1   Which Of The Following Are Components Of Central Processing Unit (CPU)?
A   Arithmetic Logic Unit, Mouse
B   Arithmetic Logic Unit, Control Unit
C   Arithmetic Logic Unit, Integrated Circuits
D   Control Unit, Monitor

Ans.   B

2   In Which Of The Following Form, Data Is Stored In Computer?
A   Decimal
B   Binary
C   Hexadecimal
D   Octal

Ans.   B

3   Which Level Language Is Assembly Language?
A   High-Level Programming Language
B   Medium-Level Programming Language
C   Low-Level Programming Language
D   Machine Language

Ans.   C

4   1 Mega Byte Is Equal To
A   1024 Bytes
B   1024 Kilo Bytes
C   1024 Giga Bits
D   1024 Bits

Ans.   B

5   One Byte Is Equal To How Many Bits ?
A   4 Bits
B   8 Bits
C   12 Bits
D   16 Bits

Ans.   B

6   One Nibble Is Equal To How Many Bits ?
A   4 Bits
B   8 Bits
C   12 Bits

D   16 Bits

Ans.   A

7   An Assembler Is Used To Translate A Program Written In ?
A   Low-Level Language
B   Machine Language
C   Assembly Language
D   High-Level Language

Ans.   C

8   We Can Insert Pre Written Code In A C Program By Using
A   #Read
B   #Get
C   #Include
D   #Put

Ans.   C

9   Ritchie And Brian Kernighan Jointly Carried Out The Development Of C And That Version Is _____ .
A   ISO C
B   K&R C
C   ANSI C
D   R&K C

Ans.   B

10 Who Was Creator Of B Language, Which Inspired Dennis Ritchie To Create Strong Procedural Language Called C?
A   Thomas E. Kurtz
B   James Gosling
C   Brian Kernighan
D   Ken Thompson

Ans.   D

11 Which Committee Standardize C Programming Language?
A   W3C
B   ANSI
C   ISO
D   TRAI

Ans.   B

12   Dennis Was Author Of Famous Programming Book _____ .
    A   Thinking In C
    B   C Programming For Scientist
    C   The C Programming Language
    D   C Programming And Techniques
  Ans.   C

13   Many Features Of C Were Derived From An Earlier Language Called
        _____.
    A   PASCAL
    B   BASIC
    C   FORTRAN
    D   B
  Ans.   D

14   C Programming Was Created At _____ By Dennis Ritchie.
    A   AT&T Bell Laboratory
    B   Stanford Lab
    C   MIT University
    D   Haward University
  Ans.   A

15   Which Type Of Software Is An Operating System?
    A   Utility Software
    B   System Software
    C   Application Software
    D   Firmware Software
  Ans.   B

16   Microsoft Office Is Type Of?
    A   Utility Software
    B   System Software
    C   Application Software
    D   Firmware Software
  Ans.   C

17   How Many Main() Function We Can Have In Our Project?
    A   1
    B   2
    C   No Limit
    D   Depends On Compiler
  Ans.   A

18   Is It Possible To Run Program Without Main() Function?
    A   Yes
    B   No
    C   Option.
    D   Option.
  Ans.   A

19   What Is Sizeof() In C?
    A   Operator
    B   Function
    C   Macro
    D   None Of These
  Ans.   A

20   Bitwise Operators Can Operate Upon?
    A   Double And Chars
    B   Floats And Doubles
    C   Int And Floats
    D   Int And Chars
  Ans.   D

21   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
  Ans.   D

22   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
Ans.   C

23   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   Option.
Ans.   A

24   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
Ans.   D

25   Which Operators Are Known As Ternary Operator?
A   ::, ?.
B   ?, :
C   ?, ;;
D   None Of The Above
Ans.   B

26   Total Number Of Keywords In C Are
A   30
B   12
C   34
D   32
Ans.   D

27   The Compiler In C Ignores All Text Till The End Of Line Using
A   //
B   /
C   */

    D   /*/

Ans.   A

28   Printf() Belongs To Which Library Of C
    A   Stdlib.H
    B   Stdio.H
    C   Stdout.H
    D   Stdoutput.H

Ans.   B

29   What Is Correct Order Of Precedence In C
    A   Addition, Division, Modulus
    B   Addition, Modulus, Division
    C   Multiplication, Substration, Modulus
    D   Modulus, Multiplication, Substration

