

	FYBSc SEMII PROGRAMMING WITH C	
1	Which of the following return-type cannot be used for a function in C? a) char * b) struct c) void d) none of the mentioned	
2	Which of the following operation is illegal in structures? a) Typecasting of structure b) Pointer to a variable of the same structure c) Dynamic allocation of memory for structure d) All of the mentioned	
3	Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration? a) int __a3; b) int __3a; c) int __A3; d) int -a3	
4	All keywords in C are in _____ a) LowerCase letters b) UpperCase letters c) CamelCase letters d) Sentence Case	
5	Which of the following is not a valid C variable name? a) int num; b) float decimal; c) int var_count; d) int \$void;	
6	Which of the following is true for variable names in C? a) They can contain alphanumeric characters as well as special characters b) It is not an error to declare a variable to be one of the keywords(like goto, static) c) Variable names cannot start with a digit d) Variable can be of any length	
7	Which is valid C expression? a) int emp_sal = 100,000; b) int emp_sal = 100000; c) int emp sal = 1000; d) int \$emp_sal = 10000;	
8	Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration? a) float PI = 3.14; b) double PI = 3.14; c) int PI = 3.14; d) #define PI 3.14	

9	<p>What is the problem in the following variable declaration?</p> <pre>float 1what's -your -name?;</pre> <p>a) The variable name begins with an integer b) The special character '-' c) The special character '?' d) All of the mentioned</p>	
10	<p>The format identifier '%i' is also used for _____ data type.</p> <p>a) char b) int c) float d) double</p>	
11	<p>What is short int in C programming?</p> <p>a) The basic data type of C b) Qualifier c) Short is the qualifier and int is the basic data type d) format specifier</p>	
12	<p>enum types are processed by _____</p> <p>a) Compiler b) Preprocessor c) Linker d) Assembler</p>	
13	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> void main() { int y = 3; int x = 5 % 2 * 3 / 2; printf("Value of x is %d", x); }</pre> <p>a) Value of x is 1 b) Value of x is 2 c) Value of x is 3 d) Compile time error</p>	a
14	<p>What is the precedence of arithmetic operators (from highest to lowest)?</p> <p>a) %, *, /, +, - b) %, +, /, *, - c) +, -, %, *, / d) %, +, -, *, /</p>	a
15	<p>Which of the following is not an arithmetic operation?</p> <p>a) a * = 10; b) a / = 10;</p>	c

	<p>c) a != 10; d) a % = 10;</p>	
16	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { int a = 10, b = 5, c = 5; int d; d = a == (b + c); printf("%d", d); }</pre> <p>a) Syntax error b) 1 c) 10 d) 5</p>	a
17.	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> void main() { int x = 1, y = 0, z = 5; int a = x && y z++; printf("%d", z); }</pre> <p>a) 6 b) 5 c) 0 d) Varies</p>	A
18.	<p>What is the result of logical or relational expression in C?</p> <p>a) True or False b) 0 or 1 c) 0 if an expression is false and any positive number if an expression is true d) depends on expression</p>	b
19.	<p>Which among the following is NOT a logical or relational operator?</p> <p>a) != b) == c) d) =</p>	d
20.	<p>Relational operators cannot be used on _____</p> <p>a) structure b) long c) strings d) float</p>	a

21	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { int x = 1; if (x > 0) printf("inside if\n"); else if (x > 0) printf("inside elseif\n"); }</pre> <p>a) inside if b) inside elseif c) inside if inside elseif d) compile time error</p>	a
22.	<p>Which of the following is an invalid if-else statement?</p> <p>a) if (if (a == 1)){}</p> <p>b) if (func1 (a)){}</p> <p>c) if (a){}</p> <p>d) if ((char) a){}</p>	a
23.	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { int a = 1; if (a) printf("Programming with C"); printf("C Programming\n"); else printf("C is a Programming Language\n"); }</pre> <p>a) Programming with C b) C Programming c) C is a Programming Language d) Compile time errors during compilation</p>	d
24.	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> const int a = 1, b = 2; int main() { int x = 1; switch (x) { case a:</pre>	d

