BCA 104 principles of programming language

Unit 1

-	1			
1.	Commands given to the cor	nputer is called		
	A data	B instruction	C software	D all
2.	Set of instructions written in	n a specific language to do a	specific task is known as:	
	A program	B data	C character	D all
3.	Integrated set of programs v	with supporting files and doc	cumentation is called:	
	A software	B document	C Data	D none
4.	Raw, facts, figures, values t	that have no meaning is calle	ed:	
	A information	B data	C software	D all
5.	Processed data is known as:	:		
	A information	B wisdom	C Data	D all
6.	The purpose of Programmin	ng language is :		
	A write	B reading	C communication	D none
7.	Finding the errors and resol	ving process is:		
	A Debugging	B testing	C design	D coding
8.	How many phases used in S	SDLC:		
	A 6	B 5	C 7	D 8
9.	SDLC stands for:			
	A System development li	ife cycle B software	C both	D none
10.	Broad area or applications of	of programming language is	:	
	A area	B domain	C testing	D none
11.	How many types of language	ge:		
	A 2 types(low level and hi	igh level) B 3	C 4	D 1
12.	Assembly language is:			
	A High level	B mid level	C both	D low level language
13.	Binary language is also kno	own as:		
	A Machine language	B high level	C mid level	D all
14.	Binary language is:			
	A low level language	B high level	C mid level	D all
15.	C language is:			
	A low level	B Middle level language	C both	D none
16.	Assembly language used:			
10.				
	A letters	B character	C mnemonics	D 0 and 1
17.	A letters How many digits are used i	n binary language:		
17.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2	n binary language: B 3	C mnemonics	D 0 and 1 D 4
	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary	n binary language: B 3 language by using:	C 1	D 4
17. 18.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0		
17.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast:	C 1 C 0-9	D 4 D 1-9
17. 18. 19.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response to A high level	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language	C 1	D 4
17. 18.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machin	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent:	C 1 C 0-9 C java	D 4 D 1-9 D all
17. 18. 19. 20.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machin A High level language	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level	C 1 C 0-9	D 4 D 1-9
17. 18. 19.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response to A high level Which language are machin A High level language Which language are machin	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none
17.18.19.20.21.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response to A high level Which language are machin A High level language Which language are machin A low level language	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang	C 1 C 0-9 C java	D 4 D 1-9 D all
17. 18. 19. 20.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in a	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all
17.18.19.20.21.22.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response to A high level Which language are machin A High level language Which language are machin A low level language What translator is used in an	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none
17.18.19.20.21.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in a A compiler What translator is used in b	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D all
17.18.19.20.21.22.23.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in an A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all
17.18.19.20.21.22.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in a A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D all D none
17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in a A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language: B compiler/interpreter	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D all
17.18.19.20.21.22.23.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in a A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler In C language which translator	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language: B compiler/interpreter ator is used:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D all D none D none
 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in an A compiler What translator is used in bha assembler What translator is used in ha A assembler In C language which translator A assembler	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language: B compiler/interpreter ator is used: B compiler	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D all D none
17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response to A high level Which language are machin A High level language Which language are machin A low level language What translator is used in an A compiler What translator is used in bha assembler What translator is used in has assembler In C language which translator A assembler Which language is understate	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language: B compiler/interpreter ator is used: B compiler and by computer:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both C interpreter	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D none D none D none D none
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 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in a A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler In C language which transla A assembler Which language is understa A assembly Which language is First ger	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language: B compiler ator is used: B compiler and by computer: B Binary neration language:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both C interpreter C both	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D none D none D none D none D none
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in at A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler In C language which translat A assembler Which language is understat A assembly Which language is First ger A machine	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language: B compiler/interpreter ator is used: B compiler and by computer: B Binary neration language: B C lang	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both C interpreter	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D none D none D none D none
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in at A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler In C language which translat A assembler Which language is understat A assembly Which language is First ger A machine Assembly language is used	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language: B compiler/interpreter ator is used: B compiler and by computer: B Binary neration language: B C lang in which generation:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both C interpreter C both C assembly	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D none D none D none D all D none D all D java D all
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in at A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler In C language which translat A assembler Which language is understat A assembly Which language is First ger A machine Assembly language is used A First	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler ingh level language: B compiler/interpreter nator is used: B compiler and by computer: B Binary neration language: B C lang in which generation: B second generation	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both C interpreter C both	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D none D none D none D none D none
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in a A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler In C language which transla A assembler Which language is understa A assembly Which language is First ger A machine Assembly language is used A First High level language started	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language: B compiler/interpreter ator is used: B compiler and by computer: B Binary neration language: B C lang in which generation from which generation:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both C interpreter C both C assembly C third	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D none D none D none D all D none D all D java D all D dourth
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in at A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler In C language which translat A assembler Which language is understat A assembly Which language is First ger A machine Assembly language is used A First High level language started A Third generation	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler ingh level language: B compiler/interpreter nator is used: B compiler and by computer: B Binary neration language: B C lang in which generation: B second generation: B Second	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both C interpreter C both C assembly	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D none D none D none D all D none D all D java D all
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in at A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler In C language which translat A assembler Which language is understat A assembly Which language is First ger A machine Assembly language is used A First High level language started A Third generation Which language is closer to	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler igh level language: B compiler/interpreter nator is used: B compiler and by computer: B Binary neration language: B C lang in which generation: B second o human language:	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both C interpreter C both C interpreter C third C first	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D none D none D none D all D java D all D dourth D none
17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28.	A letters How many digits are used i A 2 Instructions made in binary A 0 and 1 Which language response ti A high level Which language are machir A High level language Which language are machir A low level language What translator is used in at A compiler What translator is used in b A assembler What translator is used in h A assembler In C language which translat A assembler Which language is understat A assembly Which language is First ger A machine Assembly language is used A First High level language started A Third generation Which language is closer to A Machine	n binary language: B 3 language by using: B only 0 ime is very fast: B machine language ne independent: B low level ne dependent: B C lang ssembly language: B assembler inary language: B compiler ingh level language: B compiler/interpreter nator is used: B compiler and by computer: B Binary neration language: B C lang in which generation: B second generation: B Second	C 1 C 0-9 C java C both C Java C interpreter C interpreter C both C interpreter C both C interpreter C third C first C High level language	D 4 D 1-9 D all D none D all D none D none D none D all D none D all D java D all D dourth

