

1. Comments are written using the _____.

A. General English Statements

B. Assembly Language Statements

C. Higher Level Language Statements

D. Block Of Code

2. C programming language was developed by?

A Dennis Ritchie

B Bill Gates

C Peter Norton

D Charles Babbage

3. C is level language.

A High Level

B Low level

C Middle level

D Machine level

4. C was developed in the year?

A 1971

B 1972

C 1981

D 1982

5. C can be used on

A Only MS-DOS operating system

B Only Linux operating system

C Only Windows operating system

D All of the above

6. C program is converted into machine language with the help of

A An Editor

B A compiler

C An operating system

D None of the above

- 7 The symbol '#' is called _____
- A Header files
 - B Preprocessor**
 - C include
 - D semicolon
8. #include is used to _____
- A Link with system library**
 - B Compile
 - C run
 - D none of these
9. Which of the following is not header file?
- A stdio.h
 - B conio.h
 - C include**
 - D math.h
10. In Windows we use as an IDE to run C program.
- A Jdk
 - B Turbo C/ Turbo C++**
 - C Oracle
 - D Notepad
11. A character constant is a single alphabet, a single digit or a single special symbol enclosed in _____.
- A Single quotes**
 - B Double quotes
 - C Floating
 - D None of these
12. String constant is a sequence of characters enclosed in _____ .
- A Single quotes
 - B Double quotes**

- C Floating
- D None of these

13. Uppercase and Lowercase Letters are allowed to construct variable name.

- A TRUE**
- B FALSE

14. Which symbol is used as a statement terminator in C Language.

- A Semicolon**
- B Tilde
- C Hash
- D Exclamation Mark

15. Comments are _____.

- A Executable statements
- B Non executable statements**
- C Assignment statements
- D Input/output statements

16. How will you write comment in a `C` Program?

- A //
- B <!--- --->
- C /* */**
- D both A & B

17. Which of the following is generally used for documentation?

- A Comments**
- B Variables
- C Data types
- D Functions

18. Which of the following is FALSE in C?

- A Keywords can be used as variable names**

- B Variable names can contain a digit
- C Variable names do not contain a blank space
- D Capital letters can be used in variable names

19 Blank spaces are allowed while declaring variable.

- A TRUE
- B FALSE**

20 C variable cannot start with

- A An alphabet
- B A number
- C A special symbol other than underscore
- D Both (c) and (b)**

21 Which of the following is illegal variable name?

- A _number1
- B ab_a
- C 1num**
- D Sum

22 Which of the following is legal variable name?

- A num 1
- B num_1**
- C num-1
- D num^1

23 We can use '\$' sign while declaring Variable Name.

- A TRUE
- B FALSE
- C
- D

24 While declaring variable , First Character should be alphabet or Underscore

- A FALSE
- B TRUE**

25. In C language for reading data from keyboard we use which function?
- A printf()
 - B int
 - C scanf()**
 - D main()
26. In C language for writing data on console window/ screen we use which function?
- A printf()**
 - B int
 - C scanf()
 - D main()
27. Which of the following is not an integer number?
- A 16
 - B -16
 - C 40
 - D 40.52**
28. The real constants could be written in
- A Fractional form only
 - B Exponential form
 - C ASCII form only
 - D Both Fractional and Exponential form**
- 29 Which of the following is not a real number?
- A 16.23
 - B -16.23
 - C 40
 - D 40.52

Answer C

- 30 The size of an integer number is limited to
- A -32768 to +32767
 - B -128 to +127
 - C $3.4e-38$ to $3.4e+38$

D none of these

Answer A

31. The size of a real/floating number is limited to

A -32768 to +32767

B -128 to +127

C $3.4e-38$ to $3.4e+38$

D none of these

Answer C

32. The size of a character is limited to

A -32768 to +32767

B -128 to +127

C $3.4e-38$ to $3.4e+38$

D none of these

Answer B

33. Characters are stored in _____ byte

A 1 byte

B 4 byte

C 2 byte

D none of these

Answer A

34. Integers are stored in _____ byte

A 1 byte

B 4 byte

C 2 byte

D none of these

Answer C

35. A float number is stored in _____ byte

A 1 byte

B 4 byte

C 2 byte

D none of these

Answer B

36. Which of the following is not a valid data type?

A int

- B char
- C float
- D main

Answer D

37. Which of the following is valid data type?

- A include
- B char
- C getch
- D main

Answer B

38. Identify the incorrect declaration of data type?

- A int area;
- B INT a,b;
- C float n;
- D float a, b, c;

