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**M3-R4: JANUARY, 2014, DOEACC O LEVEL, C LANGUAGE  
PROGRAMMING ANSWER**

1. Each question below gives a multiple choice of answers. (1x10)

**1.1 What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?**

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){ int a=5; float b;
printf("%d",sizeof(++a+b)); printf("%d",a); return 0;}
```

- A) 2 6
- B) 4 6**
- C) 2 5
- D) 4 5

**1.2 What will be output if you will compile and execute the following C code?**

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int check=2;
switch(check){
case 1: printf("D.W.Steyn");
case 2: printf(" M.G.Johnson");
case 3: printf(" Mohammad Asif");
default: printf(" M.Muralidaran");
}
return 0;
}
```

- A) M.G.Johnson
- B) M.Muralidaran
- C) M.G.Johnson Mohammad Asif M.Muralidaran**
- D) Compilation error

**1.3 How many times "IndiaBIX" is get printed?**

```
int main()
{
int x;
for(x=-1; x<=10; x++)
{
if(x < 5)
continue;
else
break;
printf("IndiaBIX");
}
```



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```
}  
return 0;  
}
```

- A) Infinite times
- B) 11 times
- C) 0 times**
- D) 10 times

**1.4 What do the following declarations signify? void \*cmp();**

- A) cmp is a pointer to an void type.
- B) cmp is a void type pointer variable.
- C) cmp is a function that return a void pointer.**
- D) cmp function returns nothing.

**1.5 When following piece of code is executed, what output will be generated?**

```
#include<stdio.h>  
int main(){  
char arr[7]="Network";  
printf("%s", arr);  
return 0;  
}
```

- A) Network
- B) N
- C) Garbage value**
- D) Compilation error

**1.6 The result of a Relational operation is always**

- A) either True or False**
- B) is less than or is more than
- C) is equal or less or more
- D) All of the above®

**1.7 The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is**

- A) switch
- B) goto
- C) go back
- D) return**

**1.8 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





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**1.9 How many times is a do while loop guaranteed to loop?**

- A) 0
- B) Infinitely
- C) 1**
- D) Variable

**1.10 Which of the following can not be used as identifiers?**

- A) Letters
- B) Digits
- C) Underscores
- D) Spaces**

2. Each statement below is either TRUE or FALSE. Choose the most appropriate one and ENTER in the “OMR” answer sheet supplied with the question paper, following instructions therein. (1x10)

2.1 NULL pointer points the base address of segment. **FALSE**

2.2 Comma operator is used for separation. **TRUE**

2.3 The size of a structure can be determined by both size of variable name and size of (struct tag). **TRUE**

2.4 While loop is post tested loop. **FALSE**

2.5 All of the following are valid expressions in 'C'. **TRUE**

$a = 2 + (b = 5);$

$a = b = c = 5;$

$a = 11 \% 3$

2.6 A variable is a string that varies during program execution. **TRUE**

2.7 void (\*ptr)() is a pointer to a function which receives nothing and returns nothing.

**TRUE**

2.8 Calling a uninitialized variable will provide zero value. **FALSE**

2.9 'C' language can not be used for database manipulation. **TRUE**

2.10 In 'C', if you pass an array as an argument to a function, value of elements in array actually gets passed? **FALSE**

3. Match words and phrases in column X with the closest related meaning/ word(s)/phrase(s) in column Y. Enter your selection in the “OMR” answer sheet supplied with the question paper, following instructions therein. (1x10)





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- A. p is pointer to an array of integer
- B. Unending loop if no break statement inside the body
- C. returning a pointer to the beginning of the block
- D. p is function that returns pointer to integer
- E. allocates memory but does not clear memory
- F. Two
- G. can be used to create variables of old types
- H. One
- I. is a memory location that is used by several different variables, which may be of different type
- J.  $*(p + i)$
- K. is different memory location that is used by several different variables, which may be of different type
- L. can be used to create variables of new types
- M. allocate and clear memory

3.1 size of void pointer in byte **H**

3.2  $p[i]$  can be written as **J**

3.3 Union **I**

3.4 malloc() **C**

3.5 Typedef **G**

3.6  $\text{int}(*p)[10]$  **A**

3.7 Structure **K**

3.8 calloc() **E**

3.9  $\text{int}(*p)(\text{void}*, \text{void}*)$  **D**

3.10 for(;;) **B**

4. Each statement below has a blank space to fit one of the word(s) or phrase(s) in the list below. Enter your choice in the "OMR" answer sheet supplied with the question paper, following instructions therein. (1x10)

- A. bit
- B. header file
- C. Fseekf
- D. Call by value
- E. static
- F. exit
- G. Index
- H. stdio.h



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I. break  
J. Ctype.h  
K.  
unstructured  
L. getc  
M. pointer

4.1 A function call mechanism that passes arguments to a function by passing a copy of the values of the arguments is D.

4.2 NULL is macro constant which has been defined in the header file H.

4.3 Function C repositions the file position pointer to the beginning of the file.

4.4 A library function F causes an exit from the program in which it occurs.

4.5 The I statement causes an exit from the innermost loop or switch.

4.6 E data member can only be used in static functions.

4.7 M cannot be legitimately passed to a function.

4.8 The smallest data item a computer can process is called a(n) A.

4.9 An array element is accessed using an G number.

4.10 Name the header file to be included for the use of built in function isalnum() is

J