

King Saud University

College of Computer and Information Sciences
Computer Science Department



Course Code	CSC 215		
Course Title	Procedural Programming		
Section No.			
Semester	Fall 2021		
Exam	Midterm Exam I		
Date	01/11/2021	Duration	60 minutes
Student Name			
Student ID			

		Relevant question	Full mark	Student mark
CLO 1	a) Apply knowledge of computing and mathematics appropriate to the discipline;	1	10+1	
CLO 2	b) Analyze a problem, and identify and define the computing requirements appropriate to its solution	2	5	
		3	5	
CLO 3	c) Design, implement and evaluate a computer-based system, process, component, or program to meet desired needs.	4	5+1	
CLO 4	i) Use current techniques, skills, and tools necessary for computing practice.			

Feedback/Comments:

For all questions, assume the size of the integer type and the address is 32-bits.

Question 1: Copy your answer for each of the following questions to the table:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C	C	C	B	D	A	D	C	C	D	A

1. What is the meaning of using `static` before global variable declaration?

A. `static` means nothing, the global variable is the same without the `static` keyword.

B. the static variable does not need to be declared before its use

C. access to the variable is restricted to the file where it is declared

D. static variable can be declared number of times but defined only once.

2. What is the output of the following program ?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
    int x=2, y=5;
    if(x < y) return (x = x + y);
    else printf ("z1");
    printf("z2");
    return 0;
}
```

A. z2
the given

B. z1z2 **C.** None of
D. Compilation error

3. What will be the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
    int x = 20, y = 10;
    double z = x++ - y * 7 / --y + x * 10;
    printf("%.2f", z);
}
```

A. 0.00
223.00

B. 20.00 **C.**
D. Compilation Error

4. What is the output of the following segment?

```
int var1=1, var2=2, var3=3;
if(++var1 > var2++ || var1-- > 0)
var3++;
else
var3--;
printf("%d %d %d", var1, var2, var3);
```

A. 2 3 2

B. 1 3 4 **C.** 2 2 4

D. Compilation Error

5. What is the output of the following program ?

```
#include<stdio>
void foo(int n, int sum){
    int k=0, j=0;
    if (n == 0) return;
    k = n % 10;
    j = n / 10;
    sum = sum + k;
    foo (j, sum);
    printf ("%d,", k);
}
int main(){
    int a=2048, sum=0;
    foo(a, sum);
    printf ("%d", sum);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 8, 4, 0, 2, 14
2, 0

B. 8, 4, 0,

C. 2, 0, 4, 8, 14
8, 0

D. 2, 0, 4,

6. What is the value of j at the end of the execution of the following C program?

```
int incr(int i){
    static int count = 0;
    count = count + i;
    return (count);
}
int main(){
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i <=4; i++)
        j = incr(i);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 10

B. 4 **C.** 6 **D.** 7

7. What is the output of the following program?

```
int fun(){
    static int num = 16;
    return num--;
}
int main(){
    for(fun(); fun(); fun())
```

```

        printf("%d ", fun());
    return 0;
}

```

A. Infinite loop

5 2

B. 13 10 7 4 1 **C.** 15 12 8

D. 14 11 8 5 2

8. What is the output of the following program?

```

#include<stdio.h>
int f(int n, int k){
    if (n == 0) return 0;
    else if (n % 2) return f(n/2, 2*k) + k;
    else return f(n/2, 2*k) - k;
}
int main(){
    printf("%d", f(20, 1));
    return 0;
}

```

A. 5

B. 8 **C.** 9 **D.** 20

9. What is the value returned when calling the following function using $f(1)$?

```

int f(int n){
    static int i = 1;
    if(n >= 5) return n;
    n = n+i;
    i++;
    return f(n);
}

```

A. 5

B. 6 **C.** 7 **D.** 8

10. Which one of the following expressions, when placed in the blank below, will NOT result in a type checking error?

```

void f(int, short);
void main(){
    int i = 100;
    short s = 12, *p = &s;
    _____ ;    // call to f()
}

```

A. $f(s, *s)$

$f(i, *s)$

B. $i = f(i, s)$

C.

D. $f(i, *p)$

11. What is the value returned when calling the following function using $func(435)$?

```

int func(int num) {
    int count = 0;
    while(num){
        count++;
        num >>= 1;
    }
}

```

```

    }
    return(count) ;
}

```

A. 9

B. 8 C. 0 D. 10

Question 2: For the following statements, give the corresponding outputs into the boxes which correspond to different spaces in the output.

A. `printf("%-4d%3d", 2, 4);`

2						4							
---	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B. `printf("%10.3e", 627.14);`

	6	.	2	7	1	e	+	0	2				
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

C. `printf("%7.2f", 0.888);`

			0	.	8	9							
--	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D. `printf("%-5.2f %.2f", 5.0, 123.4);`

5	.	0	0			1	2	3	.	4	0		
---	---	---	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

E. `printf("%f%c%d", 23.12, '+', 15);`

2	3	.	1	2	0	0	0	0	+	1	5		
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

↑
Left margin of the console

Question 3: Answer the following questions:

A. What are the values of x and y after executing following statements:

```

int x=8, y=6;
x *= 3 - (--y)/3;

```

x =16....., y =5.....

```

int x=2, y=3;
x *= (11>>1) - (y++);

```

x =4....., y =4.....

B. Fill out the blanks in the following C program so it results in the shown output:

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
    int i,j;
    for (i=0; i<10; i++) {
        if (i<5){

```

Output

```

*
**
***
****
*****
*****
****
***
**
*

```

```

        for (.....j = 0.....;.....j < i+1.....;.....j++.....) printf("*");
    } else{

        for (.....j = 0.....;.....j < i-4.....;.....j++.....) printf(" ");

        for (.....j = 0.....;.....j < 9-i.....;.....j++.....) printf("*");
    }
    printf("\n");
}
return 0;
}

```

Question 4: For each of the following, write a statement that performs the indicated task.

A. Define a symbolic constant `SIZE` that has a value 5 using `const` keyword.

```
....const int SIZE = 5;.....
```

B. Define an array named `numbers` with `SIZE` elements of type `float`.

```
....float numbers[SIZE];.....
```

C. Assign the value 3.44 to the second element in the array in section B.

```
....numbers[1] = 3.44;.....
```

D. Print the second array element with 1 digit of precision to the right of the decimal ^[1]_{SEP} point.

```
....printf("%.1f", numbers[1]);.....
```

E. Declare a String named `str` and initialize it to literal value: **Summer**

```
char str[7]="Summer";/*char str[]="Summer";char* str="Summer";*/
```

F. Write the function prototype for a function called `Mid` that takes a String as a parameter and returns a pointer to the middle character in the String.

```
....char* Mid(char*);.....
```