Answer B

39. Which of the following C statements is wrong?

- A a=123;
- B c+5=d;
- C sum=a+b;
- D a=40.45;

Answer B

40. In C, arithmetic instruction cannot contain

- A Variables
- B Constants
- C Variable names on right side of =
- D Constants on right side of =

Answer D

41. In C, a variable cannot contain

- A Blank spaces
- B Hyphen
- C decimal point
- D all of the above

Answer D

42. In C language && is a?

- A Relational operator
- B Arithmetic operators
- C Logical operator
- D None of these

Answer C

43. In C language ++ is?

- A Arithmetic operator
- B Increment operator
- C Relational operator
- D None of these

Answer B

44. Which of the following is not Arithmetic Operator

- A +
- B ||
- C &&
- D *

Answer B

Unit 1

45. Which of the following is not relational Operator

- A >=
- B ==
- C *
- D <

Answer C

46. In C language (--) is?

- A Arithmetic operator
- B Decrement operators
- C Increment operator
- D None of these

Answer B

47. Which of the following is not Logical Operator

- A ||
- B &&

C <

D !

Answer C

48. Which of the following is Assignment operator

A *

B <

C ||

D =

Answer D

49. An expression contains relational operators, assignment operator and arithmetic operator. In the absence of parentheses, they will be evaluated in which of the following order

A assignment, relational, arithmetic

B arithmetic, relational, assignment

C relational, arithmetic, assignment

D assignment, arithmetic, relational

Answer B

50. In $b = 6.6 / a + 2 * n$; which operation will be performed first?

A $6.6 / a$

B $a + 2$

C $2 * n$

D Depends upon compiler

Answer A

51. Variables must begin with character without spaces but it permits

A An underscore symbol (`_`)

B an asterisk symbol (`*`)

C An ampersand symbol (`&`)

D none of the above

Answer A

52. Which of the following operator is used to write expressions in 'C'?

A `{}`

B `()`

C `[]`

D None of the above.

Answer B

53. Values of data items of types int, float, char are displayed by writing _____

format specifier in printf() statement in C respectively.

- A %d, %f, %s
- B %f, %d, %c
- C %d, %d, %c
- D %d, %f, %c

Answer D

54. The general form of printf statement is

- A printf("<format string>", <list of variables>);
- B printf("list of variables", format string);
- C printf("format string, list of variables")
- D printf("<format string>",<list of variables>)

Answer A

55. Number of functions that can be called in a `C` program is _____.

- A 5
- B 6
- C Any number of functions
- D None of above

Answer C

56. In a `C` expression, how is a logical `AND` is represented?

- A @@
- B ||
- C AND
- D &&

Answer D

57. How do you include a system header file called stdio.h in a `C` source file?

- A #include<stdio.h>
- B #incl \"stdio.h\"
- C #includefile<stdio>
- D #include stdio.h

Answer A

58. Which one of the following variable name is not a valid name?

- A go_cart
- B go4it
- C 4season

D run4

Answer C

59. Which of the following shows the correct priority of arithmetic operators in `C`?

A **, * or /, + or -

B **, *, /, +, -

C **, /, *, +, -

D / or *, + or -

Answer D

60. Assuming an unsigned integer is represented using 16 bits, the maximum value that an integer constant can have is

A 256

B 32768

C 65536

D 128

Answer C

61. The getch() function in `C` is a _____

A user defined function

B library function

C both of above

D none of above

Answer B

62. The printf statement is used to _____

A print the message on the console

B read the data from keyboard

C to store the value in the memory

D none of the above

Answer A

63. Which one of the following is not a valid character specification for C language?

A Ascii

B Control

C Digit

D space

Answer B

64. Which of the following is not an integer constant in `C`?

- A 12345
- B -90
- C 45
- D 1.2

Answer D

65. C keywords are reserved words by

- A A compiler
- B an interpreter
- C A header file
- D both (a) & (b)

