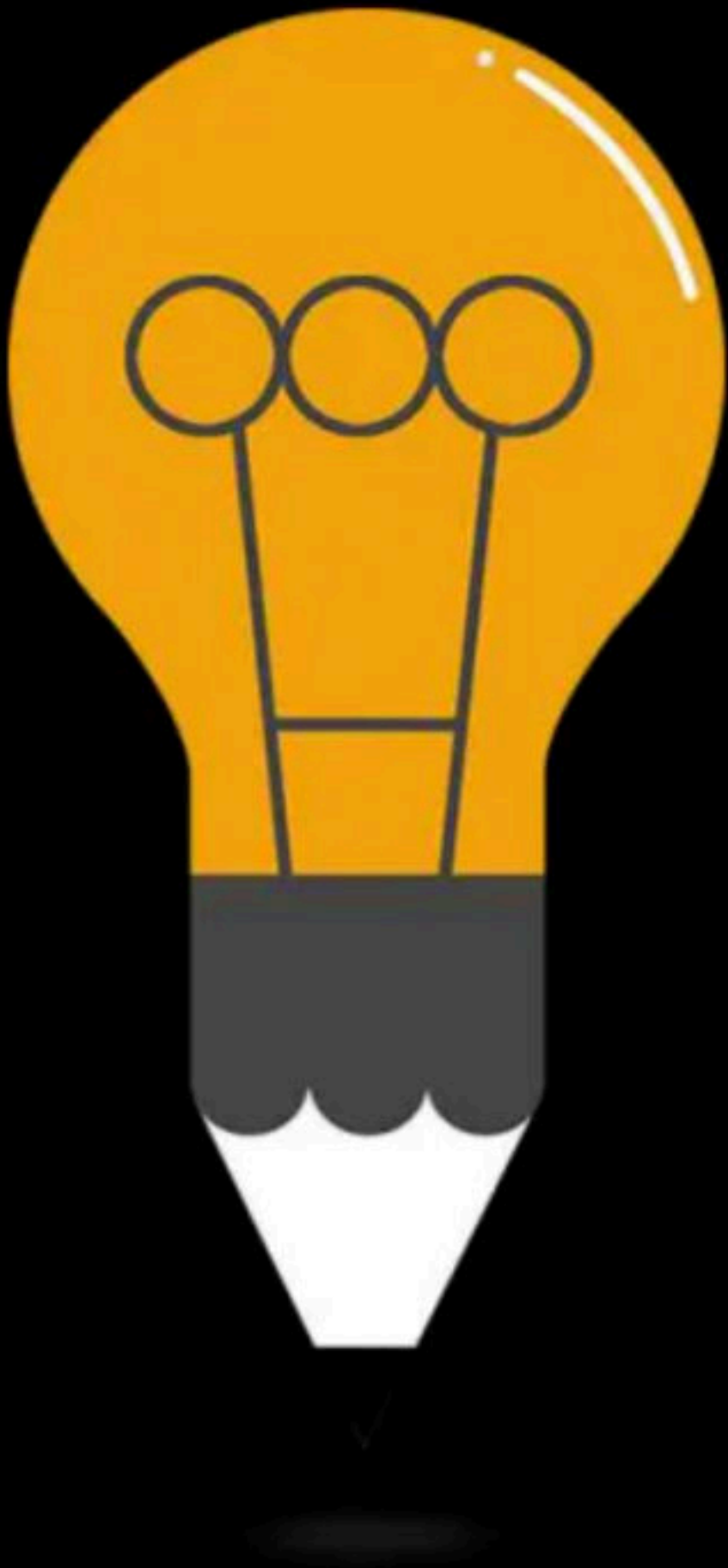




# Doubt Clearing Session

Course on C-Programming & Data Structures: GATE - 2024 & 2025



# Doubts & Function

By: Vishvadeep Gothi

$$\{ \begin{matrix} - \\ - \\ - \end{matrix} \} = \begin{pmatrix} x; \\ y; \\ z; \\ - \end{pmatrix}$$

union test  $t_1$

# Question

What is the output of the following programs-

```
for(int i=k, j=m; k<=n && j>=t; k++, j--)  
{  
    k>n || j<t  
}
```

Assume initially  $k < n$  and  $m > t$ .

When will the loop terminate?

