



# CS & IT ENGINEERING

## C-Programming

Function and Storage  
Discussion Notes

DPP-03



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## Question



#Q. Consider the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int x=12;
int f1() { int x = 25; x++; return x;}
int f2 () {static int x = 50; x++; return x;}
int f3() { x *= 10; return x;}
int f4(int a, int b , int c , int d) { return a+b+c+d;}
int main()
{
    int x=1;
    x += f4(f1(), f2() , f3() , f2());
    printf("%d", x);
    return 0;
}
```

The output of the program is

A

229

B

250

C

230

D

228

## Question



#Q. Consider the following C program:

```
#include<stdio.h>
int x=12;
int f1() { int x = 25; x++; return x;}
int f2 () {static int x = 50; x++; return x;}
int f3() { x *= 10; return x;}
int f4(int a, int b , int c , int d) { return a+b+c+d;}
int main()
{
    int x=1;
    x += f4(f1(), f2() , f3() , f2());
    printf("%d", x);
    return 0;
}
```

The output of the program is

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 51 \\ 120 \\ 52 \\ \hline 249 \end{array}$$

$$x = 1 + f_4(f_1(), f_2(), f_3(), f_2())$$

$$1 + f_4(26, 51, 120, 52)$$

$$x = 1 + 249 = \underline{\underline{250}}$$

$x = 250$  Ans.

## Question



```
#Q. #include<stdio.h>
int x=12;
int f1() { int x = 25; x++; return x;}
int f2() {static int x = 50; x++; return x;}
int f3() { x *= 10; return x;}
int f4(int a, int b , int c , int d)
{
    static int x = 10;
    x=x+10;
    return x+a+b+c+d;
}
int main()
{
    int x=1;
```

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 26 \\ 51 \\ 1200 \\ \hline 154 \\ \hline 1863 \end{array}$$

$$x = \underline{1} + f_4(26, 51, \underline{120}, 52)$$
$$x = 1 + 269 = 270$$

$$x = 270 + f_4(26, 53, 1200, 54)$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 26 \\ 53 \\ 1200 \\ \hline 154 \\ \hline 1863 \end{array}$$
$$x = 1633$$
$$x += f4(f1(), f2(), f3(), f2());$$
$$x += f4(f1(), f2(), f3(), f2());$$
$$printf("%d", x);$$
$$return 0;$$

The output of the program is 1633 4u

## Question



#Q. The value of j at the end of the execution of the following C program

```
#include<stdio.h>
int foo (int j)
{
    static int x = 0;
    x = x + j;
    return x;
}
int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i <=4; i++)
    {
        j = foo(i)+foo(i);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

i = 0

x

j =  $\int_{\text{foo}(0)}^{\text{foo}(0)}$

i = 1      ↗ 2

x

j = 0 + 0 = 0

i = 2      ↗ 6

x

j =  $\int_{\text{foo}(1)}^{\text{foo}(1)}$  +  $\int_{\text{foo}(1)}^{\text{foo}(1)}$  = 3  
1 + 2

i = 3      ↗ 12

x

j =  $\int_{\text{foo}(2)}^{\text{foo}(2)}$  +  $\int_{\text{foo}(2)}^{\text{foo}(2)}$  = 10  
4 + 6

i = 4      ↗ 20

x

j =  $\int_{\text{foo}(3)}^{\text{foo}(3)}$  +  $\int_{\text{foo}(3)}^{\text{foo}(3)}$  = 21  
9 + 12

Final value of j is 36

j =  $\int_{\text{foo}(4)}^{\text{foo}(4)}$  +  $\int_{\text{foo}(4)}^{\text{foo}(4)}$  = 36  
16 + 20

## Question



#Q. Consider the following program

```
#include<stdio.h>
int foo (int j)
{
    static int x = 0;
    x = x + j;
    return x;
}
int main ()
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i <=4; i++)
    {
        j = foo(i)-foo(i);
    }
    printf("%d", j);
    return 0;
}
```

