

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number
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**M. Sc. (Fourth Semester)**  
**(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26**  
**STATISTICS**  
**(C Programming) (Elective)**

Paper Code						
B	0	6	1	0	0	6 T

Questions Booklet Series
<b>A</b>

Time : 1:30 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 75

**Instructions to the Examinee :**

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

**परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :**

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

***(Only for Rough Work)***

1. Which of the following is a valid C character set component ?
  - (A) Alphabets
  - (B) Digits
  - (C) Special symbols
  - (D) All of the above
2. Which symbol is NOT a part of standard C character set ?
  - (A) #
  - (B) @
  - (C) \$
  - (D) %
3. Which of the following is a valid keyword in C ?
  - (A) main
  - (B) printf
  - (C) int
  - (D) function
4. Keywords in C are :
  - (A) User-defined
  - (B) Reserved words
  - (C) Variables
  - (D) Constants
5. Which of the following is NOT a valid variable name ?
  - (A) total sum
  - (B) value1
  - (C) \_count
  - (D) 1 value
6. A variable in C is :
  - (A) A constant
  - (B) A function
  - (C) A memory location with a name
  - (D) A keyword
7. Which of the following is an integer constant ?
  - (A) 3.14
  - (B) 'A'
  - (C) "Hello"
  - (D) 10
8. Which is a floating-point constant ?
  - (A) 3.14
  - (B) 25
  - (C) 'x'
  - (D) 0x1A
9. Character constants are enclosed in :
  - (A) Double quotes
  - (B) Single quotes
  - (C) Curly braces
  - (D) Angle brackets

10. Which of the following is a valid declaration ?
- (A) float 1x;
  - (B) char a b;
  - (C) int a;
  - (D) double = x;
11. Type declaration is used to :
- (A) Declare variable type
  - (B) Assign value
  - (C) Print output
  - (D) Define constants
12. Which instruction declares variables ?
- (A) Arithmetic
  - (B) Type declaration
  - (C) Control
  - (D) Input
13. Arithmetic instructions are used for :
- (A) Input
  - (B) Output
  - (C) Mathematical calculations
  - (D) Storage
14. Which operator has highest precedence ?
- (A) +
  - (B) \*
  - (C) /
  - (D) ()
15. Result of  $5 + 3 * 2$  is :
- (A) 11
  - (B) 16
  - (C) 10
  - (D) 13
16. Integer division gives :
- (A) Float value
  - (B) Truncated integer
  - (C) Rounded value
  - (D) Error
17. Value of  $7/2$  is :
- (A) 3.5
  - (B) 4
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 2
18. Value of  $7.0 / 2$  is :
- (A) 4
  - (B) 3
  - (C) 2
  - (D) 3.5
19. Implicit conversion is called :
- (A) Automatic conversion
  - (B) Typecasting
  - (C) Manual conversion
  - (D) Explicit conversion

20. Explicit conversion is done using :
- (A) Keywords
  - (B) Operators
  - (C) Type casting
  - (D) Constants
21. Which is an example of type casting ?
- (A) `int x = 5;`
  - (B) `float y = (float) x;`
  - (C) `x = y + z;`
  - (D) `return x;`
22. In assignment, conversion occurs :
- (A) Left to right
  - (B) Both sides
  - (C) Right to left
  - (D) No conversion
23. Float to int conversion results in :
- (A) Error
  - (B) Value increase
  - (C) Fraction loss
  - (D) Zero
24. Which conversion is safer ?
- (A) Float to int
  - (B) Int to float
  - (C) Double to float
  - (D) Char to int
25. Hierarchy of operations follows :
- (A) BODMAS
  - (B) FIFO
  - (C) DFS
  - (D) LIFO
26. Which operator evaluated first ?
- (A) `*`
  - (B) `+`
  - (C) `-`
  - (D) `=`
27. Associativity of assignment operator is :
- (A) Left to right
  - (B) Right to left
  - (C) Both of these
  - (D) None of these
28. Expression evaluation depends on :
- (A) Random
  - (B) Leftmost rule
  - (C) Precedence
  - (D) Rightmost rule
29. Result of `(int) 3.9` is :
- (A) 3
  - (B) 4
  - (C) Error
  - (D) 3.9

30. Which is NOT a constant type ?
- (A) Integer
  - (B) Variable
  - (C) Float
  - (D) Character
31. Which statement is used for decision making in C ?
- (A) for
  - (B) if
  - (C) while
  - (D) switch
32. The syntax of simple if statement is :
- (A) if condition { }
  - (B) if (condition) { }
  - (C) if condition ( ) { }
  - (D) if {condition}
33. If condition in an if statement evaluates to 0, then :
- (A) True
  - (B) Error
  - (C) False
  - (D) Undefined
34. Which of the following is optional in an if-else statement ?
- (A) if
  - (B) condition
  - (C) else
  - (D) parentheses
35. Which operator is commonly used in if condition ?
- (A) =
  - (B) ==
  - (C) :
  - (D) ::
36. What will be printed ?
- ```
int x = 5;
if (x = 0)
printf ("Yes");
else
printf ("No");
```
- (A) Yes
  - (B) No
  - (C) Error
  - (D) Garbage