- (a)  $k <= n \parallel j >= t$
- (b)  $k <= n \&\& j >= t$
- ✓ (c)  $k > n \parallel j < t$
- (d)  $k > n \&\& j < t$

# Question

$n = 6$

What is the output of the following programs-

```
void main(){
int i,j=1,count=0,n;
for(i=n;i>0;i/=2)
count=count+1;
while(j<n)
{
count--;
j*=2;
}
printf("%d",count);
}
```

$n = 6$   
 $i = 6, 3, 1, 0$   
 $count = 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 0$   
 $j = 1, 2, 4, 8$

0



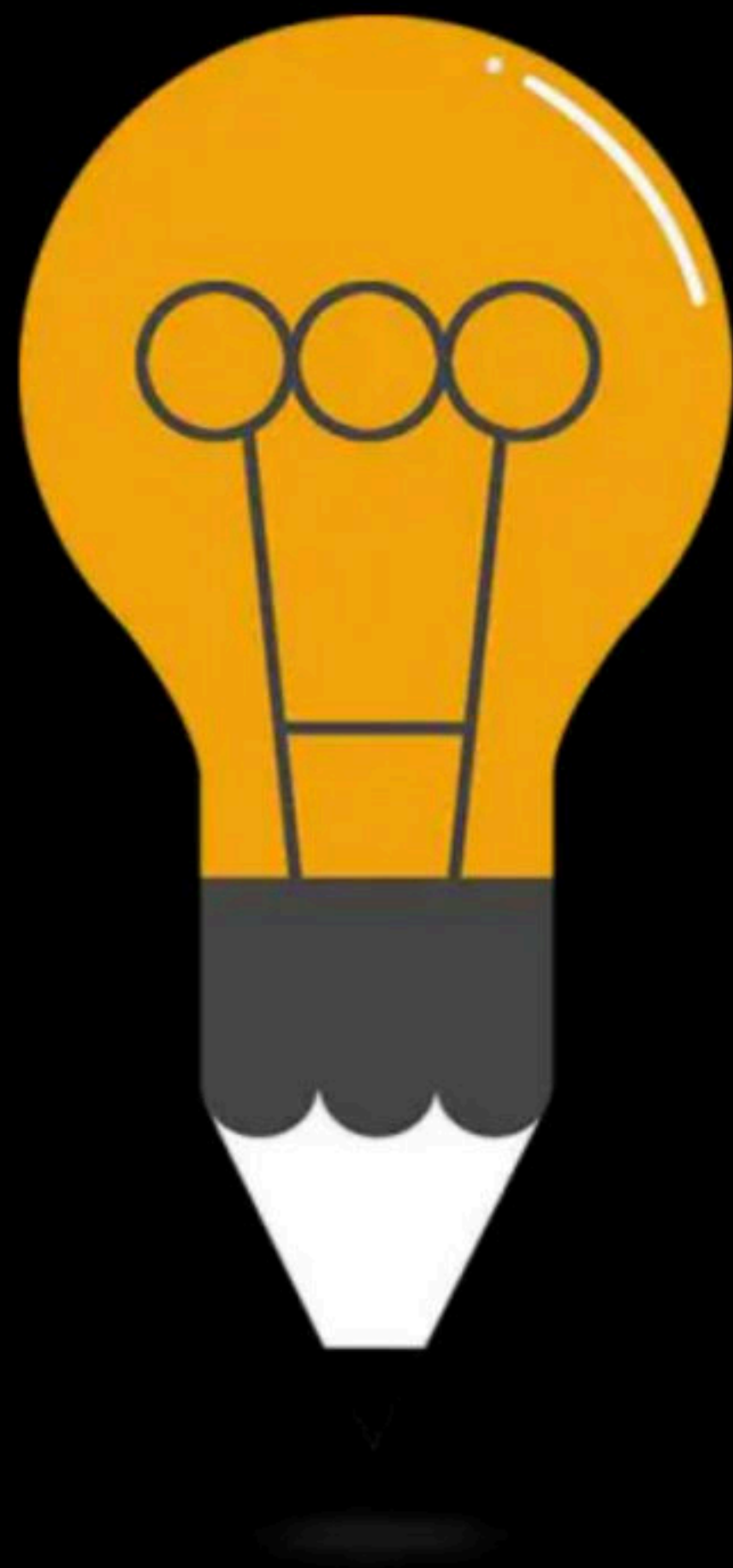
# Question

What is the output of the following programs-

```
void main(){
int i, j, count=0, n;
for(i=1; i<n; i*=2){
    for(j=1; j<n; j*=2){
        count++;
        break;
    }
}
do
{
    Count--;
} while(0);
printf("%d,%d,%d",i, j, count);
}
```

