

81. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i=10;
```

```
    do
```

```
{
```

```
        printf("i=%d\t", i);
```

```
        i=i-3;
```

```
}while(i);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

(a) 10

(b) 7

(c) infinite loop

(d) Compile time error

3. Branching & Loops

c) 81  $\Rightarrow$  #include <stdio.h>

```

int main()
{
    int i = 10;
    do {
        printf("i=%d\n", i);
        i = i - 3;
    } while (i);
    return 0;
}

```

$i=10$   
 $i=7$   
 $i=4$   
 $i=1$   
 $i=-2$   
 $i=-5$

$i = \text{non-zero}$

(c) infinite Loop

82. What does the following fragment of C-program print?

```
char c[ ] = "GATE 2015";
```

```
char *P = C;
```

```
printf ("%c", *(P+P[3] - P[1]));
```

(a) GATE 2015

(b) E2015

(c) 2

(d) 2015

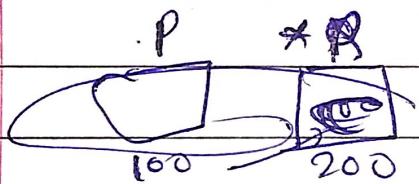
(c) 82)

char c[ ] = "GATE 2015";

char \*p = (char \*) (p + p[3]);  
printf("%c", \*(p + p[3] - 1));

~~Sol~~

C	G	A	T	E		2	0	1	S



Ans → C (2)

83. int f(int \*P,int n)

```
{  
    if(n<=0)  
        return 0;  
    else  
    {  
        if (*P% 2 == 0)  
            return *P + f(P + 1, n-1);  
        else  
            return *P - f(P + 1, n - 1);  
    }  
}
```

void main ()

```
{
```

```
    int a[6] = {12,7,6,3,2,1};
```

```
    printf("%d", f(a,6) );
```

```
}
```

The output of the above program is \_\_\_\_\_.

83 ⇒

```
int f( int *p, int n )  
{  
    if (n <= 0) // 0 <= 0 / False  
        return 0;  
    else  
        { if (*p % 2 == 0) // even  
            return *p + f(p+1, n-1);  
        else  
            return *p - f(p+1, n-1);  
    }  
}
```

void main ()

```
{ int a[6] = {12, 7, 6, 3, 2, 1};  
    printf ("%d", f(a, 6));  
}
```

sol<sup>n</sup>

~~a [ 12 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 ]~~

~~8 ← ( 12 + 7 - 6 + 3 - 2 + 1 )~~

$$\cancel{*p \% 2 == 0} = \cancel{12 \% 2 == 0}$$

~~8 - 12 + f( "7 - 6 + 3 - 2 + 1" )~~

print (f(a, 6)) = 3

Ans

```
84. #include <stdio.h>
int f(int n, int k)
{
    if(n == 0)
        return 0;
    else if (n % 2==1)
        return f(n/2, 2 * k) + k;
    else
        return f(n/2, 2 * k) - k;
}
int main ()
{
    printf ("%d", f(10, 1));
}
```

The output of the above program is \_\_\_\_\_

893 // include <stdio.h>

int f ( int n, int k )

if (n == 0)

return 0;

else if (n % 2 == 1)

return f(n/2, 2\*k) + k;

else

return f(n/2, 2\*k) - k;

int main()

printf("%d", f(10, 1));

Sol<sup>m</sup>

f(10, 1)  $\Rightarrow$  n=10, k=1  $\Rightarrow$  n%2 = 0

f(5, 2)  $\Rightarrow$  n=5, k=2  $f(5, 2) \Rightarrow 2$

f(2, 1) + 2 - 1 = f(3, 0) + 1

f(1, 0)  $\Rightarrow$  0 + 1 = f(1, 0) - 1

f(0, 16) + 8 - 3  $\Rightarrow$  f(0, 16) + 5

0 + 8 - 3

= 5

85. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a=7;
    do
    {
        printf("a=%d\t", a);
        a=a - 3;
    }while(a);
    return 0;
}
```

- (a) 4
- (b) 7
- (c) infinite loop
- (d) Compile time error

~~Q8~~ ~~#~~ include <stdio.h>

int main()

{ int a=7;

do {

printf("a=%d", a);

a=a-3;

while (a);

return 0;

(e) Infinite Loop

86. What is the output of the following C code?

