

Indian Institute of Information Technology Ranchi

Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering/Computer Science & Engineering

B. Tech End Semester Examination – Autumn Semester 2022-23

Semester: 1st

Course Instructor:

Course Code: CS1001

Course Name: Computer Programming: Concepts and Practices

QUESTION PAPER

Duration: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 100

Instructions:

- (1). Number in [] indicates marks.
- (2). Any missing data can be assumed suitably.
- (3). Symbols have their usual meaning.

Section A: Answer all the questions.

1		Write down the outputs with justification-			
	(a)	<pre>#include<stdio.h> int main(){ int a = 320; char *ptr; ptr =(char *)&a; printf("%d ",*ptr); return 0; }</pre>	<pre>(b) #include<stdio.h> int main(){ float a=0.7; if(a<0.7){ printf("C"); } else{ printf("C++"); } return 0; }</pre>	<pre>(c) #include<stdio.h> #include<string.h> int main(){ char *ptr1 = NULL; char *ptr2 = 0; strcpy(ptr1, " c"); strcpy(ptr2, "questions"); printf("\n%s %s",ptr1,ptr2); return 0; }</pre>	[5+5+5]
2	(a)	Write a general-purpose function to convert any given year into its Roman equivalent. Use these Roman equivalents for decimal numbers: 1- I, 5-V, 10-X, 50-L, 100-C, 500-D, 1000-M. Eg: Roman equivalent of 1525 is MDXXV Roman equivalent of 1988 is MDCCCCLXXXVIII			[10]
	(b)	Explain and compare r,w,a and r+, w+ and a+ file operation mode.			[5]
3	(a)	<pre>#include <stdio.h> void f(int *p, int *q) { p=q; *p=2;} int i = 0, j = 5; int main (){ f(&i, &j); printf ("%d %d \n", i, j); return 0;}</pre> <p>Explain the output of the program.</p>			[5]
	(b)	Write a program to convert a string integer value to an equivalent integer value without using any inbuilt functions. Eg: char x[10] = "123", the equivalent integer output for this should be 123.			[5]
	(c)	Write macro definition to test whether a character is a small case letter or not.			[5]

4	(a)	What will be the output of the following snippet of the program along with justification.	[5+5+5]
		<div> i) <pre>#include<stdio.h> int main() { char c[]="ABCD2023"; char *p=c; printf("%s",p + p[3]-p[1]); return 0; }</pre> </div> <div> ii) <pre>#include<stdio.h> int main() { int b[3][3][3]= {{11,12,13, 24,15, 76,78,98,99},{20, 27, 26, 23, 34, 35, 36, 39, 38},{69, 60, 81, 82, 73, 34, 65, 96, 57}}}; int i = 0,j = 0, k = 0; for(i = 0; i < 3; i++) { for(k = 0; k < 3; k++) printf("%d", b[i][j][k]); printf("\n"); } return 0; }</pre> </div> <div> iii) <pre>#include <stdio.h> int main(){ int arr[]={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,1,2, 5}, *ip=arr+4; printf("%d\n", ip[1]); return 0;}</pre> </div>	

Section B: Answer any two questions

5	(a)	What are the different types of storage specifiers in the C programming language? Explain with respect to storage type, initial value, scope and lifetime.	[6]
	(b)	Given three variables x, y, z. Write a function to circularly shift their values to right. In other words, if x=5, y=8, z=10, after circular right shift, y=5, z=8, x=10. Call the functions with variables a,b,c to circularly shift values.	[6]
	(c)	Write a C program using array student[5][3] to store the details of 5 students' Student_Id, Roll_no and marks. i) Display the average marks of student ii) Display the details of the student having the lowest marks. iii) Display the details of the employee having Highest marks.	[2+3+3]
6	(a)	What will be the output of the program? Justify your answer. <pre>char p[20]; char *s= "Hello"; int len= strlen(s); for (i=0; i< len; i++) p[i]=s[len-i]; printf("%s",p);</pre>	[5]
	(b)	What are the differences between array of pointer and pointer of array? Explain with suitable examples.	[5]
	(b)	<pre>main() { static char *s[]={ "ice", "green", "cone", "please"}; static char **ptr[]={ s+3, s+2, s+1, s}; char ***p=ptr; printf("\n %s", **++p); printf("\n %s", *--*++p+3); printf("\n %s", *p[-2]+3); printf("\n %s", p[-1][-1] +1); }</pre> <p>What will be the output of the above C program segment? Explain it.</p>	[10]
7	(a)	Explain the fundamental differences of the following- (i) call by value vs call by reference (ii) malloc() vs calloc () (iii) structure and union (iv) function and recursive function	[4X4=16]
	(b)	Justify your output- <pre>#include<stdio.h> extern int x; int main(){ do{ do{ printf("%d",x); } while(!-2); } while(0); return 0; } int x=8;</pre>	[4]

End