



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC) Re-
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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

II B.Com(E.Com) [2016-2019]

Semester III

Skill Based Subject: Programming in C - 304E

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Who developed the C language?

- A. Ken Thompson
- B. Bjarne Stroustrup.
- C. Dennis Ritchie
- D. Kernighan.

ANSWER: C

2. When was the C language developed?

- A. 1970
- B. 1972
- C. 1975
- D. 1976

ANSWER: B

3. Where was the C language developed?

- A. Microsoft Corporation.
- B. Sun Microsystem
- C. AT&T Bell Laboratory.
- D. CERN, European Particle Physics Laboratory

ANSWER: C

4. C programs uses another program called _____ to type and instructs the machine to execute and also it uses _____ program to convert into machine language.

- A. editor, compiler
- B. compiler, editor
- C. operating system, editor.
- D. compiler, utility program.

ANSWER: A

5. Which language was the predecessor of C?

- A. A
- B. BCPL
- C. C
- D. CPL

ANSWER: C

6. Which is not a character of C?

- A. \$
- B. ^
- C. ~
- D. |

ANSWER: A

7. An identifier cannot start with ____

- A. _
- B. uppercase alphabet.
- C. lowercase alphabet.
- D. #

ANSWER: D

8. _____ are the words whose meaning has already been explained to the C compiler.

- A. constant
- B. keywords
- C. variables
- D. integer

ANSWER: B

9. Identify the derived data type in C from the following:

- A. int
- B. float
- C. char
- D. union

ANSWER: D

10. _____ instruction is used to control the sequence of execution of various statements in a C program.

- A. Type
- B. Control
- C. Arithmetic
- D. Program

ANSWER: B

11. String constants are represented within _____.

- A. single quotes.
- B. double quotes.
- C. curly braces.
- D. square brackets.

ANSWER: B

12. In C a variable cannot contain _____.

- A. blank spaces
- B. hyphen

- C. decimal point
- D. all the above

ANSWER: D

13. Statement terminator is represented by _____.

- A. ::
- B. blank.
- C. ;.
- D. \n

ANSWER: C

14. An escape sequence commences with _____.

- A. \
- B. /
- C. >
- D. <

ANSWER: A

15. Which is an invalid variable name?

- A. x
- B. _x
- C. #x
- D. x1

ANSWER: C

16. What is the maximum value of a signed data type that is 8 bits in size?

- A. 2 to the power of 7.
- B. 2 to the power of 8.
- C. (2 to the power of 7) minus 1.
- D. (2 to the power of 8) minus 1.

ANSWER: C

17. Among the following, which escape sequence does not have any specific meaning

- A. \t
- B. \a
- C. \b
- D. \c

ANSWER: D

18. The operator % yields _____

- A. quotient value.
- B. remainder value.
- C. percentage value.
- D. fractional part of the division

ANSWER: B

19. The operator % can be applied only to _____.

- A. float values.

- B. double values.
- C. character values.
- D. integer values

ANSWER: D

20. Integer division results in _____.

- A. rounding of the fractional part of the quotient.
- B. truncating the fractional part of the quotient.
- C. floating value.
- D. syntax error.

ANSWER: B

21. _____ operators allows comparing two values to see whether they are equal, unequal, greater than or less than.

- A. Logical
- B. Relational
- C. Conditional
- D. Assignment

ANSWER: B

22. Identify the relational operator from the following.

- A. &&.
- B. >.
- C. ||.
- D. !.

ANSWER: B

23. The symbol of right shift operator is _____.

- A. >=.
- B. >>>.
- C. >>.
- D. >.

ANSWER: C

24. The associativity of ++ operator is _____.

- A. right to left.
- B. left to right.
- C. a for arithmetic expression and b for pointer expression.
- D. a for pointer expression and b for arithmetic expression

ANSWER: A

25. The associativity of comma operator is _____.

- A. right to left.
- B. left to right.
- C. option a for arithmetic expression and b for pointer expression.
- D. option a for pointer expression and b for arithmetic expression

ANSWER: B

26. Arithmetic right shift results _____.
- A. zero is shifted to the leftmost bit position
 - B. one is shifted to the rightmost bit value.
 - C. maintains the leftmost bit value.
 - D. zero is shifted to the rightmost bit position.

