



DHARMSINH DESAI UNIVERSITY, NADIAD
FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY
B.TECH. SEMESTER II [CE/EC/IC/IT]
SUBJECT: (CT-215) C Programming - II

Examination : First Sessional
Date : 28/01/2016
Time : 3:45 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Seat No. : _____
Day : Thursday
Max. Marks : 36

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.
2. The symbols used carry their usual meanings.
3. Assume that required header files are included.

Q.1 Do as directed.

- (a) Consider array memory layout for following: `int x[40][50];` [3]
Draw partial memory layout and show calculation of accessing element `x[29][44]`. (Assumed base address of this array is 1000 and address of `x[0][2]` is 1004, etc.)
- (b) Find error(s) if any, correct with your assumption and display output. [3]

[I] <code>int x[3]={3}; printf("%d\t%d\t%d", x[2],x[1],x[0]); printf("\n%d", '9' - x[0]);</code>	[II] <code>char x='y',y='z'; int z=x-y; printf("%d",z); if ('a'-'A'>0) printf("DDU"); else printf("FOT");</code>
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- (c) Find error(s) if any, correct with your assumption and display output. [3]

[I] <code>main(){ int a[5],x=1; for (i = -1 ; i < 6 ; i++){ a[i]=x; x++; printf("%d",a[i]); } }</code>	[II] <code>main(){ char s1[]="hi"; char s2[]={'a','b','c'}; printf("\n %s %s",s1,s2); printf("\n %d %d",strlen(s1),strlen(s2)); }</code>
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- (d) Find error(s) if any, correct with your assumption and display output. [3]

[I] <code>void f1(); float f2(); main() {f1();f2();} void f1(){return (10);} float f2(){return (10,9.3);}</code>	[II] <code>int f1(); int f2(); main(){ int x=f1(); int y=f2(); printf("\n%d \t %d",x,y); } int f1() { return (7.9); } int f2() { }</code>
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Q.2 Attempt any two from the following questions.

- (a) Given a string `char str[]="123456789"`; [12]
Write a program to print following output via accessing above string elements as required. [6]
1
2 3 2
3 4 5 4 3
4 5 6 7 6 5 4
5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5
- (b) Differentiate with example(s), call by value and call by reference. [6]
- (c) Implement following string library functions: [6]
1) `strrev(s);` // Reverses all characters of string `s` itself.
2) `strnset(char str[],char ch,int n);` // Set first `n` character of string `str` to character `ch` data.

Q.3 Attempt the following questions.

- (a) Develop code to implement *non-iterative* version of `math` library `pow()` function. Test using driver program. [6]
- (b) Develop code to read `n` words from user, sort data as per dictionary order & display result. [6]

OR

Q.3 (a) Implement all required user defined functions for following main body. [6]

```
main(){  
char source[20],skey[5],rkey[5];  
input(source); input(skey);input(rkey); // input function reads string from user  
limitedReplace (source,skey,rkey);  
display(source); // display function displays string on screen  
}  
limitedReplace function replaces all occurrences of skey by rkey.  
(Assumption: length of skey and rkey is same).
```

- (b) Write a program to remove duplicate entry from list of integers. Display the result. [6]