Ans.   D

30   In Switch Statement, Each Case Instance Value Must Be _____?
    A   Constant
    B   Variable
    C   Special Symbol
    D   None Of The Above

Ans.   A

31   What Is The Work Of Break Keyword?
    A   Halt Execution Of Program
    B   Restart Execution Of Program
    C   Exit From Loop Or Switch Statement

Ans.   C

32   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.

Ans.   B

33   A C Variable Cannot Start With
    A   An Alphabet
    B   A Number

C   A Special Symbol Other Than Underscore
D   Both (B) And (C)

Ans.   D

34   Which Of The Following Shows The Correct Hierarchy Of Arithmetic Operations In C
A   / + * -
B   * - / +
C   + - / *
D   * / + -

Ans.   D

35   Int Main()
{
Extern Int I;
I = 20;
Printf("%D", Sizeof(I));
Return 0;
}
A   20
B   0
C   Undefined Reference To I
D   Linking Error

Ans.   C

Note :- Extern Int I; Tell The Compiler That Int I Is Declared In Some Other File, In This Code We Have Not Included Any Other Header File So It Will Cause Compilation Error.

36   Is The Following Statement A Declaration Or Definition
Extern Int I;
A   Declaration
B   Definition

Ans.   A

37   Int Main()
{
    Int X = 10;
        {

```
              Int X = 0;
              Printf("%D",X);
          }
       Return 0;
    }
```
A   10
B   Compilation Error
C   0
D   Undefined

Ans.   C

38   //This Program Is Compiled On 32 Bit DEV-C++
```
Int Main()
{
Char *Ptr1, *Ptr2;
Printf("%D %D", Sizeof(Ptr1), Sizeof(Ptr2));

Return 0;
}
```
A   1 1
B   2 2
C   4 4

Ans.   C

39   What Should Be The Output:
```
Int Main()
{
   Int A = 10/3;
   Printf("%D",A);

   Return 0;
}
```
A   3.33
B   3.0
C   3
D   Option.

Ans.   C

Note :- Integer Division (Int/ Int) Is Int Only Hence Instead Of Printing 3.33 It Will Print 3 Only. Float Part Is Discarded In Such Cases.

40   Which Of The Following Is Executed By Preprocess?
A   #Include<Stdio.H>
B   Return 0
C   Void Main(Int Argc , Char ** Argv)

Ans.   A

41   Int Main()
{
   Int A = 10.5;
   Printf("%D",A);
   Return 0;
}
A   10.5
B   10.0
C   10
D   Compilation Error

Ans.   C

Note :- Compiler Will Convert Float Values To Integer Value After Seeing %D So Instead Of Printing 10.5 It Will Print It Integer Value I.E 10

42   Int Main()
{
      Int _ = 10;
      Int __ = 20;
      Int ___ = _ + __;
      Printf("__%D",___);
      Return 0;
}
A   Compilation Error
B   Runtime Error
C   __0
D   __30

Ans.   D

Note :- Multiple Underscore Ie. _ Can Be Used To Create Variables.

43   Int Main()
       {
          Int A = 5;
          Int B = 10;
          Int C = A+B;
          Printf("%I",C);
       A   0
       B   15
       C   Undefined I
       D   Any Other Compiler Error
   Ans.   B
             Note :- %I Is Also Used To Printf Numeric Values In C. %D And %I Both Solve The
             Same Purpose.

