C PROGRAMMING MOCK TEST
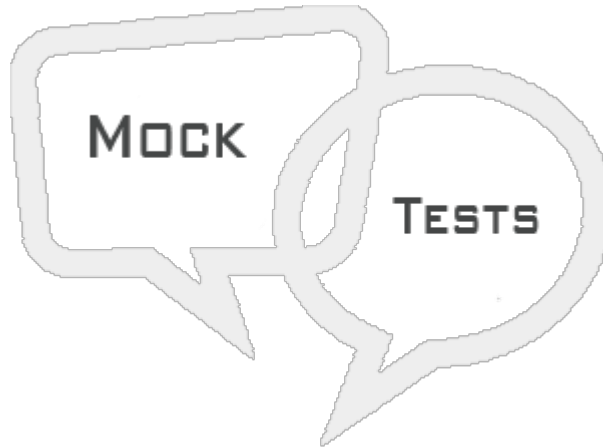
This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **C Programming Framework**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.

C PROGRAMMING MOCK TEST IV

Q 1 - What actually get pass when you pass an array as a function argument?

A - First value of elements in array

B - Base address of the array

C - All value of element in array

D - Address of the last element of array

Q 2 - In the given below code, the function fopenuses "r" to open the file "source.txt" in binary mode for which purpose?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    FILE *fp;

    fp = fopen("source.txt", "r");
    return 0;
}
```

A - For reading

B - For reading and writing

Q 3 - In DOS, how many bytes exist for near, far and huge pointers?

A - Near: 2, far: 4, huge: 7

B - near: 4, far: 2, huge: 8

C - near: 2, far: 4, huge: 4

D - near: 4, far: 0, huge: 0

Q 4 - fgets function is safer than gets because in fgets function you can specify the size of the buffer into which the supplied string will be stored.

A - True

D - False

Q 5 - Which scanf statement will you use to scan a float value a and double value b?

```
Float a;

Double b;
```

Q 6 - Choose the correct statement that is a combination of these two statements,

```
Statement 1: char *p;

Statement 2: p = (char*) malloc(100);
```

A - char p = *malloc100;

B - char *p = $char$ * malloc100;

C - char *p = $char$ malloc100;

D - None of the above

Q 7 - Which of the following header file can be used to define the NULL macro?

A - stdio.h, locale.h, stddef.h, stdlib.h, string.h,

B - stddef.h, locale.h, math.h, stdlib.h, string.h,

C - time.h, wchar.h, math.h, locale.h,

D - math.h

Q 8 - In the given below code, the P2 is

```
Typedef int *ptr;

ptr p1, p2;
```

A - Integer

B - Integer pointer

C - Both, Integer & Integer pointer

D - None of above

Q 9 - In the following code, what is 'P'?

```
Typedef char *charp;

const charp P;
```

A - P is a constant

B - P is a character type

C - P is a pointer

D - None of the above

Q 10 - What is x in the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    typedef char (*(*arrfptr[3])())[10];
    arrfptr x
    return 0;
}
```

A - x is a character pointer

B - x is an array of pointer

C - x is an array of three function pointers

D - Wrong declaration

Q 11 - What will be the resultant of the given below program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdarg.h>

Void fun(char *msg, ...);
int main ()
{
    fun("IndiaMAX", 1, 4, 7, 11, 0);
    return 0;
}
    void fun(char *msg, ...)
{
va_list ptr;{
    int num;
    va_start(ptr, msg);
    num = va_arg(ptr, int);
    num = va_arg(ptr, int);
    printf("%d", num);
}
```

A - IndiaMAX 1, 7, 11, 0

B - IndiaMAX 1, 7

C - Only 4

D - 1, 7, 11, 0

Q 12 - The correct order of evaluation for the expression "z = x + y * z / 4 % 2 – 1"

A - * / % = + -

B - / * % - + =

C - - + = * % /

D - * / % + - =

Q 13 - In C, what is the correct hierarchy of arithmetic operations?

A - */ + -

B - * +- /

C - / *+ -

D - + - / *

Q 14 - To print a double value which format specifier can be used?

A - %L

B - %lf

C - %Lf

D - None of the above

Q 15 - Which files will get closed through the fclose in the following program?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main ()
{
   FILE *fs, *ft, *fp;

   fp = fopen("ABC", "r");
   fs = fopen("ACD", "r");
   ft = fopen("ADF", "r");
   fclose(fp, fs, ft);
return 0;
}
```

D - Return error

Q 16 - Which of the following statement shows the correct implementation of nested conditional operation by finding greatest number out of three numbers?

