Q1.
Which of the following can have different meaning in different contexts?
(A) &
(B) *
(C) Both of the above
(D) There are no such operators in C

Explain with examples.

Q2.
In C, two integers can be swapped using minimum
(A) 0 extra variable
(B) 1 extra variable
(C) 2 extra variable
(D) 4 extra variable

Explain.

Q3.
Predict the output of following C program

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int i = 0;
   do
   {
      printf("Hello ");
      i = i++;
   }
   while (i < 5);
   return 0;
}
```

(A) Hello Hello Hello Hello Hello
(B) Infinite time GeeksQuiz
(C) **Undefined Behavior**

Q3.
What can you say about x?
int x;
float x;
const int x;

Q4.
How to calculate remainter of 3.14 when divided by 2.1 using the modulas (%) operator?
A. rem = 3.14 % 2.1;
B. rem = (float) 3.14 % 2.1;
C. rem = (float) 3.14 % (float) 2.1;
D. **Remainder cannot be obtain in floating point division.**

Q5.
Which of the following special symbol allowed in a variable name?
A. * (asterisk)
B. | (pipeline)
C. - (hyphen)
D. **_ (underscore)**

Q6.
Identify which of the following are declarations
1 : extern int x;
2 : float square (float x) { ... }
3 : double pow(double, double);
A. 1
B. 2
C. **1 and 3**
D. 3

Q7.
When we mention the prototype of a function? Illustrate with an example.

Q8.
Can you write an equivalent statement of some switch-case statement using only if-else statements? Explain with an example.

Q9.
What is considered truth in c language?

Q10.
Write the correct order of evaluation (of the operators) for the expression: *z = x + y * z / 4 % 2 – 1*

Q11.
Use only conditional operator(s) to determine the maximum of 4 variables.

Q12.
Is the folloing statements correct? If yes then leave it as it is, and if not, then write the corrted version.
i. a>b ? c=30 : c=40;
ii. max = a>b ? a>c?a:c:b>c?b:c
iii. return (a>b)?(a:b)

Q13.
List three unary operators used in C language, and show an example for each of them.

Q14.
Which of the following cannot be checked in a switch-case statement? Why?
int, char, float

Q15.
Write the output of the program.

```
int main()
{
   int i = (1, 2, 3);
   printf("%d", i);
   return 0;
}
```

Q16.
Write the output of the program.

```
int main()
{
   int i = 3;
   printf("%d", (++i)++);
   return 0;
}
```

Q17.
Write the output of the program.

```
int main ()
{
int i=0, j=0;
i++ ||  j++;
printf (“%d”, j);
}
```