1.Which one of the following languages is predecessor to c programming language ?
- a. A.
- **b. B.**
- c. C++.
- d. Java.

2. C programming language was developed by
- **e. Dennis Ritchie**
- a. Ken Thompsohn
- b. Peter Norton
- c. Bill Gates

3. Which of the following symbol is used to denote a preprocessor statement?
- **a. #**
- b. ;
- c. !
- d. ~

4. C is a/an _____language.
- **a. High –level**
- b. Low - level
- c. Middle –level
- d. Assembly

5. _____reserves all keywords C language
- a. Compiler
- b. Interpreter
- c. Header file
- **d. Both (a)and (b) of the above.**

6. Which one of the statements is not valid with respect to low level language?
- a. Set of instructions in the form of sequences of zeros and ones.
- b. It is machine- dependent.
- c. It is confined to the configuration of the computer.
- **d. It is easy to identify the commands of a low level language.**

7.What would be the final value of 'x' after the execution of the following program?
```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
Void main()
{
int x = 1;
clrscr();
do while(x <=10)
{
```

```
X++;
}
While (x <=5);
Print("\n x =%d",x);
}
```

   a. x=11.
   b. x=6.
   c. x=2.
   d. x=5.

8. what will be the final values of x and y?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<cinio.h>
void main()
{
int x =1,y=1;
clrsce();
do while(x <=8)
{
x++,y++;
}while(y<=5);
Printf("n\ x =%d y =%d",x y);
}
```

   a. x =9,y=9.
   b. x =9,y=6
   c. x =6,y=6
   d. x =6,y=5.

9. A switch statement is used to_____
   a. Switch between function in a program.
   b. Switch form one variable to another variable.
   c. Choose from multiple possibilities which may arise due to different values of a single variable.
   d. Switching between variable and statements.

10. A character array always ends with a/an_____.
   a. Null('\0')character
   b. Question mark(?)
   c. Full stop(.)
   d. Asterisk*

11. For 16-bit compiler allowable range for integer constants is _____?
   a. -3.4e38 to 3.4e38
   b. -32767 to 32768
   c. -32668 to 32667
   d. -32768 to 32767

12. Arrays cannot be initialized if they are_____
   a. Automatic

    b. External
    c. Only external and static
    d. External,static and automatic.

13. Every C program must atleast contain_____ function(s).
    a. Only one
    b. Only two
    c. Must contain one
    d. One or more

14. information will be passed to the function via special indentifiers cllled_____.
    a. Argument
    b. Parameters
    c. Variable
    d. Bothe (a) and (b) of the above

15. which of the following functions (s)return(s)multiple values?
    a. Printf().
    b. Scanf().
    c. Printf()&scanf().
    d. Fprintf().

16. Explain the following pointer declaration int*p.
    a. P is a pointer
    b. P is a pointer to an integer quantity
    c. *p is a pointer
    d. *p is a pointer to an integer quantity

17. C programs are converted into machine language with the help of
    a. An Editor
    b. A compiler
    c. An operating system
    d. None of these.

18. C was primarily developed as
    a. System programming language
    a. General purpose language
    b. Data processing language
    c. None of the above.

19. what will be the output of the following program?
```
main()
{
system(" ");
}
```
    i. control goes to the dos prompt.
    ii. syntax error
    iii. Bad command or file name

a. Only (i)of the above.
b. Only (ii)of the above.
c. Only(iii)of the above.

Control goes to the dos prompt and immediately returns to the text editor.

20. what will be the output of the following program?