	A Compiler	B interpreter	C assembler	D all
32.	Who will Convert one line a			
	A compiler	B Interpreter	C both	D none
33.	Rules, regulations and gram			
2.4	A Syntax	B semantics	C rules	D logic
34.	meaningful instruction is:	ъ.	G 1	D 11
25	A semantics	B syntax	C rules	D all
35.	Anything in the code that pr			
26	A mistake	B error	C virus	D all
36.	Semi colon is missing is wh		Communication of	D
27	A syntax error	B logical	C run time	D none
37.	Violation of grammatical ru	B syntax error	C both	Danas
38.	A logical Statements written in the pro			D none
36.	A syntax error	B semantic error	C logical error	D all
39.	Program behaves incorrectly			
37.	A semantic error	B logical error	C both	D none
40.		n error of: logical	e both	D none
10.	A logical error	B syntax	C runtime	D none
41.	Abnormal termination of pro		o rumine	D Hone
	A logical error	B Runtime error	C syntax	D none
42.	Division by zero is type of e		,	
	A Runtime error	B syntax	C semantics	D none
43.	Which error is compile time	error:		
	A Runtime error	B syntax and semantic	C logical	D all
44.	B+A=B, is which type of er	ror:		
	A syntax and semantic	B semantics error	C logical	D none
45.	The role of compiler is to tra	anslate source program to:		
	A object code	B C lang	C hindi	D all
46.	Finite sequence of steps req			
	A algorithm	B object code	C flowchart	D all
47.	The steps are precisely or cl	_		_
40	A clear	B Precision	C finiteness	D none
48.	What is not a Characteristic		C.F	D 11 14
40	A Precision	B Uniqueness	C Finiteness	D ambiguity
49.	Graphical or pictorial repres	B flowchart		D all
50.	A algorithm Flowchart starts and ends w		C psecudo code	D all
50.	A circle	B rectangle	C square	D all
51.	Rectangle represents:	B rectangle	C square	Dan
51.	A processing/action	B input	C output	D start
52.	Which shape is used to inpu	-	Compan	D start
0 - 2.	A square	B parallelogram	C circle	D all
53.	For decision or branching po	•		
	A square	B circle	C diamond	D all
54.	Pseudocode means:			
	A not real code	B real code	C algorithm	D all
55.	Which one is use different b	oxes to denote different type	es of instructions:	
	A flowchart	B algorithm	C psecudo code	D program
56.	An algorithm can be represe			
	A flowchart	B pseudocode.	C both	D none
57.	Arrow symbol is used to:			
.	A conncet shapes	B input	C output	D action
58.	Which can be used for desig		G. S.	D 11
5 0	A flowchart	B program	C software	D all
59.	Enhancements or improvem			D . II
60	A design	B testing	C maintaince	D all
60.	Check the program/software A maintaince	B Testing	C design	D all
	A manualiec	D Itsung	C ucoign	Dan

Unit 2

nit 2					
1.	C language was developed	•	G 1		
	A jack berg C language was developed	B Dennis Ritchie	Cch	arls babage	Dnone
	A 1980	B1987	C 19	72	D none
3.	The C programming is a :				
		lle level language		gh level	D all
	The C program are convert A data	ted into machine lang B compiler		ftware	D all
	C language was developed	_	C 50.	it ware	D un
		B USA	C Inc	lia	D none
	Why C language developed A create windows	d: B create Unix OS	Core	eate program	D all
	The C language is an offsp		CCIC	auc program	Dun
	A Algol	B BCPL	C B 1	language	D none
	The C tooks positive feature A Python	res of: B java	CALCO	L, B and BCPL	D all
	ALGOL stands for	D java	C ALGO	L, D and DCI L	Dan
	A Algorithmic language	B all langua	ge C art	ificial language	D all
	BCPL stands for: A Basic combined PL	B begin purpose	CR	program lang	D all
	ANSI stands for:	B begin purpose	СБ	program rang	Dan
	A American national stan	dard institute	B instructio	n C software	D all
	ISO: A Indian standard organi	zation Ringtr	uction SO	C Info software	D all
	The c program should writ		uction 50	C Info software	Dan
	A upper	B lower case	C bo	th	Dnone
	The extension of C program A .obj	m files is : B .c	C.cp	n	D all
	The C can be used with:	<i>B</i> .c	C.cp	۲	D un
	3	B all OS	C lin	ux only	D none
	The C is closely associated A windows	l with: B Unix	C Ma	acOS	D all
	Each instruction in C progr	-	:		
	A NCI committee was setur	B:	С,		D all
	ANSI committee was setup A 1983	р III. В 1987	C 19	80	D none
	The program which transla				
	A Object Same program execute on	B Translator		nguage	D all
	A Portable	B Robust		namic	D all
	A compiler reads the source		:		
	A complete program in o .exe file is generated by:	ne strock	B one line	C 1 char	D all
	A Loader	B linker	C co	mpiler	D all
	.obj file is generated by	D.C. "	a : .		D 11
	A linker Output is loaded in RAM b	B Compiler	C int	erpreter	D all
	A linker	B Loader		mpiler	D all
	Compilation of program by A Alt+F9	y using short cut key B F2	: C F5		Dinona
	Run/Execution the program	2.2	C F3		D none
	A Alt+F9	B Ctrl+F9	C F5		DF2
	Character set includes: A 0-9,a-z,A-z,special char	eacters B 0,1	C 0-9)	D none
	Smallest unit of program is		C 0-3	,	Dilone
	A Keyword	B token	C va	riable	D all
	The C is case sensitive or r A case Sensitive	not: B case insensitive	C bo	th	Dnone
	Every C program should ha				DHOHE
	A True	B False		t known	D depend
	First language to use a block A ALGOL	ck structure: B C lang	C Jav	va	D all
	White spaces also called:	_ 0 mil	C 3a	· · ·	- un