ANSWER: C

27. Header files in C contain _____.
- A. compiler commands.
 - B. library functions.
 - C. header information of C programs.
 - D. operators for files.

ANSWER: B

28. The function putchar() uses _____.
- A. no argument.
 - B. one argument that is a character variable.
 - C. one argument that is the ASCII value of a character.
 - D. one argument, that is a string.

ANSWER: A

29. The function scanf() returns _____.
- A. the actual values read for each argument.
 - B. the number of successfully read input values.
 - C. no value (void).
 - D. ASCII values of the characters read.

ANSWER: B

30. Structural programming approach makes use of _____.
- A. modules.
 - B. control structures.
 - C. user defined data types.
 - D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

31. A null statement can be represented by a _____.
- A. newline.
 - B. blank space.
 - C. semicolon.
 - D. colon.

ANSWER: A

32. A block is enclosed within a pair of _____.
- A. {}
 - B. ()
 - C. //
 - D. \\

ANSWER: A

33. Identify the unconditional control structure from the following:

- A. do-while.
- B. switch-case.
- C. goto.
- D. if.

ANSWER: C

34. The minimum number of times the while loop is executed is _____.

- A. 0.
- B. 1.
- C. 2.
- D. cannot be predicted.

ANSWER: A

35. Infinite loop is _____.

- A. useful for time delay.
- B. useless.
- C. used to terminate execution.
- D. not possible.

ANSWER: A

36. The break statement is used to _____.

- A. continue the next iteration of a loop construct.
- B. exit the block where it exists and continues further sequentially.
- C. exit the outermost block even if it occurs inside the innermost block and continues further sequentially.
- D. terminate the program.

ANSWER: B

37. The continue statement is used to _____.

- A. continue the next iteration of a loop construct.
- B. exit the block where it exists and continues further.
- C. exit the outermost block even if it occurs inside the innermost.
- D. continue the compilation even an error occurs in a program.

ANSWER: A

38. If default statement is omitted and there is no match with case labels _____.

- A. no statement within switch-case will be executed.
- B. syntax error is produced.
- C. executes all the statements in the switch-case construct. .
- D. executes the last case statement only

ANSWER: A

39. C is an example of _____.

- A. object oriented language.
- B. structured programming language.
- C. object based language.

D. component based language.

ANSWER: B

40. The syntax of if statement is _____.

- A. if expression then program-statement.
- B. if(expression) program-statement.
- C. if(expression) then program-statement.
- D. if expression {program-statement}.

ANSWER: B

41. Omitting the break statement from a particular case _____.

- A. leads to a syntax error.
- B. causes execution to terminate after that case.
- C. causes execution to continue all subsequent cases.
- D. causes execution to branch to the statement after the switch statement.

ANSWER: C

42. Storage class controls _____.

- A. life time of a variable. .
- B. scope of a variable.
- C. linkage of a variable.
- D. all of the above

ANSWER: D

43. Scope of a variable refers to _____.

- A. the duration for which the variable retains a given value during the execution of a program.
- B. the portion of a program in which the variable may be visible.
- C. the value of the variable.
- D. linkage of a variable.

ANSWER: D

44. Array name is _____.

- A. an array variable.
- B. a common name shared by all elements.
- C. a keyword.
- D. not used in a program.

ANSWER: B

45. One-dimensional array is known as _____.

- A. vector.
- B. table.
- C. matrix.
- D. an array of arrays.

ANSWER: A

46. The array elements are represented by _____.

- A. index values.
- B. subscripted variables.

- C. array name.
- D. size of an array.

ANSWER: B

47. Array element occupies _____.
- A. subsequent memory locations.
 - B. random location for each element.
 - C. varying length of memory locations for each element.
 - D. no space in memory.

