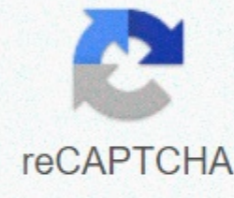




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Number of keywords present in c language are

In this tutorial we will learn about Keywords in C programming language Key word in C language C language have a set of keyword (approximately 32 keyword) to write and expand C program. This is also known as reserved words. It already have with pre-defined and can not be used to a variable or other identifier name

1. auto –auto is a keyword in C language,which is using to declares automatic variable in C programming language
2. break – break is a keyword any loop use to (for loop , while loop) and switch case statements which is used to stop the current execution
3. continue – Typically use continue keyword is while and do while loop and it is skipping the rest of the current statements and continue and perform nest iteration
4. switch – switch statement is used to executes a block of case statements when expression is true or false expression is true – return any one case statement expression is false- return default statement
5. case – Case keyword is used to declare cases in switch statements
6. default – This statement is used to switch case statement of when return false display default statements
7. char – the cher keyword use to declares a character variable
8. const – This keyword used to declares a constant in C language
9. do – it is used to looping statement – do-while loop
10. double– this keyword is used to declare floating type variable
11. float – this keyword is used to declare floating type variable
12. if – if keyword is used to decision making with else keyword(optional)
13. else – else is a keyword using with if condition
- 14.enum – enum keyword is used to declared enumeration type variable
15. extern – extern keyword is used to indicates the present storage and initial value of variable or function(External linkage)
17. goto – This keyword is used to jump of the flow of control from one to another
18. int – The int keyword used to declare integer type of variable
19. short – The short keyword is a type of modifier to declare type of value as short
20. long – The long keyword is a type of modifier to declare type of value as long
21. signed and unsigned – The long keyword is a type of modifier to declare type of value as signed and unsigned
22. return – It is used to returning a value current executing function immediately
- 23.sizeof – It is an operator to use know the size
24. register – The register keyword is used to declare a registor variable which are much faster than normal variable
25. static – static keyword is used to create a static object it may be applied to variable and function
26. struct – It is used in structure for grouping of data type in a single record like union
27. typedef – The typedef keyword is used to explicitly associate a type with an identifier
28. union – It is a collection of variables like struct , which is used to share the same memory location
29. void – Void is used as a return type in a function, void means declared function does not return a value
30. volatile – The volatile keyword is used for creating volatile object
31. while – while keyword is most general used to looping statements. it returns a boolean value for execution Suggested for you Keywords in Java language Keywords in Python language 1. Who is father of C Language? A. James A. Gosling B. Dennis Ritchie C. Dr. E.F. Codd D.Bjarne Stroustrup Answer: Option D 2. C Language developed at _____? A. AT & T's Bell Laboratories of USA in 1970 B. Sun Microsystems in 1973 C. AT & T's Bell Laboratories of USA in 1972 D. Cambridge University in 1972 Answer: Option C 3. For 16-bit compiler allowable range for integer constants is _____? A.-3.4e38 to 3.4e37 B.-3275 to 32768 C.-32668 to 32667 D.-32768 to 32767 Answer: Option D 4. In which the C programs are converted into machine language with the help of _____? A. A compiler B. An Editor C. An operating system D. None of these. Answer: Option A 5. C was primarily developed as A. Data processing language B. General purpose language C. None of the above D. System programming language Answer: Option D 6. Standard ANSI C recognizes _____ number of keywords? A. 30 B. 32 C. 24 D. 36 Answer: Option B 7. What will be printed after execution of the following program code? main () { printf("\tab"); printf("\bbsr"); printf("\lha"); } A. absiha B. aslha C. haasi D. hai Answer: Option D 8. Which is the only function all C programs must