

# Subject Name Solutions

4331105 – Winter 2022

Semester 1 Study Material

*Detailed Solutions and Explanations*

## Question 1(a) [3 marks]

List basic data types of C language with their range

Solution		
Data Type	Size (bytes)	Range
char	1	-128 to 127
int	2 or 4	-32,768 to 32,767 (2 bytes) or -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 (4 bytes)
float	4	3.4E-38 to 3.4E+38
double	8	1.7E-308 to 1.7E+308

### Mnemonic

“CIFD - Computer Is Fundamentally Digital”

## Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Explain rules for naming a variable.

Solution	
Rule	Example
Must start with letter or underscore	valid: <code>_count</code> , <code>name</code> / invalid: <code>1score</code>
Can contain letters, digits, underscores	valid: <code>user_1</code> / invalid: <code>user-1</code>
Cannot use keywords	valid: <code>integer</code> / invalid: <code>int</code>
Case sensitive	<code>total</code> and <code>TOTAL</code> are different
<b>Diagram:</b>	
Variable Naming Rules	
$[A\{-Z, a\{-z, \_ \} \quad [A\{-Z, a\{-z, 0\{-9, \_ \}^* \}$	

### Mnemonic

“LUCK - Letters Underscore Case Keywords”

## Question 1(c) [7 marks]

Define flowchart. Draw flowchart to find minimum of two integer numbers N1 and N2.

### Solution

A flowchart is a graphical representation of an algorithm showing the sequence of steps using standard symbols connected by arrows.

flowchart LR

```
A([Start]) --> B[/Input N1, N2/]
B --> C{N1 > N2?}
C -- Yes --> D[min = N1]
C -- No --> E[min = N2]
D --> F[/Output min/]
E --> F
F --> G([End])
```

- **Flowchart symbols:** Visual representation of logical steps
- **Decision diamond:** Tests condition to determine flow path
- **Process boxes:** Contain calculations or operations

### Mnemonic

“FAST - Flow Analysis Shown Through-charts”

## Question 1(c OR) [7 marks]

Define algorithm. Write an algorithm to calculate area and circumference of circle.

### Solution

An algorithm is a step-by-step procedure to solve a particular problem in a finite sequence of well-defined instructions.

**Algorithm for circle calculations:**

1. START
2. Input radius  $r$
3. Calculate area =  $\pi \times r \times r$
4. Calculate circumference =  $2 \times \pi \times r$
5. Output area, circumference
6. STOP

Step	Operation	Formula
1	Get radius	Input $r$
2	Calculate area	$A = \pi \times r^2$
3	Calculate circumference	$C = 2 \times \pi \times r$
4	Display results	Output $A, C$

### Mnemonic

“SICS - Steps In Clear Sequence”

## Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Differentiate printf() and scanf().

### Solution

Feature	printf()	scanf()
Purpose	Outputs data to screen	Inputs data from keyboard
Format	printf(“format”, variables)	scanf(“format”, &variables)

Returns	Number of chars printed	Number of items successfully read
Addressing	Uses variable names	Uses address of variables (&var)

#### Mnemonic

“IO-AR - Input Output-Address Returns”

### Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Develop a C program to find maximum among two numbers using conditional operator.

#### Solution

```
\#include {stdio.h}

int main() \{
    int num1, num2, max;

    printf("Enter two numbers: ");
    scanf("%d %d", &num1, &num2);

    max = (num1 { } num2) ? num1 : num2;

    printf("Maximum number is: %d", max);

    return 0;
\}
```

#### Diagram:

Input	{ Condition	Output	}
num1, num2	num1 { num2?	max	}

#### Mnemonic

“CTO - Condition Then Output”

### Question 2(c) [7 marks]

Explain arithmetic & relational operators with examples.

#### Solution

Type	Operators	Example	Result
<b>Arithmetic Operators</b>			
Addition	+	5 + 3	8
Subtraction	-	5 - 3	2
Multiplication	*	5 * 3	15
Division	/	5 / 3	1 (integer division)
Modulus	%	5 % 3	2 (remainder)
<b>Relational Operators</b>			
Equal to	==	5 == 3	0 (false)
Not equal to	!=	5 != 3	1 (true)
Greater than	>	5 > 3	1 (true)
Less than	<	5 < 3	0 (false)
Greater than or equal	>=	5 >= 5	1 (true)

Less than or equal       $\leq$        $5 \leq 3$       0 (false)

#### Mnemonic

“ASMDCRO - Add Subtract Multiply Divide Compare Return Output”

### Question 2(a OR) [3 marks]

Considering precedence of operators, write down each step of evaluation and final answer if expression  $(25/3) * 4 - 10 \% 3 + 9/2$  is evaluated.