$n = 64$   
 $i = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64$   
 $j = 1$   
Count = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

64 1 5



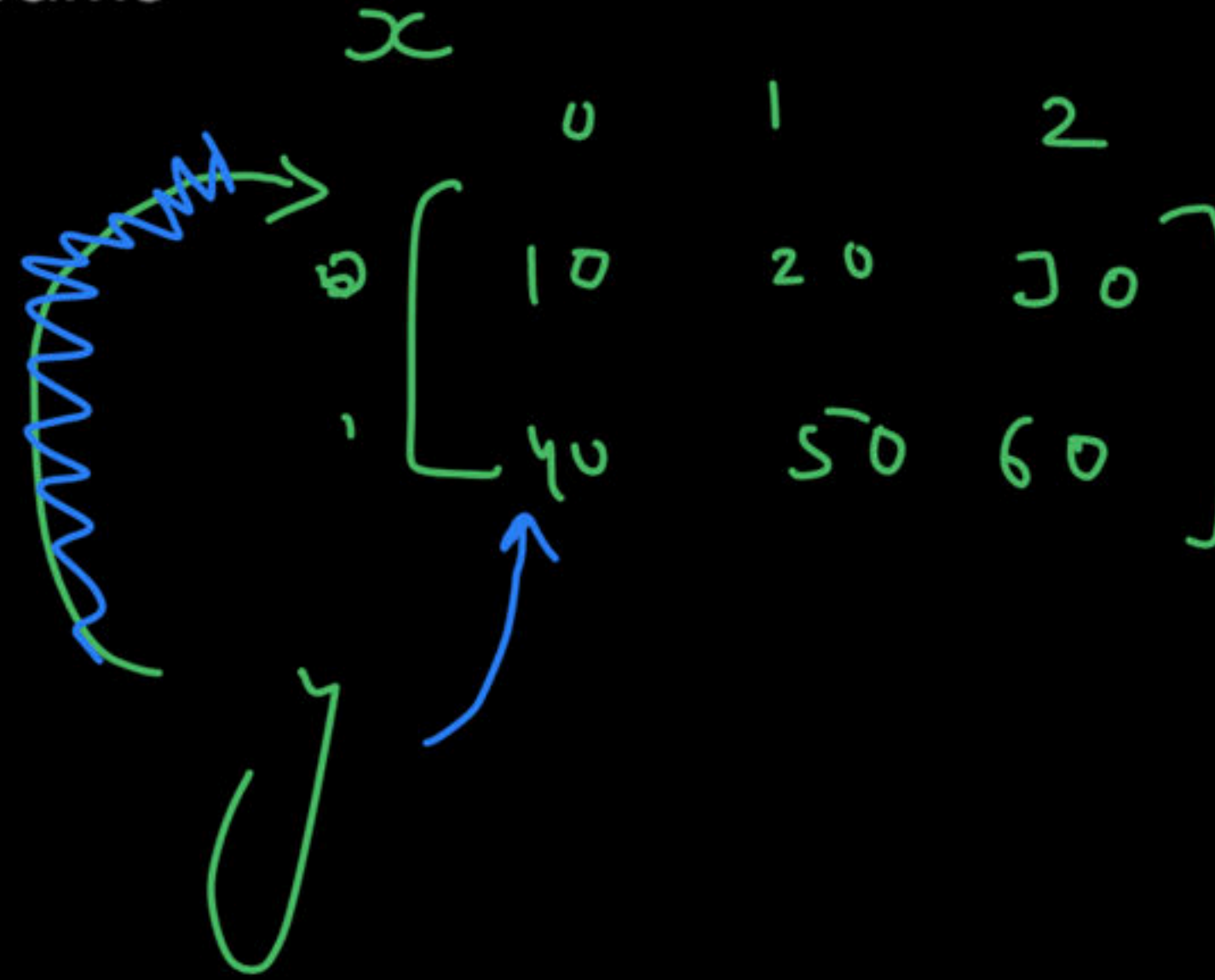
# DPP 4

By: Vishvadeep Gothi

# Question

What is the output of the following programs-

```
void main(){  
int x[][3]={10,20,30,40,50,60};  
int (*y)[3]=x;  
printf("%d %d ",(*y)[1],(*y)[2]); 20 30  
++y;  
printf("%d %d",(*y)[1],(*y)[2]); 50 60  
}
```