contain? A. start() B. system() C. main() D. printf() Answer: Option C 9. An array elements are always stored in _____ memory locations. A. Sequentia lB. Random C. Sequential and Random D. None of the above Answer: Option A 10. Which of the following special symbol allowed in a variable name? A. * (asterisk) B. | (pipeline) C. – (hyphen) D. _ (underscore) Answer: Option D 11. When we mention the prototype of a function? A. Defining B. Declaring C. Prototyping D. Calling Answer: Option B 12. The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is A. switch B. goto C. go back D. return Answer: Option D 13. In which header file is the NULL macro defined? A. stdio.h B. stddef.h C. stdio.h and stddef.h D. math.h Answer: Option C 14. If a variable is a pointer to a structure, then which of the following operator is used to access data members of the structure through the pointer variable? A. . B. \$ C. & D.-> Answer: Option D 15. A pointer is A. A keyword used to create variables B. A variable that stores address of an instruction C. A variable that stores address of other variable D. All of the above Answer: Option C 16. The library function used to find the last occurrence of a character in a string is A. strnstr() B. laststr() C. strchr() D. strstr() Answer: Option C 17. In which numbering system can the binary number 101101111000101 be easily converted to? A. Decimal system B.Hexadecimal system C. Octal system D. No need to convert Answer: Option B 18. Which bitwise operator is suitable for checking whether a particular bit is on or off? A. && operator B. & operator C. || operator D. ! operator Answer: Option B 19. Input/output function prototypes and macros are defined in which header file? A. conio.h B. stdlib.h C. stdio.h D. dos.h Answer: Option C 20. What will the function randomez() do in Turbo C under DOS? A. returns a random number. B. returns a random number generator in the specified range. C. returns a random number generator with a random value based on time. D. return a random number with a given seed value. Answer: Option C 21. What are the different types of real data type in C ? A. float, double B. short int, double, long int C. float, double, long double D. double, long int, float Answer: Option C 36. What is the maximum number of dimensions an array in C may have? A. 2 B. 8 C. 50 D. Theoretically no limit. The only practical limits are memory size and compilers. Answer: Option D 37. What is (void*)0? A. Representation of NULL pointer B. Representation of void pointer C. Error D. None of above Answer: Option A 38. Which bitwise operator is suitable for turning off a particular bit in a number? A. && operator B. & operator C. || operator D. ! operator Answer: Option B 39. What do the following declaration signify? int *ptr[30]; A. ptr is a pointer to an array of 30 integer pointers. B. ptr is a array of 30 pointers to integers. C. ptr is a array of 30 integer pointers. D. ptr is a array of 30 pointers. Answer: Option B 40. What will the function rewind() do? A. Reposition the file pointer to a character reverse. B. Reposition the file pointer stream to end of file. C. Reposition the file pointer to beginning of that line. D. Reposition the file pointer to beginning of file. Answer: Option D 41. "My salary was increased by 15%" Select the statement, which will EXACTLY reproduce the line of text above. A. printf("My salary was increased by 15%!"); B. printf("My salary was increased by 15%"); C. printf("My salary was increased by 15%!"); D. printf("My salary was increased by 15%!"); Answer: Option D 42. Which header file should be included to use functions like malloc() and calloc()? A. memory.h B. stdlib.h C. string.h D. dos.h Answer: Option B 43. What do the following declaration signify? char **argv; A. argv is a pointer to pointer. B. argv is a pointer to a char pointer. C. argv is a function pointer. D. argv is a member of function pointer. Answer: Option B 44. What is the difference between a declaration and a definition of a variable? A. Both can occur multiple times, but a declaration must occur first. B. A definition occurs once, but a declaration must occur first. D. A declaration occurs once, but a definition may occur many times. Answer: Option D 45. Which of following is not a valid name for a C variable? A. Examveda B. Exam_veda C. Exam veda D. Both A and B Answer: Option C 46. Which of the following range is a valid long double (Turbo C in 16 bit DOS OS) ? A. 3.4E-4932 to 1.1E+4932 B. 3.4E-4932 to 3.4E+4932 C. 1.1E-4932 to 1.1E+4932 D. 1.7E-4932 to 