	<pre> printf("yes "); case b: printf("no\n"); break; } } </pre> <p>a) yes no b) yes c) no d) Compile time error</p>	
25.	<p>Which datatype can accept the switch statement?</p> <p>a) int b) char c) long d) a, b & c</p>	d
26.	<p>The C code 'for(;;)' represents an infinite loop. It can be terminated by _____</p> <p>a) break b) exit(0) c) abort() d) terminate</p>	a
27.	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre> #include <stdio.h> int main() { while () printf("In while loop "); printf("After loop\n"); } </pre> <p>a) In while loop after loop b) After loop c) Compile time error d) Infinite loop</p>	c
28.	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre> #include <stdio.h> int main() { do printf("In while loop "); while (0); printf("After loop\n"); } </pre> <p>a) In while loop b) In while loop</p>	b

	<p>after loop c) After loop d) Infinite loop</p>	
29.	<p>How many times i value is checked in the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { int i = 0; while (i < 3) i++; printf("In while loop\n"); }</pre> <p>a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 1</p>	c
30.	<p>Are logical operator sequence matters?</p> <p>a) True b) False c) Depends on the compiler d) Depends on the standard</p>	a
31.	<p>Do logical operators in the C language are evaluated with the short circuit?</p> <p>a) True b) False c) Depends on the compiler d) Depends on the standard</p>	A
32.	<p>Relational operators cannot be used on _____</p> <p>a) structure b) long c) strings d) float</p>	A
33.	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> void main() { int x = 1, y = 0, z = 5; int a = x && y && z++; printf("%d", z); }</pre>	B

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 6 b) 5 c) 0 d) Varies 	
35.	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> void main() { int x = 0; if (x = 0) printf("Its zero\n"); else printf("Its not zero\n"); }</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Its not zero b) Its zero c) Run time error d) None 	A
36.	<p>What is the type of the following assignment expression if x is of type float and y is of type int?</p> <pre>y = x + y;</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) int b) float c) there is no type for an assignment expression d) double 	A
37.	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { int a = 4, n, i, result = 0; scanf("%d", n); for (i = 0; i < n; i++) result += a; }</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Addition of a and n 	C

	b) Subtraction of a and n c) Multiplication of a and n d) Division of a and n	
38.	Which among the following is Copying function? a) memcpy() b) strcpy() c) memcopy() d) strxcpy()	
39.	Which function will you choose to join two words? a) strcpy() b) strcat() c) strncon() d) memcon()	
40.	What will strcmp() function do? a) compares the first n characters of the object b) compares the string c) undefined function d) copies the string	b
41	Local variables are stored in an area called _____ a) Heap b) Permanent storage area	d

	<p>c) Free memory</p> <p>d) Stack</p>	
42	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> void main() { m(); } void m() { printf("hi"); m(); }</pre> <p>a) Compile time error</p> <p>b) hi</p> <p>c) Infinite hi</p> <p>d) Nothing</p>	
43	<p>Can we use a function as a parameter of another function? [Eg: void wow(int func())].</p> <p>a) Yes, and we can use the function value conveniently</p>	

	<p>b) Yes, but we call the function again to get the value, not as convenient as in using variable</p> <p>c) No, C does not support it</p> <p>d) This case is compiler dependent</p>	
44	<p>The value obtained in the function is given back to main by using _____ keyword.</p> <p>a) return</p> <p>b) static</p> <p>c) new</p> <p>d) volatile</p>	
45	<p>What is the return-type of the function sqrt()?</p> <p>a) int</p> <p>b) float</p> <p>c) double</p> <p>d) depends on the data type of the parameter</p>	
46	<p>What will be the data type returned for the following C function?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int func() { return (double)(char)5.0;</pre>	