# Question

What is the output of the following programs-

```
void main(){
char *x[]={“GATE”,“EXAM”,“WORK”,“HARD”};
char **y[]={x+3,x+2,x+1,x};
char ***z=y;
void main(){
printf(“%s”,**++z);
printf(“%s”,*--*++z+3);
}
```

# Question

What is the output of the following programs-

```
void main()
{
int x[2][3]={{1,2,3},{4,5,6}};
printf("%d",sizeof(x)/sizeof(int));  $12/2 = 6$ 
printf("%d",sizeof(x[0])/sizeof(int));  $6/2 = 3$ 
printf("%d",sizeof(x[0][2]));  $2$ 
}
```

# Question

What is the output of the following programs-


```
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

$a[1]$


# Question

If A is one dimensional array,  $A[i]$  is evaluated as

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

# 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




# Question

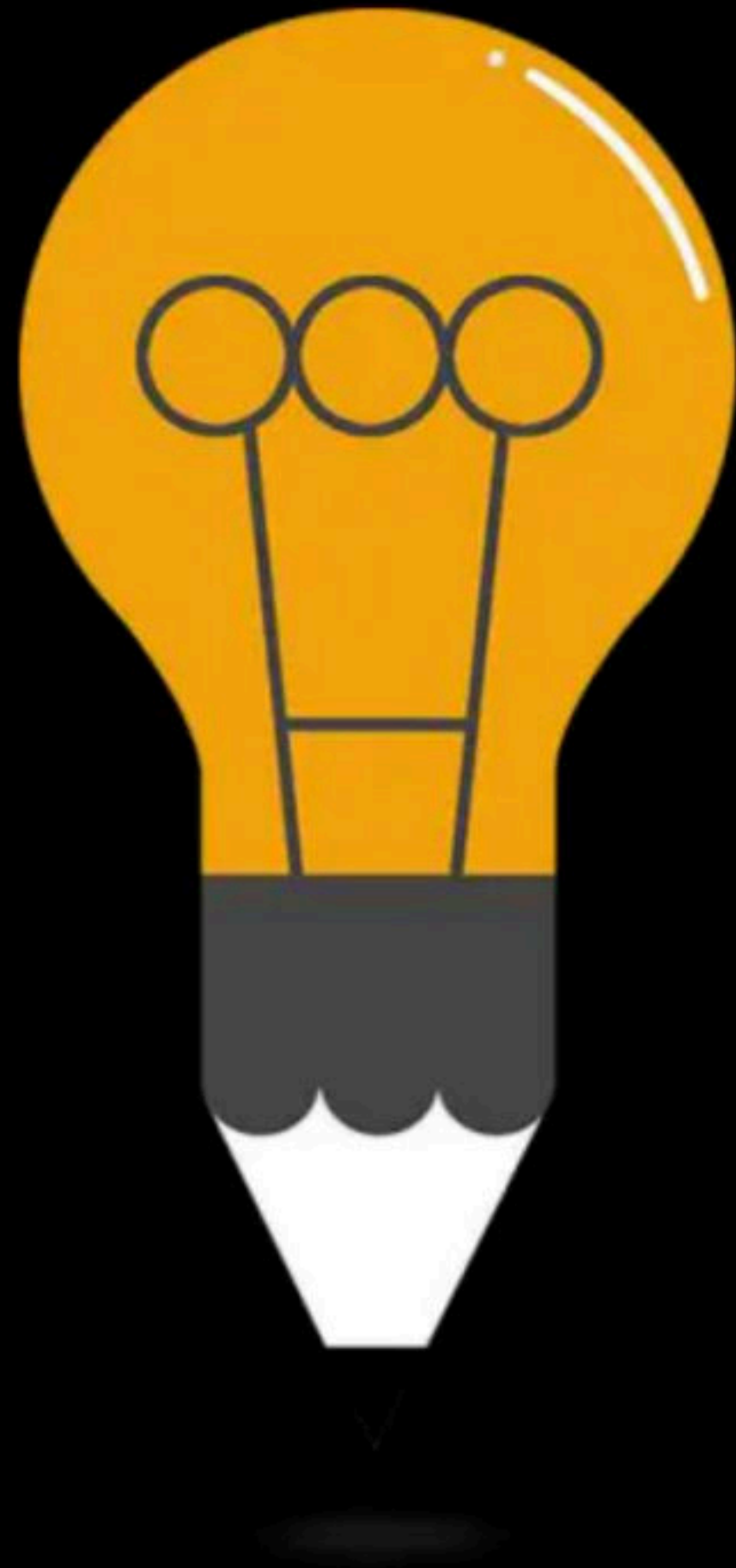
Which of the following is/are valid declarations?

- a) `int a[2][3]={1,2,3,4,5,6};`
- b) `int a[2][3]={{1,2,3},{4,5,6}};`
- c) `int a[][3]={{1,2,3},{4,5,6},{7,8,9}};`
- ~~d) `int a[2][]={{1,2,3},{4,5,6}};`~~

  
multidimensional array:-

`A[][size1][size2]`

  
only can be skipped  
(first one)



# DPP 5

By: Vishvadeep Gothi

# Question

What is the output of the following programs-

