

Q.56 Which one of the choices given below would be printed when the following program is executed?

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

```
int a1[] = {6, 7, 8, 18, 34, 67};
```

```
int a2[] = {23, 56, 28, 29};
```

```
int a3[] = {-12, 27, -31};
```

```
int *x[] = {a1, a2, a3};
```

```
void print(int *a[])
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("%d", a[0][2]);
```

```
    printf("%d", *a[2]);
```

```
    printf("%d", *++a[0]);
```

```
    printf("%d", *(++a)[0]);
```

```
    printf("%d\n", a[-1][+1]);
```

```
}
```

```
main()
```

```
{
```

```
    print(x);
```

```
}
```

(A) 8, -12, 7, 23, 8

(B) 8, 8, 7, 23, 7

(C) -12, -12, 27, -31, 23

(D) -12, -12, 27, -31, 56

GATE 2006

Q.57 What is the output printed by the following C code?

GATE 2008

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

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

char a [6] = "world";
int i, j;

for (i = 0, j = 5; i < j; a[i++] = a[j--]);
printf ("%s\n", a);

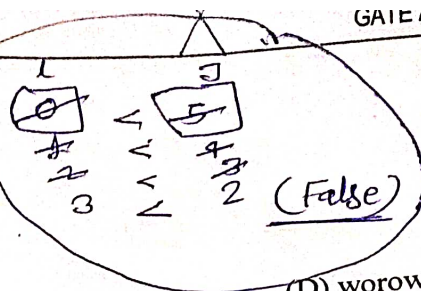
(A) Dlrow

(B) Null string

(C) dlrlld

(D) worow

0 1 2 3 4 5
w o r l d \0



$a[0] = a[5]$
 $a[5] = a[0]$
 $a[2] = a[3]$
 $a[3] = a[2]$

Q.58 C program is given below:

include <stdio.h>

int main ()

{

int i, j;

char a [2] [3] = {{ 'a', 'b', 'c' }, { 'd', 'e', 'f' }};

char b [3] [2];

char *p = *b;

for (i = 0; i < 2; i++) {

for (j = 0; j < 3; j++) {

*(p + 2*j + i) = a[i][j];

}

}

}

$a[2][3] =$

a	b	c
d	e	f

$b[3][2] =$

\rightarrow $*(p + 0 + 0) = a[0][0] = a$
 $*(p + 1) = a[0][1] = b$
 $*(p + 2) = a[0][2] = c$
 $*(p + 3) = d$ | $*(p + 5) = f$
 $*(p + 4) = e$

What should be the contents of the array b at the end of the program?

A. a b
c d
e f

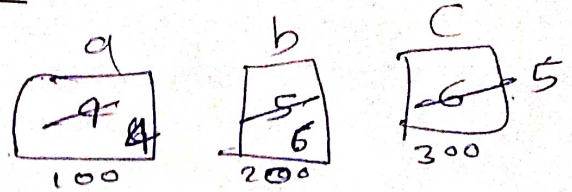
B. a d
b e
c f

C. a c
e b
d f

D. a e
d c
b f

Q.59 The output of the following C program is _____.

```
void f1 ( int a, int b) {
    int c;
    c = a; a = b;
    b = c;
}
```



```
void f2 ( int * a, int * b) {
    int c;
    c = * a; * a = * b; * b = c;
}
```

$\Rightarrow c = 5, a = 4, b = 6$

Swap
b & c

```
int main () {
    int a = 4, b = 5, c = 6;
    f1 ( a, b); // "Call by Value"
    f2 (&b, &c); // "Call by reference"
    printf ("%d", c - a - b);
}
```

$\rightarrow 5 - 4 - 6 = -5$ Ans

GATE 2015

Q.60 Consider the following C program.

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

```
void mystery (int *ptr a, int *ptr b) {
```

```
    int *temp;
```

```
    temp = ptr b;
```

```
    ptr b = ptr a;
```

```
    ptr a = temp;
```

```
}
```

```
int main () {
```

```
    int a = 2016, b = 0, c = 4, d = 42;
```

```
    mystery (&a, &b);
```

```
    if (a < c) {
```

```
        mystery (&c, &a);
```

```
    }
    mystery (&a, &d);
```

```
    printf ("%d\n", a);
```

```
}
```

The output of the program is _____.

2016 Ans

GATE 2016

Q.61 The value printed by the following program is _____.

```
void f (int * p, int m) {
    m = m + 5;
```



```

    *p = *p + m;
    return;
}

void main () {
    int i=5, j=10;
    f(&i, j);
    print f ("%d", i+j);
}

```

30

Ans

5
100

10
200

$m = 10 + 5 = 15$
 $*p = 5 + 15 = 20$

m
15

i
20

$20 + 10 = 30$

GATE 2016

Q.62 Consider the following C code. Assume that unsigned long int type length is 64 bits.

```

unsigned long int fun(unsigned long int n) {
    unsigned long int i, j = 0, sum = 0;
    for(i = n; i > 1; i = i/2) j++;
    for(j; j > 1; j = j/2) sum++;
    return sum;
}

```

$\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor \Rightarrow \log_2 2^{40} = 40$
 $\lfloor \log_2 40 \rfloor \Rightarrow \lfloor \log_2 2^5 \rfloor = 5$
 sum

The value returned when we call fun with the input 2^{40} is

- (A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 6 (D) 40

GATE 2018

Q.63 Consider the following C program:

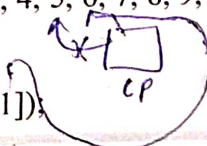
```

#include<stdio.h>

int main(){
    int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, 1, 2, 5}; *ip = arr + 4;

    printf("%d\n", ip[1]);
    return 0;
}

```



The number that will be displayed on execution of the program is

6

GATE 2019

Q.64 Consider the following recursive function:

```

function fib (n:integer);integer;
begin
    if (n=0) or (n=1) then fib := 1
    else fib := fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
end;

```

Size of activation record = 2 + 2 = 4 bytes
 live at a time = 64 / 4 = 16
 For $n=17$, Stack will overflow

The above function is run on a computer with a stack of 64 bytes. Assuming that only return address and parameter are passed on the stack, and that an integer value and an address takes 2 bytes each, estimate the maximum value of n for which the stack will not overflow. Give reasons for your answer.

