

SQ.10

Which among the below are correct ?

- 1) **Constants** are fixed values
- 2) Constants do not change during the execution of a program
- 3) There are two types of **constants - Numeric constants & Character constants**

a
b
c

SQ.11

Which among the below are correct ?

- 1) When we want to print an **integer**, we will use **%d** as the **format specifier**
- 2) We will use **float** and **%f** for **floating point** numbers
- 3) For **character data type**, we use **char** and **%s**
- 4) For **double data type**, we use **double** and **%lf**.

1
2
3
4

SQ.13

Which among the following are correct ?

- 1) **Integer** value has a range of **-32,768 to 32,767**
- 2) **Floating point** has a range of **3.4E +/-38**
- 3) **Character** has a range of **-128 to 127**
- 4) **Double** has a range of **1.7E +/-308**

1
2
3
4

SQ.14

WRT to **variables**, which among the below are correct ?

- 1) **Variable** is a data name, which may be used to store a data value

- 2) **Variable** values cannot change when a program runs
- 3) Variable must be declared before using a **variable**
- 4) We should try to give meaningful names to **variables**

1
2
3
4

SQ.15

WRT to functions, which among the below are correct ?

- 1) A **function** is a self-contained program executing a specific task
- 2) Every program consists of one or more **functions**
- 3) Once executed the control will be returned back from where it was accessed
- 4) main() is not a function

1
2
3
4

SQ.17

WRT to function declaration syntax

ret_type fun_name(parameters),

which among the below are correct ?

- 1) ret-type** defines the type of data that the **function** returns
- 2) fun_name** defines the name of the **function**
- 3) parameters** is the list of **variable** names and their types

1
2
3

SQ.19

WRT to **statements**, which among the below are correcty:

- 1) A **statement** in a program controls the flow of program execution.
- 2) A **statement** helps to make decision on, what code is to be executed.
- 3) In a **statement**, we can check the conditions, whether true or false.

4) In a **statement**, we can execute a single statement or a group of statements.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

SQ.20

Which among the following are correct ?

- 1) In nested-if we have to write the conditional statement for each value of the variable.
- 2) Switch statement can only check the integer values .
- 3) Nested-if can check for both integer and fractional values .

- 1
- 2
- 3

SQ.23

WRT to **typecast**, which among the below are correct ?

- 1) Typecasting is done by enclosing the data type you want within parenthesis.
- 2) This cast is put in front of the variable you want to cast.
- 3) This **typecast** is valid for one single operation only.

- 1
- 2
- 3

SQ.27

Which among the below are correct ?

1. Less than: $a > b$
2. Greater than: $a < b$
3. Less than or equal to: $a \leq b$
4. Greater than or equal to: $a \geq b$
5. Equal to: $a == b$
6. Not equal to: $a != b$

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

SQ.29

WRT to loops, which among the following are correct ?

- 1) A **do..while** loop is executed at least once before the condition could be validated.
- 2) A **while** loop tests the condition in the beginning
- 3) The syntax of **for** loop is for (var initialization; condition; var incre\decre)

1
2
3

SQ.3

With respect to INDENTATION, which of the below statements are correct ?

- 1) Indentation makes the code easier to read
- 2) It also helps to locate errors faster
- 3) It consumes more memory

a
b
c

SQ.30

WRT arrays which among the below are correct ?

- 1) **Array** is the collection of data or elements of same **data-type**.
- 2) **Array** index starts from **0**.
- 3) The first element is stored at index **0**

1
2
3

SQ.31

WRT syntax of arrays declaration, which among the below are correct ?

- 1) Declare single dimensional array- **data-type array-name[size];**
eg. char star[5];
- 2) Initialize the array - **data-type array-name[size]={values};**

eg. **int star[3]={1,2,3};**

1
2

SQ.34

Which among below are correct WRT files ?

- a) To define a **file** variable we use the type **FILE**.
- b) The **FILE variable** is defined under the **header stdio.h**
- c) ***fp** is a pointer to the **FILE variable**.
- d) It will store all the information about the **file**.

a
b
c
d

SQ.35

Which among the below are correct ?

- a) The **fprintf** function opens a stream.
- b) Then it links the **file** with the stream.
- c) The filename is the name of the file that we want to open or create.
- d) We can give the path along with the filename.
- e) We can also give the extension and mode of the file.
- f) None of the above

a
b
c
d
e
f

SQ.39

Which is/are correct WRT functions - getc/putchar?

- a) **getc** returns a character from a specified file or stream.
- b) **putchar** is used to display a character on the console.

a
b

SQ.40

WRT **strings** which among the below is/are correct ?

- a) **String** is a sequence of characters that is treated as a single data item
- b) size of **string** = original length of **string** + 1
- c) To declare a **string**, we use syntax

char name_of_string[size];

- d) **string.h** is a header file, it includes the declarations, functions, constants of **string** handling utilities

- e) To read a **string**, we can use **scanf()** function with format specifier **%s**

- f) To initialize a string we use the syntax -

char var_name[size] = "string";

(or)

char var_name[] = {'S', 't', 'r'};

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e
- f

SQ.41

Which among the below are correct ?