A escape sequence	B Space	C Null	D all
33. New line character represe	nt by:		
A nl	B\ n	C/n	D all
34. Reserve words whose mean A Keyword	B constant	C variable	: D all
35. How many keywords prese A 31	ent in C language: 32 B 32	C 33	D 30
36. Linking software is used to A False			D 30
37. Is all keywords: Int char flo		nsigned signed struct union	enum typedef
-	_	goto break continue default r	
return sizeof. Yes	_		
38. The rule for identifier is: F	irst character must be an alp	phabet or underscore.	
A False	B True		
39. Is Lower and uppercase are	=	e:	
A True	B False	ro gram!	
40. Whose value can change do A Variable	B Constant	C keyword	D all
41. Whose value cannot chang		-	Dan
A Variable	B Constant	C keyword	D all
42. The name of variable can be		o key word	D un
A No	B Yes		
43. Variable must begin with c	haracter without space but i	it permits:	
A underscore only	B @	C +	D all
44. main() enclosed with in:			
A { }	B()	C[]	D all
45. A c variable can not start w		C	D .11
A Number 46. The word int is a:	B alphabet	C _	D all
A keyword	B variable	C constant	D all
47. The variable is initialized u		Constant	Dan
A ==	B =	C +=	D all
48. Identifier are:			
A user defined names	B predefined	C none	D all
49. Which keyword is used for			
A con	B const	C constant	D all
50. Main() is a: A user defined function	B operator	C library fun	D all
51defines the type of the	•	•	Dan
	B keyword	C constant	D all
52. In C the variable name SU	•	Consum	2 411
A Yes	B No		
53. A character variable can ste	ore only:		
A one character	B 2 char	C multiple char	D all
54. Integer means:			- 4
A 1-9	B 1-10	C 0 to 9 values	D all
55. Float means: A decimal values	D integer velue	C big volue	D all
56. A int variable occupies me	B integer value	C big value	Dan
A 2 byte	B 4 byte	C 6	D none
57. A char variable occupies m	•		D Hone
A 2 byte	B 1 byte	C 4 byte	D all
58. A float variable occupies n	nemory of: 4 byte	•	
A 2 byte	B 4 Byte	C 1	D none
59. A double variable occupies	•		
A 2 byte	B 4 byte	C 8 byte	D all
60. Which is not a Primary dat	· =	Cohor	D all
A array 61. Derived data type are	B int	Cchar	D all
A array	B Pointer	C function	D all
w.ruj	~ 1 0111W1	C TONIONON	~ ****

