

Department of Information Technology
Class: F. Y. B. Sc. (IT)
Semester: I
Subject: Imperative Programming
Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who is called as Father of C Programming Language ?
 - a. Dennis Ritchie
 - b. Bill Gates
 - c. Steve Jobs
 - d. Ken Thompson

2. What is Full Name of Dennis Ritchie?
 - a. Dennis George Ritchie
 - b. Dennis Stephen Ritchie
 - c. Dennis MacAlistair Ritchie
 - d. Dennis Bill Ritchie

3. C Programming was created at
 - a. L&T Laboratories
 - b. MIT University
 - c. Havard University
 - d. AT & T Bell Laboratories

4. C programming was created in the year.....
 - a. 1976
 - b. 1980
 - c. 1972
 - d. 1967

5. Which of the following is appropriate position for writing comment in C Programming?
 - a. before header filesection
 - b. before calling the main function
 - c. before variable declaration section
 - d. anywhere in the code

6. Which of the following Comments are used in C Programming ?
 - a. Multiple Line Comments
 - b. Single Line Comments
 - c. Enhanced Comments
 - d. Line Comments

7. Comments in C Program are enclosed in which of the following pattern?
 - a. `*....*\\`
 - b. `/*....*/`
 - c. `/**....**`
 - d. `*....*\`

8. A Single C Program can have _____ Single Line and multiple line comments ?
 - a. 1 to 10
 - b. Depends on the lines of code
 - c. Any number of comments are allowed

- d. 20 to 30
-
- 9. When declaring an array of n-elements the subscripts range from
 - a. n to n-1
 - b. 0 to n-1
 - c. 0 to n+2
 - d. 0 to n+2

 - 10. Suppose that the string "California" is to be stored in a one-dimensional character array called letter. Which of the following is the appropriate way of declaring the variable array?
 - a. char letter[11]
 - b. char letter[10]
 - c. char [letter 11]
 - d. char [letter 10]

 - 11. The..... decides the portion of the program within which the variables are recognized.
 - a. storage class
 - b. variable
 - c. data type
 - d. constants

 - 12. If a variable is declared before the main is called the
 - a. local variable
 - b. global variable.
 - c. default
 - d. register

 - 13. A global variable is also known as variable.
 - a. static
 - b. auto
 - c. external
 - d. local

 - 14. Variables declared inside a function are called as variables
 - a. external
 - b. global
 - c. local
 - d. internal

 - 15. The maximum value that an integer constant can have is
 - a. 32767
 - b. 256
 - c. 128
 - d. 2147438647

 - 16. Which one is not a type of Statement
 - a. Expression Statement
 - b. Control Statement
 - c. Compound Statement
 - d. Variable Statement

 - 17. When a program is compiled each occurrences of _____ will be replaced by corresponding character sequence
 - a. Variable

- b. data type
- c. expression
- d. symbolic constant

18. _____ is an identifier that is used to represent a single data item

- a. variable
- b. constant
- c. expression
- d. array

19. _____ is the identifier that refers to a collection of data items that all have same name & same data type.

- a. variable
- b. constant
- c. expression
- d. array

20. The individual array elements are distinguished from one another by the value that is assigned to

- a. subscript
- b. superscript
- c. variable
- d. constant

21. An n character string will require _____ element array

- a. n+1
- b. n-1
- c. n
- d. n-2

22. _____ Escape sequence is used to mention newline character in statement

- a. \n
- b. \v
- c. \t
- d. \0

23. _____ escape sequence is used to mention end of character string

- a. \n
- b. \v
- c. \t
- d. \0

24. Memory requirement for int datatype

- a. 2 byte
- b. 1 byte
- c. 4 byte
- d. 8byte

25. Memory requirement for float datatype

- a. 2 byte
- b. 1 byte
- c. 4 byte
- d. 8byte

26. A compound statement consists of several individual statements enclosed within a pair of braces
- []
 - ()
 - { }
 - <>
27. Unary Operator are those operators which operates on
- one operator
 - Two operator
 - Three operator
 - Four operator
28. Following is correct format to Use Unary operator
- var op var
 - var(op)var
 - var(op)
 - op var(var)
29. Binary Operator that perform arithmetic operations on variable
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
30. Ternary Operator that perform arithmetic operations on variable
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
31. If $x=10, y=20$ and $z=10.2$ then what will be answer of 1)++x 2)--y 3)++z
- 11,19,11.2
 - 11,18,12.2
 - 11,18,11.2
 - 12,18,11.2
32. Operator are used to perform comparison
- logical
 - relational
 - unary
 - bitwise
33. If $a=10, b=10$ what will be output of $a<b$
- 1-true
 - 0-false
 - a
 - b
34. If $a=20, b=30; a>b? printf("a is greater"); (" b is greater ");$
- a is greater
 - b is greater
 - 20
 - 30

