TCS Sample Paper

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Company : TCS
Date :
College :

1. VOCABULARY.(SYNONYMS)	40 BITS.	20 MARKS	20MIN.
2. QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE	15 BITS	30 MARKS	15 MIN.
3. CRITICAL REASIONING	50 BITS	50 MARKS	25 MIN.
4. PSYHOMETRIC TEST.	150 BITS	150 MARKS	30 MIN
		250 MARKS	90 MIN

VERBAL:

SECTION I VOCABULARY (SYNONYMS) TIME: 15 Min. MARKS: 20.
DIRECT ANSWERS:

Depreciation = deflation, depression, devaluation, fall, slump
Deprecate = feel and express disapproval ,deplore ,denounce ,censure
Incentive = thing one encourages one to do
Echelon = level of authority or responsibility
Innovation = make changes or introduce new things
Intermittent = externally stopping and then starting
Detrimental = harmful
Mesotiate = ...
Conciliation = make less angry or more friendly
orthodox = conventional or superstitious
Fallible = liable to err
Volatile = ever changing
Manifestation = clear or obvious
Connotation =
Reciprocal = reverse, opposite
Agrarian = related to agriculture
Vacillate = undecided or dilemma
Expedient = fitting proper, desirable
Simulate = produce artificially resembling an existing one
Access = to approach
Compensation= salary
Truncate = shorten by cutting
Adherence = stick

Heterogeneous = non-similar things
Surplus = excessive
Assess = determine the amount or value
Cognizance = knowledge
Retrospective = review
Naive = innocent , rustic
Equivocate = tallying on both sides
Postulate = frame a theory
Latent = dormant, secret
Fluctuate = wavering
Eliminate = to reduce
Affinity = strong liking
Expedite = hasten
Console = to show sympathy
Adversary = opposition
Affable = lovable, approachable
Decomposable = rotten
Egregious = apart from crowd, especially bad
Conglomeration = group
Aberration = deviation
Erudite = knowledgeable
Augury = prediction
Credibility = ability to common belief, quality of being credible
Coincident = incidentally
Constituent = accompanying
Differential = having or showing or making use of
Distention = act outstretching out, swelling out
Litigation = engaging in a law suite
Moratorium = legally or officially determined period of delay before the fulfillment of the agreement or payment of debts
Negotiate = discuss or bargain ,parley
Preparation = act of preparing
Preponderant = superiority of power or quality
Relevance = quality of being relevant
Apparatus = appliance
Ignorance = blindness or inexperience
Obsession = complex enthusiasm
Precipitate = hasty

Admonish : usurp Meager :scanty Alienate : estrange
Merry : gay Brim : Border obstinate : stubborn
Pretention: pretentious Tranquil: serene solicit : urge
Subside : wane furtive :stealthy misery : distress
volume :quantity veer : diverge stifle :smother
adhesive : tenacious Hamper : obstruct belief : conviction
Lament : wail to merit :to deserve incentive : incite
inert: passive Baffle : Frustrate Confiscate:appropriate

Covet: crave Caprice : whim Concur :acquiesce
Cargo : freight Dispel : Scatter Divulge : reveal
Discretion: prudence Emancipate: liberate Efface: obliterate
Hover: linger Heap : to pile Instigate : incite
Latitude: scope latent: potential lethargy : stupor
momentary : transient

NOTE : DO 1,2,3,4,5 PASSAGES WHICH ARE EASY. LAST BUT ONE ALSO. DO THAT PASSAGES CAREFULLY. TIME WILL BE INSUFFICIENT. PASSAGES ARE NOT AS EXACTLY AS ABOVE. THERE IS HIGHLEVEL ENGLISH IN ALL THE PASSAGES, WE ARE GIVING IN OUR OWN WORDS , U CANNOT EXPECT THE SAME TYPE OF ENGLISH THERE. WHILE ANSWERING U SHOULD BE VERY FAST, DO NOT WASTE TIME, IT IS INSUFFICIENT,TRY TO ANSWER
AS MANY AS POSSIBLE.