```
int fun(int x,int y){  
x=x + y;  
y=x * y;  
return (x, y);  
}
```

*int x = 4  
int y = 8*

```
int main(){  
int x=4, y=8, z;
```

```
z=fun(x,y);
```

```
printf("%d", z);
```

```
}
```

*x = 4, y = 8, z = 36*

# Question

Ans = -10

What is the output of the following programs-

```
void main(){
int fun(int);
int count=0, i;
for(i=1; i<1024; i*=2)
    count++;
printf("%d", fun(count));
int fun(int count) { return -count; }
}
```

can't write  
funct<sup>n</sup> inside main

```
int fun(int count)
{
    return -count;
}
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
    int count=0, i;
    for(i=1; i<1024; i*=2)
        count++;
    printf("%d", fun(count));
}
```

Count = 10  
i = 1



# Question

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

```
int fun(int);
```

```
int main(){
```

```
int a=fun(12);
```

*a = 12*

```
printf("%d\n",--a);
```

*11*

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int fun (int x)
```

*int x = 12*

```
{ return x--; }
```

*Ans = 11*



# Question

What is the output of the following programs-

Ans  $\Rightarrow$  1 0

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

```
int fun(int n){
```

*int n = ~~x~~ 10 9*

```
printf("%d", n--);
```

*10*

```
exit(0);
```

```
}
```

```
int main(){
```

```
int x=10;
```

*x = 10*

```
fun(x);
```

```
printf("%d",x);
```

```
}
```

# Question

What does the following function return when called for fun(511, 512)

Ans = 1

```
int fun(int x, int y){  
    while(x != y){  
        if(x > y) x = x - y;  
        else y = y - x;  
    }  
    return x;  
}
```

$x = 511$   
 $y = 512$   
 $x = 510$   
 $y = 509$   
 $x = 508$   
 $y = 507$   
..... 1

$fun(18, 24) \Rightarrow$   
 $x = 18$   
 $y = 24$   
 $x = 12$   
 $y = 6$   
 $x = 6$   
 $y = 6$   
return 6

$fun(10, 30) \Rightarrow$   
 $x = 10$   
 $y = 30$   
 $y = 20$   
 $y = 10$   
 $x = 10$   
 $y = 10$   
return 10

# Question

What is the output of the following programs-

Ans = 23

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

```
int fun(int x)
{ return ++x; }
```

x = 22 23

```
int main(){
```

```
int a=20;
```

```
a=fun(a=fun(a=fun(a)));
```

```
printf("%d", a);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

a = 21 22 23

23

Ans = 1

## Question

What does the following function return when called for fun(1, 511)

```
int fun(int a, int b){  
    int z=1;  
    while(b>0){  
        if(b&1) z=z*a;  
        b=b>>1;  
        a=a*a;  
    }  
    return z;  
}
```

a = ~~1~~ 1  
b = 511

z = ~~1~~ 1

Handwritten binary representation of 511 (111111111) and its right shift by 1 (11111111), illustrating the loop iteration.

# Recursion



# Question

```
void fun(int x){  
    if(x>0)  
    {  
        printf("%d",x);  
        fun(x-1);  
    }  
}  
void main() {  
    fun(3);  
}
```

# Question

```
void Head(int x){  
    if(x>0)  
    {  
        Head(x-1);  
        printf("%d",x);  
        Head(x-1);  
    }  
}  
void main() {  
    Head(3);  
}
```

# Question

```
void sample(char *s) {  
    if(*s!=NULL)  
    {  
        sample(s+1);  
        sample(s+1);  
        printf("%c",*s);  
    }  
}  
void main() {  
    sample("abc");  
}
```

# Question

