

Programming in C

Multiple Choice Questions & Answers:-

1. Who is father of C Language?

- A. Bjarne Stroustrup
- B. Dennis Ritchie
- C. James A. Gosling
- D. Dr. E.F. Codd

Answer : B

2. C Language developed at _____?

- A. AT & T's Bell Laboratories of USA in 1972
- B. AT & T's Bell Laboratories of USA in 1970
- C. Sun Microsystems in 1973
- D. Cambridge University in 1972

Answer : A

3. For 16-bit compiler allowable range for integer constants is _____ ?

- A. -3.4e38 to 3.4e38
- B. -32767 to 32768
- C. -32768 to 32767
- D. -32668 to 32667

Answer : C

4. C programs are converted into machine language with the help of

- A. An Editor
- B. A compiler
- C. An operating system
- D. None of the above

Answer : B

5. A C variable cannot start with

- A. An alphabet
- B. A number
- C. A special symbol other than underscore

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer : D

6. Which of the following is allowed in a C Arithmetic instruction

- A. []
- B. {}
- C. ()
- D. None of the above

Answer : C

7. Which of the following shows the correct hierarchy of arithmetic operations in C

- A. / + * -
- B. * - / +
- C. + - / *
- D. * / + -

Answer : D

8. What is an array?

- A. An array is a collection of variables that are of the dissimilar data type.
- B. An array is a collection of variables that are of the same data type.
- C. An array is not a collection of variables that are of the same data type.
- D. None of the above.

Answer : B

9. What is right way to Initialization array?

- A. `int num[6] = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 } ;`
- B. `int n{} = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 } ;`
- C. `int n{6} = { 2, 4, 12 } ;`
- D. `int n(6) = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 } ;`

Answer : A

10. An array elements are always stored in _____ memory locations.

- A. Sequential
- B. Random
- C. Sequential and Random
- D. None of the above

Answer : A

11. What is the right way to access value of structure variable book{ price, page }?

- A. printf("%d%d", book.price, book.page);
- B. printf("%d%d", price.book, page.book);
- C. printf("%d%d", price::book, page::book);
- D. printf("%d%d", price->book, page->book);

Answer : A

12. perror() function used to ?

- A. Work same as printf()
- B. prints the error message specified by the compiler
- C. prints the garbage value assigned by the compiler
- D. None of the above

Answer : B

13. Bitwise operators can operate upon?

- A. double and chars
- B. floats and doubles
- C. ints and floats
- D. ints and chars

Answer : D

14. What is C Tokens?

- A. The smallest individual units of c program
- B. The basic element recognized by the compiler
- C. The largest individual units of program
- D. A & B Both

Answer : D

15. What is Keywords?

- A. Keywords have some predefine meanings and these meanings can be changed.
- B. Keywords have some unknown meanings and these meanings cannot be changed.
- C. Keywords have some predefine meanings and these meanings cannot be changed.
- D. None of the above

Answer : C

16. What is constant?

- A. Constants have fixed values that do not change during the execution of a program
- B. Constants have fixed values that change during the execution of a program
- C. Constants have unknown values that may be change during the execution of a program
- D. None of the above

Answer : A

17. Which is the right way to declare constant in C?

- A. `int constant var =10;`
- B. `int const var = 10;`
- C. `const int var = 10;`
- D. B & C Both

Answer : D

18. Which operators are known as Ternary Operator?

- A. `::, ?`
- B. `?, :`
- C. `?, ;;`
- D. None of the above

Answer : B

19. In switch statement, each case instance value must be _____?

- A. Constant
- B. Variable
- C. Special Symbol
- D. None of the above

Answer : A

20. What is the work of break keyword?

- A. Halt execution of program
- B. Restart execution of program
- C. Exit from loop or switch statement

D. None of the above

Answer : C

21. What is function?

- A. Function is a block of statements that perform some specific task.
- B. Function is the fundamental modular unit. A function is usually designed to perform a specific task.
- C. Function is a block of code that performs a specific task. It has a name and it is reusable
- D. All the above

Answer : D

22. Which one of the following sentences is true ?

- A. The body of a while loop is executed at least once.
- B. The body of a do ... while loop is executed at least once.
- C. The body of a do ... while loop is executed zero or more times.
- D. A for loop can never be used in place of a while loop.

