



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC)Re-
accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by the NAAC and ISO 9001:2008 Certified
CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

II BSC [2016-2019]

SEMESTER III

ALLIED: COMPUTER PROGRAMMING-309C

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. ALU is _____ .
- A. Arithmetic Logic Unit.
 - B. Array Logic Unit.
 - C. Application Logic Unit.
 - D. None of above.

ANSWER: A

2. WAN stands for _____ .
- A. Wap Area Network.
 - B. Wide Area Network.
 - C. Wide Array Net.
 - D. Wireless Area Network.

ANSWER: B

3. Which generation of computer is still under development?
- A. Fourth Generation.
 - B. Fifth Generation.
 - C. Sixth Generation.
 - D. Seventh Generation.

ANSWER: B

4. Which operation is not performed by computer?
- A. Inputting.
 - B. Processing.
 - C. Controlling.
 - D. Understanding.

ANSWER: D

5. Fifth generation computer is also known as _____ .
- A. Knowledge information
 - B. ery large scale integration
 - C. Both of above.
 - D. Scale integration

ANSWER: A

6. Central Processing Unit is combination of _____ .
- A. control and storage.
 - B. control and output unit.
 - C. arithmetic logic and input unit.
 - D. arithmetic logic and control unit.

ANSWER: D

7. The brain of any computer system is_____ .

- A. control Unit.
- B. arithmetic Logic Unit.
- C. central Processing Unit.
- D. storage Unit.

ANSWER: C

8. Pick the one that is used for logical operations or comparisons such as less than equal to or greater than.

- A. arithmetic and Logic Unit.
- B. control Unit.
- C. both of above.
- D. memory unit.

ANSWER: A

9. Analog computer works on the supply of _____.

- A. continuous electrical pulses.
- B. electrical pulses but not continuous.
- C. magnetic strength.
- D. magnetic tap.

ANSWER: A

10. Digital devices are_____ .

- A. digital Clock.
- B. automobile speed meter.
- C. clock with a dial and two hands.
- D. nanometre.

ANSWER: A

11. The computer that process both analog and digital is called_____ .

- A. analog computer.
- B. digital computer.
- C. hybrid computer.
- D. mainframe computer.

ANSWER: C

12. Mnemonic a memory trick is used in which of the following language?

- A. machine language.
- B. assembly language.
- C. high level language.
- D. none of above.

ANSWER: B

13. The translator program used in assembly language is called _____.

- A. compiler.
- B. interpreter.
- C. assembler.
- D. translator.

ANSWER: C

14. Which of the following is called low level languages_____ .

- A. machine language.
- B. assembly language.

- C. both of the above.
- D. high level language.

ANSWER: C

15. Which of the following is problem oriented language_____.

- A. high level language.
- B. machine language.
- C. assembly language.
- D. low level language.

ANSWER: A

16. A compiler is a translating program which_____ .

- A. translates instruction of a high level language into machine language.
- B. translates entire source program into machine language program.
- C. it is not involved in programs execution.
- D. all of above.

ANSWER: D

17. Which statement is valid about interpreter?

- A. It translates one instruction at a time.
- B. Object code is saved for future use.
- C. Repeated interpretation is not necessary.
- D. it translates more instruction at a time.

ANSWER: A

18. Which is the limitation of high level language?

- A. Lower efficiency.
- B. Machine dependence.
- C. machine level coding.
- D. linkage editing.

ANSWER: A

19. Which of the following is machine independence program?

- A. High level language.
- B. Low level language.
- C. Assembly language.
- D. Machine language.

ANSWER: A

20. High level language is also called_____.

- A. problem oriented language.
- B. business oriented language.
- C. mathematically oriented language.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

21. Which of the following is not a primary storage device?

- A. magnetic tape.
- B. magnetic disk.
- C. optical disk.
- D. none of above.

ANSWER: D

22. _____ is a name or number used to identify storage location devices.

- A. A byte.
- B. A record.
- C. An address.
- D. a bit.

ANSWER: C

23. Which of the following is a secondary memory device?

- A. Keyboard.
- B. Disk.
- C. ALU.
- D. memory unit.

ANSWER: B

24. The difference between memory and storage is that memory is ____ and storage is _.

- A. temporary, permanent.
- B. permanent, temporary.
- C. slow, fast.
- D. up, and down .

