Paper Code - 3656

B.C.A. Semester-III (Language C) (Old Course)

July-September - 2021

201 : Object Oriented Programming C++

કુલ સમય :– : ૬૦ મીનીટ કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦ વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

1. If the function returns no value then it is called ____
   [A] Main function [B] Void function [C] Calling function [D] Data type function
2. 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 Above
3. Function arguments can be_____.
   [A] A pointer variable [B] A structure member [C] A complete structure [D] All of the above.
4. C language programmers can write their own library functions.
   [A] True [B] False [C] Maybe [D] None of Above.
5. Which function is necessary to exist in each & every program?
   [A] void [B] sum [C] main [D] None of Above
6. When Function call its self is called _____
   [A] Nested Function. [B] Recursive Function [C] Void Function [D] Calling Function
7. Which function definition is correct for function with argument but not return value?
   [A] Int factorial(int); [B] Int factorial(void); [C] Void factorial(int); [D] None of Above
8. Which function definition is correct for function with argument and return value?
   [A] Int factorial(int); [B] Int factorial(void); [C] Void factorial(int); [D] None of Above
9. Choose correct syntax for a function call by reference.
   [A] Swap(a,b); [B] Swap(&a, &b); [C] A and B Both [D] None of Above
10. Choose correct syntax for a function call by Value.
    [A] Swap(a,b); [B] Swap(&a, &b); [C] A and B Both [D] None of Above
11. A function returns _____ Value at a time.
    [A] Only One [B] Null Value [C] Multiple [D] None of Above
12. How many arguments can be passed in function?
    [A] Zero [B] One [C] Two [D] Multiple
13. What are types of function in C Language?
    [A] Library Functions [B] User Defined Functions [C] Both Library and User Defined [D] None of the above
14. Prior to using a pointer variable it should be_____
    [A] Declared [B] Initialized [C] Both declared and initialized [D] None of Above
15. In C a pointer variable to an integer can be created by the declaration
    [A] int $p; [B] int p*; [C] int +p; [D] int *p;
16. A pointer variable can be_____
    [A] Passed to a function [B] Returned by a function [C] Changed within a function [D] Can be assigned an integer value
17. What will be the output of the following:

```
Void main()
{
 int a[] = {1,2,3,4,5}, *p;
 p = a;
 ++*p;
 printf("%d ", *p);
 p += 2;
 printf("%d ", *p);
}
```

    [A] 24 [B] 34 [C] 22 [D] 23
18. What will be the output of the following:

```
Char *ptr;
char mystring[] = "abcdefg";
 ptr = myString;
 ptr += 5;
```

    [A] fg [B] efg [C] defg [D] cdefg
19. Which of the following statements correct about k used in the below statement?
    Char ****k;
    [A] k is a pointer to a pointer to a pointer to a char [B] k is a pointer to a pointer to a char
    [C] k is a pointer to a char pointer [D] k is a pointer to a pointer to a pointer to a pointer to a char
20. Which one is suitable pointer variable to store address of float x;
    [A] Int *p; [B] Double *p; [C] Float *p; [D] None of Above.
21. Let P and Q is integer pointer. Which one is syntactically wrong statement?
    [A] P=P-5; [B] Q=Q+5; [C] printf("%d", P-Q); [D] None of Above
22. Suppose x is char pointer and its current value is 200. What will be new value after execution of following statement? x=x+5;
    [A] 205 [B] 210 [C] 220 [D] 200
23. A pointer is_____.
    [A] A variable that stores address of an instruction [B] A variable that stores address of other variable
    [C] A keyword used to create variables [D] None of these

24. Choose correct statement based on the following.
const int *ptr;
[A] We cannot change the value pointed by ptr. [B] We cannot change the pointer ptr itself.
[C] Both of the above [D] We can change the pointer ptr as well as the value pointed by it

25. Which of the following is the correct way of declaring float pointer.
[A] float ptr [B] *float ptr [C] float *ptr [D] None of above

26. What is a structure in c language?
[A] A structure is a collection of elements that can be of same data type. [B] A structure is a collection of elements that can be of different data type
[C] Elements of a structure are called members [D] All of the above

27. What is the size of c structure?
[A] C structure is always 256 bytes [B] Size of the structure is the total bytes of all elements of structure
[C] Size of the structure is the size of largest element [D] None of the above

28. Choose the correct statement about c structures.
[A] Structure elements can be initialized at the time of declaration.
[B] Only integer members of the structure can be initialized at the time of declaration
[C] Structure elements cannot be initialized at the time of declaration.
[D] None of the above

29. Choose the correct statement about c structure elements.
[A] Structure elements are stored in contiguous memory locations. [B] Structure elements are stored on register memory location
[C] Structure elements are stored on random free memory locations [D] None of the above

30. What is the size of c union?
[A] Size of the union is the size of largest element [B] Size of the union is the total bytes of all elements of structure.
[C] C union is always 128 bytes [D] None of the above

31. Size of the following union (assume size of double =8, float=4 and char=1)
union abc
{
Float a; double b; char c;
};
[A] 4 [B] 8 [C] 1 [D] 13

32. What are the types of data allowed inside a structure?
[A] int , float, double, long double [B] char , enum, union [C] pointers and same structure type members [D] All of the above

33. User defined data type can be derived by_____.
[A] struct [B] enum [C] typedef [D] All of the above

34. Which operator connect structure variable to its member in structure.
[A] - [B] . (dot) [C] A and B [D] None of Above

35. What is the main difference between structure and union? A. B. C D.
[A] Structure is faster [B] Union is faster [C] Union useless memory [D] Structure use Less memory

36. A mode which is used to open an existing file for both reading and writing _____
[A] ”W” [B] ”A+” [C] ”W+” [D] ”R+”

37. Select a function which is used to write a string to a file _____
[A] fputs() [B] putc() [C] fgets() [D] pits()

38. Select a function which is used to read a single character from a file at a time?
[A] fgetc() [B] getch() [C] fscanf() [D] fgets()

39. Select which is true about a stream _____
[A] It is a logical interface to the data file [B] It is a general name given to a flow of data
[C] It is simply a sequence of bytes [D] All of these

40. Select which is used for the next line marker _____
[A] ’\r’ [B] ’\n’ [C] ’\r’ [D] ’\0’

41. Which is data type of file pointer is _____
[A] int [B] double [C] void [D] File

42. If there is any error while opening a file, fopen will return?
[A] Nothing [B] EOF [C] NULL [D] Depends on compiler

43. Which of the following header files must necessarily be included to use dynamic memory allocation functions?
[A] stdlib.h [B] stdio.h [C] memory.h [D] dos.h

44. Which of the following functions allocates multiple blocks of memory, each block of the same size?
[A] malloc() [B] realloc() [C] calloc() [D] free()

45. A condition where in memory is reserved dynamically but not accessible to any of the programs is called _____
[A] Frozen memory [B] Memory leak [C] Pointer leak [D] Dangling pointer

46. The free() function frees the memory state pointed to by a pointer and returns _____.
[A] the same pointer [B] the memory address [C] no value [D] an integer value

47. Which one is Pre-Processor Directives among these?
[A] Macros [B] Conditional Compilation [C] File Inclusion [D] All the above

48. What is another name for .C file?
[A] Executable code [B] Source Code [C] Distributable Code [D] Macro code

49. What is the keyword used to define a C macro?
[A] def [B] definition [C] define [D] defy

50. What is the C keyword used to create global Constants?
[A] constant [B] const [C] def [D] define