ANSWER: A

48. The address of the starting element of an array is _____.
- A. represented by subscripted variable of the starting element.
 - B. can not be specified.
 - C. represented by the array name.
 - D. not used by the compiler.

ANSWER: C

49. Identify the wrong statement.
- A. subscripts are also known as indices.
 - B. array variables and subscripted variables are same.
 - C. array variables and subscripted variables are different
 - D. array name and subscripted variables are same.

ANSWER: D

50. Array subscripts in C always start at _____.
- A. -1
 - B. 0
 - C. 1
 - D. any value

ANSWER: B

51. Maximum number of elements in the array declaration `int x[10];` is _____
- A. 9
 - B. 10
 - C. 11
 - D. undefined

ANSWER: B

52. Two-dimensional array elements are stored in _____.
- A. column major order.
 - B. row major order.
 - C. both a and b.
 - D. random order.

ANSWER: B

53. Array declaration _____.
- A. requires the number of elements to be specified.

- B. does not require the number of elements to be specified.
- C. assumes default size as 0.
- D. is not necessary.

ANSWER: A

54. To initialize a 5 element array all having value 0 is given by _____.

- A. `int num[5]={0};`
- B. `int num[5]={0,0,0,0,0}`
- C. both a and b
- D. `int num[5]={ }`

ANSWER: C

55. The program execution starts from _____.

- A. the function which is first defined.
- B. main() function
- C. the function which is last defined.
- D. the function other than main().

ANSWER: B

56. How many main() functions can be defined in a C program?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. any number of times

ANSWER: A

57. A function is identified by an open parenthesis following _____.

- A. a keyword.
- B. an identifier other than keywords.
- C. an identifier including keywords.
- D. an operator.

ANSWER: C

58. A function with no action _____.

- A. is an invalid function.
- B. produces syntax error.
- C. is allowed and is known as dummy function.
- D. not allowed.

ANSWER: C

59. Parameters are used _____.

- A. to return values from the called function.
- B. to send values from the calling function.
- C. both a and b.
- D. to specify the data type of the return value.

ANSWER: C

60. The value obtained in the function is given back to main by using _____ keyword?

- A. return
- B. static
- C. new
- D. volatile

ANSWER: A

61. Identify the correct statement from the following:

- A. function can be defined more than once in a program.
- B. function definition cannot appear in any order.
- C. functions cannot be distributed in many files.
- D. one function cannot be defined within another function definition.

ANSWER: D

62. The parameters in a function call are _____.

- A. actual parameters.
- B. formal parameters.
- C. dummy parameters.
- D. optional

ANSWER: A

63. The parameters in a function definition are _____.

- A. actual parameters.
- B. formal parameters.
- C. dummy parameters.
- D. optional.

ANSWER: B

64. The storage class allowed for parameters is _____.

- A. auto storage class.
- B. static storage class.
- C. extern storage class.
- D. register storage class.

ANSWER: C

65. Functions have _____.

- A. file scope.
- B. local scope.
- C. block scope.
- D. function scope.

ANSWER: A

66. The function strcpy(s1,s2) in string.h _____.

- A. copies s1 to s2.
- B. copies s2 to s1.
- C. appends s1 to end of s2.
- D. appends s2 to end of s1.

ANSWER: B

67. The function strcat(s1,s2) in string.h _____.

- A. copies s1 to s2.
- B. copies s2 to s1.
- C. appends s1 to end of s2.
- D. appends s2 to end of s1.

ANSWER: D

68. The function strcmp(s1,s2) returns zero _____.

- A. if s1 is lexicographically less than s2.
- B. if s1 is lexicographically greater than s2.
- C. if both s1 and s2 are equal.
- D. if s1 is empty string.

ANSWER: C

69. The function toupper(ch) in ctype.h _____.

- A. returns the upper case alphabet of ch.
- B. returns the lower case alphabet of ch.
- C. returns the upper case if ch is lower case, and lower case if ch is upper case.
- D. is a user-defined function

ANSWER: A

70. The operators exclusively used in connection with pointers are _____.

- A. * and /
- B. & and *
- C. & and |
- D. - and >

ANSWER: B

71. The address of operator returns _____.

- A. the address of its operand.
- B. 1 value.
- C. both options a and b.
- D. r value.