```
int X(int N)
{
    if (N<3)
        return(1);
    else
        return X(N-1) + X(N-3) +1
}
```

Return value of X(5) is?

# Happy Learning.!





▲ 2 • Asked by Shreya

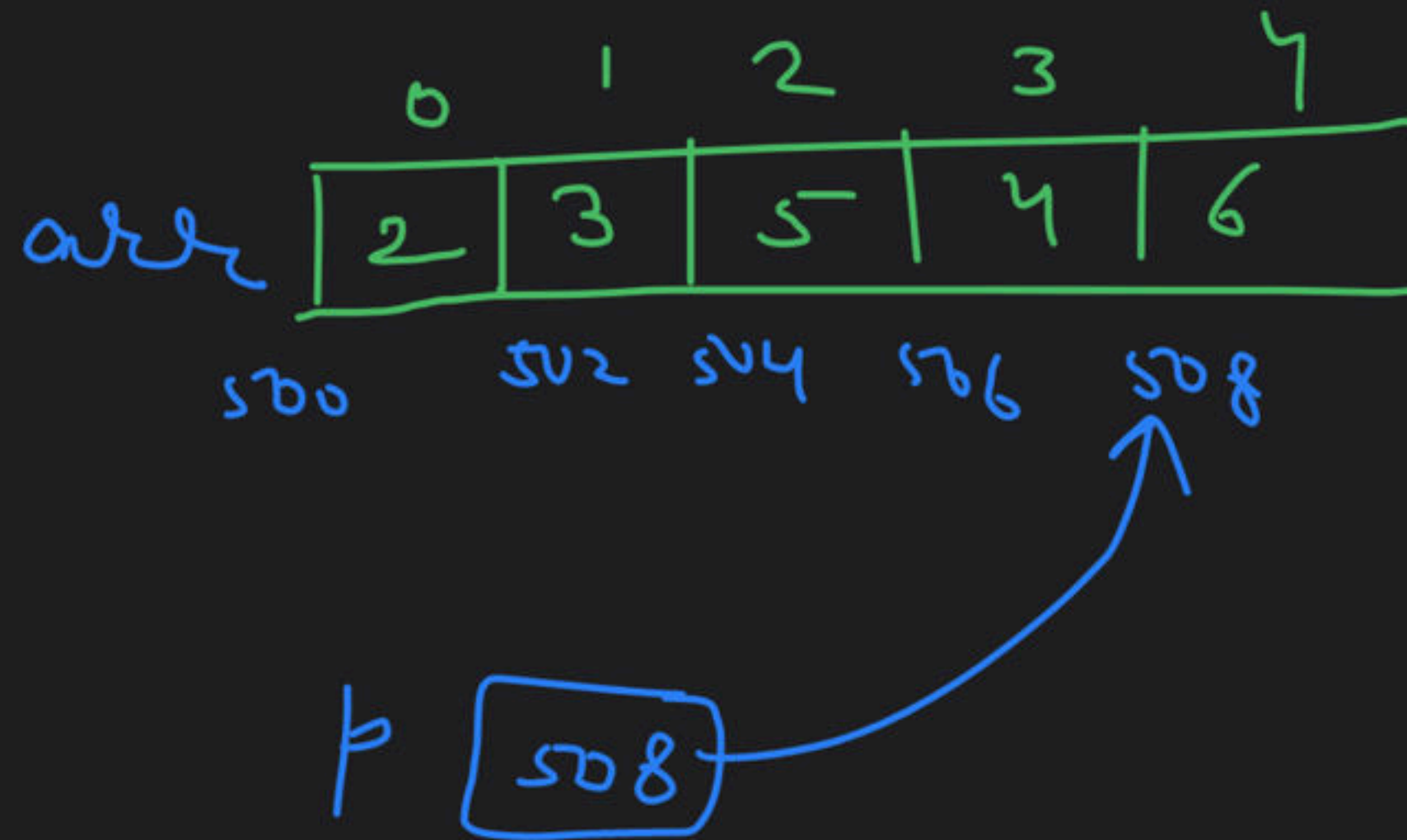
```
int main()
{
    int i, arr[5] = {2, 3, 5, 4, 6};
    p = &arr[4];
    for(i=0; i<5; i++)
        printf("%d\t%d\t", *(p-i), p[-i]);
}
```

6 6  
4 4

$i = 1$

$*(p + (-i))$

$p[i] \quad *(p + i)$



▲ 1 • Asked by Shreya

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a = 10, b = 20;
```

```
    unsigned int c = 0;
```

```
    int x = (b-a > c ? printf("%d", b):printf("%d", a));
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

a = 10

b = 20

c = 0

20