SECTION 4. PSYCHOMETRIC TEST.

DO NOT BOTHERE ABOUT MUCH ABOUT THIS TEST. BE OPTIMISTIC WHILE ANSWERE. THERE WILL BE 150 QUESTIONS IN 30 MIN. THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION MAY REPEATED WITH SLIGHT VARIATIONS ANSWER SHOULD BE SAME IN BOTH THE CASES. (ans will be as yes/no/can't say)

this is the TCS C paper.it actually contains 50 questions.but i am

sending only 43 questions.though 46 questions are available only these are

visible.so it is i am sending 43 only.the set code is 'D'.

1.The C language terminator is
a.semicolon
b.colon
c.period
d.exclamation mark
2.What is false about the following
A compound statement is
a. A set of simple statments
b. Demarcated on either side by curly brackets
c. Can be used in place of simple statement
d. A C function is not a compound statement.
3.What is true about the following
C Functions
a.Need not return any value

b.Should always return an integer
c.Should always return a float
d.Should always return more than one value.

4.Main must be written as
a.the first function in the program
b.Second function in the program
c.Last function in the program
d.any where in the program

5.Which of the following about automatic variables within a function is in correct ?
a.its type must be declared before using the variable
b.they are local
c.they are not initialised to zero
d.they are global.

6.Write one statement equalent to the following two statements
x=sqr(a);
return(x);
Choose from one of the alternatives
a.return(sqr(a));
b.printf("sqr(a)");
c.return(a*a*a);
d.printf("%d",sqr(a));

7.Which of the following about the C comments is incorrect ?
a.comments can go over multiple lines
b.comments can start any where in the line
c.a line can contain comments with out any language statements
d.comments can occur within comments

8.What is the value of y in the following code?

```
x=7;y=0;
if(x=6)
 y=7;
else
 y=1;
```

a.7
b.0
c.1
d.6

9.Read the function conv() given below

```
conv(int t)
 {
  int u;
  u=5/9 * (t-32);
  return(u0;
 }
```

What
a.15
b.0

c.16.1
d.29

10.which of the following represents true statement
either x is in the range of 10 and 50 or y is zero
a.x>=10 && x<=50 || y==0;
b.
c.
d.

11.Which of the following is not an infinite loop ?
a.while(1){
....
}
b.for(;;){
...
}
c.x=0;
do{
/*x unaltered within theloop*/
...
}while(x==0);
d.# define TRUE 0
...
while(TRUE){
....
}

12.what does the following function print?
func(int i)
{
if(i%2)return 0;
eale return 1;
}
main()
{
int =3;
i=func(i);
i=func(i);
printf("%d",i);}
a.3
b.1
c.0
d.2

13.how does the C compiler interpret the following two statements
p=p+x
q=q+y;

a.p=p+x;
q=q+y

b.p=p+xq=q+y
c.p=p+xq;
q=q+y
d.p=p+x/q=q+y

For questions 14,15,16,17 use the following alternatives

a.int
b.char
c.string
d.float

14.'9'
15."1 e 02"
16.10e05
17. 15

18.read the folllowing code
define MAX 100
define MIN 100
....
....
if(x>MAX)
x=1;
else if(x<MIN)
x=-1;
x=50;
if the initial value of x=200,what is the vlaue after executing this code?
a.200
b.1
c.-1
d.50

19.a memory of 20 bytes is allocated to a string declared as char *s
then the following two statements are executed:
s="Entrance"
l=strlen(s);
what is the value of l ?
a.20
b.8
c.9
d.21

20.given the piece of code
int a[50];
int *pa;
pa=a;
to access the 6th element of the array which of the following is incorrect?
a.*(a+5)
b.a[5]

c.pa[5]
d.*(*pa + 5)

21.consider the following structure:

```
struct num nam{
        int no;
        char name[25];
        };
struct num nam n1[]={{12,"Fred"},{15,"Martin"},{8,"Peter"},{11,Nicholas"}};
.....
.....
printf("%d%d",n1[2].no,(*(n1 +  2).no) + 1);
```