A - max = a>b ? a>c?a:c:b>c?b:c

B - a=b ? c=30;

C - a>b : c=30 : c=40;

D - return $a > b?a:b$?a:c:b

Q 17 - Choose the correct order from given below options for the calling function of the code "a = f1$23, 14$ * f2$12/4$ + f3;"?

A - f1, f2, f3

B - f3, f2, f1

C - f2, f1, f3

D - Order may vary from one compiler to another

Q 18 - What will be the output of the following program?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    const int i = 0;

    printf("%d\n", i++);
    return 0;
}
```

A - 100

B - Infinity

C - 0

D - Return error

Q 19 - An operation with only one operand is called unary operation.

A - Yes

B - An operation with two operand is called unary operation

C - An operation with unlimited operand is called unary operation

D - None of the above

Q 20 - Choose the correct order of evaluation,

A - Relational Arithmetic Logical Assignment

B - Arithmetic Relational Logical Assignment

C - Logical Arithmetic Relational Assignment

D - Assignment Arithmetic Logical Relational

Q 21 - Which printf statement will you use to print out a *floatvalue* and b *doublevalue*?

```c
    Float a = 3.14;

    Double b = 3.14;
```

Q 22 - To print a float value which format specifier can be used?

A - %f

B - %lf

C - %Lf

D - None of the above

Q 23 - Choose the correct unary operators in C – a) !, b) ~, c) ^&, d) ++

A - a, b, d

B - a, b, c

C - b, c, d

D - c, d, a

Q 24 - What will be the output of the following program?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    const int x = 5;

    const int *ptrx;
    ptrx = &x;
    *ptrx = 10;
    printf("%d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

A - 10

B - 20

C - 0

D - The program will return error

Q 25 - What do the following statement defines?

```c
    int *ptr[10];
```

A - ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integer pointers.

B - ptr is a array of 10 pointers to integers

C - ptr is a array of 10 integer pointers

D - None of the above

Q 26 - What is the role of "r+" on the file "NOTES.TXT" in the given below code?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main ()
{
    FILE *fp;
```

```
    fp = fopen("NOTES.TXT", "r+");
    return 0;
}
```

Q 27 - In the given below code, what will be return by the function get ?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int get();

int main()

{
   const int x = get();

   printf("%d", x);
   return 0;
}
   int get()
   {
    return 40;
}
```

A - 40

B - 20

C - 0

D - Error

Q 28 - During preprocessing, the code "#include<stdio.h>" gets replaced by the contents of the file stdio.h.

A - Yes

B - During linking the code "#include<stdio.h>" replaces by stdio.h

C - During execution the code "#include<stdio.h>" replaces by stdio.h

D - During editing the code "#include<stdio.h>" replaces by stdio.h

Q 29 - What value strcmp function returns when two strings are the same?

A - 0

B - 2

C - 1

D - Error

Q 30 - What will be the output of the given below program in TurboC

```
#include<stdio.h>

int fun(int **ptr);

int main()
```

```
{
    int i = 10, j = 20;
    const int *ptr = &i;

    printf(" i = %5X", ptr);
    printf(" ptr = %d", *ptr);
    ptr = &j;
    printf(" j = %5X", ptr);
    printf(" ptr = %d", *ptr);
    return 0;
}
```

A - i= FFE6 ptr=30 j=FFE4 ptr=36

B - i= FFE0 ptr=04 j=FFE1 ptr=30

C - i= FFE4 ptr=10 j=FFE2 ptr=20

D - None of the above

Q 31 - What will be the output of the given below code?

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    const int *ptr = &i;

    char str[] = "Welcome";
    s = str;
    while(*s)
    printf("%c", *s++);
    return 0;
}
```

A - Welcome

B - 0

C - Wel

D - Come

Q 32 - Which statement can print \n on the screen?

D - printf'\n';

Q 33 - According to ANSI specification, how to declare main function with command-line arguments?

