

Technical Papers C + + Questions: C++ Questions Part II

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1. What is the output in the following program
- ```
main () { char c = -64; int i = -32 unsigned int u = -16; if (c>i) { printf ("pass1,"); if cprintf ("pass2"); else printf ("Fail2"); } else printf ("Fail1); if iprintf (" pass2 "); else printf (" Fail2") }
```
- Pass1, Pass2
  - Pass1, Fail2
  - Fail1, Pass2
  - Fail1, Fail2
  - None of these

Ans (c).

2. What will the following program do?
- ```
void main () { int i; char a[] = "String" char * p = "New Sring" char * Temp; Temp = a; a = malloc (strlen (p) + 1); strcpy (a, p); //Line number: 9 //p = malloc (strlen (Temp) + 1); strcpy (p, Temp); printf ( "(%s, %s)" a, p); free (p); free (a); } //Line number 15 //
```
- Swap contents of p & a and print: (New string, string)
 - Generate compilation error in line number 8
 - Generate compilation error in line number 5
 - Generate compilation error in line number 7
 - Generate compilation error in line number 1

Ans (b).

3. In the following code segment what will be the result of the function, value of x, value of y
- ```
unsigned int x = -1; int y; y = ~0; if (x == y) printf ("same"); else printf ("not same"); }
```
- same, MAXINT, 1
  - not same, MAXINT, MAXINT
  - same, MAXUNIT, 1
  - same, MAXUNIT, MAXUNIT

e. not same, MAXINT, MAXUNIT

Ans (a).

4. What will be the result of the following program? `char * gxxx () { static char xxx[1024]; return xxx; } main () { char * g = "string" strcpy (gxxx (), g); g = gxxx (); strcpy (g, "oldstring" ); printf ( "The string is: %s" gxxx () ); }`
- The string is: String
  - The string is: Oldstring
  - Run time error/Core dump
  - Syntax error during compilation
  - None of these

Ans (b).

5. Find the output for the following C program `main () { char * p1 = "Name" char * p2; p2 = (char * ) malloc (20); while ( * p2 ++ = * p1 ++ ); printf ( "%s\n" p2); }` Ans. An empty string
6. Find the output for the following C program `main () { int x = 20, y = 35; x = y + + + x + +; y = + + y + + + x; printf ( "%d %d\n" x, y); }` Ans. 57 94
7. Find the output for the following C program `main () { int x = 5; printf ( "%d %d %d\n" x, x<<2, x>>2); }` Ans. 5 20 1
8. Find the output for the following C program `#define swap1 (a, b) a = a + b; b = a-b; a = a-b; main () { int x = 5, y = 10; swap1 (x, y); printf ( "%d %d\n" x, y); swap2 (x, y); printf ( "%d %d\n" x, y); } int swap2 (int a, int b) { int temp; temp = a; b = a; a = temp; return; }` Ans. 10 5
9. Find the output for the following C program `main () { char * ptr = "Ramco Systems" ( * ptr); + +; printf ( "%s\n" ptr); ptr + +; printf ( "%s\n" ptr); }` Ans. Samco Systems
10. Find the output for the following C program `#include main () { char s1[] = "Ramco" char s2[] = "Systems" s1 = s2; printf ( "%s" s1); }` Ans. Compilation error giving it cannot be an modifiable 'lvalue'
11. Find the output for the following C program `#include main () { char * p1; char * p2; p1 = (char * ) malloc (25); p2 = (char * ) malloc (25); strcpy (p1, "Ramco" ); strcpy (p2, "Systems" ); strcat (p1, p2); printf ( "%s" p1); }` Ans. RamcoSystems
12. Find the output for the following C program given that The following variable is available in file1. `c static int average_float;` Ans. All the functions in the file1. c can access the variable

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13. Find the output for the following C program # define TRUE 0 some code while (TRUE) { some code } Ans. This won't go into the loop as TRUE is defined as 0
14. struct list { int x; struct list \* next; } \* head; the struct head. x = 100 Is the above assignment to pointer is correct or wrong? Ans. Wrong
15. What is the output of the following? int i; i = 1; i = i + 2 \* i + +; printf (%d, i); Ans. 4
16. FILE \* fp1, \* fp2; fp1 = fopen ( "one" "w" ) fp2 = fopen ( "one" "w" ) fputc ( 'A' fp1) fputc ( 'B' fp2) fclose (fp1) fclose (fp2) Find the Error, If Any? Ans. No error. But It will over writes on same file.
17. What are the output (s) for the following?
18. #include char \* f () { char \* s = malloc (8); strcpy (s, "goodbye" ); } main () { char \* f (); printf ( "%c" \* f () = 'A' ); }
19. #define MAN (x, y) (x) > (y) (x)? (y) { int i = 10; j = 5; k = 0; k = MAX (i + +, + + j); printf (%d %d %d %d, i, j, k); } Ans. 10 5 0

```
void main () { int i = 7; printf ("%d" i + + * i + +); }
```

Ans: 56