A structure B union C typedef D all 63. The range of unsigned integer is:	62.	User defined data type are			
63. The range of unsigned integer is: A 0-65534	02.	· -	B union	C typedef	D all
64. The range of char is: A - 128 to 127 B 0 - 254 C both	63.	The range of unsigned inte	ger is:	71	
A - 128 to 127 B 0 - 254 C both Dnone			В 0-65535	C 0-65536	D all
65. How many digits used in float after decimal point:	64.	_	D 0 254	Chath	Duono
A 6	65.			C both	Dnone
A 14	00.	· -	_	C 4	D all
67. In C the maximum value of unsigned character is: A 255 B 254 C 256 Dnone 8. In C size of is a: A keyword B operator C both Dnone 9. Integer constant in C can be: A positive or negative B + ve C - ve Dall 70. How many variable can be initialized at a time A one B any number of variable C 2 Dall 71. All variable must be declared before they are used in the program A True B False 72. Which one is the correct declaration of variable: A int a,b,c; B int a,b; C int a,b D all 73. Initialization means: A declaration+assignment B assign C declare Dall 74. Which function is used to Display information on screen: A printf() B scanf() C gets() Dall 75. Which function is used to printing the value or output of the variable A printf() B scanf() C gets() Dall 76. The correct syntax of printf() is: A printf("control string", var1, var2,); B printf(var1, var2) C none Dall 77. The Format specifier %d and %c is used for: A int and char B int C char Dall 78. Printf("soft, 3's,") anguage"), what is the output? A lan B language C langua Dall 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() Dall 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("es", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C scanf(var1,) Dall 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C * Dall 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A & B * C * C * Dall 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d",c); A & C * B Z * C * C * Dall 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d",c); A & C * B Z * C * Dall 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B * Pemove = C * Dall 86. Which is the coutput: 17%5 A 2? B 3 C 4 Dnone 87. What is the coutput: 17%5 A 2? B 3 C 4 Dnone 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 Dnone 89. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 Dnone	66.	How many digits used in d	ouble after decimal point:		
A 255 B 254 C 256 Dnone 8. In C sizeof is a: A keyword B operator C both Dnone 69. Integer constant in C can be: A positive or negative B +ve C -ve Dall 70. How many variable can be initialized at a time A one B any number of variable C 2 Dall 71. All variable must be declared before they are used in the program A True B False 72. Which one is the correct declaration of variable: A int a,b,c; B int a,b; C int a,b Dall 73. Initialization means: A declaration + assignment B assign C declare A printf() B scanf() C gets() Dall 74. Which function is used to Display information on screen: A printf() B scanf() C gets() Dall 75. Which function is used to printing the value or output of the variable A printf() B scanf() C gets() Dall 76. The correct syntax of printf() is: A printf("control string", var1, var2,); B printf(var1, var2) C none Dall 77. The Format specifier %d and %c is used for: A printf("control string", var1, var2,); B printf(var1, var2) C none Dall 78. Printf("%67,3s ","language"), what is the output? A lan B language C langua Dall 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() Dall 81. What is the correct syntax of scanf()' C gets() Dall 81. What is the correct syntax of scanf()' C gets() Dall 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Sa A & B * C & C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A C B Z C S D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"c",c,c); A C S B Z C S D none 85. What is the output: 17% 86. What is the output: 17% 87. What is the output: 17% 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 90. The result of 16>>2 is A 14 1 B 00 C 2				C 16	D all
68. In C sizeof is a: A keyword B operator C both Donoe 69. Integer constant in C can be: A positive or negative B +ve C-ve Dall 70. How many variable can be initialized at a time A one B any number of variable C2 Dall 71. All variable must be declared before they are used in the program A True B False C which one is the correct declaration of variable: A int a,b,c; B int a; C int a; D all 73. Initialization means: A declaration-assignment B assign C declare A printf() B s canf() C gets() D all 74. Which function is used to Display information on screen: A printf() B s canf() C gets() D all 75. Which function is used to printing the value or output of the variable: A printf() B s canf() C gets() D all 76. The correct syntax of printf() is: A printf("control string",var1,var2,); B printf(var1,var2) C none D all 77. The Format specifier %d and %c is used for: A int and char B int C char D all 78. Printf("6xoftrol string",var1,var2,); B printf(var1,var2) C none D all 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() D all 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf() C gets() D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A scanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C scanf(var1,) D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & acanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C scanf(var1,) D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c;); A C B Z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%c",c;); A C S B Z C C S D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"c",c;); A C comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A : B remove C C * D D none 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A ?: B P remove C C * D D none 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B Z C C S D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5*03 A 9 B B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5*03 A 4 B B 3 C 2 D 8 10. The result of 16>>2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 55.	67.			0.256	D
A keyword	68		B 254	C 256	Dnone
69. Integer constant in C can be: A positive or negative A noe negative of negative negative of negative n	00.		B operator	C both	D none
70. How many variable can be initialized at a time	69.	•	÷		
A one		•		C -ve	D all
71. All variable must be declared before they are used in the program A True B False 72. Which one is the correct declaration of variable: A int a,b,c; B int a;b; C int a;b D all 73. Initialization means: A declaration+assignment B assign C declare D all 74. Which function is used to Display information on screen: A printf() B scanf() C gets() D all 75. Which function is used to printing the value or output of the variable A printf() B scanf() C gets() D all 76. The correct syntax of printf() is: A printf("control string",var1,var2,); B printf(var1,var2) C none D all 77. The Format specifier %d and %c is used for: A int and char B int C char D all 78. Printf("%7.3* ","language"), what is the output? A lan B language C langua D all 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() D all 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("es", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C scanf(var1,) D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B Z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B " C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A?: B? " C?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 B 3 C 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 O The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2	70.			C2	D all
A True	71		-	~ -	Dan
A int a,b,c; B int a;b; C int a;b D all	,			ne program	
73. Initialization means: A declaration-assignment B assign C declare D all 74. Which function is used to Display information on screen: A printf() B s canf() C gets() D all 75. Which function is used to printing the value or output of the variable A printf() B scanf() C gets() D all 76. The correct syntax of printf() is: A printf("control string",var1,var2,); B printf(var1,var2) C none D all 77. The Format specifier %d and %c is used for: A int and char B int C char D all 78. Printf("%7.3s","language"), what is the output? A lan B language C langua D all 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() D all 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B s scanf() C gets() D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A & Z B Z S C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=90; printf("%d"oc",c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A ?: B ? "" C ?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	72.	Which one is the correct de	eclaration of variable:		
A declaration+assignment	70		B int a;b;	C int a;b	D all
74. Which function is used to Display information on screen: A printf() B scanf() C gets() D all 75. Which function is used to printing the value or output of the variable A printf() B scanf() C gets() D all 76. The correct syntax of printf() is: A printf("control string",var1,var2,); B printf(var1,var2) C none The Format specifier %d and %c is used for: A int and char B int C char D all 78. Printf("%7.3s","language"), what is the output? A lan B language C langua D all 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() D all 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C gets() D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B Z B Z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=95; printf("%d",c",c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d",a+1); A comma is missing B " C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A?: B remove = C # D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 5 & 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 8	73.		t Rossian	C doctors	D all
A printf()	74.				Dan
A printf() B scanf() C gets() D all 76. The correct syntax of printf() is: A printf("control string",var1,var2,); B printf(var1,var2) C none 77. The Format specifier %d and %c is used for: A int and char B int C char D all 78. Printf("%7.3s","language"), what is the output? A lan B language C langua D all 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() D all 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C gets() D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B* C # D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B Z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d"c",c,c,c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A ?: B ? " D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5					D all
76. The correct syntax of printf() is: A printf("control string",var1,var2,); A printf("control string",var1,var2,); A int and char B int C char D all 78. Printf("%7.3s","language"), what is the output? A lan B language C langua D all 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() D all 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C gets() D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B Z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d%c%d",c,c,c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 A comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A ?: B ? "" C ?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 5 && 2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 O C 2 D 8 O The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	75.				
A printf("control string",var1,var2,); B printf(var1,var2) C none 77. The Format specifier %d and %c is used for: A int and char B int C char D all 78. Printf("%7.3s","language"), what is the output? A lan B language C langua D all 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() D all 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C gets() D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B Z B Z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d%c%d",c,c,c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A?: B?"" C ?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	76	_		C gets()	D all
77. The Format specifier %d and %c is used for: A int and char B int C char D all 78. Printf("%7.3s", "language"), what is the output? A lan B language C langua D all 79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint() B scanf() C gets() D all 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C scanf(var1,) D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B* C# D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B Z B Z CS D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d"oc",c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C# D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A?: B P:" C?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	70.	-		var1 var2) C none	D all
78. Printf("%7.3s","language"), what is the output? A lan	77.			vari, var2) — C none	Dun
A lan				C char	D all
79. Which function is used to accept data from the user? A sprint()	78.			C.1	D 11
A sprint() B scanf() C gets() D all 80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C scanf(var1,) D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B Z B Z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d%c%d",c,c,c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A : B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A ?: B P ?"" C ?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	79.			Ciangua	D all
80. What is the correct syntax of scanf()? A scanf("cs", &var1,&var2,); B scanf() C scanf(var1,) D all 81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d%c%d",c,c,c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B " C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A ?: B remove = C # D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2	,,,,		-	C gets()	D all
81. Which symbol is used to shows the address of the variable? A & B * C # D all 82. What will be the output from Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B Z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d%c%d",c,c,c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A ?: B ?"" C ?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	80.	•			
A & B * C # D all 82. What will be the output from	0.1			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	D all
82. What will be the output from	81.				D all
Void main() { char c=90; printf("%c",c); A Z B z C S D none 83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d%c%d",c,c,c); A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B " C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A?: B ?"" C?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2	82.			C II	Dan
83. Void main() { char c=65; printf("%d%c%d",c,c,c); A 65 A 64		<u> -</u>			
A 65 A 64 B 65 A 65 C 64 A 65 D none 84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C # D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A?: B?"" C ?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5				C S	D none
84. Find out error int a=7; printf("%d"a+1); A comma is missing	83.	" · -		C(A, A, C)	D
A comma is missing B "" C a=7; D all 85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A: B remove = C# D all 86. Which one is Ternary operator: A?: B ?"" C ?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2	84.			C 04 A 03	D none
85. What is error #define pi=3.14; A:	0	_		C a=7;	D all
86. Which one is Ternary operator: A?: B?"" C?:: Dall 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	85.		3.14;		
A ?: B ?"" C ?:: D all 87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	0.6			C #	D all
87. What is the output: 17%5 A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	86.			C 2	D all
A 2 B 3 C 4 D none 88. The result of the expression is (10/3)*3+5%3 A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	87.		D!	C !	Dan
A 9 B 10 C 11 D none 89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5			B 3	C 4	D none
89. The result of 16>>2 is A 4	88.	_		~	_
A 4 B 3 C 2 D 8 90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	80		В 10	C 11	D none
90. The result of 5 && 2 is A 1 B 0 C 2 D 5	07.		В 3	C 2	D 8
	90.				20
91. Addition of two numbers is performed by using:				C 2	D 5
	91.	Addition of two numbers is	s performed by using:		

