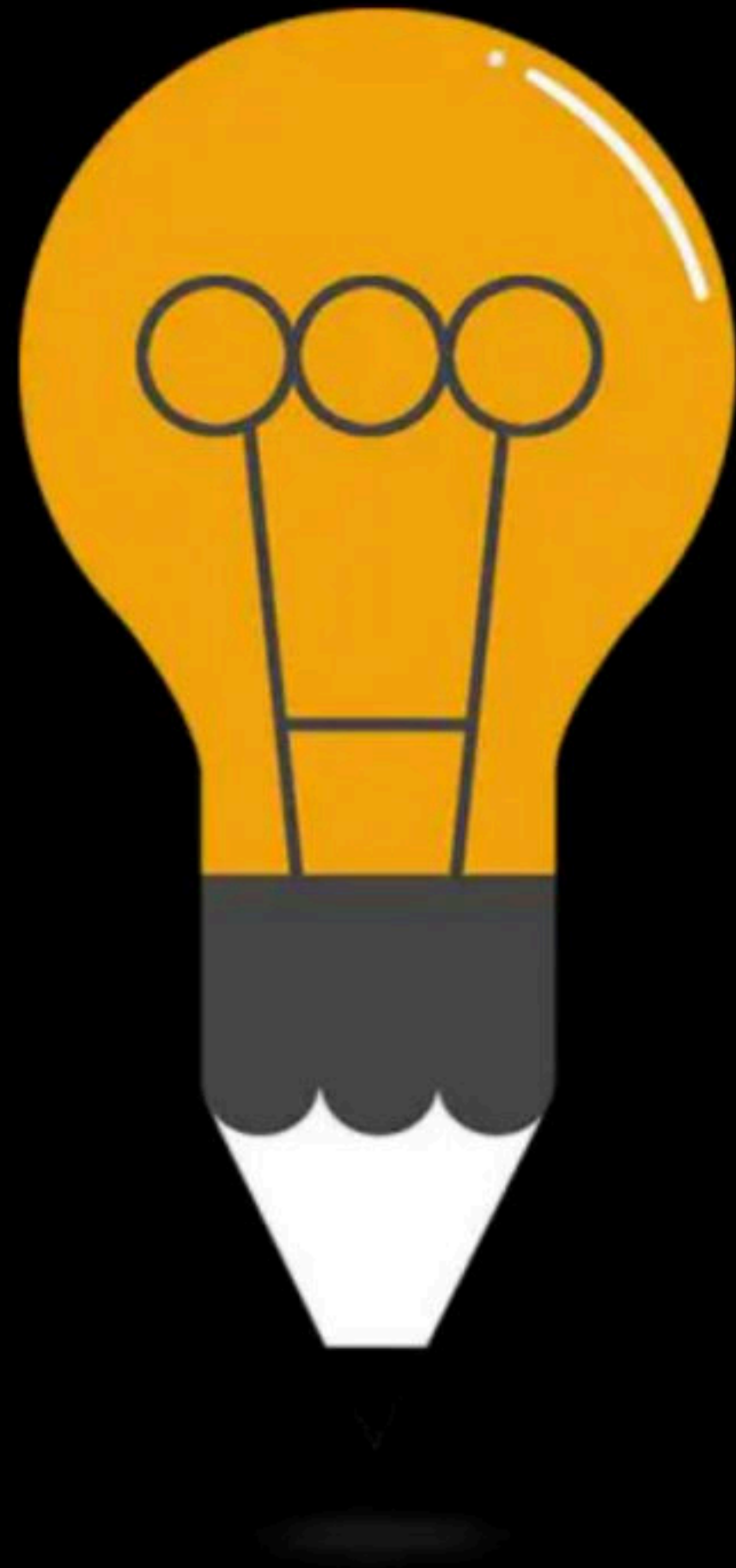




# Practice Questions on C-Programming

Special class



# C-Language Practice Questions

By: Vishvadeep Gothi

# Question

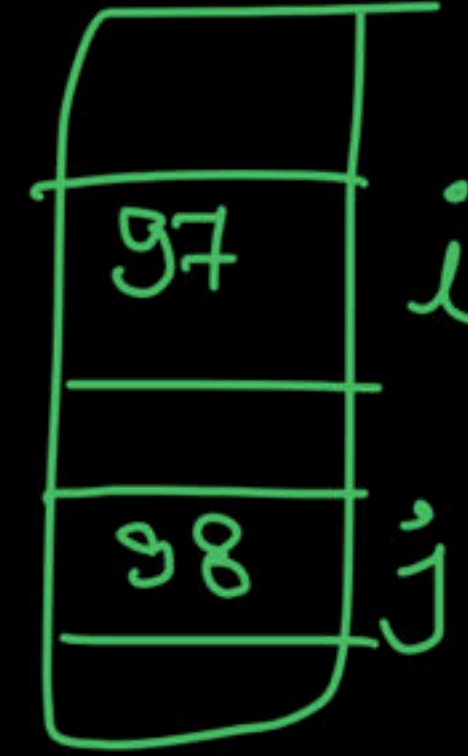
What is the output of the following programs-

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
char i='a';
char j='b';
printf("%d", j-i);
return 0;
}
```

$i = 'a'$

$j = 'b'$

$'b' - 'a' \Rightarrow 98 - 97 = 1$



(a) Compilation error

(b) Runtime error

(c) 'b'-'a'

✓ (d) 1

(e) 96

```
char i = 'a';           97
char j = 'B';           66
printf("%d", i - j);    31 Ans
```

$$\begin{array}{r} A \Rightarrow 65 \\ B \Rightarrow 66 \\ \hline 9 \Rightarrow 97 \end{array}$$