Answer A

66. If $\text{int } x = 2945$, what is the value of the expression $(x/100) \% 10$?

- A 5
- B 9
- C 294
- D 0.5

Answer B

67. If $\text{int } x = 2945$, what is the value of the expression $x/10$?

- A 5
- B 294
- C 294.5
- D 2

Answer B

68. If $\text{int } x = 2945$, what is the value of the expression $x \% 10$?

- A 294
- B 5
- C 294.5
- D 0.5

Answer B

69. The keyword `void` in function declaration indicates _____.

- A The function will return 'int' type of value
- B The function will return a default value
- C A function is not returning any value
- D The function will return 'void' type of value

Answer C

70. The _____ format specification is used to write a long integer variable.

- A %d
- B %dd
- C %ld
- D %lf

Answer C

71. Constants in `C` refers to _____

- A A Fixed value that do not change during the execution of the program.
- B A Fixed value that can change during the execution of the program.
- C A Fixed value that can change after the compilation of the program.
- D A Fixed value that can change after linking the program.

Answer A

72. If a=3, b=0 and c = - 4, what is the value of the expression a && b || c

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

Answer A

73. The logical `OR` operator is denoted by a ___ symbol in C Program.

- A &&
- B ||
- C |
- D &

Answer B

74. The _____ format specification is used to read or write a unsigned integer variable.

- A %c
- B %d
- C %u
- D %f

Answer C

75. The `sizeof` operator tells us the size of a type or a primary expression in terms of number of _____.

- A Bytes
- B Bits

C Nibbles

D words

Answer A

76. Which one of the following is an Arithmetic operator?

A *

B ||

C &

D None of the above

Answer A

77. Method which uses a list of well-defined instructions to complete a task, starting from a given initial state to end state, is called a _____.

A Block

B Algorithm

C High level Language

D Flowchart

Answer B

78. Algorithm and Flowchart help us to _____

A Know the memory capacity.

B Identify the base of a number system

C Direct the output to a printer

D Specify the problem completely and clearly

Answer D

79. Flowchart helps for _____.

A Better communication

B Efficient coding

C Program Testing

D A & B

Answer D

80. Basic symbols of flowchart are _____.

A Start and End

B Processing, Decision

C Input, Output

D All of above

Answer D

81. Parallelogram shape in flow chart denotes _____ .

- A Start
- B Decision
- C End
- D Input - Output task

Answer D

82. The program which translates high-level program into its equivalent machine language Program is called

- A A translator
- B a language processor
- C An editor
- D none of the above

Answer A

83. Which of the following is used for representing a Conditional Statement in a Flow chart

- A Parallelogram
- B Rhombus
- C Trapezoid
- D Rectangle

Answer B

84. Amongst the flowchart symbols, which of the following is an Auxiliary symbol?

- A Sequence
- B Connector
- C Decision
- D Repetition

Answer B

85. The operations included in the instruction set of a computer are _____.

- A Logical
- B Arithmetic
- C Input-Output
- D All of the above

Answer D

86. The c programs are highly portable means

- A Same programs execute on different computers
- B Program executes only on the same computer

- C Program needs a lot of modification to run
- D None of the above

Answer A

87. A good algorithm should not _____.
- A Execute for a given set of initial conditions
 - B Produce the correct output
 - C Terminate after finite number of steps
 - D Result into infinite state

Answer D

88. _____ is used to write the algorithms.
- A Computer Language 'C'
 - B Any Programming Language
 - C Computer Language 'C++'
 - D English Language

Answer D

89. Which of the followings is a program planning tool?
- A Compiler
 - B Flowcharts
 - C Algorithm
 - D Both B and C

Answer D

90. Which amongst the following flowchart symbols is a 'two way' branching symbol?
- A Parallelogram
 - B Connector
 - C Diamond
 - D Rectangle

Answer C

91. The extension for c program files by default is
- A .c (dot c)
 - B .d (dot d)
 - C .obj (dot obj)
 - D .exe (dot exe)

Answer A

92. Which is the correct flow scenario in C?

- A program logic → main function → variable declaration → Header files → end of program
- B Header files → main function → variable declaration → program logic → end of program
- C main function → Header files → variable declaration → program logic → end of program
- D Header files → main function → program logic → variable declaration → end of program

