

Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1: The function getch () is defined in:

- (A) stdio.h (B) string.h (C) math.h (D) conio.h

Q 2: getch () function is used to input following number of character (s):

- (A) 1 (B) many (C) 2 (D) 3

Q 3: Which input function will not print the entered character on the screen?

- (A) scanf () (B) Getch () (C) getche () (D) getchar ()

Q 4: The function clrscr () is defined in:

- (A) stdio.h (B) math.h (C) conio.h (D) graphics.h

Q 5: Which of the following function is used to input data in C program?

- (A) printf () (B) scanf () (C) sqrt () (D) get ()

Q 6: Function which used to get input from the user:

- (A) printf () (B) scanf () (C) clrscr () (D) puts ()

Q 7: The function getch () is defined in:

- (A) stdio.h (B) conio.h (C) string.h (D) math.h

Q 8: The ampersand before the name of a variable denotes:

- (A) Actual value (B) Variable name (C) Address (D) Data type

Q 9: The escape sequence for carriage return is:

- (A) \a (B) \c (C) \r (D) \f

Q10: The function that is used to display output on screen is called:

- (A) scanf (B) pow (C) display (D) printf

Q11: How many variables can be used in one printf function?

- (A) One (B) Two (C) Ten (D) Many

Q12: Format specifier starts with symbol:

- (A) % (B) \$ (C) # (D) @

Q13: The escape sequence for backslash is:

- (A) \ (B) \a (C) \n (D) \m

Q14: Which escape sequence is used to begin new line?

- (A) \a (B) \b (C) \m (D) \n

Q15: Which of the following is not a valid escape code?

- (A) \t (B) \v (C) \y (D) \f

Q16: Which of the following format specifier is used for float data type?

- (A) %e (B) %d (C) %f (D) %s

Q17: The format specifier % is used for:

- (A) Integer (B) Unsigned short (C) Unsigned float (D) Unsigned long int

Q18: The escape sequence to produce beep from computer speaker is:

- (A) \t (B) \a (C) \n (D) \b

Q19: The function used for input and output is stored in:

- (A) Stdio.h (B) Conio.h (C) Math.h (D) Tan.h

Q20: Which function is called formatted output function?

- (A) scanf () (B) puts () (C) printf () (D) fputs ()

Q21: The format specifier % f is used for:

- (A) double (B) float (C) int (D) long

Q22: Which of the following are determined by format specifier?

- (A) Data type (B) Field width (C) Format of the value (D) All of these

Q23: How many digits are printed to the right of the decimal point in real number?

- (A) 15 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 5

Q24: The field widths will automatically _____ if the specified space is not sufficient to accommodate the value:

- (A) Adjusted (B) Shrink (C) Expanded (D) None of these

Q25: The function getche() is defined in:

- (A) stdio.h (B) string.h (C) math.h (D) conio.h

Q26: The escape sequence for backslash is:

- (A) \ (B) \b (C) \\ (D) \t

Q27: The format specifier % u is used for:

- (A) Interger (B) Unsigned short (C) Unsigned float (D) Unsigned long int

Q28: In C program, the number of columns that are printed are specified in:

- (A) Format specifier (B) Formatting integers
 (C) Field with specifier (D) Both A & B

Q29: Escape sequence \\ is use to input:

- (A) New line (B) Backslash (C) Space (D) Tab

Q30: Scanf function is used to input:

- (A) Numeric value (B) String value (C) Both A & B (D) None of above

Q31: Scanf function stores input value into:

- (A) Signature of a variable (B) Position of a variable
 (C) Constant (D) Address of a variable

Q32: In statement scanf ("%f, %kilometer); kilometer is a (n):

- (A) Integer variable (B) Float variable
 (C) String variable (D) Double variable

Q33: getch() is a part of:

- (A) stdio.h (B) conio.h (C) math.h (D) All of above

Q34: ASCII code for a character is displayed using format specifier:

- (A) %d (B) %f (C) %c (D) %x



Q1: What is input statement?

Ans: The data or instructions given to a program are called input. The data is provided to the program by using some input device. Keyboard is standard input device. The input given by keyboard is called standard input. The C language instructions that are used to take input are called input statements.

Q2: What is output statement?

Ans: The processed input data produced by program is called output. Output is sent by program to some output device. The standard output device is monitor. So the output sent to monitor is called standard output. In C language built-in functions are used for output. The C language instruction that is used to send output is called output statement.

Q3: What are standard input functions?

Ans: Some important functions used for standard input are:

- scanf()
- gets()
- getch()
- getche()



Q4: What are standard output functions?

Ans: Some important functions used for standard output are:

- printf()
- puts()

Q5: What are is printf() function?

Ans: printf() function is used to send output of the program towards monitor. It can display text, constants or value of variables on monitor. It can display text, constants and value of variables in our desired format.

It is also called formatted output function. It is a library function defined in stdio.h header file. The syntax of printf() function is as follow:

```
printf("string");
```

Q6: What is a format specifier?

Ans: A string that is used to specify the format in which the value of the variable will display on monitor is called format specifier. Format specifier start with % symbol.

It is also used to specify the format according to which the values will be displayed on an output device or read from an input device. The general syntax of format specifier is as follow:

❖ **% Flag Field_Width Precision Conversion_Character**

Q7: What is field width in format specifier?

Ans: The number of columns used to display a value on monitor screen is called field width. A number in format specifier that determines the field width is called field width specifier. It specifies the minimum number of columns that should be used to print a value. It used is optional in format specifier.

Q8: What is an escape sequence?

Ans: A combination of characters in printf() function used to control printing on the output device is called escape sequence. Escape sequence are not printed. Escape sequence begins with backslash (\).

A specific character is used after backslash. Escape sequence can be used at the beginning, middle or end of a string. Any number of escape sequence can be used in a string.

Q9: What is getch() function?

Ans: This function is used to take a single character as input from keyboard. The character taken from keyboard is transferred to variable. After typing a character there is no need to press enter key. It is used to transfer a character to a variable without pressing enter key. The character typed does not appear on screen.

Q10: What is getche() function?

Ans: The function getche() is used to take a single character as input from the keyboard. The character taken from keyboard is transferred to char type variable. After typing a character there is no need to press enter key. It is used to transfer a character to a variable without pressing enter key.

Q11: What is the function of \n escape sequence?

Ans: New line: It is used to move the cursor at the beginning of next line. For example

```
printf("Hello \n Pakistan");
```

The output of the above statement will be:

Hello Pakistan

Q12: What is the function of \t escape sequence?

Ans: Tab: It is used to move the cursor on one tab forward from the current position. For example

```
printf("Hello \t Pakistan");
```

The output of the above statement will be "Hello Pakistan"



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