A - int main*int* *argc, char* ∗ *argv*[]

B - int char main*int* *argc*, ∗ *argv*

C -

```
int main()
{
    Int char (*argv argc);
}
```

D - None of the above

Q 34 - In the given below code, what will be the value of a variable x?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int y = 100;
    const int x = y;

    printf("%d\n", x);
    return 0;
}
```

A - 100

B - 0

C - Print x

D - Return Error

Q 35 - The library function strrchr finds the first occurrence of a substring in another string.

A - Yes

B - Strstr

C - strchr

D - strnset

Q 36 - If, the given below code finds the length of the string then what will be the length?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int xstrlen(char *s)
{
    int length = 0;

    while(*s!='\0')
    {length++; s++;}
    return (length);
}
    int main()
{
    char d[] = "IndiaMAX";

    printf("Length = %d\n", xstrlen(d));
    return 0;
}
```

A - Code returns error

B - Code returns the length 8

C - Code returns the length 6

D - Code returns the length 2

Q 37 - The maximum combined length of the command-line arguments as well as the spaces between adjacent arguments is – a) 120 characters, b) 56 characters, c) Vary from one OS to another

A - a

B - a, b

C - a, b, c

D - c

Q 38 - Choose the function that is most appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?

A - strnset

B - scanf

C - strchr

D - gets

Q 39 - In the given below statement, what does the "arr" indicate?

```
char *arr[30];
```

A - arr is a array of function

B - arr is a array of 30 characters

C - arr is a pointer to an array

D - arr is a array of 30 character pointers

Q 40 - In the given below statement, what does the "pf" indicate?

```
int (*pf)();
```

A - pf is a pointer of a function which return int

B - pf is a pointer

C - pf is a function pointer

D - None of the above

Q 41 - extern int fun; - The declaration indicates the presence of a global function defined outside the current module or in another file.

A - True

B - False

Q 42 - What is the output of the following program?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

main ()

{

    int i, j;

    for(i=5, j=1; i>j; i--, ++j)

}
```

A - 5 2, 4 2

B - Compile error

C - 4 2

D - 5 1, 4 2

Q 43 - What is the output of the following program?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

main ()

{
    int a=1, b=2, *p=&a, *q=&b, *r=p;

    p = q; q = r;

    printf("%d %d %d %d\n",a,b,*p,*q);

}
```

A - 1 2 2 1

B - 2 1 2 1

C - 1 2 1 2

D - Compile error

Q 44 - What is the output of the following program?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

void g(void) {

}

main ()

{
    void (*f)(void);

    f = g;

    f();

}
```

A - Hello

B - Calling f; is invalid it should be $*f$;

C - void $*fvoid$ is invalid declaration.

D - Instead of f=g it should be f=&g.

Q 45 - What is the output of the following program?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

int f(int i) {

}

main ()

{

    printf("%d",f(f(f(f(f(1))))));

}
```

A - 6

B - 5

C - 1

D - Compilation error

Q 46 - What is the output of the following program?

```c
#include<stdio.h>

main ()

{
    static int i = 1;

    if(i--) {

    printf("%d ",i);

    main();

    }

}
```

A - 0

B - 0 infinite

C - Programs hangs with stack overflow

D - Compile error

Q 47 - What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

main ()

{
    printf();

}
```

A - Program compiles as printf is designed to receive variable number of arguments.

B - Program fails compilation

C - printf is not a built in library function

D - Semicolon need to be removed while calling printf with no parameters.

Q 48 - Does the following program compiles?

```
#include "stdio.h"
```

A - It fails as there is no main function

B - It fails as header file is enclosed in double quotes

C - It compiles and executes to produce no displayable output

D - It compiles.

Q 49 - What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>

main ()

{
    int *p = NULL;

    #undef NULL

    if(p==NULL) printf("NULL");

    else printf("Nill");

}
```

A - NULL

B - Nill

C - Compile error

D - Runtime error

Q 50 - What is the output of the following program?

```
main()

{

  puts(__DATE__);
```

```
}
```

A - Prints date and time.

B - Prints date.

C - Compile error, says __DATE__ in undeclared.

D - Compile error: Need to include 'stdio.h' as __DATE__ in defined in it.

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	B
2	A
3	C
4	A
5	D
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	A
10	C
11	C
12	D
13	C
14	B
15	D
16	A
17	D
18	D
19	A
20	B
21	A
22	A
23	A
24	D
25	B
26	D

27	A
28	A
29	A
30	C
31	A
32	A
33	A
34	A
35	B
36	B
37	D
38	D
39	D
40	A
41	A
42	D
43	A
44	A
45	C
46	A
47	B
48	D
49	C
50	B