The value printed by the program is

$$\begin{array}{lll} l=0 & J = f_{\omega}(0) + f_{\omega}(0) & x = 0 \\ l=1 & J = f_{\omega}(1) - f_{\omega}(1) & x = 1 + 1 = 2 \\ & \quad 1 - 1 = -1 & \\ l=2 & J = f_{\omega}(2) - f_{\omega}(2) & x = 4 + 6 \\ & \quad 4 - 6 = -2 & \\ l=3 & J = f_{\omega}(3) - f_{\omega}(3) & x = 8 + 12 = 20 \\ & \quad 9 - 9 = 0 & \\ l=4 & J = f_{\omega}(4) - f_{\omega}(4) & x = 16 + 20 \\ & \quad 16 - 20 = -4 & \end{array}$$

The value printed by program is -4

## Question

```
#Q. #include<stdio.h>
int foo(int y)
{
    static int x = 1;
    x++;      x=2/3
    return x+y;
}
int bar(int i)
{
    return ++i;
}
int main()
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{foo bar} \\
 x &= \text{foo}(\text{bar}(10)) + 0 \\
 &= \text{foo}(11) + 0 \\
 &= 13 + 0 = 13 \\
 y &= \text{foo}(\underline{\text{bar}(11)}) + 13 \\
 &= \text{foo}(12) + 13 = 15 + 13 = 28
 \end{aligned}$$

```

 {
    int x,y=0
    x = foo(bar(10))+y;
    y = foo(bar(11))+x;
    printf("%d\n", (x+y));
    return 0;
}
```

The output of the program is 28+13=41

Ans: 41

## Question

```
#Q. #include<stdio.h>
int foo(int y)
{
    static int x = 1;
    x++;      23
    return x+y;
}
int bar(int i)
{
    static int x = 12;
    x++;      13 14
    return i+x;  -25  14+14=28
}
int main()
```

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \text{bar}(\overline{\text{foo}(10)}) + 0 \\
 &= \text{bar}(12) + 0 = 25 + 0 \\
 y &= \text{bar}(\overline{\text{foo}(10)}) + 25 \\
 &= \text{bar}(14) + 25 = 28 + 25 = 53
 \end{aligned}$$

{
   
 int x,y=0;
 x = bar(foo(10))+y;
 y = bar(foo(11))+x;
 printf("%d\n", (x+y));
 return 0;
 }
 Output of the program is  $25 + 53 = 78$ .

Answer is 78

## Question



```
#Q. #include<stdio.h>
int fun(int y)
{
    static int x = 20;
    x++;
    return x;
}
int main()
{
    int x,y;
    x = fun(20);
    y = fun(20);
    printf("%d\n", (x+y));
    return 0;
}
```

Output of the program is \_\_\_\_.

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 20 \\x &= 21 \\&= 22\end{aligned}$$

$$x = \text{fun}(20)$$

$$x = 21;$$

$$y = \text{fun}(20)$$

$$y = 22$$

$$\text{printf}((21+22) = 43)$$

Output of program is 43

## Question



```
#Q. #include<stdio.h>
int fun(int y){
    static int x = 20;
    x++;
    return x+y;
}
int main(){
int x,y,z;
x = fun(20);
y = fun(22);
z = fun(fun(20));
printf("%d\n", (x+y+z));
return 0;
}
```

$$x = \cancel{fun(20)} = 41$$
$$y = \cancel{fun(22)} = 44$$
$$z = \cancel{fun(fun(20))} = \cancel{fun(43)}$$
$$= 67$$
$$\cancel{21+20} = 41$$
$$22+22 = 44$$
$$23+20 = 43$$
$$43+24 = 67$$

$$x + y + z = \frac{41}{44} \frac{167}{152}$$

152

Output of the program is \_\_\_\_.

**THANK - YOU**