ANSWER: A

72. Pointer variable may be initialized using _____.

- A. static memory allocation.
- B. dynamic memory allocation.
- C. both options (a) and (b).
- D. a positive integer.

ANSWER: C

73. The number of arguments used in malloc () is _____.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

ANSWER: B

74. The function used for dynamic deallocation of memory is _____.

- A. destroy ().
- B. delete ().
- C. free ().
- D. remove ().

ANSWER: C

75. The pointers can be used to achieve _____.

- A. call by function.
- B. call by reference.
- C. call by name.
- D. call by procedure.

ANSWER: B

76. Given int a[5];how to declare array in the function definition if the function call is sort(a)?

- A. sort(int *a).
- B. sort(int a[5]).
- C. both options (a) and (b).
- D. sort(int a).

ANSWER: C

77. The declaration float *a[5];is _____.

- A. an ordinary array.
- B. a pointer to an array.
- C. an array of pointers.
- D. pointer to an array.

ANSWER: C

78. The arguments argc in main() counts _____.

- A. the number of command line strings including the execution command.
- B. the number of command line strings excluding the execution command.
- C. the number of lines in a program.
- D. the number of characters in a program.

ANSWER: A

79. Omitting the break statement from a particular case _____.

- A. leads to a syntax error.
- B. causes execution to terminate after that case.
- C. causes execution to continue all subsequent cases.
- D. causes execution to branch to the statement after the switch statement

ANSWER: C

80. Storage class controls _____.

- A. life time of a variable.
- B. scope of a variable.
- C. linkage of a variable.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

81. Which is not a storage class?

- A. auto
- B. struct
- C. typedef
- D. static

ANSWER: B

82. A do-while loop is useful when we want that the statement within the loop must be executed?

- A. only once
- B. at least once
- C. more than once
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: B

83. Strcat function adds null character _____.

- A. Only if there is space
- B. Always
- C. Depends on the standard
- D. Depends on the compiler

ANSWER: B

84. What memory function should be used to allocate memory in which all bits are initialized to 0?

- A. calloc.
- B. malloc.
- C. alloc.
- D. memalloc.

ANSWER: A

85. `int *const size = 10;` If the address of size is 3024, then `size ++` is _____.

- A. 11.
- B. 3025.
- C. 3026.
- D. invalid.

ANSWER: D

86. The amount of memory to be allocated for the following array of pointers `short *p[4];` is _____.

- A. no memory
- B. 4 bytes
- C. 6 bytes
- D. 16 bytes

ANSWER: D

87. How would you round off a value from 1.66 to 2.0?

- A. `ceil(1.66)`
- B. `floor(1.66)`
- C. `roundup(1.66)`

D. roundto(1.66)

ANSWER: A

88. Which are valid?

- A. Pointers can be added.
- B. Pointers can be subtracted.
- C. Integers can be added to pointers.
- D. All correct.

ANSWER: A

89. p and q are pointers to the same type of data items. Which of these are valid?

- A. $*(p+q)$.
- B. $*(p-q)$.
- C. $*p-*q$.
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: C

90. C provides a facility for user defined data type using _____.

- A. pointer.
- B. function.
- C. structure.
- D. array.

ANSWER: B

91. Structure declaration _____.

- A. describes the prototype.
- B. creates structure variable.
- C. defines the structure function.
- D. is not necessary.

ANSWER: A

92. The operator exclusively used with pointer to structure is _____.

- A. ..
- B. ->
- C. []
- D. *

ANSWER: B

93. If one or more members of a structure is created, then the structure is known as _____.

- A. nested structure.
- B. invalid structure.
- C. self-referential structure.
- D. unstructured structure.