#### Solution

Step	Operation	Calculation	Result
1	Parentheses $(25/3)$	$25/3 = 8$ (integer division)	8
2	Modulus $10 \% 3$	$10 \% 3 = 1$	1
3	Division $9/2$	$9/2 = 4$ (integer division)	4
4	Multiplication $8 * 4$	$8 * 4 = 32$	32
5	Subtraction $32 - 1$	$32 - 1 = 31$	31
6	Addition $31 + 4$	$31 + 4 = 35$	35

Final answer = 35

#### Mnemonic

“PEMDAS - Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication/Division, Addition/Subtraction”

### Question 2(b OR) [4 marks]

Develop a C program to find roots of an algebraic equation

#### Solution

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

int main() \{
    float a, b, c;
    float discriminant, root1, root2;

    printf("Enter coefficients a, b, c: ");
    scanf("%f %f %f", &a, &b, &c);

    discriminant = b*b {-} 4*a*c;

    if (discriminant {} 0) \{
        root1 = ({-}b + sqrt(discriminant)) / (2*a);
        root2 = ({-}b {-} sqrt(discriminant)) / (2*a);
        printf("Roots: \%.2f and \%.2f", root1, root2);
    \} else if (discriminant == 0) \{
        root1 = {-}b / (2*a);
        printf("Root: \%.2f", root1);
    \} else \{
        printf("No real roots");
    \}

    return 0;
\}
```

Diagram:

```

flowchart LR
    A[Input a,b,c] --> B[Calculate d = b^2-4ac]
    B --> C{d >= 0}
    C -- Yes --> D[Two real roots]
    C -- No --> E{d = 0}
    E -- Yes --> F[One real root]
    E -- No --> G[No real roots]

```

### Mnemonic

“QDR - Quadratic Discriminant Roots”

## Question 2(c OR) [7 marks]

Explain logical & bit-wise operators with examples.

### Solution

Type	Operators	Example	Result
<b>Logical Operators</b>			
Logical AND	&&	(5>3) && (4<7)	1 (true)
Logical OR		(5<3)    (4<7)	1 (true)
Logical NOT	!	!(5>3)	0 (false)
<b>Bitwise Operators</b>			
Bitwise AND	&	5 & 3 (101 & 011)	1 (001)
Bitwise OR		5   3 (101   011)	7 (111)
Bitwise XOR	^	5 ^ 3 (101 ^ 011)	6 (110)
Bitwise NOT	~	~5 (~ 00000101)	-6 (11111010)
Left Shift	«	5 « 1 (101 « 1)	10 (1010)
Right Shift	»	5 » 1 (101 » 1)	2 (10)

### Mnemonic

“LAND BORNS - Logical AND OR NOT, Bitwise OR AND NOT Shift”

## Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Explain the use of ‘go to’ statement with example

### Solution

The goto statement allows unconditional jump to a labeled statement in the program.

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main() \{
    int i = 0;

start:
    printf("%d ", i);
    i++;
    if (i == 5)
        goto start;

    return 0;
\}
// Output: 0 1 2 3 4

```

Diagram:

```

Start

print(i)
i++

        Yes
i { 5?      }

        No

End

goto start

```

### Mnemonic

“JUMP - Just Unconditionally Move Program-counter”

### Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Develop a C program to check whether the entered number is even or odd.

### Solution

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main() \{
    int num;

    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &num);

    if (num \% 2 == 0)
        printf("%d is even", num);
    else
        printf("%d is odd", num);

    return 0;
\}

```

### Diagram:

```

flowchart LR
    A([Start]) --> B[/Input num/]
    B --> C{num \% 2 == 0?}
    C -- Yes --> D[/Print num is even/]
    C -- No --> E[/Print num is odd/]
    D --> F([End])
    E --> F
    F --> F

```

### Mnemonic

“MODE - Modulo Odd-Even Determination”

### Question 3(c) [7 marks]

Draw flowchart and explain else if ladder with example.

#### Solution

The else-if ladder allows checking multiple conditions in sequence, executing the block associated with the first true condition.