44   int main()
       {
          int x;
          x=10,20,30;
          printf("%d",x);
          return 0;
       }
       A   10
       B   20
       C   30
       D   Compilation Error
   Ans.   A
             Note :- When there are multiple , then assignment takes place from right to left hence 10
             is the last value which is assign to x variable.

45   How many times C.com is printed?
       int main()
       {
       int a = 0;
       while(a++ < 5-++a)
       printf("C.com");
       return 0;
       }
       A   5 times

B 4 times
C 3 times
D 1 times

Ans.   D

46   How many times C.com is printed?

```
int main()
{
int a = 0;
while(a++ < 5)
printf("C.com");
return 0;
}
```

A 5 times
B 4 times
C 3 times
D 1 times

Ans.   A

Note :- Here while loop is execrated for a = 0 to a = 4 which is 5 times execution hence C.com is printed 5 times.

47   How many times C.com is printed?

```
int main()
{
int a = 0;
while(a++)
printf("C.com");

return 0;
}
```

A 1 time
B 0 time
C Infinite times(Untill Stack is overflow)
D 2 times

Ans.   B

Note :- Here while loop is evaluated as while(0) which means it will be executed 0 times and since printf is also part of it so nothing would be printed.

Note:- if there are no { } braces after any loop then only the next statement is considered as a part of the loop.

48   How many times C.com is printed?
```
int main()
{
int a = 0;
while(++a)
{
    printf("C.com");
}

return 0;
}
```
A   1 time
B   Infinite Times(Untill Stack is overflow)
C   2 times
D   Error

Ans.   B

Note :- Here while loop is evaluated as while(1) which means it will run infinite times.

49   What is output of below program?
```
int main()
{
int i,j,count;
count=0;
for(i=0; i<5; i++);
{
        for(j=0;j<5;j++);
        {
            count++;
        }
}
printf("%d",count);
return 0;
}
```
A   55

B 54
C 1
D 0

Ans.   C

Note :- if we put ; after for() then for loop doesn't run anything which is inside {}

50   What is output of below program?

```c
int main()
{
int i,j,k,count;
count=0;
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
{
   for(j=0;j<5;j++)
   {
      count++;
   }
}
printf("%d",count);
return 0;
}
```

A 5
B 10
C 25
D 50

Ans.   C

Note :- This code has 25 iterations of for loops that is why count++ is executed 25 times hence its value becomes 25.

51   What is output of below program?

```c
int main()
{
 int i,j;
 for(i = 0,j=0;i<5;i++)
 {
   printf("%d%d--",i,j);
 }
```

```
 return 0;
}
```
A   0--01--12--23--34--
B   00--10--20--30--40--
C   Compilation Error
D   00--01--02--03--04--

Ans.   B

Note :- In this code only i is incrementing starting from 0 to 4 but j is 0 only.

52   What is output of below program?

```
int main()
{
 int i;
 for(i=0; i<5; ++i++)
 {
   printf("Hello");
 }
 return 0;
}
```
A   Hello is printed 5 times
B   Compilation Error
C   Hello is printed 2 times
D   Hello is printed 3 times

Ans.   B

Note :- C doesn't allow using pre-increment & post-increment on a variable on same time like ++i++

53   What is output of below program?

```
int main()
{
 for(; );
 for(; );
   printf("Hello");
return 0;
}
```
A   Compilation Error

B   Runtime Error
C   Nothing is printed
D   Hello is printed infinite times

Ans.   C

> Note :- Blank for loop with ; ; is always infinite loop. printf() will never executed in this program.

54   What is the output of below program?

```c
int main()
{
for(; ;)
for(; ;)
   printf("Hello..");

return 0;
}
```

A   Compilation Error
B   Runtime Error
C   Hello is printed one time
D   Hello is printed infinite times

Ans.   D

> Note :- Always remember, a for loop with only two ; is infinite loop. And it is because there is no initialization, condition & increment/decrements.