35. which operator is used in the expression `!(a<b)`
- logical Not
 - Logical Or
 - Logical And
 - Logical
36. If $x=4, y=0$; then what will be output of following expression 1) $y=x$ 2) $y+=x$ 3) $y-=x$ 4) $y*=x$
- 4,4,8,16
 - 8,4,4,16
 - 4,4,16,8
 - 4,8,4,16
37. what will be output of following expression $x=15-2*(6+18)/3+6$
- 6
 - 7
 - 5
 - 4
38. Conversion is a conversion that is done by compiler itself
- implicit
 - explicit
 - random
 - static
39. is not taken up automatic conversion by compiler
- implicit
 - explicit
 - random
 - static
40. Function is used to display output on screen
- `scanf()`
 - `get()`
 - `gets()`
 - `printf()`
41. Is format specifier used for Integer/Decimal number
- `%d`
 - `%dl`
 - `%f`
 - `%fl`
42. For new Line following Backslash code is used
- `\a`
 - `\t`
 - new line
 - `\n`
43. select correct answer for expression `print("helllo");`
- hello
 - error
 - Hello
 - HELLO
44. Function is useful to accept any type of input

- a. printf()
- b. scanf()
- c. get()
- d. getch()

45. In scanf() following special symbol is used

- a. %,#
- b. %, @
- c. %, \$
- d. %, &

46. gets() function is used to data()

- a. display
- b. free
- c. accept
- d. delete

47. The if - else statement is used to carry out a logical test and then take one of _____ possible actions, depending on the outcome of the test

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four
- d. five

48. "if (expression) statement ":- In this form, If the expression has a value of zero (i.e., if expression is false), then the _____ will be ignored.

- a. method
- b. statement
- c. value
- d. function

49. There is a special kind of branching, called _____, in which one group of statements is selected from several available groups.

- a. conditional
- b. grouping
- c. segmenting
- d. selection

50. The program may require that a group of instructions be executed repeatedly, until some logical condition has been satisfied, this is known as _____.

- a. selection
- b. looping
- c. branching
- d. segmenting

51. What is the output of C program: #include<stdio.h> int main() { while(a==5) { printf("hello world"); break; } return 0;}

- a. hello world
- b. hello world printed for 5 times
- c. hello world printed for unlimited number of times
- d. compile time error

52. The final else clause will apply if _____ of the expressions is true.

- a. all
- b. none

- c. depends of statement
 - d. depends on code
53. The while statement is used to carry out looping operations, in which a group of statements is executed _____, until some condition has been satisfied.
- a. only once
 - b. only twice
 - c. repeatedly
 - d. not at all
54. The program will continue reading input characters until an _____ character has been read.
- a. line-of-end
 - b. end-of-line
 - c. endl
 - d. lineend
55. When a loop is constructed using the while statement the test for continuation of the loop is carried out at the _____ of each pass.
- a. end
 - b. between
 - c. value
 - d. beginning
56. The _____ statement includes an expression that specifies an initial value for an index, another expression that determines whether or not the loop is continued, and a third expression that allows the index to be modified at the end of each pass.
- a. for
 - b. while
 - c. do-while
 - d. switch
57. The general form of the for statement is:
- a. for(expression1, expression2, expression3,expression4) statement
 - b. for(expression1; expression2; expression3,expression4,) statement
 - c. for(expression1; expression2, expression3) statement
 - d. for(expression1; expression2; expression3) statement
58. What will be the output of following code: `#include <stdio.h> void main() { int a=10; switch(a){ case 10: print("Hello"); default: print(" World");}}`
- a. Hello
 - b. World
 - c. Hello World
 - d. compile time error
59. If none of the case labels matches the value of the expression in switch statement and the default group is not present, then no action will be taken by the _____
- a. for
 - b. while
 - c. do-while
 - d. switch
60. If this value is too large in magnitude, then the quantity in brackets will be negative, and a _____ value cannot be raised to a fractional power.
- a. positive
 - b. negative

- c. positive and negative
 - d. fraction
61. In straight-line the original value of the item is divided by its _____.
- a. number
 - b. method
 - c. life
 - d. function
62. Is the exit control loop
- a. while
 - b. do-while
 - c. for
 - d. foreach
63. Is the entry control loop
- a. while
 - b. do-while
 - c. for
 - d. foreach
64. `i=0; while(i==0){ printf("Hello");}` is example of
- a. finite loop
 - b. entry controlled
 - c. exit controlled
 - d. infinte
65. Out of this program `{ int i=1; printf("%d",i); i++;}while(i<=6);`
- a. compile time error
 - b. 123456
 - c. 12345
 - d. 0
66. Switch statement is called asdriven programming
- a. file
 - b. task
 - c. procedure
 - d. menu
67. c functions comprises of set of instructions delimited inside by
- a. ()
 - b. {}
 - c. []
 - d. ||
68. Thevalue that is npassed into the function by a caller
- a. formal
 - b. actual
 - c. unformal
 - d. constatnt
69. Parameter written in function definition called
- a. formal
 - b. actual
 - c. unformal

d. constannt

70. Data definition and function prototype of standard library function are written in files

- a. .h
- b. .dll
- c. .obj
- d. .class

71. Following is not from math.h

- a. acos()
- b. cos()
- c. sqrt()
- d. sum()

