```
#include <stdio.h>
typedef struct {
  int x, y;
} S;
void f(S s, S t);
int main(void) {
   S s = \{2, 3\}, t = \{4, 5\};
   f(s, t);
   printf("%d %d\n", t.x, t.y);
   return 0;
}
void f(S s, S t) {
   S temp;
   temp = s;
   s = t;
   t = temp;
   return;
}
```

O 23

O 32

0 4 5

O 5 4

Correct Answer:	4 5
Your Marks :	0 out of 1

```
#include <stdio.h>
typedef struct {
   int x, y;
} S;
void f(S s, S t);
int main(void) {
   S s = \{2, 3\}, t = \{4, 5\};
   f(s, t);
   printf("%d %d\n", t.x, t.y);
   return 0;
}
void f(S s, S t) {
   int temp;
   temp = s.x;
   t.x = s.y;
   t.y = temp;
   return;
}
```

O 23

0 3 2

0 4 5

O 5 4

Correct Answer:	4 5
Your Marks :	0 out of 1

```
#include <stdio.h>
typedef struct {
   int i;
   double d;
} S;
void f(S s);
int main(void) {
   S s;
   s.i = 5;
   s.d = 2.5;
   f(s);
   printf("%d %f\n", s.i, s.d);
   return 0;
}
void f(S s) {
   s.i = s.i + 1;
   s.d = s.d - 1.0;
   return;
}
```

5 1.500000

5 2.500000

6 1.500000

6 2.500000

Correct Answer: 5 2.500000

Your Marks: 0 out of 1

```
#include <stdio.h>
typedef struct {
   int i;
   double d;
} S;
void f(S *s);
int main(void) {
   S s;
   s.i = 5;
   s.d = 2.5;
   f(&s);
   printf("%d %f\n", s.i, s.d);
   return 0;
}
void f(S *s) {
   (*s).i = (*s).i + 1;
   (*s).d = (*s).d - 1.0;
   return;
}
```

5 1.500000

5 2.500000

6 1.500000

6 2.500000

Correct Answer : | 6 1.500000

Your Marks: 0 out of 1

```
int x[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, i;

for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    x[i] = x[i+1];
}
x[4] = x[0];
printf("%d %d %d %d %d\n", x[0], x[1], x[2], x[3], x[4], x[5]);</pre>
```

- 23451
- 23452
- 23455
- 0 5 4 3 2 1

Correct Answer: 2 3 4 5 2

Your Marks: 0 out of 1

6) What is the output of the following program fragment?

```
int x[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, i;

x[4] = x[0];
for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    x[i] = x[i+1];
}
printf("%d %d %d %d %d\n", x[0], x[1], x[2], x[3], x[4], x[5]);</pre>
```

- 0 2 3 4 1 1
- 0 2 3 4 5 1
- 0 5 2 3 4 1
- 054321

Correct Answer: 23411

Your Marks: 0 out of 1

7) Given the following function.

```
void f(int a, int b[]) {
    a++;
    b[0]++;
    return;
}
```

What is the output of the following program fragment?

```
int x = 7, y[1] = {11};

f(x, y);
printf("%d %d\n", x, y[0]);
```

- O 7 11
- 7 12
- 0 8 11
- 0 8 12

Correct Answer: 7 12

Your Marks: 0 out of 1

8) Given the following program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int f(int a[], int x);
int main(void) {
   int x[10] = \{5, 23, 93, 74, 56, 22, 66, 44, 97, 13\}, n;
   scanf("%d", &n);
   printf("%d\n", f(x, n));
   return 0;
}
int f(int a[], int x) {
   int i;
   for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
      if (a[i] == x) {
         return i;
      }
   }
   return i;
}
```

Assuming the user enters any integer from 0 to 100 inclusive, what is the largest possible output value?

O 9

10

O 11

None of the above.

Correct Answer :	10
Your Marks :	0 out of 1

```
#include <stdio.h>
void f(int a[], int x);
int main(void) {
   int x[10] = \{5, 13, 22, 23, 44, 56, 66, 74, 93, 97\}, n;
   f(x, 57);
   return 0;
}
void f(int a[], int x) {
   int i = 0, j = 9, k;
   k = (i + j) / 2;
   while (i <= j) {
      if (a[k] == x) {
         return;
      }
      if (a[k] < x) {
         i = k + 1;
      } else {
         j = k - 1;
      k = (i + j) / 2;
   printf("%d %d %d\n", i, j, k);
   return;
}
```

0565

0655

0666

766

Correct Answer: 655

Your Marks: 0 out of 1

```
#include <stdio.h>
int f(int a[], int n);
int main(void) {
   int a[5] = \{1, 0, 4, 2, 3\};
   printf("%d\n", f(a, 5));
   return 0;
}
int f(int a[], int n) {
   int i, t, x, y = 0;
   do {
      x = 0;
      for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
         if (a[i] < a[i + 1]) {
            t = a[i];
            a[i] = a[i + 1];
            a[i + 1] = t;
            x = 1;
         }
      }
      y++;
   } while (x != 0);
   return y;
}
```

 \bigcirc 1

O 2

 \bigcirc 3

4

Correct Answer: 4

Your Marks: 0 out of 1