	<pre>} a) char b) int c) double d) multiple type-casting in return is illegal</pre>	
47	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { int i = 10; void *p = &i; printf("%d\n", (int)*p); return 0; }</pre> <p>a) Compile time error b) Segmentation fault/runtime crash c) 10 d) Undefined behaviour</p>	
48	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p>	

	<pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { int i = 10; void *p = &i; printf("%f\n", *(float*)p); return 0; }</pre> <p>a) Compile time error</p> <p>b) Undefined behaviour</p> <p>c) 10</p> <p>d) 0.000000</p>	
49	<p>Which among the following is the odd one out?</p> <p>a) printf</p> <p>b) fprintf</p> <p>c) putchar</p> <p>d) scanf</p>	
	<p>C99 standard guarantees uniqueness of _____ characters for internal names.</p> <p>a) 31</p>	

	<p>b) 63</p> <p>c) 12</p> <p>d) 14</p>	
50	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}; int i; for (i = 0; i < 5; i++) if ((char)a[i] == '5') printf("%d\n", a[i]); else printf("FAIL\n"); } </pre> <p>a) The compiler will flag an error</p> <p>b) The program will compile and print the output 5</p> <p>c) The program will compile and print the ASCII value of 5</p> <p>d) The program will compile and print FAIL for 5 times</p>	
51	<p>The format identifier '%i' is also used for _____ data type.</p>	

	<p>a) char</p> <p>b) int</p> <p>c) float</p> <p>d) double</p>	
52	<p>Which data type is most suitable for storing a number 65000 in a 32-bit system?</p> <p>a) signed short</p> <p>b) unsigned short</p> <p>c) long</p> <p>d) int</p>	
53	<p>Which of the following is a User-defined data type?</p> <p>a) typedef int Boolean;</p> <p>b) typedef enum {Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri} Workdays;</p> <p>c) struct {char name[10], int age};</p> <p>d) all of the mentioned</p>	
54	<p>What is the size of an int data type?</p> <p>a) 4 Bytes</p> <p>b) 8 Bytes</p> <p>c) Depends on the system/compiler</p> <p>d) Cannot be determined</p>	
55	<p>What is required in each C program?</p>	

	<p>a) The program must have at least one function.</p> <p>b) The program does not require any function.</p> <p>c) Input data</p> <p>d) Output data</p>	
56	<p>What will this program print?</p> <pre>main() { int i = 2; { int i = 4, j = 5; printf("%d %d", i, j); } printf("%d %d", i, j); }</pre> <p>a) 4525</p> <p>b) 2525</p> <p>c) 4545</p> <p>d) None of the these</p>	
57	<p>Which of the following comment is correct when a macro definition includes arguments?</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The opening parenthesis should immediately follow the macro name.b. There should be at least one blank between the macro name and the opening parenthesis.c. There should be only one blank between the macro name and the opening parenthesis.d. All the above comments are correct.	
58	<p>What will be the output of this program?</p> <pre>main() { int a = 1, b = 2, c = 3; printf("%d", a + (a + 3, 5, a)) }</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 6b. 9c. 12d. 8	
59	<p>What will be the output of the following C code?</p> <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { signed char chr;</pre>	

	<pre>chr = 128; printf("%d\n", chr); return 0; }</pre> <p>a) 128</p> <p>b) -128</p> <p>c) Depends on the compiler</p> <p>d) None of the mentioned</p>	
	<p>60. Which of the following language is the predecessor to C Programming Language?</p> <p>a) A</p> <p>b) B</p> <p>c) BCPL</p> <p>d) C++</p> <p>61. C was developed in the year ____</p> <p>a) 1970</p> <p>b) 1972</p> <p>c) 1976</p> <p>d) 1980</p> <p>62. C is a ____ language.</p> <p>a) High Level</p>	*****1

b) Low Level

c) Middle Level

d) Machine Level

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

a) DOS

b) Windows

c) Unix

d) All of these

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

a) !

b) #

c) ~

d) ;