```
main()
{
printf("\n%d%d%d%d",'A','B','C','D');
```

a. ABCD.
b. 65666768.
c. 91929394.
d. Error.

21. which one of the following functions is appropriate for accepting a string?
   a. gets().
   b. getch().
   c. getche().
   d. scamf().

22.preprocessor directives follow the following syntax rule_____.
   a. Begin with #and end with semi-colon.
   b. End with semi-colon.
   c. Begin with # and do not require a semi-colon.
   d. They must be include within<>

23. consider the following code:

```
#define M 5
total=*value;
printf("M=%d\n",M);
```

the two lines would be changed dring preprocessing as follows:

a. total=M*value;
     printf("M=%d\n",M);
b. total=5*value;
     printf("M=%d\n",M);
a. total=5*value;
     printf("5=%d\n",M);
b. total =5*value;
     printf("M=%d\n",5)
c. total=5*value;
     printf("5=%\n",5);

24. which of the following directives is equivalent to #ifdef
   a. #Ifdefine
   b. #Ifdefined()
   c. #Ifdef()
   d. #If

25. _____operator is used to access structure members
   a. &

b. *

c. .

d. +

26. which of the following is a valid structure declaration?

a. student
```
    {
   int a;
   char s[10];
    };
```
b. struct student{
```
     int a;
    char s[10]:
      };
```
c. struct student{
```
    int a;
    char s[10];
    };
```
d. Struct{
```
   Int a;
   char s[10]
   };
```

27. Standard ANSI C recognizes _____ number of keywords?

a. 32

b.42

c.24

d.36

28. Which one of the following is not a reserved keyword for C?

a. auto

b. case

c. main

d. default

29. which one of the following statements is false with respet to the sequential

a. The sequential files can grow or shrink dynamically.

b. The records can be accessed sequentially.

c. It has a fixed, predetermined number of components.

d. It is a data structure which consists of the sequence of records of the same type and size.

30. in "C" language it is assumed that input data appears as_____

a. A stream.

b. ASCII characters.

c. bits.

d. English apphabets.

31 . which of the following is/are invalid vaiable(s)?
a. interest paid
b. si-int
c. AVERAGE
d. Both(b)and(d)of the above.
32.which one of the following C statement is not valid?
a. int= 314.562*150
b. si=principal*rateofinterest*number of years/100
c. k=a*b+c(2.5a+b);
d. both(a)&(c)

33.Which one of the following C statements represent the given formula?
z= [8.8(a+b)2/c]/[0.5+2a/(q+r)]

[(a+b)*(1/m)]
a. z=((8.8(a+b)*2/c)-(.5+2*a/(q+r)))/a+b)
b. z=((8.8*(a+b)*2/c)-(.5+2a/(q+r)))/a+b)
c. z=((8.8*(a+b)*2/c)-(.5+2*a/(q+r)))/a+b)
d. z=((8.8*(a+b)2/c)-(.5+2*a/(q+r)))/a+b)

34. what will be the output of the following program?
```
main()
{
int a=300,b,c;
if (a>=400)
b=300;
c=200;
printf("\n%d%d",b,c);
}
```
a. 300,200
b. error
c. garbage value,garbage value
d. garbage value,200
35. what will be the output of the C code given below?
```
main()
{
int a=500,b,c;
if(a>=400)
b=300;
c=200;
printf("\n%d%d",b,c);
}
```
a. error
b. 300,200
c. garbage value,200

d. 200,garbage value

36. The output of the following program is_____

```
main()
{
int x=10,y=20;
if(x==y);
}
```

a. 10,10
b. 10,20
c. 20,10
d. 20,20

37.Pick the choice which represents the output of the given code.

```
main()
{
int j;
while(j<=10)
{
    printf("\n%d",j);
    j=j+1;
}
}
```

a. Generates error
b. Output cannot be predicted
c. 11
d. 1

38.choose the right answer for the following code.

```
main()
{
int i=l;
while(i<=10);
{
    printf("\n%d",i);
    i++;
}
}
```

a. 1
b. 2
c. No output
d. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10

39.Guess the output of the program given below .