ANSWER: A

25. The octal equivalent of 111010 is_____ .

- A. 81.
- B. 72.
- C. 71.
- D. 45.

ANSWER: B

26. The first electronic computer in the world was_____ .

- A. UNIVAC.
- B. EDVAC.
- C. ENIAC.
- D. ANCI .

ANSWER: C

27. The most commonly used standard data code to represent alphabetical, numerical and punctuation characters used in electronic data processing system is called ____ .

- A. ASCII.
- B. EBCDIC.
- C. BCD.
- D. ASCII.

ANSWER: D

28. One of the output devices your computer uses is the ____ .

- A. mouse.
- B. keyboard.
- C. monitor .
- D. cord.

ANSWER: C

29. An example of an input device is_____.

- A. a speaker.
- B. a mouse.
- C. a monitor.
- D. a printer.

ANSWER: B

30. The computer screen is also called the_____ .
- A. viewer.
 - B. TV.
 - C. monitor.
 - D. video output device.

ANSWER: C

31. To close a program, you would_____ .
- A. shut down the computer.
 - B. click the _ in the top right hand corner.
 - C. click the middle box in the top right hand corner.
 - D. click the X in the top right hand corner.

ANSWER: D

32. The main chip in the computer is the_____ .
- A. ROM.
 - B. CPU.
 - C. NET.
 - D. RAM.

ANSWER: B

33. RAM stands for_____.
- A. Really Accessible Memory.
 - B. Real Access Memory.
 - C. Random Available Mode.
 - D. Random Access Memory.

ANSWER: D

34. The instructions that tell the computer what to do and how to do it is_____ .
- A. hardware
 - B. software
 - C. processor.
 - D. data flow.

ANSWER: B

35. What is the purpose of algorithm validation?
- A. To assure that the algorithm produces the correct output for all legal inputs.
 - B. To assure that the algorithm is accepting the legal inputs.
 - C. To assure that the algorithm is not working.
 - D. None of these.

ANSWER: A

36. Let m, n be positive integers. Define $Q(m, n)$ as $Q(m, n) = 0$, if m $Q(m, 3)$ is (a div b, gives the quotient when a is divided by b) _____ .
- A. a constant .
 - B. $p \cdot (m \bmod 3)$.
 - C. $p \cdot (m \operatorname{div} 3)$.
 - D. $3 \cdot p$.

ANSWER: C

37. Which of the following is NOT a feature of algorithm?
- A. Step wise implementation of large problems.

- B. Calculation of time and space complexity.
- C. Analyzing the efficiency of the code.
- D. Complex representation of problems.

ANSWER: D

38. What will be output of the following c program? `#include<stdio.h> int main() { int goto=5; printf("%d",goto); return 0; }`

- A. 5.
- B. 10.
- C. **.
- D. compilation error.

ANSWER: A

39. What will be output of the following program? `#include<stdio.h> int main(){ int a=2,b=7,c=10; c=a==b; printf("%d",c); return 0; }`

- A. 0.
- B. 7.
- C. 10.
- D. 2.

ANSWER: A

40. What will be the output of the following program? `#include<stdio.h> int main(){ int x=100,y=20,z=5; printf("%d %d %d"); return 0; }`

- A. 0 20 40.
- B. 5 20 50.
- C. 5 20 100.
- D. 100 20 5.

ANSWER: C

41. What will be output of following C code? `#include<stdio.h> int main(){ int x=011,i; for(i=0;i<x; i+=3){ printf("Start "); continue; printf("End"); } return 0;`

- A. 0 .
- B. Start.
- C. Start Start.
- D. Start Start Start.

ANSWER: C

42. What will be the output if you will execute following c code? `#include<stdio.h> void main(){ char arr[20]="MysticRiver"; printf("%d",sizeof(arr)); }`

- A. 20.
- B. 11.
- C. 12.
- D. 22.

ANSWER: A

43. An array of n elements will be declared in C as_____.

- A. array[n].
- B. array[n-1].
- C. array[n+1].
- D. array.

ANSWER: A

44. Which of the following is an example of compounded assignment statement?

- A. a = 5.

- B. a += 5.
- C. a = b = c.
- D. a = b.

ANSWER: B

45. The operator && is an example for ____ operator.

- A. assignment.
- B. increment.
- C. logical.
- D. rational.