55   How many loops are there in C
A   1
B   2
C   3
D   4

Ans.   C

56   What is the following is invalid header file in C?
A   math.h
B   mathio.h
C   string.h
D   ctype.h

Ans.   B

57   What is storage class for variable A in below code?

```
int main()
{
int A;
A = 10;
printf("%d", A);
return 0;
}
```

A   extern
B   auto
C   register
D   static

Ans.   B

> Note :- There are 4 types of storage classes in C and those are auto, register, extern and static. Every storage class has its own use. Whenever a local variable is declared it is counted in auto storage class. Every storage class variables have some default value. In case of auto its default values is garbage.

58
```
#include "stdio.h"
int main()
{
int a@ = 10;
printf("%d", a@);
return 0;
}
```

A   10
B   10@
C   @
D   [Error] stray '@' in program

Ans.   D

> Note :- @ is not allowed in variable name

59
```
#include "stdio.h"
int main()
{
int a = 10;
printf("%d", a);
int a = 20;
```

```
printf("%d",a);
return 0;
}
```
A   1020
B   Error: Redeclartion of a
C   2020
D   1010

Ans.   B

60   ```
#include "stdio.h"
int a = 20;
int main()
{
int a = 10;
printf("%d", ::a);
return 0;
}
```
A   10
B   20
C   ::20
D   ::10

Ans.     B

61      ```
#include  "stdio.h"
int main()
{
   int a = 10, b = 20;
   if(a=b)
   {
      printf("Easy");
   }
   else
   {
      printf("Hard");
   }

   return 0;
```

```
}
```
A Easy
B Hard
C EasyHard
D Error in program

Ans.   A

62   Which gcc flag is used to enable all Compiler warnings?
A   gcc -W
B   gcc -w
C   gcc -Wall
D   gcc -wall

Ans.   C

63   Which gcc flag is used to generate maximum debug information?
A   gcc -g0
B   gcc –g1
C   gcc -g
D   gcc –g3

Ans.   D

64   Which macro is used to insert assembly code in C program (VC++ compiler)?
A   __asm__
B   _asm_
C   __asm
D   asm

Ans.   C

65   Which macro is used to insert assembly code in C program (GCC compiler)?
A   __asm__
B   _asm_
C   __asm
D   asm

Ans.   A

66   Will compiler produce any compilation error if same header file is included two times?

A   YES
B   NO
C   Option.
D   Option.

Ans.   B

67   What should be the output of below program?

```
#define # @
@include "stdio.h"
int main()
{
        printf("C.com");
        return 0;
}
```

A   C.com
B   Nothing
C   Compilation Error
D   Depends on Complier

Ans.   C

68   Which one of the following is invalid macro in C programming?

A   #pragma
B   #error
C   #ifndef
D   #elseif

Ans.   D

69   What is the extension of output file produced by Preprocessor?

A   .h
B   .exe
C   .i
D   .asm

Ans.   C

70   Set of consecutive memory locations is called as _____.
   A   Function
   B   Array
   C   Loop
   D   Pointer
   Ans.   B

71   Array can be considered as set of elements stored in consecutive memory
      locations but having _____.
   A   Same Data Type
   B   Same Scope
   C   None of these
   D   Different Data Type
   Ans.   A

72   In Array, There is one to one correspondence between set of _____
      and set of values.
   A   Indices
   B   Variables
   C   Constants
   D   Memory Locations
   Ans.   A

73   Smallest element of an array is called as _____.
   A   Middle Bound
   B   Range
   C   Upper Bound
   D   Lower Bound
   Ans.   D

74   If we have declared an array described below –
      int arr[6];
      then which of the following array element is considered as last array
      element ?
   A   arr[6]
   B   arr[4]
   C   arr[0]
   D   arr[5]
   Ans.   D

75   Array which is having _____ dimensions is called as 2-D array.
A   3
B   2
C   5
D   4
Ans.   B

76   What is maximum dimension that array can have in c programming?
A   2
B   4
C   Theoretically No Limit but practically limit depends on memory
D   3
Ans.   C