Answer : B

23. A binary tree with 27 nodes has _____ null branches.

- A. 54
- B. 27
- C. 26
- D. None of the above

Answer : D

24. Which one of the following is not a linear data structure?

- A. Array
- B. Binary Tree
- C. Queue
- D. Stack

Answer : B

25. Recursive functions are executed in a?

- A. First In First Out Order
- B. Load Balancing

- C. Parallel Fashion
- D. Last In First Out Order

Answer : D

26. Queue is a _____ list.
- A. LIFO
 - B. LILO
 - C. FILO
 - D. FIFO

Answer : D

27. The statement `printf("%d", 10 ? 0 : 5 : 1 : 12);` will print?
- A. 10
 - B. 0
 - C. 12
 - D. 1

Answer : D

28. To represent hierarchical relationship between elements, which data structure is suitable?
- A. Priority
 - B. Tree
 - C. Dqueue
 - D. All of the above

Answer : B

29. Which of the following data structure is linear type?
- A. Strings
 - B. Queue
 - C. Lists
 - D. All of the above

Answer : D

30. The statement `printf("%c", 100);` will print?
- A. prints 100
 - B. print garbage

- C. prints ASCII equivalent of 100
- D. None of the above

Answer : C

31. The _____ memory allocation function modifies the previous allocated space.
- A. calloc
 - B. free
 - C. malloc
 - D. realloc

Answer : D

32. Number of binary trees formed with 5 nodes are
- A. 30
 - B. 36
 - C. 108
 - D. 42

Answer : D

33. The "C" language is
- A. Context free language
 - B. Context sensitive language
 - C. Regular language
 - D. None of the above

Answer : A

34. The worst case time complexity of AVL tree is better in comparison to binary search tree for
- A. Search and Insert Operations
 - B. Search and Delete Operations
 - C. Insert and Delete Operations
 - D. Search, Insert and Delete Operations

Answer : D

35. In which tree, for every node the height of its left subtree and right subtree differ almost by one?
- A. Binary search tree

- B. AVL tree
- C. Threaded Binary Tree
- D. Complete Binary Tree

Answer : B

36. C is _____ Language?

- A. Low Level
- B. High Level
- C. Assembly Level
- D. Machine Level

Answer: A

37. The Default Parameter Passing Mechanism is called as

- A. Call by Value
- B. Call by Reference
- C. Call by Address
- D. Call by Name

Answer : A

38. What is Dequeue?

- A. Elements can be added from front
- B. Elements can be added to or removed from either the front or rear
- C. Elements can be added from rear
- D. None of the above

Answer : B

39. In which linked list last node address is null?

- A. Doubly linked list
- B. Circular list
- C. Singly linked list
- D. None of the above

Answer : C

40. Which is the correct syntax to declare constant pointer?

- A. `int *const constPtr;`
- B. `*int constant constPtr;`

- C. `const int *constPtr;`
D. A and C both

Answer : D

41. More C Language Multiple Choice Questions: [Click Here](#)

1. What will be the output of the following arithmetic expression ?

$5 + 3 * 2 \% 10 - 8 * 6$

- a) -37
- b) -42
- c) -32
- d) -28

Ans: a

42. What will be the output of the following statement ?

`int a=10; printf("%d &i",a,10);`

- a) error
- b) 10
- c) 10 10
- d) none of these

Ans: d

43. What will be the output of the following statement ?

`printf("%X%x%ci%x",11,10,'s',12);`

- a) error
- b) basc
- c) Bas94c
- d) none of these

Ans: b

44. What will be the output of the following statements ?

`int a = 4, b = 7, c; c = a == b; printf("%i",c);`

- a) 0
- b) error
- c) 1
- d) garbage value

Ans: a

45. What will be the output of the following statements ?

```
int a = 5, b = 2, c = 10, i = a>b; void main()
```

```
{ printf("hello"); main(); }
```

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) infinite number of times
- d) none of these

Ans: c

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

```
struct marks{int p:3;int c:3;int m:2;};
```

```
void main(){
```

```
struct marks s={2,-6,5};
```

```
printf("%d %d %d",s.p,s.c,s.m);
```

```
}
```