ANSWER: C

46. The operator & is used for_____ .

- A. Bitwise AND.
- B. Bitwise OR.
- C. Logical AND.
- D. Logical OR.

ANSWER: A

47. The operator / can be applied to _____ .

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

ANSWER: B

48. The equality operator is represented by _____ .

- A. :=.
- B. EQ..
- C. =.
- D. ==.

ANSWER: D

49. Which of the following language is predecessor to C Programming Language?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. BCPL
- D. C++.

ANSWER: B

50. C programming language was developed by_____ .

- A. Dennis Ritchie.
- B. Ken Thompson.
- C. Bill Gates.
- D. Peter Norton.

ANSWER: A

51. C was developed in the year ____.

- A. 1970.
- B. 1972.
- C. 1976.
- D. 1980.

ANSWER: A

52. C is a _____ language.

- A. high level.
- B. low level.
- C. middle level.
- D. machine level.

ANSWER: C

53. C language is available for which of the following Operating Systems?

- A. Dos.
- B. Windows.
- C. Unix.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

54. Which of the following is a Scalar Data type?

- A. Float.
- B. Union.
- C. Array.
- D. Pointer.

ANSWER: A

55. Which of the following are tokens in C?

- A. Keywords.
- B. variables.
- C. Constants.
- D. All the above.

ANSWER: D

56. What is the valid range of numbers for int type of data?

- A. 0 to 256.
- B. -32768 to +32767.
- C. -65536 to +65536.
- D. No specific range.

ANSWER: A

57. Which escape character can be used to begin a new line in C_____ .

- A. \a.
- B. \m.
- C. \b.
- D. \n.

ANSWER: D

58. Which escape character can be used to beep from speaker in C?

- A. \a.
- B. \b.
- C. \m.
- D. \n.

ANSWER: B

59. Character constants should be enclosed between _____ .

- A. single quotes.
- B. double quotes.
- C. both a and b.
- D. quotes.

ANSWER: B

60. The input function is _____.

- A. getch()
- B. printf()
- C. voidmain()
- D. scanf

ANSWER: D

61. _____ will be the maximum size of a float variable.

- A. 1 byte.
- B. 2 bytes.
- C. 4 bytes.
- D. 8 bytes.

ANSWER: B

62. . _____ will be the maximum size of a double variable.

- A. 1 byte.
- B. 2 bytes.
- C. 4 bytes.
- D. 16 bytes.

ANSWER: D

63. A declaration float a,b; occupies ____ of memory.

- A. 1 byte.
- B. 2 bytes.
- C. 4 bytes.
- D. 16 bytes.

ANSWER: B

64. The operating system creates _____ from the physical computer.

- A. works best with may many small partitions.
- B. allows many programs to use memory simultaneously.
- C. allows each program in turn to use the memory.
- D. does not work with overlaying.

ANSWER: B

65. Which of the following Operating does not implement multitasking truly ?

- A. Windows 98.
- B. Windows NT.
- C. Windows XP .
- D. MS DOS.

ANSWER: B

66. When a computer is first turned on or restarted, a special type of absolute loader called _____ is executed.

- A. Compile and Go loader.
- B. Boot loader.
- C. Bootstrap loader.
- D. Relating loader.

ANSWER: C

67. Poor response times are usually caused by _____ .

- A. process busy.

- B. high I/O rates.
- C. high paging rates.
- D. low I/O rates.

ANSWER: C

68. Which of the following program is not a utility?

- A. Debugger.
- B. Editor.
- C. Spooler.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

69. Which of the following Operating systems do you choose to implement a Client- Server network?

- A. MS DOS.
- B. Windows 95.
- C. Windows 98.
- D. Windows 98.

ANSWER: D

70. Page stealing_____ .

- A. is a sign of an efficient system.
- B. is taking page frames from other working sets.
- C. should be the tuning goal.
- D. is taking larger disk spaces for pages paged out.

ANSWER: B

71. The operating system manages_____ .

- A. memory.
- B. processes.
- C. disks and I/O devices.
- D. all of the above.

ANSWER: D

72. ___runs on computer hardware and serve as platform for other softwares to run on.

- A. Operating System.
- B. Application Software.
- C. System Software.
- D. All .

ANSWER: A

73. ___ is the layer of a computer system between the hardware and the user program.

- A. Operating environment.
- B. Operating system.
- C. System environment.
- D. None .