```
main()
{
  char x;
while(x=o;x<255;x++)
```

printf("\nAscil value %d character%c",x,x);
}
a. The ASCII value of x is printed 255 times
b. it indicates an error
c. Indefinite output
d. It indicates drror since the same variable x cannot be initialized to 0 and x.

40. each subscript in an array is_____
a. float
b. integer
c. any data type
d. 0

41.How many elements does the array int a[5] contain?
 a. 5
 b. 6
 c. 4
 d. 7

42. Which one of the followind declares a one dimensional 30 element character array?
a. char name[31]
b. char name[30]
c. char name[29]
d. char name[]

43.Recursion means_____
 a. Calling another function
 b. calling the same function
 c. It is a method in which no function is called
 d. Both(a)and(b)of the above.

 44. Which of the following is not a correct variable type?

 a. int
 b.real
 c.char
 d.double

45. Write the C statement for the following C statement "a function called add accepts two integer agrumengs and returns a floating point value"
 a. float add (int,int)
 b. float add (int a, int b)
 c. float add ()

      d. float add (int a,b)

47.Choose the meaning of the following statement given in C
- a. int(*pf)(char*a,char*b)
- **b. pf is a function that accepts two characters as arguments and return and integer.**
- c. pf is a pointer to a function that accepts two pointers to characters as arguments and returns an integer.
- d. pf is a pointer to a function that accepts two characters as arguments and returns an integer.

48. & is a/an_____
- a. Binary operator.
- **b. Unary operator.**
- c. Conditional operator.
- d. Assignmen operator.

50. the putchar ()function prints a_____
- a. String to a file
- b. Character to a file
- **c. Character to console**
- d. String to console

51. The getchar () function reads a_____
- a. String from a file
- b. Character from a file
- c. String from the keyboard
- **d. Character from the keyboard**

52.What is a preprocessor derective?
- a. It is a message from compiler to the programmer.
- b. It is a message from compiler to the linker.
- **c. It is a message from programmer to preprocessor.**
- d. It is a message from programmer to microprocessor.

53. Which of the following holds (s) and advantage of using macros over functions?
- a. functions must have parameters; macros do no.
- **b. The program is executed faster when a macro is used.**
- c. Values passed to functions must be of a specific data type; values passed to macros do not.
- d. when macros are used many times in a program they are expanded each time.

54. The C preprocessor is a collection of statements,called_____
- **a. Directive**
- b. Symbolic
- c. Include
- d. Both (b)and (c) of the above.

55.Which of the statements is false with respect to structure and functions?

    a. The general format of sending a copy of a structure to the called function is function name(structure variable name)

    b. The called function must be declared for its type, appropriate to the data types it is expected to return.

    c. The structure variable used as the actual argument and the corresponding formal argument in the called function must be of the same struct type.

    d. when a function returns a structure, it is not necessary that it must be assigned to a structure of identical type in the calling function.

56. The major distinction between the structure and unions is in terms of_____

    a. Storage

    b. Declaration of members

        Accessing the members

    c. Syntax

    d. Usage.

57. Which of the statement(s)is/are about structure declaration.

    I.   The keywords struct is used to declare a structure.

    II.   Each member within a structure belongs to a different type of data.

    III.   The tag name may be used subsequently to declare variables which have the tag structure.

    a. Only (i)of the above.

    b. Only (ii)of the above.

    c. Only (iii)of the above.

    d. All(i), (ii)and (iii) of the above.

58.Which one of the following declaration is correct?

    a. fopen("c:\a.txt","w");

    b. pt= fopen("c:\a.txt","w");

    c. fopen("c:\a.txt","w")=fp;

    d. FILE *my File;

       my File=fopen("c:/a.txt","r");

59.The fopen function returns a pointer _____associated with the file

    a. To the beginning of the buffer are

    b. To the closing of the buffer area

    c. NULL

    d. Anywhere with in its content

60. FILE is a_____

    a. Pointer

    b. Union

    c. Stack

      d. Structure

61. The maximum length of a variable in C is_____
    a. 8
    b. 16
    c. 32
    d. 64

62. The variable name can be started with_____
    a. Underscore symbol(_)
    b. Asterisk symbol(*)