ANSWER: A

94. Structure is used to implement the _____ data structure.

- A. stack
- B. queue

- C. tree
- D. all the above

ANSWER: D

95. FILE is of type _____ ?

- A. int type
- B. char * type
- C. struct type
- D. array type

ANSWER: C

96. Low level files are accessed through _____.

- A. system calls.
- B. library functions.
- C. linker.
- D. loader.

ANSWER: A

97. FILE defined in stdio.h is _____.

- A. a region of storage.
- B. a data type.
- C. not a data type.
- D. a variable.

ANSWER: B

98. A file pointer is _____.

- A. a stream pointer.
- B. a buffer pointer.
- C. a pointer to FILE data type.
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: D

99. If fopen () fails, it returns _____.

- A. -1
- B. NULL
- C. 1
- D. the file pointer

ANSWER: B

100. The action of connecting a program to a file is obtained by using _____.

- A. fclose ().
- B. delete().
- C. fdconnect().
- D. clear ().

ANSWER: A

101. The value returned by fclose(), if an error occurs is _____.

- A. 0

- B. 1
- C. EOF
- D. -1

ANSWER: C

102. The function used for random access of a file is _____.

- A. fseek().
- B. ftell().
- C. search().
- D. rewind().

ANSWER: A

103. What is the value of origin used in fseek(fp,position,origin);? To represent end of file.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. START

ANSWER: A

104. The value returned by ftell() if an error occurs is _____.

- A. -1
- B. 0
- C. Positive value.
- D. MIN_INT

ANSWER: A

105. The function used for writing to binary streams is _____.

- A. write ().
- B. fwrite().
- C. fprintf().
- D. all the above.

ANSWER: B

106. The following line a program # represents _____.

- A. an invalid code.
- B. a null code.
- C. a comment.
- D. a page number.

ANSWER: B

107. Identify the token passing operator.

- A. +
- B. ++
- C. #
- D. ##

ANSWER: D

108. The directive(s) used in conditional compilation is (are) _____.

- A. #if
- B. #elif
- C. #else
- D. all the above

ANSWER: D

109. Which of the following is NOT a valid preprocessor directive?

- A. #if
- B. #line
- C. #elseif
- D. #pragma

ANSWER: C

110. The function used to position the file pointer in C is _____.

- A. seekg().
- B. fseekg().
- C. fseek().
- D. fileseek().

ANSWER: C

111. Which of the following function returns calendar time to local time?

- A. Gmtime.
- B. Ctime.
- C. Strtime.
- D. Asctime.

ANSWER: B

112. Which ANSI C standard function could be used to sort a string array?

- A. Qsort.
- B. Sort.
- C. Assort.
- D. Bsort.

ANSWER: A

113. Which is the fundamental data type is used to implement the enum data type?

- A. Char.
- B. int.
- C. float.
- D. double.

ANSWER: B

114. If there is a need to see output as soon as possible, which of the following will force the output from the buffer into the output stream?

- A. write ().
- B. output ().
- C. flush ().
- D. fflush ().

ANSWER: D

115. The keyword used to represent a structure data type is_____.

- A. sructure.
- B. struct.
- C. struc.
- D. structr.

ANSWER: B

116. After the execution of the statement `int x;` the value of x is_____.

- A. 0
- B. undefined
- C. 1
- D. -1

ANSWER: B

117. With every use of a memory allocation function, what function should be used to release allocated memory which is no longer needed?

- A. `unalloc()`
- B. `dealloc()`
- C. `release()`
- D. `free()`

ANSWER: D

118. In a C expression, how is a logical AND represented?

- A. @@
- B. ##
- C. \$\$
- D. &&

ANSWER: D

119. In a C expression, how is a logical OR represented?

- A. @@
- B. ##
- C. ||
- D. &&

ANSWER: C

120. Which one of the following will read a character from the keyboard and will store it in the variable c?

- A. `c = getc();`
- B. `getc(&c);`
- C. `c = getchar(stdin);`
- D. `c = getchar();`

ANSWER: D

121. A character variable can at a time store_____ Character.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 8

D. 1

ANSWER: D

122. The _____ case can be used for performing a task when none of the cases is true and break is not needed in the end of default case.