ANSWER: B

74. The primary purpose of an operating system is ____ .

- A. to make the most efficient use of the computer hardware.
- B. to allow people to use the computer.
- C. to keep systems programmers employed.
- D. to make computers easier to use.

ANSWER: A

75. _____ system is built directly on the hardware.

- A. Environment.
- B. System.
- C. Operating.
- D. hardware.

ANSWER: C

76. Multiprogramming systems _____ .

- A. are easier to develop than single programming systems.
- B. execute each job faster.
- C. execute more jobs in the same time period.
- D. are used only one large mainframe computers.

ANSWER: C

77. _____ is the first program run on a computer when the computer boots up.

- A. System software.
- B. Operating system.
- C. System operations.
- D. Application software .

ANSWER: B

78. _____ interface consists of things like program counter, registers, interrupts and terminals.

- A. Hardware.
- B. Software.
- C. Data.
- D. None.

ANSWER: A

79. _____ shares characteristics with both hardware and software.

- A. Operating system.
- B. Software.
- C. Data.
- D. Hardware.

ANSWER: A

80. ____ is used in operating system to separate mechanism from policy.

- A. Single level implementation.
- B. Two level implementation.
- C. Multi level implementation.
- D. High level implementation.

ANSWER: B

81. The meaning of conversion character for data input is _____ .

- A. Data item is a long integer.
- B. Data item is an unsigned decimal integer.
- C. Data item is a short integer.
- D. Data item is an integer.

ANSWER: C

82. The conversion characters for data input means that the data item is ____.

- A. An unsigned decimal integer.
- B. A short integer.
- C. A hexadecimal integer.
- D. A string followed by white space.

ANSWER: D

83. An expression contains relational, assignment and arithmetic operators. If Parenthesis are not present, the order will be_____ .

- A. assignment, arithmetic, relational
- B. relational, arithmetic, assignment
- C. assignment, relational, arithmetic
- D. arithmetic, relational, assignment

ANSWER: D

84. In the C language 'a' represents_____ .

- A. a digit.
- B. an integer.
- C. a character.
- D. a word.

ANSWER: C

85. The number of the relational operators in the C language is_____ .

- A. four.
- B. six.
- C. three.
- D. one.

ANSWER: B

86. A compound statement is a group of statements included between a pair of ____.

- A. double quote.
- B. curly braces.
- C. parenthesis.
- D. a pair of /s.

ANSWER: B

87. Which of the following symbol is used to denote a pre-processor statement?

- A. !.
- B. #.
- C. ~.
- D. ;..

ANSWER: B

88. Which symbol is used as a statement terminator in C?

- A. !.
- B. ~.
- C. #.
- D. ;.

ANSWER: D

89. The continue command cannot be used with _____ .

- A. for.
- B. switch.
- C. do.
- D. while.

ANSWER: D

90. When the main function is called, it is called with the arguments ____ .

- A. argc.

- B. argv.
- C. None of these.
- D. both a & b.

ANSWER: D

91. C allows arrays of greater than two dimensions, who will determine this ?

- A. programmer.
- B. compiler.
- C. parameter .
- D. None of these.

ANSWER: B

92. Pointers are of _____ .

- A. integer data type.
- B. character data type.
- C. unsigned integer data types.
- D. None of these.

ANSWER: D

93. Maximum number of elements in the array declaration `int a[5][8]` is ____ .

- A. 28.
- B. 32.
- C. 35.
- D. 40.

ANSWER: D

94. Identify the invalid pointer arithmetic _____ .

- A. addition of float value to a pointer.
- B. comparison of pointers that do not point to the element of the same array.
- C. subtracting an integer from a pointer.
- D. assigning the value 0 to a pointer variable.

ANSWER: D

95. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. C Library functions provide I/O facilities.
- B. C inherent I/O facilities.
- C. C doesnt have I/O facilities.
- D. Both (a) and (c).

ANSWER: D

96. Which pair of functions below are used for single character I/O.

- A. `Getchar()` and `putchar()`.
- B. `Scanf()` and `printf()`.
- C. `Input()` and `output()` .
- D. `voidmain()`.

ANSWER: A

97. The `printf()` function returns which value when an error occurs?

- A. Positive value.
- B. Zero.
- C. Negative value.
- D. None of these.

