

C LANG TEST-9 (STRINGS)

Total points 50/50 

STUDENT NAME *

VIVA

✓ 1. In C language, a string is — *

1/1

- A) A single character
- B) An array of characters terminated by '\0'
- C) A keyword
- D) A pointer to int

✓ 2. Which of the following correctly declares a string? *

1/1

- A) char str[] = "Hello";
- B) string str = "Hello";
- C) char str = "Hello";
- D) char str = 'Hello';



✓ 3. The null character ('\0') signifies — *

1/1

- A) End of a string
- B) Space between strings
- C) Start of string
- D) Error in string

✓

✓ 4. What is the size of the array char str[] = "Hi"; ? *

1/1

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) Undefined

✓

✓ 5. Which header file is required for string functions in C? *

1/1

- A) stdlib.h
- B) string.h
- C) stdio.h
- D) strings.h

✓



✓ 6. Which function is used to find the length of a string? *

1/1

- A) `strlen()`
- B) `size()`
- C) `strlen()`
- D) `count()`

✓

✓ 7. What will `strlen("VIVA")` return? *

1/1

- A) 5
- B) 4
- C) 3
- D) 0

✓

✓ 8. Which of the following functions copies one string to another? *

1/1

- A) `strcpy()`
- B) `strcat()`
- C) `strncpy()`
- D) A and C both

✓



✓ 9. The function `strcat(s1, s2)` does – *

1/1

- A) Compares two strings
- B) Joins two strings
- C) Copies one string
- D) Deletes one string

✓

✓ 10. What does the `strcmp()` function do? *

1/1

- A) Adds two strings
- B) Compares two strings
- C) Copies two strings
- D) Reverses string

✓

✓ 11. The `strcmp()` function returns 0 when – *

1/1

- A) Strings are different
- B) Strings are same
- C) One is NULL
- D) None

✓



✓ 12. Which function reverses a string? *

1/1

- A) strrev()
- B) reverse()
- C) revstr()
- D) strreverse()

✓

✓ 13. What is the output of the code below? *

1/1

```
char s[] = "C";  
printf("%d", strlen(s));
```

- A) 0
- B) 1
- C) 2
- D) Garbage

✓

✓ 14. The first character of a string str can be accessed by – *

1/1

- A) str[1]
- B) str(0)
- C) str[0]
- D) *str[0]

✓



✓ 15. Which function is used to input a string with spaces in C? *

1/1

- A) scanf()
- B) gets()
- C) getchar()
- D) fgets()

✓

✓ 16. Why is gets() unsafe? *

1/1

- A) Takes integers only
- B) Cannot read spaces
- C) Causes buffer overflow
- D) Slows program

✓

✓ 17. To safely read a string from user input, we use – *

1/1

- A) scanf("%s", str);
- B) gets(str);
- C) fgets(str, n, stdin);
- D) strread(str);

✓



✓ 18. Which of the following correctly initializes a string? *

1/1

- A) `char s[] = {'H','i'};`
- B) `char s[] = {'H','i','\0'};`
- C) `char s[] = "Hi";`
- D) B and C

✓

✓ 19. The null character occupies — *

1/1

- A) 0 bytes
- B) 1 byte
- C) 2 bytes
- D) None

✓

✓ 20. Which of the following functions concatenates strings with a limit? *

1/1

- A) `strcat()`
- B) `strncpy()`
- C) `strncat()`
- D) `strcpy()`

✓



✓ 21. What is the return type of `strlen()` function? *

1/1

- A) int
- B) float
- C) size_t
- D) double



✓ 22. What is the output? *

1/1

```
char s[10] = "C";
printf("%c", s[1]);
```

- A) 'C'
- B) '\0'
- C) ''
- D) Garbage



✓ 23. Which of the following functions compares only part of two strings? * 1/1

- A) `strcmp()`
- B) `strncmp()`
- C) `stricmp()`
- D) `strcpy()`



✓ 24. What will strcmp("ABC","ABD") return? *

1/1

- A) 0
- B) Negative value
- C) Positive value
- D) Undefined

✓

✓ 25. Which of these string functions is not standard in ANSI C? *

1/1

- A) 0
- B) strlen()
- C) strcpy()
- D) strcat()