$$97 - 66 \Rightarrow 31$$

---

```
name = "Vishudeep"
name_2 = "Vishudeep";
```

} diff.



# Question

Which of the following are valid declarations for array?

i. `int a[4]={4};`

✓ ii. `int a[6]={1,2,3,4,5,6};`

iii. `int a[6]={1,2,3,4};`

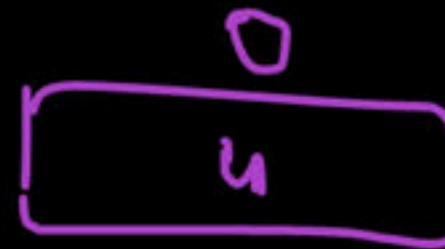
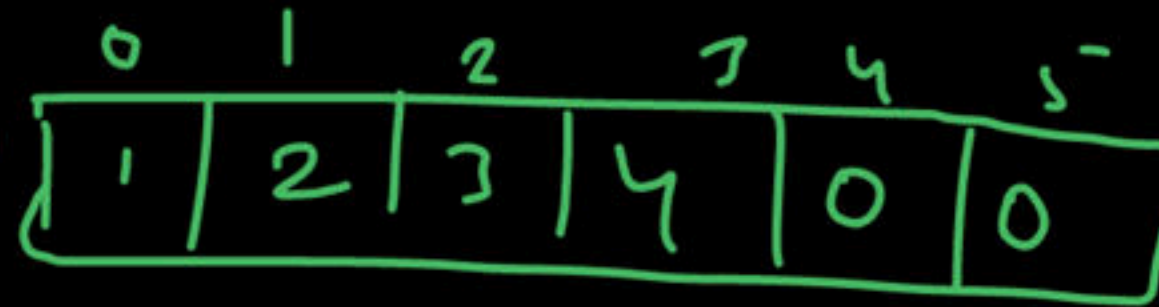
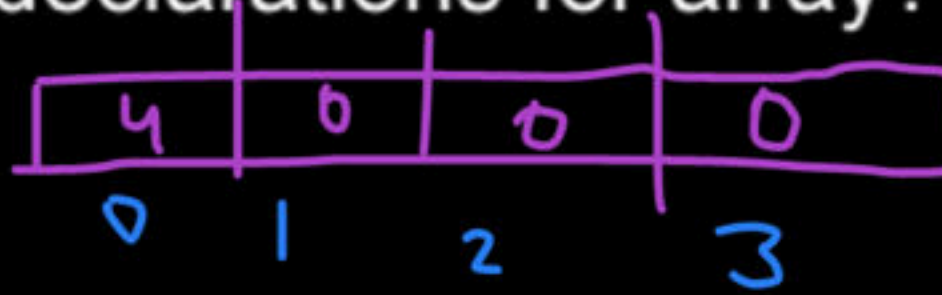
iv. `int a[]={4};`

(a) I, ii & iv

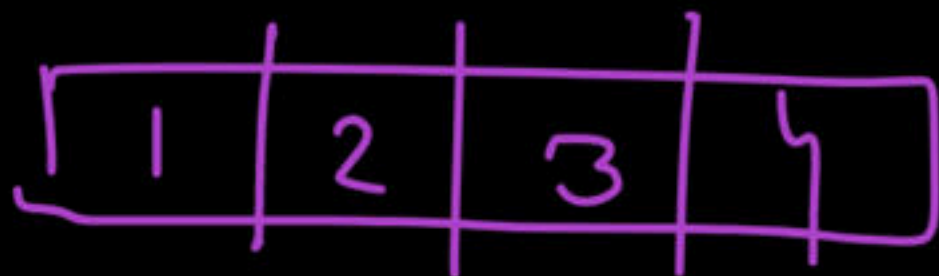
✓ (b) I, ii, iii & iv

(c) I, ii & iii

(d) I, iii & iv



`int a[] = {1, 2, 3, 4};` ✓



# Question

Predict the output of the following program assuming the size of integer is 2 Bytes:

```
void main(){  
int a[4]={1,2};  
printf("%d",sizeof(a));  
printf("%d",sizeof(a)/sizeof(int));  
}
```

→ array size in bytes

0	1	2	3
1	2	0	0

$$4 * 2B = 8 \text{ bytes}$$

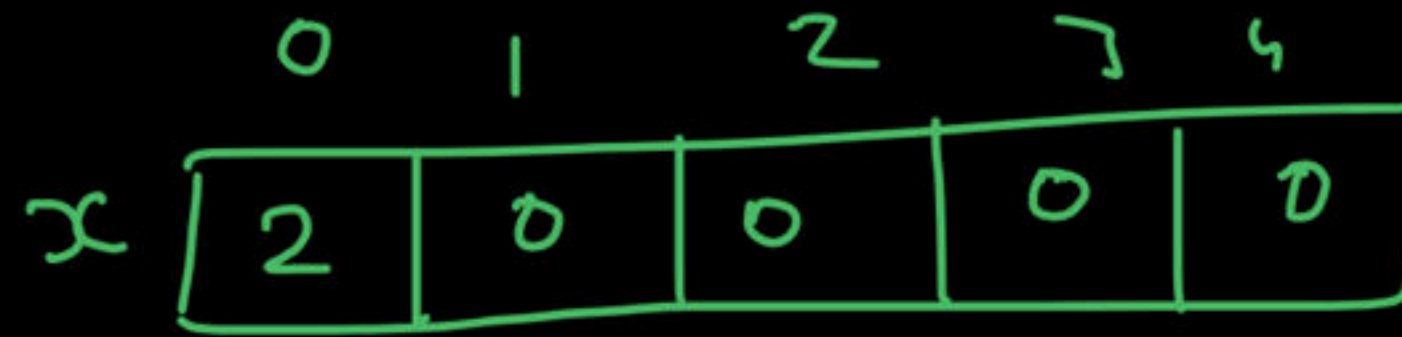
- (a) 6 1
- (b) 12 1
- (c) 4 1
- ✓ (d) 8 4

# Question

Predict the output of the following program assuming the size of integer is 2 Bytes:

```
void main(){
int i;
int x[5]={2};
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
    printf("%d",x[i]);
}
```

- (a) 2 followed by garbage values
- (b) 2 0 0 0 0
- (c) 2 1 1 1 1
- (d) 2 2 2 2 2
- (e) None of the above



20000

printf("%d", x[i]);

2 0 0 0 0



# Question

Let us assume an array 'a' which stores integers of size 4 Byte. Say, the integers are stored in increasing address fashion in the byte addressable memory starting from address 1000. What is the address where the value 40 gets stored?

$0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5$   
`int a[]={10,20,30,40,50,60};`

$$\begin{aligned} \text{loc}(A[i]) &= \text{Base} + \text{size} * i \\ &= 1000 + 4 * 3 \\ &= 1012 \end{aligned}$$

- (a) 1000
- (b) 1008
- ☒ (c) 1012
- (d) 1006
- (e) 1010

# Question

Assume address of first element is at 2000. If each element in an array is having 3 Bytes, then find the location of element 60.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
int a[]={10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80};

- (a) 2006
- (b) 2012
- (c) 2015
- (d) 2010

$$2000 + (3 * 5)$$

$$= 2015$$

Ques) Consider an array  $(\text{int size} = 2 \text{ bytes})$

`int A[] = {4, 6, 2, 3, 9, 7, 5, 1};`

element 5 is stored on address 2040. The base address of array is?

Soln

$$2040 = \text{Base} + 2 * 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Base} &= 2040 - 12 \\ &= 2028 \end{aligned}$$



Ques) char A[] = "GATE2023";

Size of each element = 1 Byte

element '0' is stored on address =  $(1010)_{10}$

what the following statement prints?

printf("%u", A+2); 1007

Base = 1005

$$1010 = \text{Base} + 1 \times 5$$

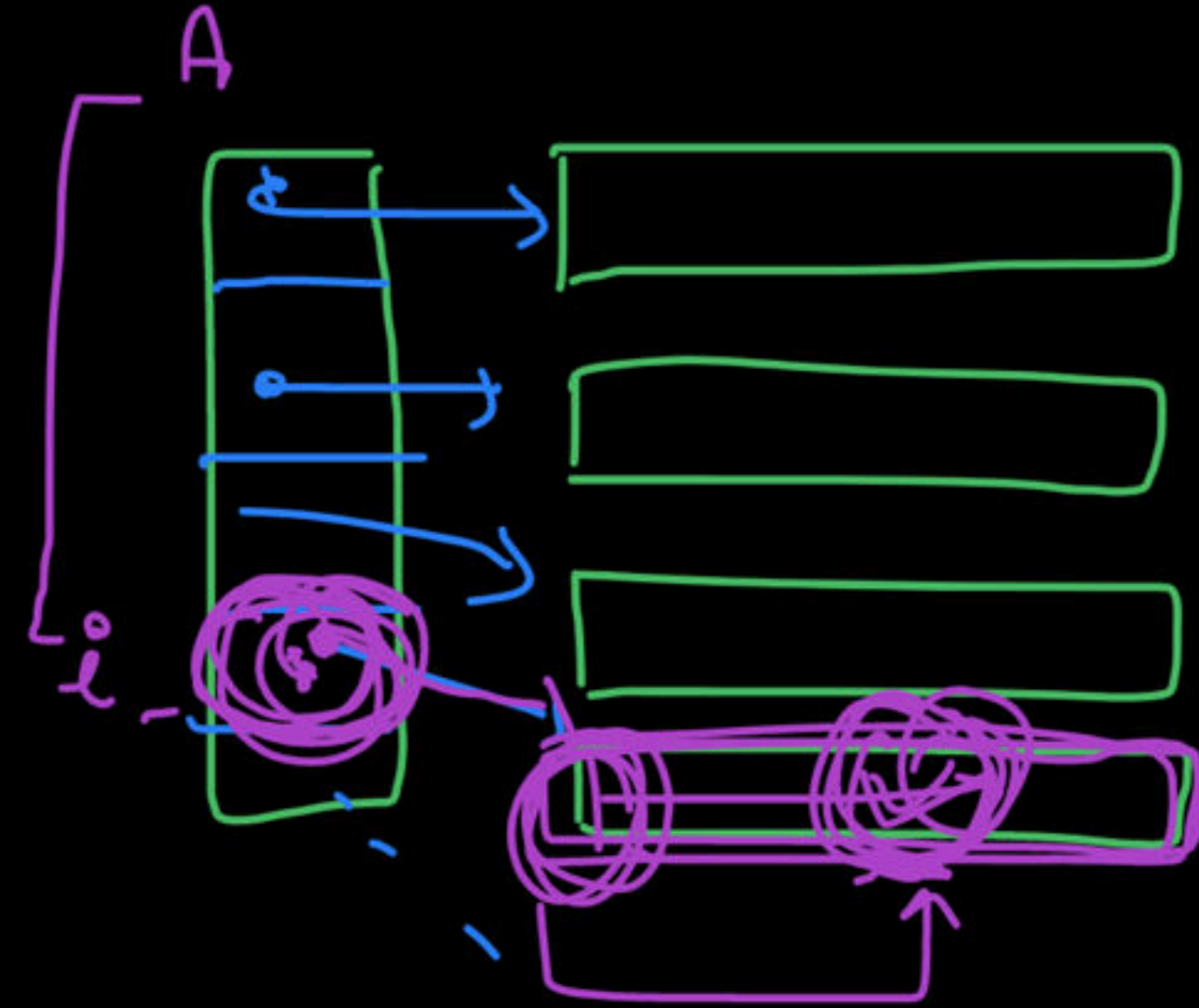
$$\text{Base} = 1005$$



# Question

If A is two-dimensional array,  $A[i][j]$  is evaluated as

- (a)  $(A+i) + j$
- (b)  $(*A+i)+j$
- (c)  $*(A+i)+j$
- (d)  $*(*A+i)+j$
- (e) None of the above



$A[i][j]$

$*(A+i)$

$A[i][0]$

$*(*A+i)+j$

# Question

Predict the output of the following program:

```
void main(  
{  
int a[][3]={10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90};  
printf("%d,%d",1[a][2],*1[a]);  
}
```

	0	1	2
0	10	20	30
1	40	50	60
2	70	80	90

- ✓ (a) 60 40
- (b) 80 40
- (c) 80 20
- (d) 60 20
- (e) Compilation error

$$a[i][j] = i[a][j]$$

$$\begin{aligned} *a[1] &= *a[0] \\ &= a[1][0] \end{aligned}$$

# Question

Consider a declaration as following:  
`char a[200][250];`

$m \times n$

Assume the size of the character is 1 byte. The data gets stored in the memory in row major order and increasing address fashion starting from "X". What is the address of the element `a[100][100]` with zero based indexing?

- ☒ (a) `X+25100`
- (b) `X+24849`
- (c) `X+25099`
- (d) `X+24850`
- (e) None of the above

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Add. (A[i][j])} &= \text{Base} + \text{size} * (i * n + j) \\ &= X + 1 * [100 * 250 + 100] \\ &= X + 25100 \end{aligned}$$



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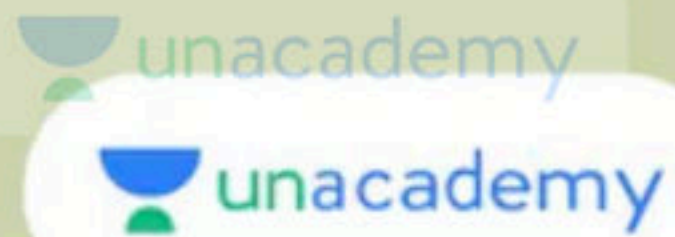
  
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# Happy Learning.!

✓ Reddy sir

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vishvadeep sir