ANSWER: C

98. Identify the wrong statement.

- A. putchar(65).
- B. putchar('x').
- C. putchar("x") .
- D. putchar('\n') .

ANSWER: C

99. Which of the following is character oriented console I/O function?

- A. getchar() and putchar().
- B. gets() and puts().
- C. scanf() and printf().
- D. fgets() and fputs().

ANSWER: A

100. The output of printf("%u", -1) is _____ .

- A. -1.
- B. minimum int value.
- C. maximum int value.
- D. Error message.

ANSWER: C

101. An Ampersand before the name of a variable denotes _____ .

- A. Actual Value.
- B. Variable Name .
- C. Address .
- D. Data Type .

ANSWER: C

102. Symbolic constants can be defined using _____ .

- A. # define .
- B. const.
- C. symbols .
- D. None of these.

ANSWER: B

103. Null character is represented by _____ .

- A. \n .
- B. \0 .
- C. \o .
- D. \e.

ANSWER: B

104. malloc() function used in dynamic allocation is available in which header file?

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

ANSWER: B

105. File manipulation functions in C are available in which header file?

- A. streams.h.
- B. stdio.h.
- C. stdlib.h.
- D. files.h.

ANSWER: B

106. C supports how many basic looping constructs ?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.
- D. 6.

ANSWER: B

107. What should be the expression return value for a do-while to terminate?

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

ANSWER: B

108. Which among the following is a unconditional control structure?

- A. do-while.
- B. if-else.
- C. goto.
- D. for .

ANSWER: C

109. Continue statement is used _____.

- A. to go to the next iteration in a loop.
- B. come out of a loop.
- C. exit and return to the main function.
- D. restarts iterations from beginning of loop.

ANSWER: A

110. Which of the following header file is required for strcpy() function?

- A. string.h.
- B. strings.h.
- C. files.h.
- D. strcpy() .

ANSWER: A

111. A Compiler is _____.

- A. a combination of computer hardware.
- B. a program which translates from one high-level language to another.
- C. a program which translates from one high-level to a machine level.
- D. none of these.

ANSWER: C

112. _____ key is pressed on the keyboard, which standard is used for converting the keystroke into the corresponding bits.

- A. ANSI .
- B. ASCII .
- C. EBCDIC .
- D. ISO .

ANSWER: A

113. A Pixel is _____ .

- A. a computer program that draws picture.

- B. a picture stored in secondary memory.
- C. the smallest resolvable part of a picture.
- D. the smallest solvable part of a picture .

ANSWER: C

114. Which of the following is not an output device?

- A. Scanner.
- B. Printer.
- C. Flat Screen.
- D. Touch Screen.

ANSWER: D

115. Which of the following devices have a limitation that we can only information to it but cannot erase or modify it ?

- A. Floppy Disk.
- B. Hard Disk.
- C. Tape Drive.
- D. CDROM .

ANSWER: D

116. Which technology is used in Compact disks?

- A. Mechanical.
- B. Electrical.
- C. Electro Magnetic.
- D. Laser.

ANSWER: D

117. Which of the following storage devices can store maximum amount of data?

- A. Floppy Disk.
- B. Hard Disk.
- C. Compact Disk.
- D. Magneto Optic Disk.

ANSWER: B

118. The memory location address are limited to _____ .

- A. 00000 to 9ffff(16).
- B. 00001 to 9ffff(16).
- C. 00010 to 9ffff(16).
- D. 10000 to 9ffff(16).

ANSWER: A

119. Memory is made up of _____ .

- A. set of wires.
- B. set of circuits.
- C. large number of cells.
- D. small number of cells.

ANSWER: C

120. Primary memory stores _____ .

- A. data alone.
- B. programs alone.
- C. results alone.
- D. all of these.

ANSWER: D

121. Algorithm and Flow chart help us to _____ .

- A. know the memory capacity.
- B. identify the base of a number system.
- C. direct the output to a printer.
- D. specify the problem completely and clearly.

ANSWER: D

122. The man who built the first Mechanical Calculator was _____ .

- A. Joseph Marie Jacquard.
- B. John Mauchly.
- C. Blaise Pascal.
- D. Harward Ailken.

ANSWER: C

123. Word length of a Personal Computer is ____.

- A. 4 bits.
- B. 8 bits.
- C. 16 bits.
- D. 64 bits.