77   Array with last element 'n' will always have array size equal to
_____.
A   n+1
B   n-1
C   n+n
D   n
Ans.   A

78   Array is an example of _____ type memory allocation.
A   Compile Time
B   Run Time
Ans.   A

79   Array is _____ data type in C Programming language.
A   Custom Data Type
B   Primitive Data Type
C   None of these
D   Derived Data Type
Ans.   D

80   A Pointer to a block of memory is considered same as an array.
A   NO
B   YES
Ans.   B

81   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 array size would appropriately grow.
   D   The program may crash if some important data gets overwritten.
Ans.   D

82   If you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?
   A   Base address of the array
   B   Value of elements in array
   C   First element of the array
   D   Address of the last element of array
Ans.   A

83   Pointer is special kind of variable which is used to store _____ of the variable.
   A   Address
   B   Value
   C   Variable Name
   D   Data Type
Ans.   A

84   Pointer variable is declared using preceding _____ sign.
   A   ^
   B   *
   C   &
   D   %
Ans.   B

85   Address stored in the pointer variable is of type _____.
   A   Integer
   B   Array
   C   Floating
   D   Character
Ans.   A
      Note :- Pointer Variable of any type contains integer address because address of variable is always integer.

86   Consider the 32 bit compiler. We need to store address of integer variable to integer pointer. What will be the size of integer pointer?
A   10 Bytes
B   4 Bytes
C   2 Bytes
D   6 Bytes
Ans.   C

87   In order to fetch the address of the variable we write preceding _____ sign before variable name.
A   Asteriks
B   Percent
C   Comma
D   Ampersand
Ans.   D

88   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 }
Ans.   A

89   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 -->
Ans.   A

90   What is true about fputs function
A   write to a file
B   takes two parameters
C   requires a file pointer
D   all of above
Ans.   D

91   Wild pointer in C
    A   if pointer is pointing to a memory location from where variable has been deleted
    B   if pointer has not been initialized
    C   if pointer has not defined properly
    D   if pointer pointing to more than one variable
  Ans.   B

92   Any type of modification on the parameter inside the function will reflect in actual variable value can be related to..
    A   call by value
    B   call by reference
    C   both of above
    D   none of above
Ans.   B

93   Size of void pointer is
    A   1 byte
    B   2 byte
    C   3 byte
    D   4 byte
  Ans.   B

94   To print a single character in ouptut,which function is used?
    A   getchar()
    B   gets()
    C   putchar()
    D   puts()
  Ans.   C

95
```
#define t 10
void main()
{
printf("%d",t);
}
```
    A   10
    B   Error:Unfined symbol 't'
    C   Error:Improper placement of preprocessor
    D   none of the above

Ans.   A

96   Explicit data type conversion is called

 A Type casting
 B conversion
 C separation
 D none
Ans.   A

97   which of these is not a valid character constant
 A "A"
 B 'A'
 C "*"
 D "+"
Ans.   A

98   If 'a' is the integer which is not statically initialized then what is the value of 'a'?
 A zero
 B garbage
 C none of these
 D One
Ans.   B

99   C is a _____ language
 A Platform independent programming
 B Platform dependent programming
 C Object oriented programming
 D None of the above.
Ans.   B

100   In a function call, _____ is passed as arguments.
 A variables
 B constants
 C Expressions
 D All the above
Ans.   D

101   () is used for _____
   A   function body
   B   Arguments
   C   Return type
   D   Declaration of function
   Ans.   B

102   which is better memory allocation when size is not known
   A   static
   B   dynamic
   C   both
   D   neither
Ans.   B

103   which of the following is the best for getting a string with space from the standard input
   A   gets
   B   getc
   C   fgets
   D   puts
   Ans.   C

104   Which statement is used to compare the two strings?
   A   strcmp
   B   strcompare
   C   stringcompare
   D   str_cmp
   Ans.   A

105   void main()
   {
   printf();
   }
   A   Run-Time Error
   B   Compile-Time Error
   Ans.   B