

What is the output of the C program shown below

```
#include <stdio.h>

int f(int num) {
    if (num == 0) return 0;
    return 2 * num - 1 + f(num-1);
}

int main(void) {
    printf("%d\n", f(2) );
    printf("%d\n", f(4) );
    printf("%d\n", f(5) );
    printf("%d\n", f(9) );
    printf("%d\n", f(0) );
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output of the C program below when run with `./a.out DATA 5 3 2 4 1`

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

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    FILE *fp = fopen(argv[1], "r");
    int a, b, c, d, e;
    for (a = 2; a < argc; a++) {
        e = 0;
        c = atoi(argv[a]);
        for (b=0; b<c; b++) {
            fscanf(fp, "%d", &d);
            e = e + d;
        }
        printf("%d\n", e);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

<u>DATA</u>
3 1 4 1 5
9 2 6 5 3
5 8 9 7 9
3 2 3 8 4

What is the output of the C program shown below

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

typedef struct node {
    char *name;
    struct node *next;
} Node;

void function(Node *ptr, int num) {
    int a, x = num % 10, y = num / 10;
    for (a=0; a<x; a++)
        ptr = ptr->next;
    printf("%c\n", ptr->name[y]);
    return;
}

Node *add(Node *ptr, char *name) {
    Node *newNode = malloc( sizeof(Node) );
    newNode->name = malloc( strlen(name) + 1 );
    strcpy(newNode->name, name);
    newNode->next = ptr;
    return newNode;
}

int main(void) {
    Node *myList = NULL;
    myList = add(myList, "UNIVERSITY");
    myList = add(myList, "OF");
    myList = add(myList, "ALABAMA");
    myList = add(myList, "CRIMSON");
    myList = add(myList, "TIDE");
    function(myList, 12);
    function(myList, 3);
    function(myList, 30);
    function(myList, 64);
    function(myList, 0);
    return 0;
}
```

