1. Overflow condition occurs when we try to assign a value to a variable which is _____.

Greater than its maximum size
Within its range
Equal to its size
Less than its maximum size

2. The **_break_____** statement interrupts the flow of control.

Switch/loop
continue
goto
break

3. Which of the following operators is used to access the value of variable pointed by a pointer?

*** operator**
-> operator
&& operator
& operator

4. Which of the following is not a reserve word for data types in standard C/C++?

int
float
real
double

5.To assigned a value to a character type variable, _____ are used around the value.

parenthesis ( )
single qoutes ' '
double qoutes " "
curly braces { }

6. When x = 7; then the expression x%= 2; will calculate the value of x as _____.

1
3
7
2

7. What is the highest legal index for the following array?

int arr[4]

4
3
2
1

8. For which array, the size of the array should be one more than the number of elements in an array?

int
double
float
char

9. In programming, comments are used to explain the functioning of the _____ .
Debugger
Editor
Program
Linker
10. Operating System is a type of a/an _____.
application software
system software
computer language
interpreter
11._____ are very good tools for code reuse.
operators
loops
functions
variables
12.Identify the correct option which is used for calling the function int square (int *).
square(int &num) ;
square(&num) ;
square(*num) ;
square(num) ;

13. The _____ statement allows us to select from multiple choices based on a set of fixed values for a given expression.

switch
break
continue
goto
14. The file-open mode _____ is used to open a file for output and move to the end of the file.
ios::out
ios::app
ios::trunc
ios::binary
15. A function's single most important role is to _____.
give a name to a block of code
increases program size
accept arguments and provide a return value
help in organizing a program into conceptual units

16. In C++, Integer calculation occurs in _____ bytes.
1 byte
2 bytes
4 bytes
8 bytes
17. The function write() takes _____as parameter(s).
String of pointer type
String of variable lengths, no. of bytes to be read and flags
Pointer array of characters and a delimiter
String and no. of bytes to be written
18. A _____ name includes a primary name and an optional period with an extension.
File

Disk
Data
Database
19. In case of pass by reference, _____.
The values of the variables are passed to the function so that it can manipulate them
The location of variable in memory is passed to the function
The function declaration should contain ampersand (&) in its type declaration
Temporary variables are created to store the values of the variables passed
20. There is a pointer variable named ***ptr*** of type float then address of which type of variable the ***ptr*** will store in it?
int
float
char
double
21. If char Array[7]; is a character array then write the statement which store a character at Fifth location of this array.02
Ans:Array[4] = 'a';
22. What happens, if we open an existing file using the default output mode and write the data into the file?02
It will start writing from start of file. And will overwrite existing data/text.
23. Perform left shift operation on a binary number 0101 and write the result in binary and decimal.03
Ans:
Binary = 1000
Decimal = 8
25. Write down the output of the code given below?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

union Num
{
  int      ValueI;
  float    ValueF;
  double   ValueD;
  char   ValueC;
};

void main()
{
  // Optional union keyword
  // ValueI = 100
  Num TestVal = {100};

  cout<<"\nInteger = "<<TestVal.ValueI<<endl;
  TestVal.ValueF = 2.123;
  cout<<"Float = "<<TestVal.ValueF<<endl;
  cout<<"Uninitialzed double = "<<TestVal.ValueD<<endl;
  cout<<"Some rubbish???"<<endl;
  TestVal.ValueC = 'U';
```

```
  cout<<"Character = "<<TestVal.ValueC<<endl;
} 05
```

Ans:

Integer = 100
Float = 2.123
Uninitialzed d
Some rubbish??
Character = U

26. Consider the following code segment. What will be the output of the following program before and after calling the function updateAge?

```
void updateAge (int []) ;
int main(){
int age[5] ={10};
cout << "Array elements before passing array to function" << endl ;
        for (int i =0; i <5; i++)
                cout << "Array element"<< i+1 << ":" <<age[i] | << endl ;
        }
updateAge(age);
cout << "Array elements after passing array to function" << endl ;
        for (int i =0; i <5; i++)
                cout << "Array element"<< i+1 << ":" <<age[i] | << endl ;
        }
}
void updateAge(int age[], int size){
age[3] = 20 ;
}
```

05

Ans:

Array elements before passing array to function
Array element1:10
Array element2:0
Array element3:0
Array element4:0
Array element5:0
Array elements after passing array to function
Array element1:10
Array element2:0
Array element3:0
Array element4:20
Array element5:0