- 1) String library functions defined in **string.h** - These are the group of functions implementing operations on strings. Various operations such as copying, concatenation, searching etc are supported.
- 2) The syntax for **strncpy** is `strncpy(char str1, char str2, int n)`, which copies first n characters of string str2 into string str1
- 3) For **strncmp** - the syntax for this is `(char str1, char str2, int n)`, and it will compare first n characters of string 2 with string 1
- 4) To find the length of the string, we use **strlen** function
- 5) We use **strcpy** to copy the source string into the target string

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

SQ.42

WRT **structure**, which are correct ?

- a) When one or more variables are grouped under one name it is known as **structure**.
- b) Strucutre is used to group different data into one object.
- c) It is also called as **compound data-type**.
- d) **structure** is used to group related information together.

a
b
c
d

SQ.44

WRT pointers, which among the below are correct ?

- a) Pointers point to the locations in memory.
- b) Pointers store the memory address.
- c) It also gives value stored at that address.
- d) Asterisk sign is used to declare a pointer.

a
b
c
d

SQ.46

WRT **functions call by value**, which among the below are correct ?

- a) It is a method of passing **arguments** to the function.
- b) When we pass a variable by value it makes a copy of the variable.
- c) Changes made to the arguments inside the function will remain in the function and will not be affected outside the function.

a
b
c

SQ.48

WRT **2 dimensional Arrays** which among the below are correct ?

- a) The Syntax for declaration is, **data-type arr_name[row] [col];**
- b) **2-D arrays are stored in a row column matrix.**
- c) **The left index indicates the row. The right index indicates the column.**
- d) **We can visualize a 2-D array in the form of a matrix.**
- e) **Matrix is composed of multiple horizontal rows and vertical columns.**
- f) **Starting index of a matrix or array in C and C++ is always 0.**

a
b
c
d
e
f

SQ.5

Which among the below statements are correct ?

- 1) **printf()** is a standard **C** function to print the standard output on the *terminal*.
- 2) Every **C** statement must end with a semicolon(;))
- 3) Semicolon(;) acts as a statement terminator.
- 4) The compiler cannot find a header file with the name "**stdioh**"

a, b only
b, c, d only
c,d only
All the above

SQ.50

WRT UNIX operating system commands, which descriptions among the below are correct ?

- a) **exit()** - to exit from loops if used in C and exit from current session when used in command prompt.
- b) **passwd** - To change/update user password
- c) **man** - to display manual pages
- d) **cp** - copy files
- e) **rm** - remove files
- f) **mkdir** - to create a directory

a
b

c
d
e
f

SQ.7

Which among the below statements are correct ?

- 1) **Keywords** have fixed meanings that cannot be changed
- 2) **Keywords** cannot be used as **variable** names
- 3) There are 32 **keywords** available in C

1
2
3

SQ.49

A program must contain this header file - _____, when it uses standard input/output functions.

Answer

SQ.6

_____ is a generic word for Datatypes, Variables, Constants and Identifiers.

Answer

SQ.1

main() is a special function. It denotes that the execution of the program begins from this line.

True
False

SQ.12

We **CANNOT** store a value in the **variable** above or below the range of its **data type**.

True
False

SQ.16

%.2f denotes that we can print only two values after the decimal point.

True

False

SQ.18

A **non-void function** must use a **return** statement that returns a value.

True

False

SQ.19

scanf() reads data from the **console**. It then stores the result in the given **variable**.

The **format specifier** in the **scanf()** helps to know the type of data.

True

False

SQ.2

A 'C' program can have two **main** functions.

True

False

SQ.21

The **++** operator increases the existing value of the operand by one.

True

False

SQ.22

The **--** operator decreases the existing value of the operand by one.

True

False

SQ.24

We use **%.2f** to denote a precision of 2 decimal places.

True

False

SQ.25

To perform real division one of the operands will have to be type float.

True

False

SQ.26

Relational operators are used to compare integer and floating point numbers. Expressions using relational operators **return** 0 for false and 1 for true.

True

False

SQ.28

Loops are used to execute a group of instructions repeatedly.

True

False

SQ.33

File is a collection of data. It can be a database, a program, a letter or anything.

True

False

SQ.36

w - *creates file* for read and write.

r - opens **file** for reading.

a - writing at the end of **file**.

True

False

SQ.37

fscanf writes output to the given output stream. **fclose** closes the file associated with the stream.

True

False

SQ.38

EOF is the end of file. It is a condition where no more data can be read from a data source.

True
False

SQ.4

printf() is a standard **C** function to print the standard output on the *terminal*.

True
False

SQ.43

The keyword **struct** tells the compiler that a structure is declared. Variables defined under the structure are called as members of the structure.

True
False

SQ.45

Asterisk sign is used to declare a pointer. **sizeof** function will give the size of the argument. ***ptr** will give the value at the address pointed by ptr.

True
False

SQ.47

The **call by reference** method of passing **arguments** to the function, copies the address of the argument instead of the value. Changes made to the arguments inside a function can affect them outside and in this method we need to declare the arguments as pointer type.

True
False

SQ.8

const keyword is used to create read only variable.

True
False

SQ.9

Data type is a infinite set of values along with a set of rules

True

False