```
flowchart LR
    A([Start]) --> B[/Input marks/]
    B --> C{marks = 90?}
    C -- Yes --> D[grade = A]
    C -- No --> E{marks = 80?}
    E -- Yes --> F[grade = B]
    E -- No --> G{marks = 70?}
    G -- Yes --> H[grade = C]
    G -- No --> I{marks = 60?}
    I -- Yes --> J[grade = D]
    I -- No --> K[grade = F]
    D --> L[/Output grade/]
    F --> L
    H --> L
    J --> L
    K --> L
    L --> M([End])
```

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

```
int main() \{
    int marks;
    char grade;

    printf("Enter marks: ");
    scanf("%d", &marks);

    if (marks == 90)
        grade = 'A';
    else if (marks == 80)
        grade = 'B';
    else if (marks == 70)
        grade = 'C';
    else if (marks == 60)
        grade = 'D';
    else
        grade = 'F';

    printf("Grade: %c", grade);

    return 0;
\}
```

- **Multiple conditions:** Checks conditions sequentially
- **First match:** Only executes code for first true condition
- **Default case:** Final else handles all remaining cases

### Mnemonic

“CAFE - Condition Assess First Eligible”

### Question 3(a OR) [3 marks]

Explain the use of continue and break statement.

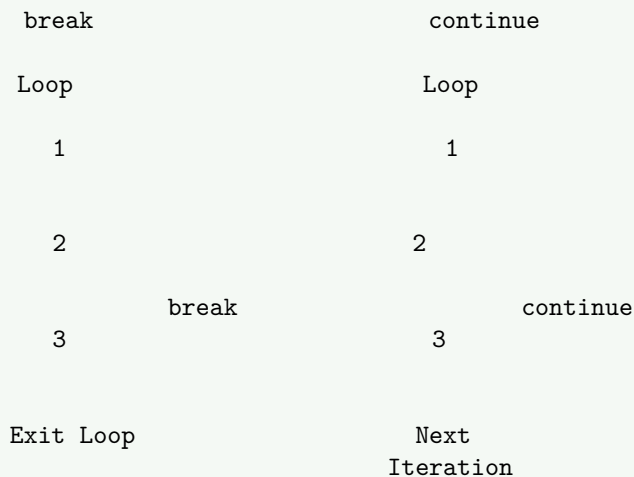
#### Solution

Statement	Purpose	Effect
break	Exit a loop or switch	Terminates entire loop immediately
continue	Skip current iteration	Jumps to next iteration of loop

```
// break example
for(int
i=1; i{=}10; i++) \{
    if(i == 6)
        break;      // Exits loop when i=6
    printf("\%d ", i); // Output: 1 2 3 4 5
\}
```

```
// continue example
for(int
i=1; i{=}10; i++) \{
    if(i \% 2 == 0)
        continue;   // Skips even numbers
    printf("\%d ", i); // Output: 1 3 5 7 9
\}
```

#### Diagram:



#### Mnemonic

“BEST - Break Exits, Skip with conTinue”

### Question 3(b OR) [4 marks]

Develop a C program to print sum of 1 to 10 numbers using for loop.

#### Solution

```
\#include {stdio.h}

int main() \{
```



```

int i, sum = 0;

for(i = 1; i {=} 10; i++) \{
    sum += i;
\}

printf("Sum of numbers from 1 to 10: \%d", sum);

return 0;
\}

```

#### Diagram:

```

flowchart LR
    A([Start]) --> B[sum = 0]
    B --> C[i = 1]
    C --> D{i = 10?}
    D -- Yes --> E[sum = sum + i]
    E --> F[i++]
    F --> D
    D -- No --> G[/Print sum/]
    G --> H([End])

```

#### Mnemonic

“SILA - Sum Increment Loop Add”

### Question 3(c OR) [7 marks]

Draw flowchart and explain switch statement with example.

#### Solution

The switch statement selects one code block from multiple options based on a variable's value.

