BCA - PGDCA SEM-2 (NEW Course)

BCA/DCA 201 Advanced Programming language "c"

MCQ Paper

70 Questions

1. The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is
   A. switch
   B. goto
   C. go back
   D. return
2. choose correct statement about Functions in c language
   A. A function is a group of statement which can be reused any number of times.
   B. Every function has a return value
   C. Every function may not return a value.
   D. All of the above
3. choose correct statement about Functions in c language
   A. A function name cannot be same as a predefined c keyword.
   B. A function name can start with an underscore(_) or A to Z or a to z.
   C. Default return type of any function is an integer.
   D. All of the above
4. A function which calls itself is called
   A. Self function
   B. Auto function
   C. Recursive function
   D. Static function
5. How many values can a C function returns at a time?
   A. Only one value
   B. Maximum of two value
   C. Maximum of three value
   D. Maximum of eight value
6. What are types of functions in C language?
   A. Library function
   B. User defined function
   C. Both library and user defined function
   D. None of the above
7. Choose the correct statement about c language pass by value.
   A. Pass by value copies the variable value in one more memory location
   B. Pas by value does not use pointers
   C. Pass by value protect your source variable from changes in outside functions.
   D. All of the above
8. Global variables are

A. Internal
B. External
C. Both internal and external
D. None of the above

9. Which of the following cannot be static in C?
   A. Variable
   B. Functions
   C. Structures
   D. None of the above
10. The scope of automatic variable is
   A. Within the block it appears.
   B. Within the blocks of block it appears.
   C. Until the end of the program
   D. Both a and b
11. Which of the following is a storage specifier?
   A. enum
   B. union
   C. auto
   D. volatile
12. default storage class if not any is specified for a local variable , is auto
   A. true
   B. false
   C. depends on standard
   D. none of the above
13. which of the following is true about static variable?
   A. It can be called from another function
   B. It exists even after the function ends.
   C. It can be modified in another function by sending it as a parameter.
   D. All of the above
14. Assignment statements assigning value to local static variable are executed only once.
   A. True
   B. False
   C. Depends on standard
   D. None of the above
15. Functions have static qualifier for its declaration by default
   A. True
   B. False
   C. Depends on compiler
   D. Depends on standard
16. The default parameter passing mechanism is
   A. Call by values
   B. Call by reference
   C. Call by value result
   D. None of these

17. Which of following is the complete function.
    A. int funct();
    B. int funct(int x) {return x=x+1; }
    C. int funct(int) { printf(”hello”); }
    D. int funct(x) { printf(“hello”);
18. What is a structure in c language?
    A. A structure is a collection of elements that can be of same data type.
    B. A structure is a collection of elements that can be of different data type.
    C. Elements of a structure are called members
    D. All of the above.
19. What is the size of c structure?
    A. C structure is always 128 bytes
    B. Size of the structure is the total bytes of all elements of structure.
    C. Size of the structure is the size of largest element
    D. None of the above
20. Choose the correct statement about c structures.
    A. Structure elements can be initialized at the time of declaration.
    B. Structure elements cannot be initialized at the time of declaration.
    C. Only integer members of the structure can be initialized at the time of declaration
    D. None of the above
21. Choose the correct statement about c structure elements
    A. Structure elements are stored on random free memory locations
    B. Structure elements are stored on register memory location
    C. Structure elements are stored in contiguous memory locations.
    D. None of the above.
22. What is the size of c union?
    A. C union is always 128 bytes
    B. Size of the union is the total bytes of all elements of structure.
    C. Size of the union is the size of largest element
    D. None of the above
23. Size of the following union (assume size of int =2, float=4 and char=1)

```
union abc
{
  int a;
  float b;
  char c;
 };
```

    A. 2
    B. 4
    C. 1
    D. 7
24. What is actually passed if you pass a structure variable to a function?
    A. Copy of structure variable
    B. Reference of structure variable

C. Starting address of structure variable
D. Ending address of structure variable

25. What are the types of data allowed inside a structure?
    A. int , float, double, long double
    B. char , enum, union
    C. pointers and same structure type members
    D. All of the above
26. User defined data type can be derived by
    A. struct
    B. enum
    C. typedef
    D. All of the above
27. Which operator connect structure variable to its member in structure.
    A. –
    B. .
    C. Both a and b
    D. None of the above
28. Which of the following cannot be structure member in c.
    A. Another structure
    B. Function
    C. Array
    D. None of the above
29. Members of the union are accessed as
    A. union-name.member
    B. union-pointer->member
    C. Both a and b
    D. None of the above
30. Which of the following has the same syntax.
    (1) Structure (2) Union (3) Array (4) Pointer
    A. (1) and (2)
    B. (3) and (4)
    C. (1),(3) and (4)
    D. (1) and (3)
31. Which is the correct syntax to declare function xyz() which receives an array of structure in function?
    A. void xyz(struct *var);
    B. void xyz(struct *var[]);
    C. void xyz(struct var)
    D. None of the above
32. What is the similarity between 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. Which of the following statement correct about the below code?
    maruti.engine.bolts=25;
    A. Structure bolts is nested within structure engine.
    B. Structure engine is nested within structure maruti.
    C. Structure maruti is nested within structure engine.
    D. Structure maruti is nested within structure bolts.
34. What is the main difference between structure and union?
    A. There is no difference
    B. Union takes less memory
    C. Union is faster
    D. Structure is faster
35. Find the output

```
#include<stdio.h>
struct  xyz
{
 };
Int main()
{
 Printf("%d",sizeof(struct xyz));
 return 0;
}
```

