

Code : 100104

**B.Tech 1st Semester Exam., 2021  
(New Course)**

**PROGRAMMING FOR PROBLEM SOLVING**

Time : 3 hours

Full Marks : 70

**Instructions :**

- (i) The marks are indicated in the right-hand margin.
- (ii) There are **NINE** questions in this paper.
- (iii) Attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- (iv) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

1. Choose the correct answer/Answer any seven of the following : 2×7=14

- (a) What will be the output of given C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int arr[5];
    //Assume that base address of arr is
    2000 and size of integer // is 32 bit
    arr++;
    printf ("%u", arr);
    return 0;
}
```

(i) 2002

(ii) 2020

(iii) 2024

(iv) I value required



(b) What will be the output of given C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    int *ptr = (int*) (&a+1);
    printf ("%d %d", *(a+1), *(ptr-1));
    return 0;
}
```

- (i) 25
- (ii) Garbage value
- (iii) Compile error
- (iv) Segmentation fault

(c) The bitwise complement of 0 is

- (i) 00000001
- (ii) 10000000
- (iii) 11111111
- (iv) 11111110

(d) Which of the following is not a magnetic disk?

- (i) Floppy
- (ii) Winchester
- (iii) Zip
- (iv) Flash



(e) What will be the output of given C code?

```
int main()  
{  
    char *ptr1, *ptr2;  
    printf ("%d %d", sizeof(ptr1), sizeof(ptr2));  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

- (i) 1 1
- (ii) 2 2
- (iii) 4 4
- (iv) Undefined

(f) The ALU gives the output of the operations and the output is stored in the

- (i) memory devices
- (ii) registers
- (iii) flags
- (iv) output unit

(g) What should be the output of the given C code?

```
#include <stdio.h>  
int main()  
{  
    static int var = 5;  
    printf ("%d", var--);  
    if (var)  
        main();  
}
```



(h) The process of division on memory spaces is called

- (i) paging
- (ii) segmentation
- (iii) bifurcation
- (iv) dynamic division

(i) Write the output of the given C code.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int fun (int n)
{
    int i, j, sum = 0;
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        for (j = i; j <= i; j++)
            sum = sum + j;
    return (sum);
}

int main(.)
{
    printf ("%d", fun (15));
    getchar ();
    return 0;
}
```

(j) Write the output of the given C code.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main( )
{
    printf ("%p", main);
    getchar ();
    return 0;
}
```



2. (a) Draw flowchart to determine whether a given number is even or odd.

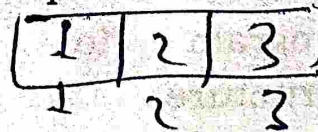
(b) What is meant by digital computer? Draw a schematic to show various functional units of digital computer. 7+7

3. (a) Define enumerated data types with suitable example.

(b) What are compilers? How are they different from interpreters? Compare the feature of compiler and interpreter. 7+7

4. (a) Differentiate between function declaration and function definition. Explain with suitable example.

(b) Draw and label different symbols used in flowcharts. Explain with suitable example.



7+7

(p+i)

5. (a) Write the program to swap values of two variables using call by reference.

(b) Develop a program to find sum of all elements stored in given array using pointers.

7+7



$a = a > b ? a > c ? a : b$   
( 6 )

Upper  
lower

6. (a) Write a program to print the lowercase characters into uppercase and vice versa in the given string "gOOd mORning".

(b) Develop an algorithm to find the greatest of three numbers.

7+7

7. (a) Write a program to display the sum and average of numbers from 100 to 200 using pointers.

(b) Write a program to accept a string as input from user and determine its length. [Do not use built in library function strlen().]

7+7

8. (a) Give a method to create, declare and initialize structure also develop a program to demonstrate nested structure.

(b) The value of a number (N) is entered through keyboard. Write a program using recursion to calculate and display factorial of number (N).

7+7



9. (a) Explain how to pass pointer to function with example.

(b) Write a program to declare structure employee having data member name, age, street and city. Accept data for two employees and display it.

7+7

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→ <

(a > b & a > c)

(b > a & b > c)

(c > a & c > b)