What does the above statement print?
a.8,9
b.9,9
c.8,8
d.8,unpredictable value

22.identify the in correct expression

a.a=b=3+4;

b.a=b=c=d=0;

```
c.float a;
 int b=3.5;
```

```
d.int a;
  float b;
  a=b=3.5;
```

23.regarding the scope of the varibles;identify the incorrect statement:
a.automatic variables are automatically initialised to 0
b.static variables are are automatically initialised to 0
c.the address of a register variable is not accessiable
d.static variables cannot be initialised with any expression

24.cond 1?cond 2?cond 3?:exp 1:exp 2:exp 3:exp 4;
is equivalent to which of the following?

```
a.if cond 1
  exp 1;
  else if cond 2
  exp 2;
  else if cond 3
  exp 3;
  else
  exp 4;
b.if cond 1
   if cond 2
    if cond 3
       exp 1;
```

```
        else
          exp 2;
        else
          exp 3;
        else
          exp 4;
    c.if cond 1 && cond 2 && cond 3
      exp 1 |exp 2|exp 3|exp 4;
    d.if cond 3
        exp 1;
      else if cond 2
            exp 2;
      else if cond 3
            exp 3;
      else
            exp 4;
  25.the operator for exponencation is
    a.**
    b.^
    c.%
    d.not available
  26.which of the following is invalid
    a.a+=b
    b.a*=b
    c.a>>=b
    d.a**=b
  27.what is y value of the code if input x=10
    y=6;
    if (x==10);
    else if(x==9);
    else y=8;
    a.9
    b.8
    c.6
    d.7
  28.what does the following code do?
    fn(int n,int p,int r)
    {
    static int a=p;
     switch(n){
            case 4:a+=a*r;
            case 3:a+=a*r;
            case 2:a+=a*r;
            case 1:a+=a*r;
    }
    }
    a.computes simple interest for one year
```

b.computes amount on compound interest for 1 to 4 years
c.computes simple interest for four year
d.computes compound interst for 1 year

29.a=0;
while(a<5)
printf("%d\n",a++);
how many times does the loop occurs?
a.infinite
b.5
c.4
d.6

30.how many times does the loop iterated ?
for (i=0;i=10;i+=2)
printf("Hi\n");
a.10
b.2
c.5
d.....

31.what is incorrect among teh following
A recursive functiion
a.calls itself
b.is equivalent to a loop
c.has a termination cond
d. does not have a return value at all

32.which of the following go out of the loop if expn 2 becoming false

a.while(expn 1){...if(expn 2)continue;}
b.while(!expn 1){if(expn 2)continue;...}
c.do{..if(expn 1)continue;..}while(expn 2);
d.while(!expn 2){if(expn 1)continue;..}

33.consider the following program

```
main()
{
 unsigned int i=10;
 while(i>=0){
 printf("%u",i)
 i--;
}
}
```

how many times the loop wxecuted
a.10
b.9
c.11
d.infinite

34.pick out the add one out
a.malloc()
b.calloc()

c.free()
d.realloc()

35.consider the following program

```
main()
{
 int a[5]={1,3,6,7,0};
 int *b;
 b=&a[2];
}
```

the value of b[-1] is
a.1
b.3
c.-6
d.none

36.# define prod(a,b)=a*b

```
main()
{
 int x=2;
 int y=3;
 printf("%d",prod(x+2,y-10)); }
```

the output of the program is
a.8
b.6
c.7
d.none

37.consider the following program segment

```
int n,sum=1;
switch(n) {
case 2:sum=sum+2;
case 3:sum*=2;
      break;
default:sum=0;}
```

if n=2, what is the value of sum
a.0
b.6
c.3
d.none

38.identify the incorrect one
1.if(c=1)
2.if(c!=3)
3.if(a<b)then
4.if(c==1)
a.1 only
b.1&3
c.3 only
d.all

39.teh format specified for hexa decimal is
a.%d
b.%o
c.%x
d.%u

40.find the output of the following program

```
main()
{
 int x=5, *p;
 p=&x;
 printf("%d",++*p);
 }
```

a.5
b.6
c.0
d.none

41.consider the following C code

```
main()
{
 int i=3,x;
 while(i>0)
 {
   x=func(i);
   i--;
 }
 int func(int n)
 {
  static sum=0;
  sum=sum+n;
  return(sum);
 }
```

the final value of x is
a.6
b.8
c.1
d.3

43.int *a[5] refers to
a.array of pointers
b.pointer to an array
c.pointerto a pointer
d.....