- (a) 2 -6 5
- (b) 2 -6 1
- (c) 2 2 1
- (d) Compiler error
- (e) None of these

Ans: c

46. What will be the output of the following statements ?

```
int x[4] = {1,2,3}; printf("%d %d %D",x[3],x[2],x[1]);
```

- a) 03%D
- b) 000
- c) 032
- d) 321

Ans: c

8. What will be the output of the following statement ?

```
printf( 3 + "goodbye");
```

- a) goodbye
- b) odbye
- c) bye
- d) dbye

Ans: d

9. What will be the output of the following statements ?

```
long int a = scanf("%ld %ld",&a,&a); printf("%ld",a);
```

- a) error
- b) garbage value
- c) 0
- d) 2

Ans: b

10. What will be the output of the following program ?

```
#include  
void main()  
{ int a = 2;  
switch(a)  
{ case  
  
1:  
printf("goodbye"); break;  
case 2:  
continue;  
case 3:  
printf("bye");  
}  
}
```

- a) error
- b) goodbye
- c) bye
- d) byegoodbye

Ans: a

11. What will be the output of the following statements ?

```
int i = 1,j; j=i--- -2; printf("%d",j);
```

- a) error
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) -3

Ans: c

12. What will be the output of following program ?

```
#include  
main()  
{  
int x,y = 10;  
x = y * NULL;  
printf("%d",x);  
}  
a) error  
b) 0  
c) 10  
d) garbage value
```

Ans: b

13. What will be the output of following statements ?

```
char x[ ] = "hello hi"; printf("%d%d",sizeof(*x),sizeof(x));  
a) 88  
b) 18  
c) 29  
d) 19
```

Ans: d

47. What will be the output of the following statements ?

```
int a=5,b=6,c=9,d; d=(a?1:2):(c>b?6:8)); printf("%d",d);  
a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 6  
d) Error
```

Ans: d

```
48. main()  
{  
struct  
{  
int i;  
}xyz;  
(*xyz)->i=10;  
printf("%d",xyz.i);
```

}

What is the output of this program?

- a) program will not compile
- b) 10
- c) god only knows
- d) address of I

Ans: b

49. What will happen if in a C program you assign a value to an array element whose subscript exceeds the size of array?

- A. The element will be set to 0.
- B. The compiler would report an error.
- C. The program may crash if some important data gets overwritten.
- D. The array size would appropriately grow.

Ans: C

22. What would be the output of the following program?

```
#include  
main()  
{  
char str[]="S\065AB";  
printf("\n%d",  
  
sizeof(str));  
}
```

- a) 7
- b) 6
- c) 5
- d) error

Ans: b

23. What will be the value of `a` after the following code is executed

```
#define square(x) x*x  
a = square(2+3)
```

- a) 25
- b) 13
- c) 11
- d) 10

Ans: c

```
24. #include
void func()
{
    int x = 0;
    static int y = 0;
    x++; y++;
    printf( "%d -- %d\n", x,
    y );
}
int main()
{
    func();
    func();
    return 0;
}
```

What will the code above print when it is
executed?

- a)
1 -- 1
1 -- 1
- b)
1 -- 1
2 -- 1
- c)
1 -- 1
2 -- 2
- d)
1 -- 1
1 -- 2

Ans: d

```
50. long factorial (long x)
{
    ???
    return x * factorial(x - 1);
}
```

```
}
```

With what do you replace

the ???? to make the function shown above return the correct answer?

a)if (x == 0)

return 0;

b)return 1;

c)if (x >= 2) return 2;

d)if (x <= 1) return 1;

Ans: d

51. int y[4] = {6, 7, 8, 9};

int *ptr = y + 2; printf("%d\n", ptr[1]);

What is printed when the sample code above is executed?

a) 6

b) 7

c) 8

d) 9

Ans: d

52. int i = 4;

switch (i)

{

default: ;

case 3:

i += 5;

if (i == 8)

{

i++;

if (i == 9) break;

i

*= 2;

}

i -= 4;

break;

case 8:

```
i += 5;
break;
}
printf("i = %d\n", i);
```

What will the output of

the sample code above be?