37. In nested if, an if inside another if is called :
- (A) Loop
  - (B) Function
  - (C) Nested if
  - (D) Switch
38. Which statement executes when condition is false ?
- (A) if
  - (B) loop
  - (C) break
  - (D) else
39. Which bracket is used in if condition ?
- (A) { }
  - (B) [ ]
  - (C) ( )
  - (D) <>
40. What is the output ?
- ```
int x = 10;
if (x > 5)
printf ("A");
```
- (A) A
  - (B) No output
  - (C) Error
  - (D) 10
41. The else part is executed when :
- (A) Condition is true
  - (B) Condition is false
  - (C) Always
  - (D) Never
42. Which is correct nested if syntax ?
- (A) if (if() )
  - (B) if () { if() {} }
  - (C) if {} if{}
  - (D) if [if]
43. What will be output ?
- ```
int x = 2;
if (x > 5)
printf ("A");
else if(x > 1)
printf ("B");
```
- (A) A
  - (B) B
  - (C) No output
  - (D) Error
44. Which keyword is used with multiple conditions ?
- (A) if
  - (B) do
  - (C) for
  - (D) else if

45. What is output ?

```
int x = 0;
if (x)
printf ("True");
else
printf ("False");
```

- (A) False
- (B) True
- (C) Error
- (D) 0

46. Which of the following is NOT valid ?

- (A) if (x>0)
- (B) if (x<10)
- (C) if (x= = 5)
- (D) if (x=5)

47. What will be printed ?

```
int x=3;
if (x>2)
if (x<5)
printf ("Yes");
```

- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) Error
- (D) Nothing

48. What is output ?

```
int x=3;
if(x>5)
printf ("A");
else if (x>2)
printf ("B");
else
printf ("C");
```

- (A) A
- (B) C
- (C) B
- (D) Error

49. In nested if, which is evaluated first ?

- (A) Inner if
- (B) Outer if
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

50. What will be output ?

```
int x=1;
if (x= =1)
if (x= =0)
printf ("A");
else
printf ("B");
```

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) Error
- (D) No output

51. Which is correct if-else syntax ?

- (A) if() else()
- (B) if() {} else {}
- (C) if else
- (D) if[] else[]

52. What is output ?

```
int x=5;
if(x>2);
printf("A");
```

- (A) A
- (B) No output
- (C) Error
- (D) Depends

53. The semicolon after if statement causes :

- (A) Error
- (B) Loop
- (C) Null statement
- (D) Skip execution

54. Which structure allows multiple decisions ?

- (A) if
- (B) nested if
- (C) while
- (D) do

55. What is output ?

```
int x=4;
if (x>5)
printf ("A");
else
printf ("B");
```

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) Error
- (D) 4

56. Which is used for complex decision making ?

- (A) Simple if
- (B) Nested if
- (C) Loop
- (D) Break

57. What will be printed ?

```
int x=2;
if(x==2)
printf ("Yes");
else
printf ("No");
```

- (A) Yes
- (B) No
- (C) Error
- (D) Nothing

58. Which condition is correct ?
- (A) if x>5
  - (B) if (x>5)
  - (C) if {x>5}
  - (D) if [x>5]
59. What is output ?
- ```
int x=0;
if (x==1)
printf ("A");
else if (x==0)
printf ("B");
else
printf ("C");
```
- (A) A
  - (B) C
  - (C) B
  - (D) Error
60. In if-else ladder, conditions are checked :
- (A) Randomly
  - (B) Bottom to top
  - (C) Simultaneously
  - (D) Top to bottom
61. Which logical operator represents AND in C ?
- (A) &&
  - (B) ||
  - (C) !
  - (D) &
62. The logical OR operator in C is :
- (A) &&
  - (B) !
  - (C) ||
  - (D) |
63. The NOT operator in C is :
- (A) ~
  - (B) !
  - (C) &&
  - (D) ||
64. What is the result of (5>3 && 2 <4) ?
- (A) 0
  - (B) -1
  - (C) 2
  - (D) 1
65. What is the result of (0 || 5) ?
- (A) 0
  - (B) 1
  - (C) 5
  - (D) Error
66. In C, logical operators return :
- (A) Float values
  - (B) Integer values (0 or 1)
  - (C) Characters
  - (D) Strings