A arithmetic operator	B logical	C relational	D all
92. What is the value of !0?			
A 0	В 1	C 2	D no
93. Which operator is used for	or comparing 2 values?		
A Relational operator	B logical	C bitwise	D all
94. The example of logical o	perator are:		
A &&	В &	C	D all
95. Which is the assignment	operator:		
$\mathbf{A} =$	B ==	C !=	D all
96. Where we can use $==$ open	erator:		
A for comparison	B equality	C assign	D all
97. Precedence decides which	h operator will be :		
A out	B last	C evaluated first	D all
98. Associativity decides:			
A operator direction	B preference	C evaluated first	D all
99. Associativity of unary an	d assignment operator is:		
A right to left	B l to r	C none	D both a & b
100. Which statement is used	for decision making or selec	tion:	
A for()	B if else	C while()	D all

Unit 3

1.	Repetition of a set of st	catements is called:		
	A looping	B iteration	C Both	D none
2.	Which are example of I	ooping statement:		
	A for	B while	C do while	D all
3.	In switch statement cas	se is what:		
	A keyword	B variable	C constant	D all
4.	In switch statement wh	nich one is used:		
	A break	B continue	C for	D all
5.	Which is entry controlle	ed loop : for and while		
	A for	B while	C both	D break
6.	Which is Exit controlled	l loop: do while		
	A break	B for	C while	D do while
7.	In which statement the	body part is executed at	least once even the cond	ition is false.
	A do while	B while	C for	D all
8.	Switch case is suitable			
	A menu driven program	n B simple	C functions	D all
9.	The correct syntax for f	or loop is:		
	A for(i=0;i<5,i++) { }	B for(i=0;i<5;i++) { }	C for(i=0,i<5,i++) { }	D all
10	. The header file for prin	tf() and scanf() is:		
	A stdio.h	B conio.h	C process.h	D all
11	. The header file for geto	**		
	A stdio.h	B conio.h	C both	D none
12	. The header file for gets	and puts is:		
	A stdio.h	B conio.h	C string.h	D none
13	. The header file for strir	ng functions like strlen(), s	strstr() is :	
	A stdio.h	B conio.h	C string.h	D none
14	. In for loop, if test_cond	I is not present then it is:		
	A infinite loop	B not execute	C error	D none
15	. The header file for exit	() is:		
	A stdio.h	B process.h	C conio.h	D all
16	. Exit() function is used f	or:		
	A terminate the progra	m B stop	C exit compiler	D none
17	. Break statement is use	d for:		

	A exit from current block/loop B exit from pro	gram C Both	D none
18.	Control passes at the beginning of the loop by us	ing	
	A break B Continue	C goto	D all
19.	The switch can only test for:		
	A condition B not equality	C equality	D all
20.	Onlyvalues are applicable in the switch stru	cture.	
	A Constant B float	C both	D none
21.	The default statement is compulsory for switch s	tatement.	
	A no B yes		
22.	The default statement can be written anywhere i	n the switch block.	
	A No B Yes		
23.	Each case statement in switch() is separated by:		
	A break B continue	C;	D all
	While(1) is a infinite loop		
- ''	A No B Yes		
25.	Which loop must be terminated by semi colon.		
	A Do while() B for	Cif	D all
26	For(; ;) ,what is the output:		
20.	A error B infinite loop	C not run	D none
27	For(a=0;a<20;),what is the result	C not run	D none
۷1.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	C logical error	D all
20	11	C logical cirol	Dan
28.	In an array x[10], the x represents the:	C2.11	D
	A base address B name	C variable	D none
29.	Int $x[5]=(2,3,8,9,5)$; the base address is 1000 then		
	A 1004 B 1002	C 1003	D 1001
30.	array elements of 2D are stored at		
	A subsequent memory location B randomly	C both	D none
31.	Fast access of array elements can be done by usin	ng:	
	A stack B pointer	C address	D all
32.	Which data type stores multiple values of the sar	ne data type.	
	A pointer B Array	C structure	D union
	Int A[]; is it correct.		
	A No B Yes		
34.	Int a[]={2,6,5}, it is correct.		
	A Yes B No		
35.	When the size of array is exceed, the compiler wi	II give the error.	
	A Yes B No	-	
36.	What is the default storage class:		
	A auto B static	C both	D none
37.	Array elements are store inmemory location.		
	A continuous B random	C Contiguous	D all
38.	A string is terminated with:		
	A null char B /0	C/o	D all
39.	The array name itself is a:		
	A variable B address	C name	D all
40.	Which is the correct statement to declare an arra	ny:	
	A int a[4]; B int a[4],	C int a()	D all
41.	What is string:		
	A collection of characters B 0-9	C one char	D variable
42.	String is enclosed in		
	A"" B "	C []	D all
	copies one string to another.		
	A Strcpy B strcmp	C both	D none
44.	The example of formatted function are:		
-	A printf B scanf()	C Both	D none
45.	The example of unformatted function are:		- -
	A getch() B puts()	C gets()	D all
	r	5 0	