Answer B

93. The instructions in machine language must be in streams of _____.

- A Decimal digits
- B ASCII code
- C Zeros and Ones
- D UNICODE

Answer C

94. Algorithm must halts in _____

- A Finite time
- B Infinite time
- C Logarithmic time
- D Exponential time

Answer A

95. The _____ flow chart symbol(s) represents one way flow of control.

- A Processing
- B Decision
- C Trapezoid
- D All above

Answer A

96. The normal flow of flowchart is from _____.

- A Circular left
- B Right to Left
- C A & D
- D Top to Bottom

Answer D

97. The result of $5 \&\&2$ is

- A 0
- B 1
- C 2
- D 5

Answer B

98. Connector in flowchart is represented by

- A Rectangle
- B Diamond
- C Ellipse
- D Circle

Answer D

99. In a flowchart, flow lines are used to indicate

- A Beginning of program
- B Data movement
- C Flow of operations
- D All of the above

Answer C

100. Which of the following symbol is not used while drawing flowchart?

- A Start - End
- B Input-Output
- C Processing
- D Control

Answer D

101. A computer program consists of _____.

- A a flowchart
- B an algorithm
- C algorithm written using some programming language
- D both an algorithm and a flowchart

Answer C

102. The result of $16 \gg 2$ is

- A 4
- B 8
- C 2
- D 5

Answer A

103. Which of the following are type of errors in C language?

- A Syntax & Logical
- B Semantic & Compilation

C Syntax and grammatical

D All of above

Answer A

104 Which are the types of errors that can occur in a computer program?

A Logical errors

B Syntax errors

C Both A and B

D None of these

Answer C

105 Syntax errors are _____ than logical error.

A Easy to remove

B Difficult to remove

C difficult to detect

D None of above

Answer A

106 Logical error in a program will _____ error message.

A Produce

B Not produce

C do nothing

D All of above

Answer B

107. The result of expression $(23 * 2) \% (\text{int}) 5.5$ is

A 2

B 1

C 3

D 0

Answer B

108. The `C` expression `int c=a+d/2)` is having a _____

A Logical error

B Syntax error

C compiler error

D semantic error

Answer B

109. What is the correct value for variable y when the following code is executed
`x =0;`

$y = (x > 0) ? 10 : -10;$

- A 0
- B 10
- C -10
- D Illegal expression

Answer C

110. In C, the address of memory location of variable M can be determined by the expression

- A *M
- B &M
- C Both A and B
- D M*

Answer B

111. The correct meaning of the expression `a+=4` is _____.

- A $a = a + 4$
- B $a + 4 = a$
- C $a = 4$
- D $a = 4 + 4$

Answer A

112. Which of the following are user defined data types?

- A long double
- B char
- C typedef
- D Both B and C

Answer C

113. The size of the data type `double` in C programming language is _____

- A 16 bits
- B 54 bits
- C 32 bits
- D 64 bits

Answer D

114. For string data type _____ format specifier is used

- A %d
- B %f
- C %c

D %s

Answer D

115. The meaning of ` % ` operator is _____.

- A Percent
- B modular division
- C integer division
- D Address

Answer B

116. << is used for bitwise shift to _____

- A Right
- B Centre
- C Left
- D End

Answer C

117. Run Time Errors are encountered at the time of _____

- A Execution
- B Coding
- C Compilation
- D Saving

Answer A

118. Infinite loops are caused because of _____ errors.

- A Compile time error
- B Logical error
- C Syntax
- D None Of Above

Answer B

119. void main()

```
{  
  int i=10;  
  printf("%d",i);  
}
```

What will be the output of the sample code shown above?

- A run time error
- B compile time error
- C 10
- D 2

Answer C

120. Which of the following are unary operators in C?

- A ! (exclamatory)
- B Sizeof
- C ~ (tild)
- D All of the above

Answer D

121. What type of error is reported upon execution of following sample code

```
void main( )  
{  
int a=10, b=0, c;  
c=a/b;  
printf("%d",c);  
}
```

- A Syntax error
- B Logical error
- C Linking error
- D None of above.