GATE 1994

Q.65 Consider the following C function:

```
int f(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    static int i = 1;
```

```
    if (n >= 5)
```

```
        return n;
```

```
    n = n + i;
```

```
    i++;
```

```
    return f(n);
```

```
}
```

The value returned by $f(1)$ is

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 7

(D) 8

GATE 2004

$f(1) : n = 2, i = 2$

$f(2) : n = 3, i = 3$

$f(3) : n = 4, i = 4$

$f(4) : n = 5, i = 5$

$f(5) : n = 6, i = 6$

Q.66 Consider the following C function, what is the output?

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

```
int f(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
    static int r = 0;
```

```
    if (n <= 0) return 1;
```

```
    if (n > 3)
```

```
    {
```

```
        r = n;
```

```
        return f(n-2)+2;
```

```
    }
```

```
    return f(n-1)+r;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("%d", f(5));
```

```
}
```

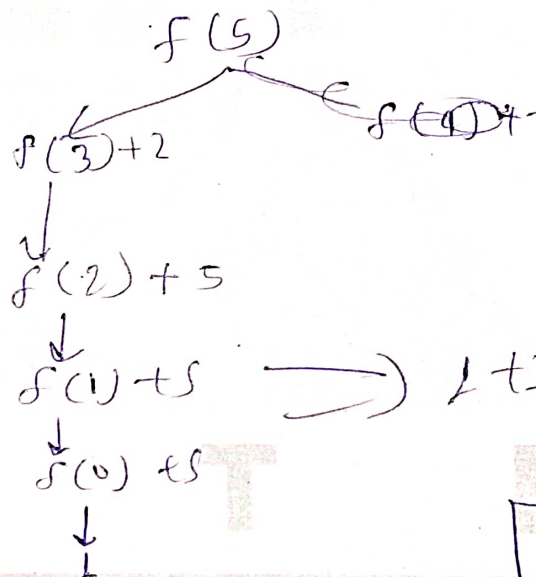
(A) 5

(B) 7

(C) 9

(D) 18

GATE 2007



Q.67 The function f is defined as follows:

```
int f(int n) {
```

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

```
    else if (n % 2 == 0) return f(n/2);
```

```
    else return f(3n - 1);
```

```
}
```


Assuming that arbitrarily large integers can be passed as a parameter to the function, consider the following statements.

- i. The function f terminates for finitely many different values of $n \geq 1$.
- ii. The function f terminates for infinitely many different values of $n \geq 1$.
- iii. The function f does not terminate for finitely many different values of $n \geq 1$.
- iv. The function f does not terminate for infinitely many different values of $n \geq 1$.

Which one of the following options is true of the above?

- (A) (i) and (iii) (B) (i) and (iv)
(C) (ii) and (iii) (D) (ii) and (iv)

GATE 2007

Q.68 Consider the following function

```
double f(double x){
    if (abs(x*x - 3) < 0.01) return x;
    else return f(x/2 + 1.5/x);
}
```

Give a value q (to 2 decimals) such that $f(q)$ will return q :

- (A) 1.73 (B) 2.24 (C) 4.22 (D) 3.42

GATE 2014

Q.69 What will be the output of the following C program?

```
void count(int n)
{
    static int d = 1;
    printf("%d ", n);
    printf("%d ", d);
    d++;
    if (n > 1) count(n-1);
    printf("%d ", d);
}

int main()
{
    count(3);
}
```

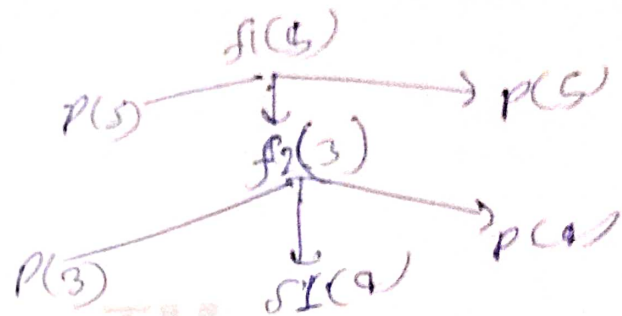
- (A) 3 1 2 2 1 3 4 4 4
(B) 3 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2
(C) 3 1 2 2 1 3 4
(D) 3 1 2 1 1 1 2

GATE 2016

Q.70 Consider the following two functions.

```
void fun1(int n) {
    if(n == 0) return;
    printf("%d", n);
    fun2(n - 2);
    printf("%d", n);
}
```

```
void fun2(int n) {
    if(n == 0) return;
    printf("%d", n);
    fun1(++n);
    printf("%d", n);
}
```



The output printed when fun1(5) is called is

- (A) 53423122233445
(C) 53423122132435

- (B) 53423120112233
(D) 53423120213243

GATE 2017