ANSWER: A

124. Size of the primary memory of a PC ranges between _____ .

- A. 2KB to 8KB.
- B. 64KB & 256KB.
- C. 256KB & 640KB.
- D. 8KB to 10KB

ANSWER: C

125. CPU speed of a personal computer is _____ .

- A. 32 KIPS.
- B. 100 KIPS.
- C. 1 MIPS.
- D. 45 KIPS.

ANSWER: B

126. Programs are executed on the basis of a priority number in a _____ .

- A. batch processing system.
- B. multiprogramming.
- C. time sharing.
- D. multi level processing.

ANSWER: B

127. A Compiler _____ .

- A. is a computer program.
- B. translates a high level language into machine language.
- C. is a part of software.
- D. editor.

ANSWER: B

128. Computer software includes _____.

- A. application programs.
- B. operating system programs.
- C. packaged programs.

D. all of these.

ANSWER: D

129. Assembly language _____ .

- A. uses alphabetic codes in place of binary numbers used in machine language.
- B. is the easiest language to write programs.
- C. need not be translated into machine language.
- D. translate high level language in to machine level language.

ANSWER: A

130. The bitwise AND operator is used for _____ .

- A. masking.
- B. comparison.
- C. division.
- D. shifting bits.

ANSWER: B

131. The bitwise OR operator is used to _____ .

- A. set the desired bits to 1.
- B. set the desired bits to 0.
- C. divide numbers .
- D. multiply numbers .

ANSWER: A

132. Which of the following operator has the highest precedence?

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

ANSWER: D

133. Which operator has the lowest priority?

- A. ++ .
- B. % .
- C. + .
- D. ||.

ANSWER: D

134. Which operator has the highest priority?

- A. ++ .
- B. % .
- C. + .
- D. ||.

ANSWER: C

135. Operators have precedence. Precedence determines which operator is_____ .

- A. faster.
- B. takes less memory.
- C. evaluated first.
- D. takes no arguments.

ANSWER: C

136. Integer Division results in_____ .

- A. rounding the fractional part.

- B. truncating the fractional part.
- C. floating value.
- D. an Error is generated .

ANSWER: A

137. The programs which are as permanent as hardware and stored in ROM is known as_____ .

- A. hardware.
- B. software.
- C. firmware.
- D. ROM ware.

ANSWER: B

138. The operator + in $a+=4$ means _____ .

- A. $a = a + 4$.
- B. $a + 4 = a$.
- C. $a = 4$.
- D. $a = 4 + 4$.

ANSWER: A

139. Which of the following is not a logic gate?

- A. AND.
- B. OR.
- C. NOT.
- D. NAT.

ANSWER: D

140. MOS stands for _____ .

- A. Metal Oxide Semiconductor.
- B. Most Often Store.
- C. Method Organised Stack.
- D. None of these.

ANSWER: A

141. Which of the following is NOT a support chip?

- A. microprocessor.
- B. programmable peripheral interface chip.
- C. keyboard controller chip.
- D. interrupt controller chip.

ANSWER: C

142. C program are converted into machine language with help of _____ .

- A. an interpreter.
- B. compiler.
- C. an operating system.
- D. Loader.

ANSWER: B

143. The maximum width of a C variable name can be_____ .

- A. 16 characters.
- B. 8 characters.
- C. 10 characters.
- D. 20 characters.

ANSWER: B

144. Hierarchy decides which operator_____ .

- A. is used first.
- B. is fastest.
- C. is most important.
- D. operates in largest number.

ANSWER: A

145. A function popularly used C input function_____ .

- A. scanf.
- B. printf.
- C. getch.
- D. char.

ANSWER: A

146. Every program statement in a C program must end with _____ .

- A. semicolon.
- B. comma.
- C. full stop.
- D. slash.

ANSWER: A

147. The _____header file contains mathematical functions.

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

ANSWER: C

148. In C _____number of if-else statements can be nested.

- A. infinite.
- B. finite.
- C. 89.
- D. 1.

ANSWER: A

149. In logical AND_____ .

- A. both the conditions have to be true.
- B. both conditions have to be false.
- C. one condition is true another is false.
- D. both (a) and (c) true.

ANSWER: A

150. How many times 'return' statement can be written?

- A. once.
- B. twice.
- C. thrice.
- D. four.

ANSWER: A

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