Answer B

122. What will be output of the following c program?

```
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<conio.h>  
void main( )  
{  
int a=4, b=8, sum;  
sum=a+b;  
printf("sum=%f",sum);  
getch( );  
}
```

- A 12
- B No Output will be printed and run time error will be generated
- C Compile Error
- D 4

Answer B

123. What will be output of the following c program?

```
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<conio.h>  
void main()  
{  
int a=12, b=8;
```

```
mod=a%b;
printf("sum=%d",sum);
getch();
}
```

- A 12
- B Compile Error
- C No Output will be printed
- D 4

Answer D

124. What is output of following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
int a=7,b=2,c,d;
c=a%b;
d=a/b;
printf("c=%d \n",c);
printf("d=%d\n",d);
getch();
}
```

- A c=3.5, d=1
- B c=1, d=3.500000
- C c=1, d=3
- D None of these

Answer C

125. What will be output of the following c program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
int main()
{
int continue=15;
printf("%d",continue);
return 0;
}
```

- A 51
- B No Output will be printed
- C Compile Error
- D 15

Answer C

126. Who processes instructions and data?

- A keys
- B CPU
- C hard disk
- D SMPS

Answer B

127. What are predefined in compiler?

- A ASCII
- B keywords
- C methods
- D None of the above

Answer B

128. Where do Header file appears in the C program?

- A beginning
- B middle
- C end
- D none of the above

Answer A

129. Program execution takes place in

- A CD
- B Tape
- C RAM
- D ROM

Answer C

130. What type of device Hard Disk is?

- A semiconductor
- B magnetic
- C conductor
- D insulator

Answer B

131. Which is the Brain of the computer system?

- A Mouse
- B printer
- C keyboard
- D central processing unit

Answer D

132. Which of the following is the boolean operator for logical-and?

- A &
- B &&
- C |
- D |&

Answer B

133. What is Compiler?

- A Hardware
- B Software
- C Device
- D None of the above

Answer B

134. C Programming Follows?

- A Non structured approach
- B Structured approach
- C Object oriented approach
- D None of these

Answer B

135. Pseudo code is

- A language independent code
- B refined version of program
- C code developed using the syntax of a specific language
- D outcome of compilation process

Answer A

136. Which notation is used to comment a single statement in C

- A //
- B /* /
- C **
- D <!-- -->

Answer A

137. Which notation is used to comment multiline in C

- A //
- B /* */

C **

D <!-- -->

Answer B

138. Which of the following symbol is used to denote a pre-processor statement

A !

B #

C ~

D ;

Answer B

139. Which of the following are tokens in C

A keywords

B variable

C constants

D All the above

Answer D

140. Which escape character can be used to begin a new line in C?

A \a

B \b

C \m

D \n

Answer D

141. Which escape character can be used to beep from speaker in C

A \a

B \b

C \m

D \n

Answer A

142. A kite box in the flowchart represents

A Input/Output

B Decision

C connector

D processing

Answer B

143. Header files in C contains

- A Compiler commands
- B Library functions
- C Header information of C programs
- D Operators for files

Answer B

144. The result of expression $(10 / 3) * 3 + 5 \% 3$ is

- A 11
- B 10
- C 8
- D 1

Answer A

145. Which of the following is a scalar data type

- A float
- B Union
- C array
- D structure

Answer A

146. The individual units of a C program is known as

- A records
- B Tokens
- C units
- D Program

Answer B

147. which of the following is the correct syntax to use printf() statement

- A `printf(<message>)`
- B `printf(<message>;)`
- C `printf("<message>");`
- D `printf("<message>")`

Answer C

148. Every executable C program must contain a

- A printf function
- B scanf, printf and main functions
- C main function
- D scanf function

Answer C

149. A block is enclosed with pair of

- A ()
- B {}
- C <>
- D []

Answer B

150. The purpose of main function is

- A to stop program execution
- B to stop algorithm
- C to start algorithm
- D to start program execution

Answer D

151. What is the remainder of $8 \% 10$?

- A 8
- B 2
- C 0
- D 1

Answer A

152. What is the correct value to return to the operating system upon the successful completion of a program?

- A -1
- B 1
- C 0
- D programs do not return a value.

