



United International University (UIU)
Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering (CSE)

Final Exam:: Trimester: Spring 2024

Course Code: CSE 1111, Course Title: Structured Programming Language

Total Marks: 40

Duration: 2 hours

[Any examinee found adopting unfair means will be expelled from the trimester/program as per UIU disciplinary rules.]

There are FIVE questions. Answer all the questions. Marks are indicated in the right margin.

Q.1 a) Write a C program according to the following:

[4]

- i. Write a function **int factorial(int n)** that will return the factorial of a given number. Factorial of a number can be calculated by multiplying the numbers from 1 to n consecutively. For example, factorial of 4 = $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$. Assume n will not be greater than 10.
- ii. Write a function **int sum(int a, int b)** that will return the sum of two given numbers.
- iii. In the main function, take **three** integers as inputs and calculate the sum of the factorial of those integers using the above functions **factorial()** and **sum()**. Note that you **cannot make any modifications** to the previously defined functions.

b) Find the output of the following program (left). Notice the local and global contexts.

[4]

```
#include<stdio.h>
int x = 2, y = 3;
int fun1(int n){
    return n%11;
}
void fun2(int arr[], int n){
    for(int i = 0; i<n; i++){
        x = fun1(x) + fun1(y);
        arr[i] = arr[i] + x;
        y = fun1(y) + fun1(x);
    }
}
int main(){
    int a[] = {2, 3, 5, 7, 11};
    fun2(a, 5);
    for(int i = 0; i<5; i++)
        printf("%d ", a[i]);
}
```

C Code for 1(b)

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

int main() {
    char A[101] = {'\0'};
    char B[101] = "string";

    strncpy(A, B, 4);
    strncat(A, "kernel", 3);

    for(int i=0; B[i]!='\0'; i++) {
        if(B[i]=='i') {
            B[i] = '\0';
        }
    }
    printf("%s - %s\n", A, B);
    return 0;
}
```

C Code for 2(a)

Q.2 a) Show manual tracing (every change) of variables i, A, and B of the program above at right.

[4]

b) Consider the following string declaration:

[4]

Char str[55]="I love spl. Uiu has some good labs for spl.";

Write a C program that will replace each occurrence of the word "spl" with "dsa" and print out the resulting text. You cannot use any library functions.

Q.3 a) Identify and correct the errors of the following code:

[3]

```
struct student{
    char name[];
    int ID;
}
int main() {
    student s1,s2;
    s1.name="Rahim";
    s1.ID=101;
    struct student* s_ptr = s2;
    scanf("%s",&s_ptr.name);
    scanf("%d",&s_ptr.ID);
}
```

Q.3 b) Write a **C program** to store the following information about **patients** and perform the following operations: [5]

- i. Create a structure named **Patient** with the following members: **name** (string), **age** (int), **height** (float), **weight** (float) and **BMI** (float).
- ii. Declare an array of size **100** of type **Patient** structures.
- iii. Take inputs (name, age, height, weight) from the keyboard and calculate the **BMI** of the respective patient using the formula: **weight / (height)**.
- iv. Find and display all the information of the **youngest patient with lowest age**.

Q.4 a) Write the **output** of the program provided below on the left. [4]

b) Find the **output** of the code provided below on the right. [4]

```
#include <stdio.h>
int power_of_2(int n) {
    printf("Inside power_of_2(%d)\n", n);
    if(n == 1) return 1;
    if(n % 2 != 0) return 0;
    return power_of_2(n / 2);
}
int main(void){
    int num = 16;
    power_of_2(num);
    return 0;
}
```

C Code for 4(a)

```
#include <stdio.h>
void inc(int *ap, int dummy){
    for(int i=0; i<dummy; i++){
        *ap = *ap + 1;
        ap = ap + 2;
    }
    dummy = 100;
}
int main() {
    int a[] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8};
    int dummy = 3;
    inc(&a[2], dummy);
    for(int i=0; i<8; i++)
        printf("%d ",a[i]);
    printf("\nDummy=%d\n", dummy);
    return 0;
}
```

C Code for 4(b)

Q.5 a) Write a **C program** that does the following: [4]

- Declare an integer array **arr** with array size 100.
- Declare a **pointer variable arrPtr** and **assign** the array **arr** to it.
- Scan the elements of the array **arr** using the pointer **arrPtr** with **offset**.
- Find and print the largest element of **arr** using the pointer **arrPtr**.

b) Suppose, you are trying to **save a simple string** in a file named **"string.txt"**, and for this you have written the following code:

```
FILE *fp = fopen("string.txt", "w");
fprintf(fp, "Yet another string\n");
fclose(fp);
```

- i. What will happen if the file **does not exist**? [1]
- ii. What is the difference between **read** and **append** mode? [1]
- iii. Write **C code** segment to **re-open the same file in append** mode and add a new string **"This is another string"** into the file and then **close** the file. [2]