46. The statement reads all type			- 4
A scanf() B prii		C puts()	D all
47. Char name[]={'a','b','\0'};, wh A 2 B 3	at is the length of t	ne string. C 4	D 1
48. Char name[]={'a','b','\0'};, wh	at is the size of the		D 1
A 3 B 2	at is the size of the	C 4	D none
49. Gives length of the string with	out '\0' character!		Dilone
A strlen () B str		C length	D count
50. Which function is used to app	•	_	
A strcat() B str		C strepy	D none
51. Strcmp("the","teh"),what is o	utput :		
A 3 B 4		C 2	D 0
52. Stricmp("the","THE"),what is	output :		
A 0 B 1		C 2	D 3
53. Which function is used for join			.
A streatn B str		C strcpy()	D all
54. For finding a substring in a str	ing, what function		D all
A strstr B str	d a string from uso	C strsub	D all
55. Which function is used to read A gets () B pu		C put()	D all
56 function is used to print			Dan
A Strcat() B pu		C gets()	D none
57. Array of 1D array is called:	•	<i>C</i>	
A 2D array B 1D)	C both	D none
58. Int a=8; printf("%d",a++);			
A 8 B 9		C 10	D none
59. X=20; y=10; z=x*y++;			
A z=200 B z=2	210	C 2010	D all
60. Which bracket is used for dec	laring an array.		
A "" B []		C ()	D {}
61. The first element of array is st	ored at what index		_
A 1 B 0		C any	D none
62. The index of array should be i	nteger.		
63. 2D array is used for :			
A table B im	age	C both	D none
64. Strncpy("the","there",3),outp		Coun	D Hone
A the B TH		C there	D none
65. Strncmp("the","that",2), outp	ut is:		
A 0 B 1		C 2	D 3
66. Correct initialization of 2D arr	ay is		
A a[2][3]={{1,4,6},{5,6,1}};	B a[][];	C a[2][];	D all
67. Can we use & in scanf(), for a	string		
A no B Ye			
68format specifier is used f	_		
A %s B %c		C %d	D all
69format specifier is used			
A %s B %c		C % string	D none
70. Char name[30]='hello'; find bo	ug B no bug	C:	D use ()
	· ·	C.	D use ()
71. What is the output of C Program			
char ary[]="Discovery Channe	31 <i>;</i>		
printf("%s",ary);	annama Charasa I	CD	D all
	scovery Channel	C D	D all
72. What is the output of C Progra	am with arrays		
char str[]={"C","A","T","\0"};			
printf("%s",str);		C cot\0	Dinona
A compile error("") B cat		C cat\0	D none

73	B. How do you accept a M	ulti Word Input in C Lang	uage.?	
	A gets()	B puts()	C print()	D none
74	I. Which function will you	choose to join two word	s?	
	A gets()	B strcpy()	C strcat()	D none
75	5. The function ap			
	A strncat()	B strcat()	C csrncpy()	D none
76	NULL is the macro defir	ned in the header string. h	1.	
	A Yes	B no		
77	7. A string in C is:			
	A 1-D Array of Characte	r B array	C int array	D none
78	3. puts() can display only o	one string at a time.		
	A no	B yes		
79	9. This C function copies c	ontent of the source strin	ng at the end of traget stri	ng?
	A strcat()	B strcmp()	C strcpy()	D all
80). strrev() in C is used to:			
	A reverse int	B reverse a string	C rearrange	D all
81	. Which of the following	string is used to convert s	tring to uppercase?	
	A strupr()	B title()	C uppercase()	D all
82	2. The statement below is	a		
	A Declaration	B definition	C initialize	Dnone
83	functions does not co			
	A Unformatted	B formatted	C both	D none
84	I. In int k[4] the total men			
	A 8	В 4	C 16	D none
	7.0		C 10	Dillone
Unit 4	4			
1.	The problem is divided in			
	A class	B function	C both	D none
2.	An independent progran	n which perform a specifi	c task is called	
	A function	B class	C object	D none
3.	Array are passed as argu	ment to a function by:		
	A value	B reference	C Both	D none
4.	Which keyword is used f	or function not return an	y value:	
	A void	B int	C auto	D none
5.	A function is called itself			2
٥.	A main()	B Recursion	C nested	D none
6.	By default the function r		Chested	Dilone
0.	•		0.0	
_	A int	B void	C float	D none
7.	The function name itself			
	A an address	B value	C definition	D none
8.	Meaning of void before	function name means:		
	A not return any value	B return value	C no arg passed	D none
9.	The main() is a:			
	A library fun	B user define fun	C operator	D none
10.	A global pointer can acce		'	
	A all user define fun	B only main()	C lib. Fun only	D none
11	Library function can be o	•	C lib. I dil olliy	Dilone
11.	•	•		
4.0	A no	B Yes		
12.	Every c program execution			
	A yes	B No		
13.	Mathematical library fur	nctions are defined in:		
	A math.h	B stdio.h	C conio.h	D none