Answer C

153. What punctuation is used to signal the beginning and end of code blocks?

- A {}
- B -> and <-
- C BEGIN and END
- D (and)

Answer A

154. Which of the following is a correct comment?

- A `*/ Comments */`
- B `** Comment **`

C /* Comment */

D { Comment }

Answer C

155. What is the output of following program?

```
void main ()
{
int ans = 2;
int m=10;
int k;
k=! ( (ans<2) && (m>2 ) );
printf (“\n %d”,k);
}
```

A 1

B 0

C -1

D 2

Answer A

156. Expression C=i++ Causes ?

A Value of i is assigned to C and then I is incremented by 1

B i to be incremented by 1, and then value of i assigned to C

C Value of i assigned to C

D Value of i assigned to C

Answer A

157. In c Programming language ,which of the following type of operators have the highest precedence

A Relational Operators

B Equality operators

C Logical Operators

D Arithmetic Operators

Answer D

158. A declaration float a, b; occupies _____ of memory

A 1 byte

B 4 bytes

C 8 bytes

D 16 bytes

Answer C

159. An ampersand before the name of the variable denotes

- A Actual values
- B Variable name
- C address
- D Data type

Answer C

160. Null character is represented by

- A \n
- B \0
- C \o
- D \e

Answer B

161. By default a real number is treated as a

- A float
- B double
- C long double
- D far double

Answer B

162. What are the total number of keywords in C?

- A 30
- B 33
- C 32
- D 35

Answer C

163. What is the purpose of \t?

- A used to insert a vertical tab
- B used to insert a tab
- C places cursor in end of line
- D places cursor in start of line

Answer B

164. What are the different types of real data type in C ?

- A float, double
- B short int, double, long int
- C float, double, long double
- D double, long int, float

Answer C

165. What will you do to treat the constant 3.14 as a long double?

- A use 3.14LD
- B use 3.14L
- C use 3.14DL
- D use 3.14LF

Answer B

166. Which bitwise operator is suitable for turning off a particular bit in a number?

- A && operator
- B & Operator
- C || operator
- D ! Operator

Answer B

167. Which of the following is invalid variable name?

- A total
- B intarea
- C while
- D avg_marks

Answer C

168. What will be output of the following program?

```
main()
{
int i=10;
i=!i>14;
printf("i=%d",i);
}
```

- A i=0
- B i=1
- C i=2
- D i=4

Answer A

169. Which of the following is not C keyword?

- A auto
- B int
- C sizeof
- D main

Answer D

170. Which of the declaration is correct?

- A int length;
- B char int;
- C int long;
- D float double;

Answer A

171. What is the valid identifier in the following

- A 1fdasgf
- B @hgd12
- C fahs%*
- D q1234

Answer D

172. The declaration of a variable in c should be done

- A before using it
- B after using it
- C at the time of using
- D only in the calling program

Answer A

173. Which of the following is not logical operator?

- A &
- B &&
- C ||
- D !

Answer A

174. In the following which one is not a c keyword?

- A case
- B choice
- C volatile
- D for

Answer B

175. What is the output of C statement $7.5 \% 3$?

- A 1.5
- B 1

C No output

D Error

Answer D

176. Which of the following is the correct order of evaluation for the below expression?

$z = x + y * z / 4 \% 2 - 1$

A $*/\% + - =$

B $= */\% + -$

C $/*\% - +=$

D $*\%/ - +=$

Answer A

177. What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int y=128;
    const int x=y;
    printf("%d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

A 128

B Garbage value

C Error

D 0

Answer A

178. What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    const c = -11;
    const int d = 34;
    printf("%d, %d\n", c, d);
    return 0;
}
```

A error

B -11, 34

C 11, 34

D None of these

Answer B

179. The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is

- A switch
- B goto
- C go back
- D return

Answer D

180. Which of the following is integral data type?

- A Void
- B Char
- C Float
- D Double

Answer B

181. What will be the output of the program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    const int i=0;
    printf("%d\n", i++);
    return 0;
}
```

- A 10
- B 11
- C No output
- D Error: ++needs a value

Answer D

182. What will be output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
    int i=1;
    i=2+2*i++;
    printf("%d",i);
    return 0;
}
```

- A 5
- B 4
- C 0
- D 8

Answer A

183. Which keyword covers unhandled possibilities?

- A all
- B contingency
- C default
- D other

Answer C

184. An identifier in C ?

- A is a name of thing such as variable and function
- B is made up of letters, numerals and the underscore
- C can contain both uppercase and lowercase letters
- D All of above

Answer D

185. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define x 5+2
int main(){
int i;
i=x*x*x;
printf("%d",i);
return 0;
}
```