1.7E+4932 Answer: Option A 47. What will you do to treat the constant 3.14 as a float? A. use float(3.14f) B. use 3.14f C. use (3.14) D. use (f)(3.14) Answer: Option B 48. Which of the following operations can be performed on the file "NOTES.TXT" using the below code? FILE *fp; fp = fopen("NOTES.TXT", "r+"); A. Reading B. Writing C. Appending D. Read and Write Answer: Option D 49. In the following code what is 'P'? typedef char *charp; const charp P; A. P is a constant B. P is a character constant C. P is character type D. None of above Answer: Option A 50. What do the following declaration signify? void (*cmp)(); A. cmp is a pointer to an void function type. B. cmp is a void type pointer function. C. cmp is a function that return a void pointer. D. cmp is a pointer to a function which returns void . Answer: Option D 51. To print out a and b given below, which of the following printf() statement will you use? #include float a=3.14; double b=3.14; A. printf("%f %f", a, b); B. printf("%Lf %Lf", a, b); C. printf("%f %Lf", a, b); D. printf("%f %Lf", a, b); Answer: Option A 52. What is stderr ? A. standard error B. standard error types C. standard error streams D. standard error definitions Answer: Option C 53. Which statement will you add in the following program to work it correctly? #include int main() { printf("%f", log(36.0)); return 0; } A. #include B. #include C. #include D. #include Answer: Option B 54. Which standard library function will you use to find the last occurrence of a character in a string in C? A. strnchar() B. strchar() C. strrchar() D. strchr() Answer: Option D 55. What will you do to treat the constant 3.14 as a long double? A. use 3.14LD B. use 3.14L C. use 3.14DL D. use 3.14LF Answer: Option B 56. What do the following declaration signify? char *scr; A. scr is a pointer to pointer variable. B. scr is a function pointer. C. scr is a pointer to char. D. scr is a member of function pointer. Answer: Option C 57. What is the purpose of fflush() function. A. flushes all streams and specified streams. B. flushes only specified stream. C. flushes input/output buffer. D. flushes file buffer. Answer: Option A 58. What is stderr ? A. standard error B. standard error types C. standard error streams D. standard error definitions Answer: Option C 59. The binary equivalent of 5.375 is A. 101.101110111 B. 101.011 C. 101011 D. None of above Answer: Option B 60. What would be the equivalent pointer expression for referring the array element a[0][0][0][0] A. (((a+i)+j)+k)+l) B. *((*(a+i)+j)+k)+l) C. (((a+i)+j)+k)+l) D. ((a+i)+j)+k+l) Answer: Option B 61. Which of the following function is more appropriate for reading in a multi-word string? A. printf(); B. scanf(); C. gets(); D. puts(); Answer: Option C 62. What will you do to treat the constant 3.14 as a long double? A. use 3.14LD B. use 3.14L C. use 3.14DL D. use 3.14LF Answer: Option B 63. Which statement will you add in the following program to work it correctly? #include int main() { printf("%f", log(36.0)); return 0; } A. #include B. #include C. #include D. #include Answer: Option B 64. What will you do to treat the constant 3.14 as a float? A. use float(3.14f) B. use 3.14f C. use (3.14) D. use (f)(3.14) Answer: Option B 65. Which files will get closed through the fclose() in the following program? #include int main() { FILE *fs, *ft, *fp; fp = fopen("A.C", "r"); fs = fopen("B.C", "r"); ft = fopen("C.C", "r"); fclose(fp, fs, ft); return 0; } A. "A.C" "B.C" "C.C" B. "B.C" " C.C" C. "A.C" D. Error in fclose() Answer: Option D 66. What will be printed after execution of the following code? void main() { int arr[10] = {1,2,3,4,5}; printf("%d", arr[5]); } A. Garbage Value B. 5 C. 6 D. 0 Answer:Option D 95. Which one of the following is not a reserved keyword for C? A. auto B. case C. main D. default E. register Answer: Option C 96. A C variable cannot start with A. A number B. A special symbol other than underscore C. Both of the above D. An alphabet Answer: Option C 97. Which of the following is not a correct variable type? A. float B. real C. int D. double E. char Answer: Option B 98. Find the output of the following program. void main() { int i=01289; printf("%d", i); } A. 0289 B. 1289 C. 713 D. 0713 E. Syntax error Answer: Option E 99. By default a real number is treated as A. Float B. Double C. long double D. far double Answer: Option B 100. The binary equivalent of 5.375 is A. 101.101110111 B. 101.011 C. 101011 D. None of above Answer: Option B

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