

## Two-dimensional Arrays

**Q1** What will be the output of the program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i,j,a[2][3]={ {2,4,6}, {8,10,12} };
    for (i=0;i<3;i++)
    {
        for (j=0;j<2;j++)
            printf("%d ", a[j][i]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

0 : 0 1  
1 : 0 1  
2 : 0 1

- A.  
2 8  
4 10  
6 12  
B.  
4 10  
6 8  
2 12  
C.  
6 10  
4 12  
2 8  
D.  
4 10  
2 8  
6 12

Answer: (A) ✓

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**Q2** What will be the output of the program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a[3][3]={ 1,3,6,7,9,11,14,15,17 };
    int s=0,i,j;
    for (i=0;i<3;i++)
        for (j=0;j<3;j++)
            if (i==j) s=s+a[i][j];
    printf("%d\n",s);
    return 0;
}
```

0 : 0 1 2  
1 : 0 1 2  
2 : 0 1 2

1 + 9 + 17

- A. 25
- B. 26
- C. 27
- D. 28

Answer: (C)

Q3 What will be the output of the program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a[2][3]={ {1,2,3}, {4,5,6} };
    int b[3][2],i,j;
    for (i=0;i<=1;i++)
        for (j=0;j<=2;j++)
            b[j][i]=a[i][j];
    for (i=0;i<=2;i++)
    {
        for (j=0;j<=1;j++)
            printf("%d ",b[i][j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}
```

0 : 0 1 2  
1 : 0 1 2

00	00	①
10	01	③
20	02	
01	10	②
11	11	④
21	12	

- A.
  - 1 4 ✓
  - 2 5
  - 3 6
- B.
  - 1 6
  - 2 5
  - 3 4
- C.
  - 3 4
  - 2 5 X
  - 1 6
- D.
  - 3 6
  - 2 5 X
  - 1 4

Answer: (A)

Q4 What will be the output of the program?

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

```

int main()
{
    int a[3][3], *p, i;
    p = &a[0][0];
    for (i=0; i<9; i++) p[i]=i+1;
    printf("%d\n", a[1][2]);
    return 0;
}

```

A. 3  
B. 6  
C. 9  
D. 2

$p[0] = 1$

Answer: (B) ✓

**Q5** What will be the output of the program?

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a[3][4] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 };
    printf("%d,%d", *(a[0]+1), *(*a+0)+1);
    return 0;
}

```

A. 4,4  
B. 4,2  
C. 2,2  
D. Error

↓  
 $a[0][1]$  ↗

Answer: (D) ✗ C

**Q6** What will be the output of the program?

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a[3][4] = { 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 };
    int *p, i;
    for (p=a[0], i=0; i<12; p++, i++)
    {
        if (i%4 == 0) printf("\n");
        printf("%d ", *p);
    }
    return 0;
}

```

A.  
1 3 5 7

9 11 13 15  
17 19 21 23

B.

3 5 7 9  
9 11 13 15  
17 19 21 23

C.

1 3 5 7  
11 13 15 17  
17 19 21 23

D.

1 3 5 7  
9 11 13 15  
15 17 19 21

Answer: (A) ✓

---

**Q7** What will be the output of the program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a[2][3] = { {1,2,3}, {4,5,6} };
    int m, *ptr;
    ptr=&a[0][0];
    m = (*ptr)*(*(ptr+2))*(*(ptr+4));
    printf("%d\n", m);
    return 0;
}
```

A. 14  
B. 15  
C. 16  
D. 17

1 x 3 x 5

Answer: (B) ✓

---

**Q8** What will be the output of the program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define N 4
void fun(int a[][N], int b[]);
int main()
{
    int x[N][N] = { {1,2,3},{4},{5,6,7,8},{9,10}}, y[N], i;
    fun(x,y);
    for (i=0;i<N;i++) printf("%d ",y[i]);
    printf("\n");
}
```

```

    return 0;
}
void fun(int a[][N], int b[])
{
    int i;
    for (i=0; i<N; i++) b[i]=a[i][i];
}

```

- A. 1 2 3 4  
 B. 1 0 7 0  
 C. 1 4 5 9  
 D. 3 4 8 10

Answer: (B)

$$b[0] = a[0][0]$$

$$b[1] = a[1][1]$$

$$b[2] = a[2][2]$$

$$b[3] = a[3][3]$$

**Q9** What will be the output of the program?

```

#include <stdio.h>
void fun(int *p);
int main()
{
    int a[3][4] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 8, 7, 8, 9, 0};
    int *ptr;
    ptr = &a[0][0];
    fun(ptr);
    return 0;
}

```

- A. 1 4 7  
 B. 2 3 8  
 C. 3 2 9  
 D. 4 8 0

Answer: (A)

**Q10** What will be the output of the program?

```

#include <stdio.h>
int fun(int s[][4], int n, int k);
int main()
{
    int a[4][4] =
    { {1,2,3,4}, {11,12,13,14}, {21,22,23,24}, {31,32,33,34} };
    printf("%d\n", fun(a, 4, 0));
    return 0;
}

```

```

}
int fun(int s[][4], int n, int k)
{
    int m,i;
    m=s[0][k];
    for (i=0;i<n;i++)
        if (s[i][k]>m) m=s[i][k];
    return m;
}

```

- A. 4
- B. 34
- C. 31
- D. 32

Answer: (C)



$i < 4$

0	0	=	1
1	0	=	11
2	0	=	21
3	0	=	31