- A 343
- B 27
- C 133
- D Compiler error

Answer B

186. What will be printed as the result of the operation below:

```
main()
{
    int a=20,b=35;
    a=b++ + a++;
    b= ++b + ++a;
    printf("%d%d\n",a,b);
}
```

- A 5942
- B 5000
- C 5421
- D 5794

Answer D

187. Find the values of m and k?

```
void main ()  
{  
  int m,j =3,k;  
  m=2*j\2;  
  k=2*(j\2);  
  clrscr();  
  printf("\n m=%d",m,k);  
}
```

- A m=3 k=2
- B m=3 k=3
- C m=2 k=3
- D m=2 k=2

Answer A

188. The names of variables, functions, arrays are known as

- A keywords
- B identifiers
- C names
- D elements

Answer B

189. In c every variable has

- A a size and value
- B a type, name, value and size
- C a type and size
- D a name and type

Answer B

190. printf() and scanf() functions are defined in which header file ?

- A stdio.h
- B conio.h
- C file.h
- D math.h

Answer A

191. Input/output function prototypes and macros are defined in which header file?

- A conio.h
- B stdlib.h
- C stdio.h
- D iostream.h

Answer C

192. What will be the output of following program?

```
#include
#define a 10
main()
{
#define a 50
printf("%d",a);
}
```

- A 10
- B 500
- C 100
- D 50

Answer D

193. In which stage the following code

`#include<stdio.h>` gets replaced by the contents of the file `stdio.h`

- A During editing
- B During linking
- C During execution
- D During preprocessing

Answer D

194. The statement `# include < math.h>` is written at the top of a program to indicate

- A beginning of the program
- B beginning of the program
- C none of these
- D that certain information about mathematical library functions are to be included at the beginning of the program

Answer D

195. Which of the following operators below have the highest priority when evaluating?

- A ()
- B []
- C *
- D ->

Answer A

196. On which of the following operator can `%` operator NOT be used?

- A int variable
- B float variable

- C int constant
- D All of the above

Answer B

197. What will be the output of the following code?

```
int main(void)
{
    int i=5,j=6,z;
    printf("%d",i+++j);
    return 0;
}
```

- A 12
- B 11
- C 10
- D ERROR

Answer B

198. In $y=10*x/2+z$; which operation will be performed first?

- A $10*x$
- B $x/2$
- C $2+z$
- D Depends upon compiler.

Answer A

199. Which of the following is odd one out

- A +
- B ++
- C *
- D **

Answer D

200. If a is an integer variable, $x=25/9$; will return a value

- A 2.77
- B 2
- C 2.7
- D 3

Answer B

201. Hierarchy decides which operator

- A Is most important
- B Is used first.

- C Is fastest
- D Operators on largest numbers

Answer B

Unit 1

202. The expression $x = 3/2 * 4 + 3/8$ evaluates to

- A 0
- B 8
- C 4
- D None of the above

Answer C

203. Which of the following is unary operator?

- A Logical operator
- B Bitwise operator
- C Increment Operator
- D Relational operator

Answer C

204. The expression, $a = 5000 * 3 + 6754$

- A 21754
- B 32754
- C 33785000
- D 15000

Answer A

205. The statement `i++;` is equivalent to

- A `i = i + i;`
- B `i - 1;`
- C `i = i + 1;`
- D `i --;`

Answer C

206. What will be the output of following

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    float a=5,b=2;
    int c,d;
    c=a%b;
    d=a/2;
    printf(“%d\n”, d);
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

- A 0
- B 1
- C 0.5
- D ERROR

Answer D

207. The equality relation operator is represented by

- A :=
- B ==
- C .EQ
- D =

Answer B

208. Find the output of the following?

```
main()
{
    int c= - -2;
    printf("c=%d",c);
}
```

- A 3
- B 5
- C 2
- D 1

Answer C

209. Find the output of the following?

```
main()
{
    int i=5;
    printf("%d%d%d%d%d",i++,i--,++i,--i,i);
}
```

- A 4554
- B 45555
- C 45545
- D 55555

Answer C

210. In mathematics and computer programming, which is the correct order of mathematical operators?

- A Addition / Subtraction, Multiplication / Division

B Division / Multiplication, Addition / Subtraction

C Multiplication, Addition, Division, Subtraction

D Addition, Division, Modulus, Subtraction

Answer B