	A void	B int	C return	D none
15.	How many values can be	return by return stateme	ent:	
	A 2	B 1	C any	D none
16.	A user define fun can cal	l another user define fun	ction.	
	A yes	B No		
17.	Actual and formal argum	ent can have the same d	ata type.	
	A yes	B No		
18.	Which element of function	on gives the information	in advance to compiler.	
	A Definition	B calling	C Prototype	D none
19.	How many types of funct	ion in C language:		
	A 2	B 1	C 3	D none
20.	Which is not a library fun			
24	A printf()	B scanf()	C print()	D none
21.	The argument of a functi			
	A formal	B actual	C local	D none
22.	Which is the correct synt			_
22	A void a()	B void a(int);	C void a(s);	D none
23.	Which is the correct synt			
24	A void a(int x){}	B void a(int);{}	C void a(s);{}	D none
24.	Which is the correct synt	•	0.40	5
25	A void a();	Ba(int);	Ca(s);	D none
25.	Where the data type is n		_	Dunna
26	A prototype Which definition of funct	B definition	C calling	D none
20.				
27	A int a(int x){} Which prototype of func	B void a(int){}	C void a(s);{} eturn values but pass arg	D none
۷,	A void a(int);	B int a(int);	C void a(s);	D none
28	Which function calling sh		• • • •	Dilone
20.	A $y = add(x)$;	B int add(int);	C void add(s);	D none
29.	Where the argument nar	• • •	· · · ·	Brione
	A prototype	B definition	C both	D none
30.	Actual argument are pass		C BOTT	Billone
	A calling	B definition	C prototype	D none
31.	Function prototype is no			
	A True	B False		
32.	The names of formal argi		ctual arguments.	
	A Yes	B no	J	
33.	Should function have add			
	A yes	B No		
34.	Which is an element of u	ser defined function?		
	A prototype	B calling	C definition	D all
35.	Find a C Storage Class be	_		
	A Static	B auto & register	C extern	D all
36.	What is the default C Sto	rage Class for a variable?		
	A Static	B auto	C extern	D register
37.	Choose a right answer.			
	A register variable is	B static variable is	C auto/extern variable	D all
	stored in 'Register'.	· ·		
38.	A register variable is stor	ed in a Register. Where o	loes a Register Present in	a Computer?
	A RAM	B ROM	C CPU	D SSD
39.	Variables of type auto, st	atic and extern are all sto	ored in ?	

	A RAM	B ROM	C CPU	D SSD
40.	Default value of auto and	d register variable is:		
	A Garbage	B 0	C 1	D none
41.	Default value of extern a	ind static variable is:		
	A Garbage	B 0	C 1	D none
42.	Scope of auto variable is	local to block or function	ı .	
	A Yes	B no		
43.	Scope of register variable	e is local to block or funct	ion?	
	A Yes	B no		
44.	Scope of static variable is	s local to block or function	n	
	A Yes	B no		
45.	•	is global or available to a	II functions and blocks	
	A Yes	B no		
46.		s within the block or func	tions	
47	A Yes	Bno		
47.	=	le is with in the block or f	unction	
40	A Yes	B no	ion calle	
46.		is persists between functi	IOII Calls	
10	A Yes Life of an extern variable	B no		
45.	A Yes	B no		
50	Which among the follow			
50.	A auto	B static	C extern	D register
51.	Which among the follow		CCACCITI	Diegister
-	A auto	B static	C extern	D register
52.			ole and Definition does all	-
	for a variable.	,		,
	A Both true	B first true	C second true	D both false
53.	What is the output of the			2 30010.00
	int main() { printf("He	· -		
	A compile error	B Hello	C Hello Boss	DH
54.	What is the output of the			
	register int b;			
	printf("%d",b);			
	A compile error	B Random integer	Cb	D float
55.	If the cpu fails to keep th	ne variable in cpu register	s, in that case the variable	e are assumed:
	A auto	B static	C extern	D register
56.	Automatic variable can b	e defined outside the fur	nction	
	A Yes	B no		
57.	A variable is used to stor	e the address of another	variable is called	
	A pointer	B static	C extern	D register
58.	•	so stored somewhere in i	memory.	
	A Yes	B no		
59.	All the addresses in mem			
60	A Yes	B no		
60.	With pointer, data is ma	•		_
<i>C</i> 1	A Address	B value	C both	D none
ο1.	A&	ariable, which symbol is u B *		D 0.0
62	Which is the correct way	_	C %	D &&
υ2.	A int *p;	B *int p;	C int p*	D all
	/ mic p,	υ πιτρ,	CILLA	D an

63.	53. Pointers are used to allocate memory			
	A static	B dynamically	C both	D none
64.	Which symbol is used to	show the address of the	variable:	
	A &	B &&	C *	D %
65.	A function name cannot	be same as a predefined	C Keyword.	
	A Yes	B no		
66.	Default return type of an	y function is an		
	A int	B void	C auto	D none
67.	protects your source or o	original variables from cha	anges in outside functions	s or called
	functions by:			
	A pass by value	B reference	C both	D none
68.	What is the minimum nu			
	A 1	В 2	C O	D any
69.	What is the output of:	5 2		Dany
	Int b=25;			
	Int *p=&b			
	•			
	Printf("%d %d",b,*p);	D 25 0	0.0.25	D
70	A 25 25	B 25 0	C 0 25	D none
70.	What do you call STAR *		·	
74	A value at address	B value	C address	D none
/1.	What do you call & in a c	· -		_
	A value at address	B value	C address of var	D none
/2.	What is the default retur			
	A 1	B 0	C -1	Dall
/3.	An array Index starts wit			
	A 1	B 0	C -1	Dall
/4.	An array size can not cha	•		
	A Yes	B no		[0]
/5.		-	pointers.? int main() { int	a[3] =
	{20,30,40}; printf("%d", '	*(a+1)); }		
	A 30	B 20	C 0	D 40
76.	An entire array is always			
	A reference	B call by value	C relocation	D none
77.	Prior to using a pointer v	ariable it should be		
	A Initialized	B Declared	C both	D none
78.	Is the NULL pointer same	e as an uninitialised point	er?	
	A Yes	B no		
79.	What is wild pointer?			
	A Pointer which has no	B Pointer which is wild in		D none
٥n	value	nature	initialized	cian hoford
ου.		1622 OF THE VALIABLE WE W	rite preceding	sign belore
	variable name.	D 0 0	. *	D 0/
04	A &	B & &	C *	D %
81.		ione in the function defir	nition affect in main funct	ion also by
	using			
	A Call by reference	B call by value	C relocation	D none
82.	Multiple values return fr			
	•	B call by value	C relocation	D none
83.	In call by value, is p			
_	• •	B reference	C both	D none
84.	In call by reference,	_, is passed to the functio	n.	