65. Which of the following is a Scalar Data type

a) Float

b) Union

c) Array

d) Pointer

66. Which of the following are tokens in C?

a) Keywords

b) Variables

c) Constants

d) All of the above

67. 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

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

a) !

b) #

c) ~

d) ;

69. Which escape character can be used to begin a new line in C?

a) \a

b) \b

c) \m

d) \n

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

a) \a

b) \b

c) \m

d) \n

71. Character constants should be enclosed between ____

a) Single quotes

b) Double quotes

c) Both a and

b d) None of these

72. String constants should be enclosed between ____

a) Single quotes

b) Double quotes

c) Both a and b

d) None of these

73. Which of the following is invalid?

a) "

b) ""

c) 'a'

d) 'abc'

74. The maximum length of a variable in C is ____

a) 8

b) 16

c) 32

d) 64

75. What will be the maximum size of a float variable?

a) 1 byte

b) 2 bytes

c) 4 bytes

d) 8 bytes

76. What will be the maximum size of a double variable?

a) 1 byte

b) 4 bytes

c) 8 bytes

d) 16 bytes

77. A declaration float a,b; occupies ___ of memory

a) 1 byte

b) 4 bytes

c) 8 bytes

d) 16 bytes

78. The size of a String variable is

a) 1 byte

b) 8 bytes

c) 16 bytes

d) None of these

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

a) $a=5$

b) $a+=5$

c) $a=b=c$

d) $a=b$

80. The operator $\&\&$ is an example for ___ operator.

a) Assignment

b) Increment

c) Logical

d) Rational

81. The operator $\&$ is used for

a) Bitwise AND

b) Bitwise OR

c) Logical AND

d) Logical OR

82. The operator $/$ can be applied to

a) integer values

b) float values

c) double values

d) All of these

83. The equality operator is represented by

a) :=

b) .EQ.

c) =

d) ==

84. Operators have hierarchy. It is useful to know which operator

a) is most important

b) is used first

c) is faster

d) operates on large numbers

85. The bitwise AND operator is used for

a) Masking

b) Comparison

c) Division

d) Shifting bits

86. 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

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

a) *

b) ==

c) =>

d) +

88. The associativity of ! operator is

a) Right to Left

b) Left to Right

c) (a) for Arithmetic and (b) for Relational

d) (a) for Relational and (b) for Arithmetic

89. Which operator has the lowest priority?

a) ++

b) %

c) +

d) ||

90. Which operator has the highest priority?

a) ++

b) %

c) +

d) ||

91. Operators have precedence. Precedence determines which operator is

a) faster

b) takes less memory

c) evaluated first

d) takes no arguments

92. Integer Division results in

a) Rounding the fractional part

b) Truncating the fractional part

c) Floating value

d) An Error is generated

93. Which of the following is a ternary operator?

a) ?:

b) *

c) sizeof

d) ^

94. What will be the output of the expression $11 \wedge 5$?

a) 5

b) 6

c) 11

d) None of these

95. The type cast operator is

a) (type)

b) cast()

c) (::)

d) // " "

96. Explicit type conversion is known as

a) Casting

b) Conversion

c) Disjunction

d) Separation

97. The operator + in a+=4 means

a) a=a+4

b) a+4=a

c) a=4

d) a=4+4

98. p++ executes faster than p+1 because

a) p uses registers

<p>b) p++ is a single instruction</p> <p>c) ++ is faster than +</p> <p>d) None of these</p> <p>99. Which of the following statements is true?</p> <p>a) C Library functions provide I/O facilities</p> <p>b) C inherent I/O facilities</p> <p>c) C doesn't have I/O facilities</p> <p>d) Both (a) and (c)</p> <p>100. Header files in C contain</p> <p>a) Compiler commands</p> <p>b) Library functions</p> <p>c) Header information of C programs</p> <p>d) Operators for files</p> <p>101. Which pair of functions below are used for single character I/O.</p> <p>a) Getchar() and putchar()</p> <p>b) Scanf() and printf()</p> <p>c) Input() and output()</p> <p>d) None of these</p> <p>102. The printf() function returns which value when an error occurs?</p> <p>a) Positive value</p>	
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b) Zero

c) Negative value

d) None of these

103. Identify the wrong statement

a) putchar(65)

b) putchar('x')

c) putchar("x")

d) putchar('\n')