- a) i = 5
- b) i = 8
- c) i = 9
- d) i = 10

Ans: a

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

```
void
```

```
main()
{
if(printf("cquestionbank"))
printf("I know c");
else
printf("I know c++");
}
```

(a) I

know c

- (b) I know c++
- (c) cquestionbankI know c
- (d) cquestionbankI know c++
- (e) Compiler

error

Answer: (c)

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

```
#define
```

```
call(x) #x
void main(){
```

```
printf("%s",call(c/c++));  
}
```

- (a)c
- (b)c++
- (c)#c/c++
- (d)c/c++
- (e)Compiler

error

Answer: (d)

55. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
#define

```
message "union is\  
power of c"  
void main()  
{  
clrscr();  
printf("%s",message);  
getch();  
}
```

- (a) union is power of c
- (b) union is power of c
- (c) union is Power of c
- (d) Compiler error
- (e) None of these

Answer: (b)

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

```
main(){  
int a=25;  
clrscr();  
printf("%o %x",a,a);  
getch();  
}
```

- (a) 25 25

- (b) 025 0x25
- (c) 12 42
- (d) 31 19
- (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

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

```
main()
{
int i=0;
if(i==0){
i=((5,(i=3)),i=1);
printf("%d",i);
}
else
printf("equal");
}
```

- (a) 5
- (b) 3
- (c) 1
- (d) equal
- (e) None of above

Answer: (c)

58. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
int extern

```
x;
void main()
printf("%d",x);
x=2;
getch();
}
int x=23;
```

- (a) 0
- (b) 2
- (c) 23

- (d) Compiler error
- (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

59. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
void main

```
(){\nint a,b;\na=1,3,15;\nb=(2,4,6);\nclrscr();\nprintf("%d ",a+b);\ngetch();\n}
```

- (a) 3
- (b) 21
- (c) 17
- (d)

7

- (e) Compiler error

Answer: (d)

60. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
void main

```
(){\nstatic main;\nint x;\nx=call(main);\nclrscr();\nprintf("%d ",x);\ngetch();\n}\nint call(int
```

```
address){\naddress++;
```

```
return address;  
}
```

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) Garbage value
- (d) Compiler error
- (e)

None of these

Answer: (b)

61. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
#include

```
"string.h"  
void main(){  
clrscr();  
printf("%d %d",sizeof("string"),strlen("string"));  
getch();  
}
```

- (a) 6 6
- (b) 7 7
- (c) 6 7
- (d) 7 6
- (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

62. Write c program which display mouse pointer and position of pointer.(In x coordinate, y coordinate)?

Answer:
#include "dos.h"
#include "stdio.h"
void main()
{
union REGS i,o;
int x,y,k;
//show

```
mouse pointer
i.x.ax=1;
int86(0x33,&i,&o);
while(!kbhit()) //its value will false when we
```

```
hit key in the key board
{
i.x.ax=3; //get mouse position
x=o.x.cx;
y=o.x.dx;
clrscr();
printf("(%d , %d)",x,y);
delay(250);
int86(0x33,&i,&o);
}
getch();
}
```

63.What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
void main

```
(){
int huge*p=(int huge*)0XC0563331;
int huge*q=(int huge*)0xC2551341;
*p=200;
printf
```

```
("%d",*q);
}
```

- (a)0
- (b)Garbage value
- (c)null
- (d) 200
- (e)Compiler error

Answer: (d)

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

```

marks{
int p:3;
int c:3;
int m:2;
};
void main(){
struct marks s={2,-6,5};
printf("%d %d

%d",s.p,s.c,s.m);
}

```

- (a) 2 -6 5
- (b) 2 -6 1
- (c) 2 2 1
- (d) Compiler error
- (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

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

```

void main
(){
if(printf("cquestionbank"))
printf("I know c");
else
printf("I know c++");
}

```

- (a) I know
- c
- (b) I know c++
- (c) cquestionbankI know c
- (d) cquestionbankI know c++
- (e) Compiler error

Answer: (c)

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

```

#define

```

```
call(x) #x
void main(){
printf("%s",call(c/c++));
}
```

- (a)c
- (b)c++
- (c)#c/c++
- (d)c/c++
- (e)Compiler

error

Answer: (d)

67. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
#define

```
message "union is\
power of c"
void main(){
clrscr();
printf("%s",message);
getch();
}
```

- (a)

- union is power of c
- (b) union ispower of c
- (c) union is
Power of c
- (d) Compiler error
- (e)

None of these

Answer: (b)

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

```
main(){
int a=25;
clrscr();
printf("%o %x",a,a);
getch();
}
```

- (a) 25 25
- (b) 025 0x25
- (c) 12 42
- (d) 31 19
- (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

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

```
main(){
int i=0;
if(i==0){
i=((5,(i=3)),i=1);
printf("%d",i);
}
else
printf("equal");
}
```

- (a) 5
- (b) 3
- (c) 1
- (d) equal
- (e) None of above

Answer: (c)

70. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
int extern

```
x;
void main()
printf("%d",x);
x=2;
```

```
getch();
}
int x=23;
```

(a) 0
(b) 2
(c) 23
(d) Compiler error
(e) None of these

Answer: (c)

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

```
void main
```

```
{
int a,b;
a=1,3,15;
b=(2,4,6);
clrscr();
printf("%d ",a+b);
getch();
}
```

(a) 3
(b) 21
(c) 17
(d) 7
(e) Compiler error

Answer: (d)

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

```
void main
```

```
{
static main;
int x;
x=call(main);
clrscr();
printf("%d ",x);
```

```
getch();  
}  
int call(int  
  
address){  
address++;  
return address;  
}
```

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) Garbage value
- (d) Compiler error
- (e)

None of these

Answer: (b)

73.What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
#include

```
"string.h"  
void main(){  
clrscr();  
printf("%d %d",sizeof("string"),strlen("string"));  
getch();  
}
```

- (a) 6 6
- (b) 7 7
- (c) 6 7
- (d) 7 6
- (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

74.What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
void main

```
(){  
int huge*p=(int huge*)0XC0563331;  
int huge*q=(int huge*)0xC2551341;
```

```
*p=200;
printf

("%d",*q);
}
(a)0
(b)Garbage value
(c)null
(d) 200
(e)Compiler error
```

Answer: (d)

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

```
marks{
int p:3;
int c:3;
int m:2;
};
void main(){
struct marks s={2,-6,5};
printf("%d %d

%d",s.p,s.c,s.m);
}
```

- (a) 2 -6 5
- (b) 2 -6 1
- (c) 2 2 1
- (d) Compiler error
- (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

76.What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
void main

```
(){
if(printf("cquestionbank"))
printf("I know c");
```

```
else
printf("I know c++");
}
```

(a) I know

c

(b) I know c++

(c) cquestionbankI know c

(d) cquestionbankI know c++

(e) Compiler error

Answer: (c)

77. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
#define

```
call(x) #x
void main(){
printf("%s",call(c/c++));
}
```

(a)c

(b)c++

(c)#c/c++

(d)c/c++

(e)Compiler

error

Answer: (d)

78. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
#define

```
message "union is\
power of c"
void main(){
clrscr();
printf("%s",message);
getch();
}
```

(a)

- union is power of c
(b) union is power of c
(c) union is
Power of c
(d) Compiler error
(e)

None of these

Answer: (b)

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

```
main(){  
int a=25;  
clrscr();  
printf("%o %x",a,a);  
getch();  
}
```

- (a) 25 25
(b) 025 0x25
(c) 12 42
(d) 31 19
(e) None of these

Answer: (d)

80. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
void main

```
{  
int i=0;  
if(i==0){  
i=((5,(i=3)),i=1);  
printf("%d",i);  
}  
else  
printf("equal");  
}
```

- (a) 5
- (b) 3
- (c) 1
- (d) equal
- (e) None of above

Answer: (c)

81.What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
int extern

```
x;  
void main()  
printf("%d",x);  
x=2;  
getch();  
}  
int x=23;
```

- (a) 0
- (b) 2
- (c) 23
- (d) Compiler error
- (e) None of these

Answer: (c)

82.What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
void main

```
() {  
int a,b;  
a=1,3,15;  
b=(2,4,6);  
clrscr();  
printf("%d ",a+b);  
getch();  
}
```