```

flowchart LR
    A([Start]) --> B[/Input choice/]
    B --> C{switch choice}
    C -- case 1 --> D[/Print Addition/]
    C -- case 2 --> E[/Print Subtraction/]
    C -- case 3 --> F[/Print Multiplication/]
    C -- case 4 --> G[/Print Division/]
    C -- default --> H[/Print Invalid/]
    D --> I([End])
    E --> I
    F --> I
    G --> I
    H --> I

```

```

#include <stdio.h>

```

```

int main() \{
    int choice;

    printf("Enter operation (1{-4}: ");
    scanf("\%d", &choice);

    switch(choice) \{
        case 1:
            printf("Addition selected");
            break;
        case 2:
            printf("Subtraction selected");
            break;
        case 3:
            printf("Multiplication selected");

```

```

        break;
    case 4:
        printf("Division selected");
        break;
    default:
        printf("Invalid choice");
    \}

return 0;
\}

```

- **Expression:** Takes integer or character expression
- **Case labels:** Must be constant expressions
- **Break statement:** Prevents fall-through to next case
- **Default:** Handles values not matching any case

#### Mnemonic

“SCBD - Switch Cases Break Default”

### Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Develop a C program to convert uppercase alphabet to lowercase alphabet.

#### Solution

```

#include {stdio.h}

int main() \{
    char upper, lower;

    printf("Enter uppercase letter: ");
    scanf("%c", &upper);

    lower = upper + 32;
    // Alternatively: lower = tolower(upper);

    printf("Lowercase letter: %c", lower);

    return 0;
\}

```

#### Diagram:

Input {A }

ASCII code  
65

+32

ASCII code  
97

Output {a }

#### Mnemonic

“ASCII-32 - Add 32 to Shift Characters Into Lowercase”

### Question 4(b) [4 marks]

What is pointer? Explain with example.

#### Solution

A pointer is a variable that stores the memory address of another variable.

Concept	Syntax	Description
Declaration	<code>int *p;</code>	Declares pointer p to int
Initialization	<code>p = &amp;var;</code>	Store address of var in p
Dereferencing	<code>*p = 10;</code>	Access/modify pointed value
Pointer arithmetic	<code>p++</code>	Move to next memory location

```
\#include {stdio.h}

int main() \{
    int num = 10;
    int *ptr;

    ptr = &num; // Store address of num in ptr

    printf("Value of num: \%d{n}", num);
    printf("Address of num: \%p{n}", &num);
    printf("Value of ptr: \%p{n}", ptr);
    printf("Value pointed by ptr: \%d{n}", *ptr);

    *ptr = 20; // Change value using pointer
    printf("New value of num: \%d{n}", num);

    return 0;
\}
```

#### Diagram:

Memory:

num	1000		
(10)		*ptr	2000
	(1000)		

#### Mnemonic

“SAID - Store Address to Indirectly Dereference”

### Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Draw flowchart and explain for loop with example.

## Solution

The for loop is used to repeat a block of code a specified number of times.

flowchart LR

```
A([Start]) --> B[Initialization: i=1]
B --> C[Condition: i=5?]
C -- True --> D[Body: Print i]
D --> E[Update: i++]
E --> C
C -- False --> F([End])
```

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

```
int main() \{
    int i;

    // Syntax: for(initialization; condition; update)
    for(i = 1; i <= 5; i++) \{
        printf("%d ", i);
    \}
    // Output: 1 2 3 4 5

    return 0;
\}
```

- **Initialization:** Executes once before loop starts
- **Condition:** Checked before each iteration
- **Update:** Executes after each iteration
- **Body:** Code block that repeats

## Mnemonic

“ICU-B - Initialize, Check, Update, Body”

## Question 4(a OR) [3 marks]

Develop a C program to find area of a triangle ( $\frac{1}{2} * \text{base} * \text{height}$ )?

## Solution

```
\#include <stdio.h>

int main() \{
    float base, height, area;

    printf("Enter base of triangle: ");
    scanf("%f", &base);

    printf("Enter height of triangle: ");
    scanf("%f", &height);

    area = 0.5 * base * height;

    printf("Area of triangle: %.2f", area);

    return 0;
\}
```

**Diagram:**

flowchart LR

```
A([Start]) --> B[/Input base, height/]
```

```

B {-{-} C[area = 0.5 * base * height]}
C {-{-} D[/Output area/]}
D {-{-} E([End])}

```

### Mnemonic

“BHA - Base times Height divided by two equals Area”

## Question 4(b OR) [4 marks]

Explain declaration and initialization of pointer.

### Solution

Operation	Syntax	Example	Description
Declaration	datatype *pointer_name;	int *ptr;	Creates a pointer variable
Initialization	pointer_name = &variable;	ptr = &num;	Assigns address to pointer
Combined	datatype *pointer_name = &variable;	int *ptr = &num;	Declaration with initialization
NULL pointer	pointer_name = NULL;	ptr = NULL;	Safe initialization when no address is available