104. 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()

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

a) -1

b) minimum int value

c) maximum int value

d) Error message

106. An Ampersand before the name of a variable denotes

a) Actual Value

b) Variable Name

c) Address

d) Data Type

107. Symbolic constants can be defined using

a) # define

b) const

c) symbols

d) None of these

108. Null character is represented by

a) \n

b) \0

c) \o

d) \e

109. Which header file is essential for using strcmp() function?

a) string.h

b) strings.h

c) text.h

d) strcmp.h

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

a) stdio.h

b) `stdlib.h`

c) `conio.h`

d) `mem.h`

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

a) `streams.h`

b) `stdio.h`

c) `stdlib.h`

d) `files.h`

112. C supports how many basic looping constructs

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 6

113. A statement differs from expression by terminating with a

a) ;

b) :

c) NULL

d) .

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

a) 1

b) 0

c) -1

d) NULL

115. Which among the following is an unconditional control structure

a) do-while

b) if-else

c) goto

d) for

116. 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 the beginning of the loop

117. Which operator in C is called a ternary operator

a) if..then

b) ++

c) ?:

d) ()

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

a) string.h

b) strings.h

c) files.h

d) strcsspy()

119. 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) None of the above

120. 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

121. 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

123. Which of the following is a keyword is used for a storage class

a) printf

b) external

c) auto

d) scanf

124. In the C language 'a' represents

a) a digit

b) an integer

c) a character

d) a word

125. The number of relational operators in the C language is

a) Four

b) Six

c) Three

d) One

126. 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

127. A Link is

- a) a compiler
- b) an active debugger
- c) a C interpreter
- d) an analyzing tool in C

128. The continue command cannot be used with

- a) for
- b) switch
- c) do
- d) while

129. In C, a Union is

- a) memory location
- b) memory store
- c) memory screen
- d) None of these

130. When the main function is called, it is called with the arguments

- a) argc
- b) argv
- c) None of these
- d) both a & b

131. A multidimensional array can be expressed in terms of

<p>a) array of pointers rather than as pointers to a group of a contiguous array</p> <p>b) array without the group of a contiguous array</p> <p>c) data type arrays</p> <p>d) None of these</p> <p>132. C allows arrays of greater than two dimensions, who will determine this</p> <p>a) programmer</p> <p>b) compiler</p> <p>c) parameter</p> <p>d) None of these</p> <p>133. A pointer to a pointer is a form of</p> <p>a) multiple indirections</p> <p>b) a chain of pointers</p> <p>c) both a and b</p> <p>d) None of these</p> <p>144. Pointers are of</p> <p>a) integer data type</p> <p>b) character data type</p> <p>c) unsigned integer data types</p> <p>d) None of these</p> <p>145. Maximum number of elements in the array declaration <code>int a[5][8]</code> is</p>	
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a) 28

b) 32

c) 35

d) 40

146. If the size of the array is less than the number of initializers then,

a) Extra values are being ignored

b) Generates an error message

c) Size of Array is increased

d) Size is neglected when values are given

147. Array subscripts in C always start at

a) -1

b) 1

c) 0

d) Value provided by the user

148. A Structure

a) can be read as a single entity

b) cannot be read as a single entity

c) can be displayed as a single entity

d) has member variables that cannot be read individually

149. Which is the correct way to declare a pointer?

a) int_ptr;

b) int *ptr;

c) *int ptr;

d) None of these.

150. If you want to exchange two rows in a two-dimensional array, the fastest way is to:

a) Exchange the elements of the 2rows

b) Exchange the address of each element in the two-row

c) Silence the address of the rows in an array of the pointer and exchange the pointer

d) None of these.

