

**U.G.Department of Computer Applications**

**N.G.M College, Pollachi**

**18UBC101 & Programming in C**

**MCQ**

**Unit - I**

1. In the following code, what is 'P'?

```
Typedef char *charp;
```

```
const charp P;
```

A. P is a constant    B. P is a character constant    C. P is a character    D. None of the above

2. To get the exact size of a type or a variable on a particular platform, you can use the operator. \_\_\_\_\_

A. sizeof    B. arithmetic    C. size    D. enum

3. A function with no parameter can accept a \_\_\_\_\_

A. float    B. int    C. void    D. main

4. What is the value range of the integer type “short”?

A. -32,768 to 32,767    B. -128 to 127    C. 0 to 65,535    D. 0 to 255

5. Upper and lowercase letters are distinct because C is \_\_\_\_\_

A. case-sensitive    B. high-level language

C. general-purpose language    D. procedural language

6. A function \_\_\_\_\_ provides the actual body of the function.

A. declaration    B. variable name    C. definition    D. return type

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the type, order, and number of the parameters of a function.

A. function list    B. operators    C. parameter list    D. tokens

8. A function \_\_\_\_\_ tells the compiler about a function name and how to call the function.

A. declaration    B. variable name    C. definition    D. return type

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the function where the program execution begins.

A. void B. void () C. main() D. int()

10. C language is rich in \_\_\_\_\_ operators.

A. user-defined B. preprocessed C. procedural D. built-in

## Unit - II

11. An if statement can be followed by an optional \_\_\_\_\_ statement, which executes when the Boolean expression is false.

A. else B. if-else C. else-if D. do

12. Which statement multiples and abbreviates the code that manages the loop variable?

A. do loop B. for loop C. do-while D. nested

13. Which control statement tests the condition at the end of the loop body?

A. do loop B. for loop C. do-while D. nested

14. \_\_\_\_\_ statement terminates the loop or switch statement and transfers execution to the statement immediately following the loop or switch.

A. continue B. break C. goto D. switch

15. \_\_\_\_\_ statement is a jump statement which is sometimes also referred to as unconditional jump statement.

A. continue B. break C. goto D. switch

16. \_\_\_\_\_ statements cause an unconditional jump to another statement elsewhere in the code.

A. continue B. break C. goto D. jump

17. \_\_\_\_\_ Statement displays multiple choices.

A. else-if ladder B. switch C. nested if D. goto

18. If statement inside an if statement is known as \_\_\_\_\_

A. else-if ladder B. switch C. nested if D. goto

19. The if statement is a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ statement and is used to control the flow of execution of statements.

A. control   B. declaration   C. decision-making   D. definition

20. The do statement executes until the condition becomes \_\_\_\_\_

A. null   B. true   C. both A and B   D. false

### Unit - III

21. \_\_\_\_\_ is a kind of data structure that can store a fixed-size sequential collection of elements of the same type.

A. pointers   B. arrays   C. variables   D. operators

22. An array is used to store a collection of data, but it is often more useful to think of an array as a collection of \_\_\_\_\_ of the same type.

A. pointers   B. objects   C. variables   D. operators

23. All arrays consist of contiguous \_\_\_\_\_ locations.

A. path   B. address   C. variable   D. memory

24. The arraySize must be an \_\_\_\_\_ constant.

A. character   B. integer   C. variable   D. operator

25. Array can be considered as set of elements stored in consecutive memory locations but having \_\_\_\_\_.

A. None of these   B. Same Data Type   C. Different Data Type   D. Same Scope

26. What does the following declaration mean?

```
int (*ptr)[10];
```

A. ptr is array of pointers to 10 integers

B. ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integers

C. ptr is an array of 10 integers

D. ptr is an pointer to array

27. In C, if you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?

A. Value of elements in array   B. First element of the array

C. Base address of the array   D. Address of the last element of array

28. The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is

A. Switch   B. Goto   C. Go Back   D. Return

29. A function cannot be defined inside another function

- A. True      B. False

30. Functions can be called either by value or reference

- A. True      B. False

## Unit - IV

31. How will you free the allocated memory?

- A. Remove(Var-Name);   B. Free(Var-Name);   C. Delete(Var-Name);   D. Dalloc(Var-N

32. What is the similarity between a structure, union and enumeration?

- A. All Of Them Let You Define New Values  
B. All Of Them Let You Define New Data Types  
C. All Of Them Let You Define New Pointers  
D. All Of Them Let You Define New Structures

33. A union cannot be nested in a structure

- A. True      B. False

34. Nested unions are allowed

- A. True      B. False

35. Union elements can be of different sizes.

- A. True      B. False

36. Which of the following is the correct syntax to send an array as a parameter to function?

- A. func(&array);   B. func(#array);   C. func(\*array);   D. func(array[size]);

37. Which is an indirection operator among the following?

- A. &      B. \*      C. ->      D. .