    A. 0
    B. 1
    C. 2
    D. 4
36. Which of the correct syntax to send an array as a parameter to function?
    A. Funct(&array)
    B. Funct(#array)
    C. funct (*array)
    D. funct(array[size])
37. choose the best answer.
    Prior to using pointer variable
    A. it should be declared
    B. it should be initialized
    C. it should be both declared and initialized
    D. none of these
38. comment on the following pointer declaration
    int *ptr , p;
    A. ptr is a pointer to integer, p is not
    B. ptr and p , both are pointer to integer
    C. ptr is a pointer to integer, p may or may not be
    D. ptr and p, both are not pointer to integer.
39. The statement int **a
    A. Is illegal

B. Is legal but meaningless
C. Is syntactically correct
D. None of these

40. The declaration int (*p)[5]; means
A. P is one dimensional array of size 5, of pointer to integer
B. P is a pointer to a 5 elements integer array.
C. The same as int *p
D. None of these.

41. Comment on the following.
const int *ptr;
A. We cannot change the value pointed by ptr.
B. We cannot change the pointer ptr itself.
C. Both of the above
D. We can change the pointer ptr as well as the value pointed by it.

42. A function ‘p’ that accepts a pointer to a character as argument and return a pointer to an array of integer can be declared as
A. int (*p(char*))[ ]
B. int *p(char *)[ ]
C. int (*p)(char *)[ ]
D. None of these

43. Which of the following is the correct way of declaring float pointer.
A. float ptr
B. float *ptr
C. *float ptr
D. None of above

44. The reason for using pointers in c program is
A. Pointers allow different functions to share and modify their local variable
B. To pass large structures so that complete copy of the structure can be avoided
C. Pointers enable complex linked data structures
D. All of the above

45. Which is an indirection operator from the following.
A. &
B. *
C. ->
D. .

46. What is (void*)0 ?
A. Representation of NULL pointer
B. Representation of void pointer
C. Error
D. None of above

47. A pointer is
A. A keyword used to create variables
B. A variable that stores address of an instruction
C. A variable that stores address of another variable

D. All of the above.

48. The operator used to get value at address stored in a pointer variable is
    A. *
    B. &
    C. &&
    D. ||
49. Address stored in pointer variable is of type
    A. Integer
    B. Float
    C. Char
    D. Array
50. In order to fetch the address of the variable we write preceding which sign before variable name
    A. *
    B. &
    C. %
    D. ‘
51. The pointer ptr points to the which string?
    char *ptr
    char mystring[]=”letsfind”;
    ptr = mystring;
    ptr +=5;
    A. find
    B. ind
    C. letsf
    D. f
52. Which of the following comments about arrays and pointers are not correct?
    A. Both are exactly same
    B. Array is constant pointer
    C. Pointer is an one dimensional and dynamic array
    D. All of these
53. Which header file should be included to use function like malloc(), calloc()?
    A. memory.h
    B. stdlib.h
    C. dos.h
    D. string.h
54. How will you free the allocated space?
    A. remove(variable-name)
    B. free(variable-name)
    C. delete(variable-name)
    D. dealloc(variable-name)
55. which of the following is true about FILE *fp;
    A. FILE is a keyword in C for representing files and fp is a variable of FILE type.
    B. FILE is a stream
    C. FILE is a buffered stream

D. FILE is a structure and fp is a pointer to the structure of FILE type.

56. The first and second argument of fopen() are
    A. A character string containing the name of file and the second argument is the mode.
    B. A character string containing the name of user and the second argument is the mode.
    C. A character string containing file pointer and the second argument is the mode.
    D. None of the above
57. FILE is of type
    A. int type
    B. char * type
    C. struct type
    D. None of the above
58. A mode which is used to open an existing file for both reading and writing is
    A. W
    B. W+
    C. A+
    D. R+
59. Select a function which is used to write a string to a file…
    A. pits()
    B. putc()
    C. fputs()
    D. fgets()
60. Select a function which is used to read a single character from a file at a time?
    A. fscanf()
    B. getch()
    C. fgetc()
    D. fgets()
61. Select a function which is used as a formatted output file function…
    A. printf()
    B. fprintf()
    C. puts()
    D. fputs()
62. The data type of file pointer is
    A. int
    B. double
    C. void
    D. FILE
63. what is the need of closing a file in c language?
    A. fclose(fp) close a file to release the memory used in opening a file .
    B. closing a file clears buffer contents from RAM or memory
    C. unclosed files occupy memory and PC hangs when on low memory
    D. all of the above
64. what is the c function used to move current pointer to the beginning of the file?
    FILE *fp;
    A. rev(fp)
    B. rewind(fp)
    C. rew(fp)

D. wind(fp)

65. if there s an error while opening a file, fopen will return
    A. nothing
    B. EOF
    C. NULL
    D. Depend on compiler
66. getc() returns End of file when
    A. when getc() fails to read the character
    B. when end of file is reached
    C. both a and b
    D. none of the above
67. what is meant by 'a' in the following operation
    fp = fopen("xyz.txt","a");
    A. attach
    B. append
    C. read
    D. apprehend
68. What does the following segment of code do?
    fprintf(fp, "Copying!");

    A. It writes "Copying!" into the file pointed by fp
    B. It reads "Copying!" from the file and prints on display
    C. It writes as well as reads "Copying!" to and from the file and prints it
    D. None of the mentioned
69. What is the return type of malloc() or calloc()
    A. int *
    B. int**
    C. void *
    D. void **
70. specify the two library functions to dynamically allocates memory.
    A. malloc() and memalloc()
    B. mlloc() and memalloc()
    C. malloc() and calloc()
    D. memalloc() and faralloc()