151. A typecast is used to

a) Define a new data type

b) Force a value to be a particular variable type

c) Rename an old type

d) None of these.

152. Operator precedence determines which operator

a) Operators on the largest number

b) Is used first

c) Is most important

d) None of these.

153. If you don't initialize a static array, what will be the element set to?

- a) Zero
- b) A floating-point
- c) An undetermined value
- d) None of these

154. Which is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string?

- a) gets()
- b) Printf()
- c) scanf()
- d) puts ().

155. The process of translating a source program into machine language is a function

of:

- a) Compiler
- b) Translator
- c) Assembler
- d) None of these.

156. Function argument can be

- a) A structure member
- b) A pointer variable
- c) A complete structure

d) All of the above.

166. A “switch” statement is used to:

a) Switch between user-defined functions in a program

b) Switch from one variable to another variable

c) Jump from one place to another in a program.

d) None of these.

167. Consider the foll statement: “using C language programmers can write their own library functions”.

a) True

b) False

c) Maybe

d) None of these.

168. C is a _____ level programming language?

a) Low

b) High

c) Middle

d) None of these.

169. A function is a subroutine that may include one or more _____ designed to perform a specific task.

a) Functions

b) Statements

c) Libraries

d) Datatypes.

170. What is used as a terminator in C?

a) ?

b) ;

c) :

d) _

171. Which function is necessary to exist in each & every program?

a) void

b) sum

c) main

d) None of these.

172. What is the answer of: $7\%3$

a) 2.5

b) 1

c) 2

d) 3

173. The _____ chars have values from -128 to 127.

a) signed

b) unsigned

c) long

d) none

174. What is the control character for "a single character".

a) %c

b) %d

c) %i

d) %p

175. What is the control character for "a decimal integer".

a) %c

b) %d

c) %i

d) %p

176. What is the control character for "a floating point number".

a) %c

b) %d

c) %i

d) %f

177. C supports the _____ statement to branch unconditionally from one point to another in the program.

a) continue

b) goto

	<p>c) break</p> <p>d) for</p> <p>178. The _____ is used to break out of the case statements.</p> <p>a) continue</p> <p>b) break</p> <p>c) default</p> <p>d) case</p>	
	<p>179.C Language was developed in the year ____</p> <p>A.1970</p> <p>B.1975</p> <p>C.1980</p> <p>D.1985</p>	
	<p>180.C programming language was developed by</p> <p>a) Dennis Ritchie</p> <p>b) Ken Thompson</p> <p>c) Bill Gates</p> <p>d) Peter Norton</p> <p>181_____ is a picture in which the flows of computational paths are depicted.</p> <p>(A) Algorithm</p>	

(B) Program

(C) Code

(D) Flow chart

182. Among unary operation which operator represents increment?

(A) --

(B) ++

(C) -

(D) !

183. The function scanf is used to ____

(A) To take logical decisions

(B) Input a set of values

(C) Print a set of values

(D) Do mathematical manipulations

184. If the function returns no value then it is called ____

(A) Data type function

(B) Calling function

(C) Main function

(D) Void function

185. A function _____

(A) May or may not need input data

(B) May or may not return a value

(C) Both a and b

(D) None of these

186. Which character is used to indicate the end of the string?

(A) Any alphabet

(B) A

(C) Null

(D) None of these

187. Each element of a structure can be _____

(A) Read and printed as a separate data item

(B) Printed as a separate data item

(C) Read as a separate data item

(D) None of these

198. In the for loop structure, which statement is present?

(A) Assign statement

(B) Alter statement

(C) Both (a) and (b)

(D) None of these

199. When the computer is waiting for the input?

(A) Files are selected

	<p>(B) The cursor is blinking in the VDU screen</p> <p>(C) Menu will appear on the screen</p> <p>(D) None of these</p> <p>200. Which can be included in a string constant using the escape sequences?</p> <p>(A) Apostrophe (')</p> <p>(B) Question mark (?)</p> <p>(C) Double quotes (")</p> <p>(D) All the above</p>	
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