```
\#include {stdio.h}
```

```

int main() \{
    int num = 10;           // Regular variable
    int *ptr1;              // Declaration only
    int *ptr2 = &num;       // Declaration with initialization

    ptr1 = &num;            // Initialization of ptr1

    printf("num value: %d\n", num);
    printf("num address: %p\n", &num);
    printf("ptr1 value: %p\n", ptr1);
    printf("ptr2 value: %p\n", ptr2);
    printf("Value via ptr1: %d\n", *ptr1);
    printf("Value via ptr2: %d\n", *ptr2);

    return 0;
\}

```

### Diagram:

Pointer Declaration:

```
int *ptr;
```

Pointer Initialization:

```
ptr = &num;           num (10)
```

### Mnemonic

“PAIN - Pointer Allocate, Initialize, Navigate”

### Question 4(c OR) [7 marks]

Draw flowchart and explain while loop with example.

#### Solution

The while loop repeats a block of code as long as a specified condition is true.

flowchart LR

```
A([Start]) --> B[i = 1]
B --> C{i = 5?}
C -- True --> D[/Print i/]
D --> E[i++]
E --> C
C -- False --> F([End])
```

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

```
int main() \{
    int i = 1;

    // Syntax: while(condition) \{ body \}
    while(i <= 5) \{
        printf("%d ", i);
        i++;
    \}
    // Output: 1 2 3 4 5

    return 0;
\}
```

- **Initialization:** Must be done before loop
- **Condition:** Evaluated at beginning of each iteration
- **Body:** Executes only if condition is true
- **Update:** Must be inside loop body

#### Mnemonic

“CUBE - Condition check, Update inside Body, Exit when false”

### Question 5(a) [3 marks]

Build a structure to store book information: book\_no, book\_title, book\_author, book\_price

#### Solution

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

struct Book \{
    int book_no;
    char book_title[50];
    char book_author[50];
    float book_price;
\};

int main() \{
    struct Book book1;

    book1.book_no = 101;
    strcpy(book1.book_title, "Programming in C");
    strcpy(book1.book_author, "Dennis Ritchie");
    book1.book_price = 450.50;
```

```

    printf("Book No: %d\n", book1.book_no);
    printf("Title: %s\n", book1.book_title);
    printf("Author: %s\n", book1.book_author);
    printf("Price: %.2f", book1.book_price);

    return 0;
}

```

#### Diagram:

```

struct Book

    book_no      (int)

    book_title   (char[50])

    book_author  (char[50])

    book_price   (float)

```

#### Mnemonic

“SNAP - Structure Needs All Properties”

### Question 5(b) [4 marks]

Explain following functions with example. (1) sqrt() (2) pow() (3) strlen() (4) strcpy()

#### Solution

Function	Library	Purpose	Example
sqrt()	math.h	Calculates square root	sqrt(16) returns 4.0
pow()	math.h	Raises to power	pow(2, 3) returns 8.0
strlen()	string.h	Finds string length	strlen("hello") returns 5
strcpy()	string.h	Copies string	strcpy(dest, "hello") copies "hello" to dest

```

#include {stdio.h}
#include {math.h}
#include {string.h}

int main() \{
    double sqrtResult = sqrt(25);
    double powResult = pow(2, 4);
    char str[] = "Programming";
    char dest[20];
    int length = strlen(str);

    strcpy(dest, str);

    printf("sqrt(25) = \%.2f\n", sqrtResult);
    printf("pow(2, 4) = \%.2f\n", powResult);
    printf("Length of {}{}\s{ = }{}\d{n}", str, length);
    printf("Copied string: \s{n}", dest);

    return 0;
\}

```

### Mnemonic

“SPSS - Square-root Power String-length String-copy”

### Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Explain arrays and array initialization. Give example.

### Solution

An array is a collection of similar data elements stored at contiguous memory locations.