46.which of the following statements is incorrect

```
a.typedef struct new{
                        int n1;
                        char n2;
                        } DATA;
b.typedef struct {
```

```
                    int n3;
                    char *n4;
                }ICE;
  c.typedef union {
                   int n5;
                float n6;
                   } UDT;
  d.#typedef union {
                    int n7;
                    float n8;
                   } TUDAT;
```

****

Only These Are The Questions Avilable For C Paper.

****

ANSWERS:

1-5 D,C,D,C,C

6-10 D,C,C,A,D

11-15 D,C,A,A,A

16-20 B,C,D,C,A

21-25 C,D,B,D,A

26-30 C,B,B,A,D

31-35 B,C,C,C,B

36-40 A,B,A,B,B

41-45 A,D,D,D,A

46-50 B,C,C,A,A

This question paper is TCS C&COBOL TEST PAPER.

---

1) Which of these is an invalid dataname?

a) wd-count b) wd_count

c) w4count d) wdcountabcd

2) What is the output of the following program

```
main ()
{
   unsigned int i;

   for (i = 10; i >= 0; i--)
         printf ("%d", i);
}
```

a) prints numbers 10 - 0 b) prints nos 10 - 1
c) d) goes into infinite loop

11) What is the value of the following expression?

```
i = 1;
i << 1 % 2
```

a) 2 b)
c) 1 d) 0

12) What is the value of the following expression?

```
i = 1;
i = (i <<= 1 % 2)
```

a) 2 b)
c) 0 d) erroneous syntax

What is the result?

13) *A + 1 - *A + 3
a) - b) -2
c) 4 d) none of the above

14) &A[5] - &A[1]?
a) b)
c) 4 d)

15) C allows
a) only call by value
b) only call by reference
c) both
d) only call by value and sometimes call by reference

16) The following statement is
" The size of a struct is always equal to the sum
of the sizes of its members"
a) valid b) invalid c) can't say

17) How many x's are printed?

```
for (i = 0, j = 10; i < j; i++, j--)
   printf ("x");
```

a) 10 b) 5 c) 4 d) none

18) output?

```
main ()
{
  int i = 2, j = 3, k = 1;
  swap (i, j)
  printf ("%d %d", i, j);
}
swap (int i, int j)
{
  int temp;
  temp = i; i = j; j = temp;
}
```

YOU KNOW THE ANSWER

19)

```
main ()
{
  int i = 2;
  twice (2);
  printf ("%d", i);
}
twice (int i)
{
bullshit
}
```

```
int i, b[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, *p;
  p = b;
  ++*p;
  p += 2;
```

20) What is the value of *p;
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

21) What is the value of (p - (&p - 2))?
a) b) 2 c) d)

23) x = fopen (b, c)
what is b?
a) pointer to a character array which contains the filename
b) filename whithin double quotes
c) can be anyone of the above
d) none

24) x = malloc (y). Which of the following statements is correct.
a) x is the size of the memory allocated
b) y points to the memory allocated

t
c) x points to the memory allocated
d) none of the above

25) which is the valid declaration?
a) #typedef struct { int i;}in;
b) typedef struct in {int i;};
c) #typedef struct int {int i;};
d) typedef struct {int i;} in;

26) union {
int no;
char ch;
} u;
What is the output?
u.ch = '2';
u.no = 0;
printf ("%d", u.ch);
a) 2 b) 0 c) null character d) none