72. Following is from string .h

- a. strcat()
- b. sqrt()
- c. sum()
- d. string()

73. Sometimes a function calls itself is called

- a. recursive
- b. norecursive
- c. static
- d. dynamic

74. which is not a storage-class specification in C?

- a. automatic
- b. internal
- c. register
- d. external

75. _____ variable does not retain its value once control is transferred out of its defining function.

- a. automatic
- b. static
- c. register
- d. external

76. _____ variable can be assigned a value within one function, and this value can be used within another function.

- a. automatic
- b. internal
- c. register
- d. external

77. _____ variables are defined within a function in the same manner as automatic variables

- a. automatic
- b. static
- c. register
- d. external

78. A _____ is a collection of information stored as a separate entity within the computer or on an auxiliary storage device

- a. file

- b. variable
- c. class
- d. function

79. _____ allow greater flexibility in defining the scope of both functions and variables.

- a. function
- b. single program
- c. Multifile programs
- d. structure

80. _____ variable definition can appear in only one file.

- a. internal
- b. external
- c. automatic
- d. static

81. _____ variables provide a convenient means of transferring information between files.

- a. automatic
- b. internal
- c. register
- d. external

82. Library-function declarations in special source files, called _____.

- a. header files
- b. source files
- c. object files
- d. internal files

83. The required header files must be merged with the source program during the _____ process.

- a. execution
- b. add library
- c. loading
- d. compilation

84. _____ independence is a significant advantage in this approach to the use of library functions and header files.

- a. Mechanical
- b. Platform
- c. Compilation
- d. Interpretation

85. How to add standard input or output header file in C program

- a. `#include<stdio.h>`
- b. `#header<stdio.h>`
- c. `#include<standardio.h>`
- d. `#include<io.h>`

86. _____ are special storage areas within the computer's central processing unit.

- a. Static
- b. extern
- c. Registers
- d. internal

87. The C preprocessor is a collection of special statements, called _____

- a. printf
- b. directives
- c. expression
- d. array

88. _____ is the preprocessor directive which is used to end the scope of #ifdef.

- a. #elif
- b. #ifndef
- c. #endif
- d. #if

89. The preprocessor directive which is used to remove the definition of an identifier which was previously defined with #define?

- a. #ifdef
- b. #undef
- c. #ifndef
- d. #def

90. What will be the output of the following C code?

- a. error
- b. hello
- c. 10
- d. 1010

91. The "stringizing" operator _____ allows a formal argument within a macro definition to be converted to a string.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define hello 10
void main() {
    printf("%d",hello);
#undef hello
printf("%d",hello);
}
```

- a. #
- b. \$
- c. %
- d. &

92. The "token-pasting" operator _____ causes individual items within a macro definition to be concatenated, thus forming a single item.

- a. #
- b. ##
- c. @
- d. *

93. What will be the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define a 2
main()
{
int r;
#define a 5
r=a*2;
printf("%d",r);
}
```

- a. 10
- b. 4
- c. 2
- d. 5

94. What will be the output of the following C code?

```
#include<stdio.h>
#define max 100
main()
{
    #ifdef max
    printf("hello");
}
}
```

- a. 100
- b. hello
- c. "hello"
- d. error

95. In Turbo C, Search Path of Directories for #Include is mentioned under the option.?

- a. Include Directories
- b. Exclude Directories
- c. Extra Directories
- d. Add Directories

96. What is the keyword used to define a C macro.?

- a. def
- b. definition
- c. define
- d. defy

97. The preprocessor directive which checks whether a constant expression results in a zero or non-zero value _____

- a. #ifndef
- b. #undef
- c. #ifdef
- d. #if

98. Which of the following is not a preprocessor directive?

- a. #error
- b. #pragma
- c. #if
- d. #ifndef

99. What will be the output of the following C code?

```
#define edudata(s,n) #s #n
main()
{
    printf(edudata(hello,world));
}
}
```

- a. edudata(hello,world)
- b. edudata
- c. hello,world
- d. helloworld

100. What will be the output of the following C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define p( n,m ) printf( "%d", m##n )
int main()
{
    p(3,4);
}
```

- a. Error
- b. Junk value
- c. 34
- d. 43