```
#include < stdio.h>
#include < conio.h>
void main ()
{
    int index;
    for (index=1; index<=5; index++)
    {
        printf ("%d", index);
        if (index == 3)
            continue;
    }
}
```

- (a) 1245
- (c) 12245

- (b) 12345
- (d) 12354

b) 863

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int index;
    for (index = 1; index <= 5; index++)
        printf("My.%d", index);
    if (index == 3)
        continue;
}
```

Diagram illustrating the execution flow:

- Initial state:  $i = 1$
- Iteration 1:  $i = 1$ , prints "My.1"
- Iteration 2:  $i = 2$ , prints "My.2"
- Iteration 3:  $i = 3$ , prints "My.3", then continues to the next iteration.
- Iteration 4:  $i = 4$ , prints "My.4"
- Iteration 5:  $i = 5$ , prints "My.5"

The output sequence is: 1 2 3 4-5

87. Consider the following C function.

```
int fun(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    int x = 1, k;
```

```
    if (n == 1) return x;
```

```
    for (k = 1; k < n; ++k)
```

```
        x = x + fun(k) * fun(n - k);
```

```
    return x;
```

```
}
```

The return value of  $\text{fun}(6)$  is \_\_\_\_.

87) int fun (int n)

{  
    int x=1, k;

    if (n==1)

        return x;

    for (k=1; k<n; k++)

        x = x + fun(k) \* fun(n-k);

    return x;

fun (6)

$$x = x + \sum_{k=1}^5 f(k) \times f(6-k)$$

$$x + [f(1) \times f(5)] + \dots + [f(5) \times f(1)]$$
$$1 + [1 \times 51 + 2 \times 15 + 5 \times 5 + 15 \times 2 + 51 \times 1]$$
$$1 + 51 + 30 + 25 + 30 + 51$$
$$1 + 102 + 60 + 25$$

$$1 + 187$$

$$n = 188$$

$$x \Rightarrow 188$$

Ans

```

88. int sqr (int x);
    int cube (int x);
    int func (int n);
    int main ()
    {
        int n=8;
        printf ("%d\n",func (n));
        return 0;
    }

    int sqr (int x)
    {
        return x*x;    }

    int cube (int x)
    {
        return x*x*x;   }

    int func (int n)
    {
        return n+sqr (n-2)+ cube (n-3);
    }

```

The output of the above program is \_\_\_\_.

888 int sqn (int x);  
 int cube (int x);  
 int func (int n);  
 main ()  
 { n = 8 ;  
 print (func (n)); }

func (8)

$$8 + (6)^2 + (5)^3 = 8 + 36 + 125$$

169

sqn (x)  
 { x\*x\*x }  
 cube (x)  
 { x\*x\*x\*x\*x }

Ans 169

func (n)

{ n + sqn (n-2) + cube (n-3); }

}

89. void main ()

{

    int a, b;

    int \*ptr = (int\*)0;

    if (ptr == (int \*)0)

    {

        ptr = & a;

        a = 10;

        printf("\n value of a: %d", \*ptr);

        ptr = (int\*)0;

    }

    if(ptr ==(int \*)0)

    {

        ptr = & b;

        b = 20;

        printf ("\n value of b: %d", \*ptr);

    }

}

(a) 10 20

(b) 20 10

(c) 11 20

(d) None of these

Q) 893 void main ()

{ a, b }

\*ptr (int \*) 0;

if ( ptr = (int \*) 0 )

{

ptr = &a;

a = 10;

print (\*ptr);

ptr = (int \*) 0;

} (2)

if ( ptr = = (int \*) 0 )

{ p

ptr = &b = ptr = &b;

[tail]

b = 20;

print (\*ptr);

2

(a)

10, 20

$\rightarrow a = 0$

ptr

[100]

$\rightarrow a = 10$

$\rightarrow b = 20$