	85.	A copy of value Recursion code is:	B address of variable	C both	D none
	86.	A compact The example of recursion	B less LOC n are:	C both	D none
		A TOH When the problem is div	B Factorial	C sum of natural no the same type is called:	D All
		A pointer When the main() function	B Recursion	C class	D none
		A indirect recursion When the base case is no	B Direct Recursion	C class	D none
		A infinite loop Recursion function have	B not recursion	C both	D none
		A Base Case Address stored in the poi	B Recursive case	C both	D none
	<i>J</i> 1.	A int	B float	C char	D all
Ur	nit -5	i.			
	1.	is a collection of elem		• •	_ "
	2	A array	B Structure	C variable	D all
	۷.	Size of C structure is the	-	s of structure	
	2	A Yes	B no	very locations	
	э.	Structure elements are s	-	iory locations	
	1	A Yes What will be the size of t	B no		
	4.		_		
		struct temp { int a[10]	•	C 43	D 44
	_	A 41	B 44	C 42	D 44
	э.	Can we perform type cas	_		
	6.	A Yes Which operator connects	B no	c mambar nama?	
	0.	A &	B.	C -	D 0/
	7	Which of the following ca	= -	•	D %
	/.	A function	B another str		Dinono
	8.	**ptr is called:	b dilottier str	C array	D none
	0.	A array pointer	B pointer to pointer	C pointer	D all
	9	Char a='r'; char *p=&a w	•	•	Daii
	٥.	A 1 byte	B 2 byte	C any	D all
	10.	Int a=45; int *p=&a wha	•		D all
	-0.	A 4 byte	B 2 byte	C 6 byte	D none
	11.	Which properly declares	•	Cobyte	Dilone
		A struct foo var;	B struct foo;	C struct var	D all
	12.	User-defined data type c	•	C Struct var	D an
		A struct	B enum	C typedef	D all
	13.	Size of a union is determined		C 1, p c c c	- 4
		A sum of size Members of a union are	B Biggest size	C smallest size	D first var size
		A ->	В.	C both	D %
	15.	Which of the following sh	nare a similarity in syntax	?	
		1. Union, 2. Structure,	3. Arrays and 4. Pointers		
		A 1 & 2	B.1&3	C 2 & 3	D all
	16.	Which of the following d		_	
		A unsignd int	B float	C -double	D all

17.	A structure and union is:	:		
	A user define DT	B basic DT	C derived	D all
18.	A structure element can	be access directly?		
	A yes	B no		
19.	The union holds:			
20.	A multiple object The structure holds:	B one obj at a time	C both	D none
	A multiple object	B one obj at a time	C at most one	D none
21.	By default the variables	of structure are:		
	A private	B public	C local	D all
22.	Struct and union is a:			
	A operator	B keyword	C function	D all
23.	The fscanf() statement re	eads data from:		
	A file	B keyboard	C both	D none
24.	When fopen() fails to op	en a file it returns		
	A NULL	B -1	C 1	D none
25.	A file opened in w+ mod			
	A read/write	B only read	C only write	D none
26.	CLA are used to accept a	rgument from		
	A cmd from OS	B through scanf()	C both	D none
27.	The redirection operator	r> transfer any output to:		
	A text file	B console	C both	D none
28.	Which function is used to			
	A feof()	B ferror()	C fputs()	D fgetch()
29.	The EOF is equivalent to			
20	A -1	B 0	C 1	D none
30.	Which function is used to	_	- 4	- 4
24	A feof()	B fputc()	C fputs()	D fgetch()
31.	Which function is used to	·		- 6
22	A fwrite()	B fputc()	C fputs()	D fgetch()
32.	Which function is used to			D (l. ()
22	A fwrite() A file opened in 'a' mode	B fputc()	C fputs()	D fgetch()
33.	·		Conhumita	Danna
21	A read/write A file pointer contains al	B append	C only write	D none
34.	A Yes	B no	•	
35	Which is correct for file p	=•		
55.	A FILE *p;	B int *p;	C both	D none
36	Which mode will create	• •	C both	Dilone
50.	A wb	B rb	C w+	D none
37.	Command line argumen		C W	Dilone
	A argc & argv	B only argc	C only argv	D none
38.	Which function is used to	, •	, -	Dilone
	A fcur()	B fposition()	C ftell()	D none
39.	In which file type data ca	•	c recity	Dilone
55.	A sequential	B Random	C both	D none
40.	Which file type can take			Dilone
	A sequential	B Random	C both	D none
41.	Which function is used to			2
	A ftell()	B fposition()	C fseek()	D none
42.	Choose a C Formatted In	* **		

			C fprintf(), fscanf()	D All
43.	Choose a C un-Formatte	d Input Output function b		
	•	B getchar(), putchar()		
44.	I/O functions allow	w to supply input or displa	ay output in user desired	format.
	A formatted	B unformatted	C both	D none
45.	functions contain f	format specifier in their s	yntax.	
	A formatted	B unformatted	C both	D none
46.	Unformatted I/O functio	ns are used mainly for ch	aracter and string data ty	pes.
	A yes	B no		
47. A file opened in 'r' mode can be				
		B append		D none
48 is a collection of records which placed on disk.				
	A program	B file	C character	D none
49.	What are types of files:			
	•	B random		D all
50.	Which function is used to	o reads an integer from th	ne file?	
	A getw()	B putw()	C both	D none
51.	used to report error	or during read/write oper	ation	
	Aferror()	B ferrors()	C error()	D none
52.	function is used to o	create a new file during re	•	
	A fopen()	B putw()	C both	D none
53.	Which function is used to	o close a file associated w	rith file pointer?	
	A fcloseall()	B fclose()	C both	D none
54.	54. Which function is used to close all files opened with fopen()?			
	A closeall()	B fclose()	C both	D none
55.	used to write all typ	es of data values to the f	ile.	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	B fposition()	• •	D none
56.	used to read all type	es of data values from the	e file.	
	A ftell()	B fscanf()	C fprintf()	D none
57.	This function is used to c	hange the name of the fi	le.	
		B fchange()	C rename()	D none
58.	Which is unformatted in	put function:		
	A getchar()	B gets()	C both	D none
59.	Which is unformatted ou	utput function:		
	A putchar()	B puts()	C both	D none
60.	Which function is used to	o remove the specified fil	e from the disk?	
	A perror()	B fposition()	C unlink()	D none