27) Which of these are valid declarations?
i) union { ii) union u_tag {
int i; int i;
int j; int j;
}; };

iii) union { iv) union {
int i; int i;
int j; int j;
FILE k; }u;
};

a) all correct b) i, ii, iv
c) ii & iv d)

28) p and q are pointers to the same type of dataitems.
Which of these are valid?
i) *(p+q)
ii) *(p-q)
iii) *p - *q

a) all
b)
c) iii is valid sometimes

29) which are valid?
i) pointers can be added

ii) pointers can be subtracted
iii) integers can be added to pointers
a) all correct b) only i and ii

30) int *i;
float *f;
char *c;
which are the valid castings?
i) (int *) &c
ii) (float *) &c
iii) (char *) &i

31) int i = 20;
printf ("%x", i);
what is the output?
a) x14 b) 14 c) 20 d) none of the above

32) main ()
{
char *name = "name";
change (name);
printf ("%s", name);
}
change (char *name)
{
char *nm = "newname";
name = nm;
}
what is the output?
a) name b) newname c) name = nm not valid
d) function call invalid

33) char name[] = {'n', 'a', 'm', 'e'}
printf ("name = \n%s", name);
a) name =
name
b) name =
followed by funk characters
c) name = \nname
d) none

34) int a = 0, b = 2;
if (a = 0)
b = 0;
else
b *= 10;
what is the value of b?

a) 0 b) 20 c) 2 d) none

35) int x = 2, y = 2, z = 1;
what is the value of x afterh the following statmements?

```
if (x = y%2)
  z = crap
else
  crap
```

a) 0 b) 2 c)1 d)none

37) output?

```
initially n = -24;
printd (int n)
{
  if (n < 0)
  {
        printf ("-");
        n = -n;
  }
  if (n % 10)
        printf ("%d", n);
  else
        printf ("%d", n/10);

  printf ("%d", n);
}
```

a. -24 b.24 c. d.-224

38) float x, y, z;

```
scanf ("%f %f", &x, &y);
```

if input stream contains "4.2 3 2.3 ..." what will x and y contain after scanf?
a. 4.2, 3.0
b. 4.2, 2.3
c.
d.

39)

```
#define max(a,b) (a>b?b:a)
#define squre(x) x*x

int i = 2, j = 3, k = 1;
printf ("%d %d", max(i,j), squre(k));
```

output?
a.32 b.23 c.31 d.13

40) struct adr {
    char *name;
    char *city;
    int zip;
};
struct adr *adradr;
which are valid references?

i) adr->name X
ii) adradr->name
iii) adr.zip X
iv) adradr.zip

41) main (x, y)
int x, char *y[];
{
  printf ("%d %s", x, y[1]);
}
output when invoked as
  prog arg1
a. 1 prog b. 1 arg1 c. 2 prog d. 2 arg1

42) extern int s;
int t;
static int u;
main ()
{
}
which of s, t and u are availeble to a function present in another file
a. only s
b. s & t
c. s, t, u
d. none

43) main ()
{
}
int a;
f1(){}
f2(){}

which of the functions is int a available for?
a. all of them
b. only f2

c. only f1
d. f1 and f2 only

```
int a = 'a', d = 'd';
char b = "b", c = "cr";

main ()
{
  mixup (a, b, &c);
}
mixup (int p1, char *p2, char **p3)
{
  int *temp;
  ....doesnt matter.....
}
```

44) what is the value of a after mixup?
a. a b.b c.c d.none of the above

45) what is the value of b after mixup?
a. a b.b c.c d.none of the above

46)
```
main ()
{
  char s[] = "T.C.S", *A;
  print(s);
}
print (char *p)
{
  while (*p != '\0')
  {
      if (*p != ".")
        printf ("%s", *p);
      p++;
  }
}
```
output?
a.T.C.S
b.TCS
c.
d. none of the above