- (a) 3
- (b) 21
- (c) 17
- (d)

7

(e) Compiler error

Answer: (d)

83. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
void main

```
{
static main;
int x;
x=call(main);
clrscr();
printf("%d ",x);
getch();
}
int call(int
```

```
address){
address++;
return address;
}
```

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) Garbage value
- (d) Compiler error
- (e)

None of these

Answer: (b)

84. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
#include

```
"string.h"
void main(){
clrscr();
printf("%d %d",sizeof("string"),strlen("string"));
getch();
```

- ```
}
```
- (a) 6 6
  - (b) 7 7
  - (c) 6 7
  - (d) 7 6
  - (e) None of these

Answer: (d)

85. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?  
void main

```
{
int huge*p=(int huge*)0XC0563331;
int huge*q=(int huge*)0xC2551341;
*p=200;
printf
```

```
("%d",*q);
}
```

- (a) 0
- (b) Garbage value
- (c) null
- (d) 200
- (e) Compiler error

Answer: (d)

86. What is the right way to access value of structure variable book{ price, page }?  
A.

```
printf("%d%d", book.price, book.page);
B. printf("%d%d", price.book, page.book);
C.
```

```
printf("%d%d", price::book, page::book);
D. printf("%d%d", price->book, page->book);
```

Answer : A

87. perror( ) function used to ?

- A. Work same as printf()
- B. prints the error message

specified by the compiler

- C. prints the garbage value assigned by the compiler
- D. None

of the above

Answer : B

88.Bitwise operators can operate upon?

- A. double and chars
- B. floats and doubles
- C. ints

and floats

- D. ints and chars

Answer : D

89. What is C Tokens?

- A. The smallest individual units of c program
- B. The basic element

recognized by the compiler

- C. The largest individual units of program
- D. A & B Both

Answer : D

90. What is Keywords?

- A. Keywords have some predefine meanings and these meanings can be changed.

- B. Keywords have some unknown meanings and these meanings cannot be changed.

- C. Keywords have some predefine meanings and these meanings cannot be changed.

- D. None of the above

Answer : C

91. What is constant?

A. Constants have fixed values that do not change during the

execution of a program

B. Constants have fixed values that change during the execution

of a program

C. Constants have unknown values that may be change during the execution

of a program

D. None of the above

Answer : A

92. Which is the right way to declare constant in C?

A. `int constant var = 10;`

B. `int`

`const var = 10;`

C. `const int var = 10;`

D. B & C Both

Answer : D

93. Which operators are known as Ternary Operator?

A. `::, ?`

B. `?, :`

C. `?, ;;`

D. None of

the above

Answer : B

94. In switch statement, each case instance value must be \_\_\_\_\_?

A. Constant

B.

Variable

- C. Special Symbol
- D. None of the above

Answer : A

95. What is the work of break keyword?

- A. Halt execution of program
- B. Restart execution

of program

- C. Exit from loop or switch statement
- D. None of the above

Answer : C

96. What will be the output of the following statements ?

```
int i = 3;
printf("%d%d",i,i+
```

```
);
```

- a) 34
- b) 43
- c) 44
- d) 33

Ans: b

97. What will be the output of the following program ?

```
#include
void main()
{
int a = 36,
b = 9;
printf("%d",a>>a/b-2);
}
```

- a) 9
- b) 7
- c) 5
- d) none of these

Ans: a

98. `int testarray[3][2][2] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12};`

What value does

`testarray[2][1][0]` in the sample code above contain?

a) 11

b) 7

c) 5

d) 9

Ans: a

99. `void main()`

`{`

`int a=10,b=20;`

`char x=1,y=0;`

`if(a,b,x,y)`

`{`

`printf("EXAM");`

`}`

`}`

What is the

output?

a) XAM is printed

b) exam is printed

c) Compiler Error

d) Nothing is printed

Ans: d

100. What is the output of the following code?

`#include`

`void main()`

`{`

`int s=0;`

`while(s+`

`+<10)>`

`# define a 10`

```
main()
{
printf("%d..",a);
foo();
printf("%d",a);
}
void foo()
{
#undef a
#define a 50
}
a) 10..10
b) 10..50
c) Error
d) 0
```

Ans: c

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