INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY MANDI MANDI - 175 001 (H.P.), INDIA

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MA-514 Computer Programming Tutorial-9

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1. What is the difference between the 5's in these two expressions? (Select the correct answer)

```
int num[ 5 ];
num[ 5 ] = 11;
```

- (a) First is particular element, second is type.
- (b) First is array size, second is particular element.
- (c) First is particular element, second is array size.
- (d) Both specify array size.
- 2. Write the differences between

```
(a) "=" and " == " operator,
```

(b) ++a and a++

3. What will be the output of the following C codes? Explain the logic for all.

```
(a) # include < stdio.h >
  # define AND &&
  # define ARANGE ( a > 25 AND a < 50 )

int main()
  {
  int a = 30;
  if ( ARANGE )
  printf ( "within range" );
  else
  printf ( "out of range" );
  return 0;
  }</pre>
```

```
(b) # include < stdio.h >
    # define AREA(x) ( 3.14 * x * x )
    int main()
    {
       float r1 = 6.25, r2 = 2.5, a;
       a = AREA ( r1 );
       printf ("Area of circle = %f \ n", a );
       a = AREA ( r2 );
       printf ("Area of circle = %f \ n", a );
       return 0;
    }
```

- 4. State whether the following statements are True or False:
 - (a) The array int num[26] has twenty-six elements.
 - (b) The expression num[1] designates the first element in the array.
 - (c) It is necessary to initialize the array at the time of declaration.
 - (d) The expression num[27] designates the twenty-eighth element in the array.
- 5. What will be the output of the following C codes? Explain the logic for all.

```
(a) # include < stdio.h >
    int main()
   int arr [ ] = \{ 10, 20, 30, 45, 67, 56, 74 \}
    int *i, *j;
    i = \&arr [1];
   j = &arr [5];
   printf ("%d %d \ n", j - i, *j - *i);
    return 0;
    }
(b) # include < stdio.h >
    int main()
    int array [26], i;
    for (i = 0; i \le 25; i++)
    array [i] = A' + i;
   printf ("%d %c \ n", array[i], array[i]);
    }
```

```
return 0;
```

6. Point out the errors, if any, in the following program segment, correct it and then write the output.

```
# include < stdio.h >
int main()
{
int size;
scanf ("%d", &size);
int arr[ size ];
for ( i = 1 ; i <= size; i++)
{
    scanf ("%d", &arr[ i ] );
    printf ("%d\ n", arr[ i ] );
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

7. Predict output of the following program:

```
int main()
{
  int a[][] = {{1,2},{3,4}};
  int i, j;
  for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
  for (j = 0; j < 2; j++)
  printf("%d ", a[i][j]);
  return 0;
}
(A) 1 2 3 4</pre>
```

- (B) Compiler Error in line "int a[][] = $\{\{1,2\},\{3,4\}\}$;"
- (C) 4 garbage values
- (D) 4 3 2 1
- 8. What will be the output of the C program?

```
# include < stdio.h >
#define arr[5] {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
int main()
{
    printf("%d", arr[1]);
    return 0;
}
```

- **A.** 1
- B. 2
- C. Compilation error