47) a question on do ... while
48) a question on % operator

49) main ()
```
{
   int ones, twos, threes, others;
   int c;

   ones = twos = threes = others = 0;

            while ((c = getchar ()) != EOF)
            {
                  switch (c)
                  {
                    case '1': ++ones;
                    case '2': ++twos;
                    case '3': ++threes;
                                break;
                    default: ++others;
                                break;
                  }
            }
            printf ("%d %d", ones, others);
          }
```

if the input is "1a1b1c" what is the output?
a. 13
b.
c. 33
d. 31

****

Subject: TCS C Questions

---

1) Which of these is an invalid dataname?
a) wd-count b) wd_count
c) w4count d) wdcountabcd

2) What is the output of the following program

```
main ()
{
   unsigned int i;

   for (i = 10; i >= 0; i--)
         printf ("%d", i);
}
```

a) prints numbers 10 - 0 b) prints nos 10 - 1
c) d) goes into infinite loop

11) What is the value of the following expression?

```
i = 1;
i << 1 % 2
a) 2   b)
c) 1   d) 0
```

12) What is the value of the following expression?

```
i = 1;
i = (i <<= 1 % 2)
a) 2   b)
c) 0   d) erroneous syntax
```

What is the result?

13) *A + 1 - *A + 3

```
a) -    b) -2
c) 4    d) none of the above
```

14) &A[5] - &A[1]?

```
a)              b)
c) 4   d)
```

15) C allows

```
a) only call by value
b) only call by reference
c) both
d) only call by value and sometimes call by reference
```

16) The following statement is

```
" The size of a struct is always equal to the sum
      of the sizes of its members"
a) valid        b) invalid        c) can't say
```

17) How many x's are printed?

```
for (i = 0, j = 10; i < j; i++, j--)
   printf ("x");
a) 10 b) 5      c) 4      d) none
```

18) output?

```
main ()
{
   int i = 2, j = 3, k = 1;
   swap (i, j)
   printf ("%d %d", i, j);
}
swap (int i, int j)
{
   int temp;
   temp = i; i = j; j = temp;
```

```
}
YOU KNOW THE ANSWER

19) main ()
{
  int i = 2;
  twice (2);
  printf ("%d", i);
}
twice (int i)
{
bullshit
}

int i, b[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, *p;
  p = b;
  ++*p;
  p += 2;

20) What is the value of *p;
  a) 2 b) 3  c) 4  d) 5
21) What is the value of (p - (&p - 2))?
  a)   b) 2  c)    d)

23) x = fopen (b, c)
  what is b?
  a) pointer to a character array which contains the filename
  b) filename whithin double quotes
  c) can be anyone of the above
  d) none

24) x = malloc (y).  Which of the following statements is correct.
  a) x is the size of the memory allocated
  b) y points to the memory allocated
  c) x points to the memory allocated
  d) none of the above

25) which is the valid declaration?
  a) #typedef struct { int i;}in;
  b) typedef struct in {int i;};
  c) #typedef struct int {int i;};
  d) typedef struct {int i;} in;

26) union {
    int no;
    char ch;
  }  u;
```

What is the output?

```
u.ch = '2';
u.no = 0;
printf ("%d", u.ch);
```

a) 2 b) 0 c) null character d) none

27) Which of these are valid declarations?

```
i) union {                ii) union u_tag   {
        int i;                    int i;
        int j;                    int j;
   };                     };

iii) union {      iv) union {
        int i;                    int i;
        int j;                    int j;
        FILE k;                          }u;
   };
```

a) all correct b) i, ii, iv
c) ii & iv d)

28) p and q are pointers to the same type of dataitems.
Which of these are valid?

```
 i) *(p+q)
ii) *(p-q)
iii) *p - *q
```

a) all
b)
c) iii is valid sometimes

29) which are valid?

```
 i) pointers can be added
ii) pointers can be subtracted
iii) integers can be added to pointers
```

a) all correct b) only i and ii

30)

```
int *i;
float *f;
char *c;
```

which are the valid castings?

```
i) (int *) &c
ii) (float *) &c
iii) (char *) &i
```