✓

✓ 26. What is the output? *

1/1

```
char s[] = "Hello";
printf("%s", s+2);
```

- A) He
- B) llo
- C) Hello
- D) el

✓



✓ 27. In C, strings are stored in – *

1/1

- A) Stack
- B) Heap
- C) Constant memory
- D) Character arrays

✓

✓ 28. What will happen if we forget to add '\0' at end of character array for string? *1/1

- A) It will crash
- B) It will print garbage
- C) It will print empty
- D) Compilation error

✓

✓ 29. Which function copies n characters of a string? *

1/1

- A) strcpy()
- B) strncpy()
- C) strcat()
- D) strncmp()

✓



✓ 30. Which of the following is used to find a character in a string? *

1/1

- A) strchr()
- B) strstr()
- C) strfind()
- D) findchar()

✓

✓ 31. The function strstr() – *

1/1

- A) Finds a substring
- B) Finds a character
- C) Counts length
- D) Compares strings

✓

✓ 32. Which of the following can modify string contents? *

1/1

- A) strcpy()
- B) strcat()
- C) strrev()
- D) All of these

✓



✓ 33. Which of the following is true? *

1/1

- A) String is one-dimensional array of characters
- B) String is terminated by '\0'
- C) Both
- D) None

✓

✓ 34. What is the output? *

1/1

```
char s[10] = "Hi";  
printf("%d", sizeof(s));
```

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 10
- D) Undefined

✓

✓ 35. What does strcpy(dest, src) do? *

1/1

- A) Copies src into dest
- B) Copies dest into src
- C) Adds both
- D) None

✓



✓ 36. Which of the following will read "Hello World" properly? *

1/1

- A) scanf("%s", str);
- B) gets(str);
- C) fgets(str, 20, stdin);
- D) B and C

✓

✓ 37. What is the output of printf("%s", "C Programming");? *

1/1

- A) C Programming
- B) C
- C) Programming
- D) Error

✓

✓ 38. What is printed? *

1/1

```
char s[] = "ABC";  
s[1] = '\0';  
printf("%s", s);
```

- A) ABC
- B) A
- C) B
- D) C

✓

✓ 39. The function strchr(s, c) returns — *

1/1

- A) Position of c
- B) Pointer to first occurrence of c
- C) Number of c in s
- D) None

✓ 40. Which string function finds the last occurrence of a character? *

1/1

- A) strchr()
- B) strrchr()
- C) strstr()
- D) strfind()

✓ 41. What does this code print? *

1/1

```
char *s = "VIVA";
printf("%c", *(s+2));
```

- A) V
- B) I
- C) V
- D) A



✓ 42. What will happen if we modify a string literal? *

1/1

- A) Allowed
- B) Undefined behavior
- C) Prints garbage
- D) Compile error

✓

✓ 43. Which of the following is a string literal? *

1/1

- A) 'A'
- B) "A"
- C) "Hello"
- D) B and C

✓

✓ 44. What does this print? *

1/1

```
char s[] = "abcd";
printf("%c", *s);
```

- A) a
- B) b
- C) c
- D) d

✓



✓ 45. Which of the following finds the first occurrence of substring? *

1/1

- A) strstr()
- B) strchar()
- C) strfind()
- D) strlwr()

✓

✓ 46. Which function converts string to uppercase? *

1/1

- A) strupr()
- B) strtoupper()
- C) strupper()
- D) upstr()

✓

✓ 47. Which function converts string to lowercase? *

1/1

- A) strlwr()
- B) lower()
- C) strlower()
- D) strlo()

✓



✓ 48. Which of these correctly prints each character of string s? *

1/1

- A) for(i=0;s[i];i++) printf("%c",s[i]);
- B) for(i=0;i<strlen(s);i++) printf("%c",s[i]);
- C) Both
- D) None

✓

✓ 49. Which of the following is true about string indexing? *

1/1

- A) Starts from 1
- B) Starts from 0
- C) Starts from -1
- D) Undefined

✓

✓ 50. What will be the output? *

1/1

```
char str[5] = "VIVA";  
printf("%d", strlen(str));
```

- A) 3
- B) 4
- C) 5
- D) Garbage

✓

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