67. Which operator has the highest precedence among logical operators ?
- (A) &&  
 (B) ||  
 (C) !  
 (D) ==
68. Evaluate : !(1 && 0) :
- (A) 0  
 (B) 1  
 (C) -1  
 (D) Error
69. What is the result of (3 > 2 || 1 > 5) ?
- (A) 0  
 (B) 1  
 (C) 3  
 (D) 2
70. The conditional operator in C is also known as :
- (A) Binary operator  
 (B) Ternary operator  
 (C) Unary operator  
 (D) Logical operator
71. Syntax of conditional operator is :
- (A) condition ? expr1 : expr2  
 (B) condition : expr1 ? expr2  
 (C) expr1 ? expr2 : condition  
 (D) condition ? expr1; expr2
72. Evaluate : (5 > 3) ? 10 : 20 :
- (A) 5  
 (B) 20  
 (C) 10  
 (D) 0
73. Evaluate : (2 > 4) ? 10 : 20 :
- (A) 10  
 (B) 20  
 (C) 0  
 (D) Error
74. Which of the following has the lowest precedence ?
- (A) !  
 (B) &&  
 (C) ||  
 (D) ? :
75. Evaluate : 1 && 0 || 1 :
- (A) 0  
 (B) 1  
 (C) Error  
 (D) 2

76. Logical AND (&&) returns true only when :
- (A) One operand is true
  - (B) Both operands are true
  - (C) Both operands are false
  - (D) One operand is false
77. Logical OR (||) returns false only when :
- (A) Both operands are false
  - (B) One operand is true
  - (C) Both operands are true
  - (D) One operand is false
78. Evaluate :  $!(0 \parallel 0)$
- (A) 0
  - (B) 1
  - (C) -1
  - (D) Error
79. Evaluate :  $(4 < 2) ? (3 + 2) : (6 - 1) :$
- (A) 5
  - (B) 1
  - (C) 4
  - (D) 3
80. Which operator is evaluated last in hierarchy ?
- (A) !
  - (B) &&
  - (C) ||
  - (D) >
81. In C, which keyword is used to define a function ?
- (A) define
  - (B) function
  - (C) return
  - (D) None of the above
82. Which of the following is used to pass parameters by reference in C++ ?
- (A) \*
  - (B) &
  - (C) #
  - (D) %
83. What is the correct syntax of a for loop ?
- (A) for (initialization; condition; increment)
  - (B) for (condition; initialization; increment)
  - (C) for (initialization; increment; condition)
  - (D) for (condition; increment; initialization)

84. Which function is used for output in C ?
- (A) scanf ()
  - (B) input ()
  - (C) printf ()
  - (D) print ()
85. Which loop executes at least once even if the condition is false ?
- (A) for
  - (B) while
  - (C) do-while
  - (D) switch
86. What does the break statement do ?
- (A) Skips current iteration
  - (B) Terminates loop or switch
  - (C) Restarts loop
  - (D) Ends program
87. Which statement is used to skip an iteration in a loop ?
- (A) break
  - (B) exit
  - (C) continue
  - (D) skip
88. Which of the following is not a control statement ?
- (A) if
  - (B) switch
  - (C) for
  - (D) define
89. What is a pointer ?
- (A) Variable storing value
  - (B) Variable storing address
  - (C) Constant
  - (D) Function
90. Which operator is used to access the value at the address stored in a pointer ?
- (A) &
  - (B) \*
  - (C) %
  - (D) #
91. Which function is used to terminate a program immediately ?
- (A) stop ()
  - (B) break ()
  - (C) exit ()
  - (D) end ()

92. What is the index of the first element in an array ?  
(A) 0  
(B) 1  
(C) -1  
(D) Depends on compiler
93. Which data type is used for storing strings in C ?  
(A) string  
(B) char  
(C) text  
(D) array
94. Which loop is best when the number of iterations is known ?  
(A) while  
(B) do-while  
(C) for  
(D) switch
95. Which symbol is used to get the address of a variable ?  
(A) \*  
(B) &  
(C) @  
(D) \$
96. A function that does not return any value uses which keyword ?  
(A) int  
(B) return  
(C) void  
(D) null
97. Which of the following is used for multiple selection in control statements ?  
(A) if  
(B) for  
(C) switch  
(D) while
98. What is the size of a char data type in C ?  
(A) 2 bytes  
(B) 4 bytes  
(C) 8 bytes  
(D) 1 byte
99. Which statement is correct for declaring an array ?  
(A) int arr;  
(B) int arr[10];  
(C) array int arr;  
(D) int[10] arr;
100. What happens if continue is used in a loop ?  
(A) Loop ends  
(B) Program stops  
(C) Next iteration starts  
(D) Error occurs

***(Only for Rough Work)***

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

**Example :**

**Question :**

- Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)  
 Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)  
 Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

**Impt. :** On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

**उदाहरण :**

**प्रश्न :**

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)  
 प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)  
 प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

**महत्वपूर्ण :** प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।