31)

```
int i = 20;
printf ("%x", i);
```

what is the output?
a) x14 b) 14 c) 20 d) none of the above

32) main ()
{
char *name = "name";
change (name);
printf ("%s", name);
}
change (char *name)
{
char *nm = "newname";
name = nm;
}
what is the output?
a) name b) newname c) name = nm not valid
d) function call invalid

33) char name[] = {'n', 'a', 'm', 'e'}
printf ("name = \n%s", name);
a) name =
name
b) name =
followed by funk characters
c) name = \nname
d) none

34) int a = 0, b = 2;
if (a = 0)
b = 0;
else
b *= 10;
what is the value of b?
a) 0 b) 20 c) 2 d) none

35) int x = 2, y = 2, z = 1;
what is the value of x afterh the following statmements?
if (x = y%2)
z = crap
else
crap

a) 0 b) 2 c)1 d)none

37) output?
initially n = -24;
printd (int n)

```
{
  if (n < 0)
  {
        printf ("-");
        n = -n;
  }
  if (n % 10)
        printf ("%d", n);
  else
        printf ("%d", n/10);

  printf ("%d", n);
}
```

a. -24 b.24 c. d.-224

38) float x, y, z;
scanf ("%f %f", &x, &y);

if input stream contains "4.2 3 2.3 ..." what will x and y contain after scanf?
a. 4.2, 3.0
b. 4.2, 2.3
c.
d.

39) #define max(a,b) (a>b?b:a)
#define squre(x) x*x

int i = 2, j = 3, k = 1;
printf ("%d %d", max(i,j), squre(k));

output?
a.32 b.23 c.31 d.13

40) struct adr {
  char *name;
  char *city;
  int zip;
};
struct adr *adradr;
which are valid references?

i) adr->name X
ii) adradr->name
iii) adr.zip X
iv) adradr.zip

41) main (x, y)
int x, char *y[];
{
printf ("%d %s", x, y[1]);
}
output when invoked as
prog arg1
a. 1 prog b. 1 arg1 c. 2 prog d. 2 arg1

42) extern int s;
int t;
static int u;
main ()
{
}
which of s, t and u are availeble to a function present in another file
a. only s
b. s & t
c. s, t, u
d. none

43) main ()
{
}
int a;
f1(){}
f2(){}

which of the functions is int a available for?
a. all of them
b. only f2
c. only f1
d. f1 and f2 only

int a = 'a', d = 'd';
char b = "b", c = "cr";

main ()
{
mixup (a, b, &c);
}
mixup (int p1, char *p2, char **p3)
{

```
    int *temp;
    ....doesnt matter.....
  }
```

44) what is the value of a after mixup?
  a. a b.b c.c d.none of the above

45) what is the value of b after mixup?
  a. a b.b c.c d.none of the above

46) main ()

```
  {
    char s[] = "T.C.S", *A;
    print(s);
  }
  print (char *p)
  {
    while (*p != '\0')
    {
        if (*p != ".")
          printf ("%s", *p);
        p++;
    }
  }
```

  output?
  a.T.C.S
  b.TCS
  c.
  d. none of the above

47) a question on do ... while
48) a question on % operator

49) main ()

```
  {
    int ones, twos, threes, others;
    int c;

    ones = twos = threes = others = 0;

    while ((c = getchar ()) != EOF)
    {
        switch (c)
        {
          case '1': ++ones;
          case '2': ++twos;
```

```
                case '3': ++threes;

                        break;
                default: ++others;
                        break;
            }
        }
        printf ("%d %d", ones, others);
    }
```

if the input is "1a1b1c" what is the output?
a. 13
b.
c. 33
d. 31

ANSWERS:(not accurate as it is copied from another qp)

1-5 D,C,D,C,C

6-10 D,C,C,A,D

11-15 D,C,A,A,A

16-20 B,C,D,C,A

21-25 C,D,B,D,A

26-30 C,B,B,A,D

31-35 B,C,C,C,B

36-40 A,B,A,B,B

41-45 A,D,D,D,A

46-50 B,C,C,A,A