Object code

C - Assembly code

D - None of the above.

17. Which of the following cannot be checked in a switch-case statement?

A. Character

B. Integer

C. Float

D. enum

18.

int main()

{

struct site

{

char name[] = "ELESA";

int no\_of\_pages = 92;

};

struct site \*ptr;

printf("%d",ptr->no\_of\_pages);

printf("%s",ptr->name);

return 0;

}

Output:

A. 92 ELESA

B. Garbage value

C. Error

D. will not print anything

19. int main()

{

int x,y=2,z,a;

if ( x = y%2)

z =2;

printf("%d %d ",z,x);

return 0;

Output:

A 0 0

B 2 0

C garbage value 0

D 2 2

20. #define prod(a,b) a\*b

int main()

{

int x=3,y=4;

printf("%d",prod(x+2,y-1));

return 0;

}

Output:

A 15

B 10

C garbage value

D Error

21. main()

{

enum { india, is=7, GREAT };

printf("%d %d", india, GREAT);

}

A 0 1.

B 0 2

C 0 8

D Compile error

22. Which files will get closed through the fclose() in the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

int main ()

{

FILE \*fs, \*ft, \*fp;

fp = fopen("ABC", "r");

fs = fopen("ACD", "r");

ft = fopen("ADF", "r");

fclose(fp, fs, ft);

return 0;

}

A - "ABC"

B - "ACD"

C - "ADF"

D - Return error

23. Which of the following is used in mode string to open the file in binary mode?

A - a

B - b

C - B

D – bin

24. What is the output of the following program?

#include<stdio.h>

main()

{

char \*p = NULL;

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

}

A - NULL

B - 0

C - Compile error

D - Runtime error.

25.calloc() returns a storage that is initialized to.

A. Zero

B. Null

C. Nothing

D. One