- A. default
- B. switch
- C. goto
- D. break

ANSWER: A

123. _____ converts from high-level language to machine language

- A. Compiler.
- B. Interpreter.
- C. Assembler.
- D. Loader.

ANSWER: A

124. What type of array is generally generated in Command-line argument?

- A. Single dimension array
- B. 2-Dimensional Square Array
- C. Jagged Array
- D. 2-Dimensional Rectangular Array

ANSWER: C

125. The smallest individual units in a C program are called _____.

- A. characters.
- B. symbols.
- C. tokens.
- D. identifiers

ANSWER: C

126. A double data type has _____ bytes.

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

ANSWER: D

127. Expressions are evaluated using a _____ operator. conditional operators. assignment operators. bitwise operators. special operators.

- A. conditional operators.
- B. assignment operators.
- C. bitwise operators.
- D. special operators.

ANSWER: B

128. The sign _____ of compiler directives must appear in the first column of the line.

- A. #
- B. @
- C. &
- D. *

ANSWER: A

129. The _____ header file contains mathematical functions.

- A. conio.h.
- B. conio.h.
- C. stdio.h.
- D. class.h.

ANSWER: B

130. The void type returns _____ values.

- A. 6
- B. 9
- C. nil
- D. 15

ANSWER: C

131. In structure every member shares _____ memory space

- A. same
- B. own
- C. no memory
- D. all

ANSWER: B

132. The example of user defined function is _____.

- A. scanf() `
- B. printf()
- C. main()
- D. sqrt()

ANSWER: C

133. _____ is nothing but self contain block of statement.

- A. function.
- B. pointer.
- C. array.
- D. struct.

ANSWER: A

134. When a pointer is required to point to nothing it is made to point _____.

- A. NULL
- B. not NULL
- C. zero
- D. empty

ANSWER: A

135. Debugging the program is easier due to its _____ form

- A. formal
- B. function
- C. structure
- D. modular

ANSWER: D

136. Recursive calls contain _____ types

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

ANSWER: A

137. The _____ operator is used with a pointer to dereference the address contained in the pointer

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

ANSWER: A

138. A group of structure may also be created dynamically using a _____.

- A. pointer
- B. array
- C. function
- D. union

ANSWER: A

139. A copy of the values of _____ arguments are passed into the called function.

- A. actual
- B. formal
- C. neither actual or formal
- D. none

ANSWER: A

140. Like simple arrays, we can also pass _____ dimensional arrays to functions.

- A. single
- B. two
- C. multi
- D. none

ANSWER: C

141. _____ specifies the data type of the value which the function will return.

- A. data type.
- B. type def.
- C. void.
- D. type-Specifier.

ANSWER: D

142. Which of the following library function is not case-sensitive?

- A. toupper()
- B. tolower()
- C. isdigit()
- D. strlen()

ANSWER: C

143. The automatic conversion of any intermediate values to the proper type of an expression is known as _____.

- A. type definition
- B. type conversion
- C. type check
- D. type cast

ANSWER: B

144. The global variable is also known as a _____ variable.

- A. automatic
- B. static
- C. internal
- D. external

ANSWER: D

145. When a _____ is opened, it must be closed in the appropriate place.

- A. semicolon
- B. parenthesis
- C. brackets
- D. full stop

ANSWER: B

146. Every subprogram section contains all the _____ functions

- A. primary
- B. user defined
- C. main
- D. void

ANSWER: B

147. Input/output function prototypes and macros are defined in which header file?

- A. conio.h
- B. stdlib.h
- C. stdio.h
- D. dos.h

ANSWER: C

148. Which of the following cannot be checked in a switch-case statement?

- A. Character
- B. Integer
- C. Float

D. enum

ANSWER: C

149. What are the different types of real data type in C ?

A. float, double

B. short int, double, long int

C. float, double, long double

D. double, long int, float

ANSWER: C

150. What will you do to treat the constant 3.14 as a long double?

A. use 3.14LD

B. use 3.14L

C. use 3.14DL

D. use 3.14LF

ANSWER: B

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