Method	Syntax	Example
Declaration	<code>data_type array_name[size];</code>	<code>int marks[5];</code>
Initialization at declaration	<code>data_type array_name[size] = {values};</code>	<code>int marks[5] = {95, 80, 85, 75, 90};</code>
Individual element	<code>array_name[index] = value;</code>	<code>marks[0] = 95;</code>
Partial initialization	<code>int arr[5] = {1, 2};</code>	Remaining elements are 0
Without size	<code>int arr[] = {1, 2, 3};</code>	Size determined by elements



```

#include {stdio.h}

int main() \{
    // Array declaration and initialization
    int numbers[5] = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50\};

    // Accessing array elements
    printf("First element: \%d{n}", numbers[0]);
    printf("Third element: \%d{n}", numbers[2]);

    // Changing array element
    numbers[1] = 25;

    // Printing all elements
    printf("Array elements: ");
    for(int i = 0; i {} 5; i++) \{
        printf("\%d ", numbers[i]);
    \}

    return 0;
\}

```

#### Diagram:

Array in memory:

10	20	30	40	50	
0	1	2	3	4	indices

#### Mnemonic

“CASED - Contiguous Arrangement of Similar Elements with Direct-access”

### Question 5(a OR) [3 marks]

Write the difference between array and structure.

#### Solution

Feature	Array	Structure
Data types	Same data type only	Different data types allowed
Access	Using index: <code>arr[0]</code>	Using dot operator: <code>emp.id</code>
Memory	Contiguous allocation	May not be contiguous
Size	Fixed at declaration	Sum of member sizes
Initialization	<code>int arr[3] = {1,2,3};</code>	<code>struct emp e = {101,"John",5000};</code>
Purpose	Collection of similar items	Collection of related items

#### Diagram:

Array:

1	2	3
int	int	int

Structure:

id: 101
name: "John"
salary: 5000.0
int char[] float

### Mnemonic

“HASDIP - Homogeneous vs. Assorted, Same vs. Different, Index vs. Point”

### Question 5(b OR) [4 marks]

What is user defined function? Explain with example.

#### Solution

A user-defined function is a code block that performs a specific task, created by the programmer to reuse and organize code.

Component	Description	Example
Return type	Data type returned by function	int, void, etc.
Function name	Identifier for the function	sum, findMax
Parameters	Input values in parentheses	(int a, int b)
Function body	Code inside curly braces	{ return a+b; }

```
\#include {stdio.h}

// Function declaration
int sum(int a, int b);

int main() \{
    int num1 = 5, num2 = 10;
    int result;

    // Function call
    result = sum(num1, num2);

    printf("Sum = \%d", result);

    return 0;
\}

// Function definition
int sum(int a, int b) \{
    return a + b;
\}
```

#### Diagram:

flowchart TD

```
A[Main function] --{-}|Call with arguments| B[User{-}defined function]}
B --{-}|Return result| A}
```

### Mnemonic

“CRPB - Create, Return, Pass, Body”

### Question 5(c OR) [7 marks]

Develop a C program to find sum of array elements and average of it.

#### Solution

```
\#include {stdio.h}

int main() \{
    int arr[100], n, i;
```

```

int sum = 0;
float avg;

printf("Enter number of elements: ");
scanf("%d", &n);

printf("Enter %d elements:{n}", n);
for(i = 0; i < n; i++) \{
    scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
    sum += arr[i]; // Add each element to sum
\}

avg = (float)sum / n; // Calculate average

printf("Sum of array elements: %d{n}", sum);
printf("Average of array elements: %.2f", avg);

return 0;
\}

```

#### Diagram:

flowchart LR

```

A([Start]) --> B[/Input size n/]
B --> C[/Input n elements/]
C --> D[sum = 0]
D --> E[i = 0]
E --> F{i < n?}
F -- Yes --> G["sum += arr[i]"]
G --> H[i++]
H --> F
F -- No --> I[avg = sum / n]
I --> J[/Output sum, avg/]
J --> K([End])

```

Step	Operation	Example (for array [5,10,15,20])
1	Input array	[5,10,15,20]
2	Initialize sum = 0	sum = 0
3	Add each element	sum = 0+5+10+15+20 = 50
4	Divide by count	avg = 50/4 = 12.5

#### Mnemonic

“LISA - Loop, Increment, Sum, Average”