38. Which of the following does not initialize ptr to null ?

- A. int \*ptr = &a;   B. int \*ptr = &a – &a;   C. int \*ptr = a – a;   D. All of the mentioned

39. Which of the following declaration will result in run-time error?

- A. int \*\*c = &c;   B. int \*\*c = &\*c;   C. int \*\*c = \*\*c;   D. none of the mentioned

40. Address stored in the pointer variable is of type \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Float      B. Int      C. Char      D. Array

## Unit - V

41. The maximum combined length of the command-line arguments including the spaces between adjacent arguments is
- A. 128 Characters    B. 256 Characters    C. 67 Characters    D. It May Vary
42. Even if integer/float arguments are supplied at command prompt they are treated as strings.
- A. True    B. False
43. What do the 'c' in argc and 'v' in argv stands for?
- A. 'C' Means Argument Control 'V' Means Argument Vector  
B. 'C' Means Argument Count 'V' Means Argument Vertex  
C. 'C' Means Argument Count 'V' Means Argument Vector  
D. 'C' Means Argument Configuration 'V' Means Argument Visibility
44. Which of the following is TRUE about argv?
- A. It Is An Array Of Character Pointers  
B. It Is A Pointer To An Array Of Character Pointers  
C. It Is An Array Of Strings  
D. None Of Above
45. The first argument to be supplied at command-line must always be count of total arguments.
- A. True    B. False
46. Which header file should be included to use functions like malloc() and calloc()?
- A. Memory.H    B. Stdlib.H    C. String.H    D. Dos.H
47. Specify the 2 library functions to dynamically allocate memory?
- A. Malloc() And Memalloc()    B. Alloc() And Memalloc()  
C. Malloc() And Calloc()    D. Memalloc() And Faralloc()
48. What is the value of EOF?
- A. -1    B. 0    C. 1    D. 10
49. What is the return value of putchar()?
- A. The Character Written    B. Eof If An Error occurs

C. Nothing

D. Both Character Written & Eof If An Error Occurs

50. If there is any error while opening a file, fopen will return?

A. Nothing

B. Eof

C. Null

D. Depends On Compiler

### **Answers**

|       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A  | 14. B | 27. C | 40. B |
| 2. A  | 15. C | 28. D | 41. D |
| 3. C  | 16. D | 29. A | 42. A |
| 4. A  | 17. B | 30. A | 43. C |
| 5. A  | 18. C | 31. B | 44. A |
| 6. C  | 19. C | 32. B | 45. B |
| 7. B  | 20. D | 33. B | 46. B |
| 8. A  | 21. B | 34. A | 47. C |
| 9. C  | 22. C | 35. A | 48. A |
| 10. D | 23. D | 36. A | 49. D |
| 11. A | 24. B | 37. B | 50. C |
| 12. B | 25. B | 38. A |       |
| 13. C | 26. B | 39. D |       |



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**18UBC101 – Programming in C**

**K3-Level Questions**

**Unit -I**

1. List out the importance of C.
2. Examine the Declaration of a variable with suitable example.
3. List out the mathematical functions and explain its working in C programs.
4. Illustrate the type conversions using proper examples.

**Unit -II**

5. Give the use of getchar( ) and putchar( ) function.
6. Write a program to print the Factorial of the given number.
7. List out the rules regarding scanf statement with an example program.
8. Explain nested if-else with an appropriate program.

**Unit –III**

9. Explain the various string handling functions.
10. Write a C program to add two matrices.
11. Explain nesting of functions in detail.
12. Explain recursive function in detail.

**Unit –IV**

13. Explain Structures and functions in detail.
14. How will you initialize the structure and list out the rules for initialization?
15. List out the advantages of Pointers.
16. Discuss Union in detail.

**Unit –V**

17. List out the errors in I/O operations and explain how to handle them.
18. How will you open and close a File?
19. Discuss about compiler control directives.
20. Write a C program to create a file and process it.

## **K4-Level Questions**

### **Unit -I**

1. Analyze the usage of Operators in C.
2. Examine the basic structure of C program.
3. Explain Tokens.
4. Simplify the expressions and evaluate them with suitable examples.

### **Unit –II**

5. How will you work with Formatted Output?
6. Distinguish between while and do-while statements with appropriate examples.
7. Examine for statement with an example program.
8. Illustrate the use of If and If-Else with an suitable program.

### **Unit -III**

9. Explain in detail about Arrays.
10. How will you define and declare a function?
11. Illustrate the usage of strings in detail.
12. Distinguish the category of functions with examples

### **Unit -IV**

13. Examine the arrays within structures with an example program.
14. How will you work with pointers?
15. Discuss in detail about structures.
16. List out the points on pointers.

### **Unit –V**

17. Survey “File management in C”.
18. Examine File Inclusion plays an major part in C program.
19. Explain in detail about Input and Output operations with appropriate examples.
20. Discuss in detail about Random Access files with an example program.