    c. Amperesand symbol(&)
    d. Numerals and characters.

63. What is the result of 16>>2?
    a. 4.
    b. 8.
    c. 2.
    d. 5.

64. The object program is a_____.
    a. High level language
    b. Low level language
    c. Machine-level language
    d. Only (b) and (c)of the above

65. The size of the string variable is_____.
    a. 1byte
    b. 8byte
    c. 16byte
    d. 32byte

66.A break statement is control structures is used_____
    a. To break the control from a switch statement
    b. To break the loop
    c. Both (a) and (b) of the above
    d. Neither (a) and (b) of the above

67.Goto statement is_____
    a. Preferable for transferring the control to another part of the program.
    b. Preferable since it is easy to use
    c. Avoid as it can cause unpreferable transfer of control block within the program
    d. To continue with the next test condition of the loop

68.Continue statement is control structures is used i
    a. For trasferromg the control to another block of the program
    b. To exit out of the present loop
    c. To continue statement ends the current iteration of a loop
    d. Both (c) and (d) of the above

69.All the elements in the array must be_____
   a. Initialized.
   b. Defined.
   c. Numeric.
   d. Both (a) and (b) of the above

70. If you declare an array without stating the elements, it will be set to_____
   a. A null value
   b. Zero
   c. A garbage value
   d. Only (a)or (b)of the above

71. Array are passed as arguments to a function by_____
   a. Value
   b. Reference
   c. Using pointers
   d. Both value and reference

72. Which one of the statements is not valid
   a. The stract()function is used to concatenate the two string.
   b. The strcmp()function is used to compare the two string.
   c. strcpy()function determines the length of the string
   d. All of the above

73. Which of the following function (s)return (s)a value?
   a. voidf()
   b. voidf(inta,int b)
   c. f()
   d. float f(int a)

74. In the normal function call there will be_____agruments (s)for each formal argument
   a. one actual
   b. Two actual
   c. One formal
   d. Three

75. How many values are returned by a function?
   a. Function does not return any values.
   b. One
   c. Two
   d. Both(b)or(c)of the above

76.How much memory does the call malloc(10)allocate?
   a. 10 byte
   b. 20 byte
   c. No memory allocation.
   d. 100 byte.

77.A C program contains the following statements.
inti,j=20; int *pi, *pj=&j;

*pj=j+5; i=*pj+5;pi=pj; *pi=i+j;
The value assigned to I si_____
     a. 20
     b. 30
     c. 35
     d. 15

78. Suppose that x is a two dimensional integer array having 10 rows and 20 coloums.The item in row and 2 and column 5 can be accessed by
  a. x[2][5]
  b. *(*(x+2)+5)
  c. *x+2,**x=5
  d. Both (a or(b) of the above

79.'&' symbol _____
  i.   Initializes a variable with a value
  ii. Specifies the address of the variables.
  iii. Indicates a pointer
    a. Only (i)of the above
    b. Only (ii)of the above
    c. Only (iii)of the above
    d. Both(i)or(ii)of the above

80."%d" specifies_____
  a. Integer value to be read or printed
  b. Character values tobe read or printed
  c. Double values to be read of printed
  d. String values to be read or printed

81. Scan function is used to_____
  a. Reading values from the keyboard
  b. Initilizing variables
  c. Printing the values to the console
  d. Accepting a string

85. Which of the following is/are valid?
  a. A union may be member of a structure
  b. Structure and union may be freely mixed with arrays
  c. Union may be used in all place where structure is allowed.
  d. All of the above

86.To create variables of large size in C program, the following are used_____
  a. Structure
  b. Union
  c. Array
  d. Structure, unions and arrays
  e. Structure, unions.

87. Which of the following statement (s) is valid with respect to the bit field?

I. When a 16-bit word is ordered from right to lefe, the first field always starts with the first bits of the word.
II. There can be unused bits in the 16 –bit word.
III. Bit field can be arrayed
   a. only(i) I of the above
   b. only(ii) I of the above
   c. only(iii) I of the above
   d. Both(i)and(ii)of the above

88.Which of the following function is used in unformatted data files?
   a. f scanf.
   b. fread.
   c. fseek.
   d. f printf.

89. Which of the following function is used to detect the end of the file?
   a. EOF.
   b. fclose.
   c. feof.
   d. Both feof and fclose.

90.The file must be opened in_____mode to add the new information only at the end of the file.
   a. r or read
   b. w or write
   c. a or append
   d. r+
   e. a+