


```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a=19, b=20;
    if(a++<b--) printf("%d",a++--b);
    else printf("%d", ++a--b);
    return 0;
}
```

The output is _____.

```
Q7 #include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int a=0;
    printf("%d", a);
    if(a==2){
        printf("Hi");
        printf("%d", a);
    }else{
        printf("Bye");
    }
}
```

```
    }  
    printf("%d", a);  
}
```

The output string is:

- (A) OHi22 (B) OHi20
(C) OBye0 (D) OHi00

Q8 #include<stdio.h>

```
void main()
```

{

```
int a=0, b=0;  
a=(a=4)|| (b=1);  
if(a&&b) printf("CProgramming");  
else printf("PhysicsWalah");  
printf("%d",b);
```

The output is-

- (A) CProgramming0 (B) CProgramming1
(C) PhysicsWalaho (D) PhysicsWalah1



Processing math: 53%

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Answer Key

Q1 (A)
Q2 (B)
Q3 (B)
Q4 22~22

Q5 -4~-4
Q6 38~38
Q7 (A)
Q8 (C)



Hints & Solutions

Q1 Text Solution:

$i < j ? 1 : 0$

In the above expression i value is less than j value, hence it will return 1.

So, it will print GATE.

Q2 Text Solution:

$a = -1 - 3 + 4$

$a = 0$

$a \leftarrow 0$

Assignment operator assigns and returns the value

$b++ + b: -1 \leftarrow ,$

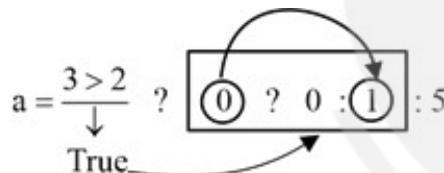
$a++ + a: 0 \leftarrow ,$

$c \leftarrow -: 3 \leftarrow$

↓

Post decrement (It will print 3, then update to 2)

Output: 3 1 0.

Q3 Text Solution:


$a = 1$

Assignment operator assigns the value and returns it.

if (a = a -

Output: GATE WALLAH

Q4 Text Solution:

GATE Wallah 2023

↓

$a = 16$

printf returns the number of characters successfully printed

$16 \% 4 = 0 \rightarrow \text{True}$

↓

$a = a + 5$

$a \leftarrow 16 \leftarrow 21 \leftarrow 22$

Hence the final value of a is 22.

Q5 Text Solution:

i 4	j 4	k 0	- 1 3 2 1
--------	--------	--------	--------------------

$3 < 4$

$j = 3 + 0 - 1 = 2$

$2 != 4$

$j = j - 1$

$= 2 - 1$

$j = 1$

printed value = $j + k - i$

$= 1 - 1 - 4$

$= -4$

Q6 Text Solution:

If(19<20) → Condition is true. After the condition is

evaluated, a is incremented to 20 and b is decremented to 19.

Now, printf("%d",a++++-b); is evaluated. b is decremented to 18. So, (20+18) i.e. 38 is printed.

After

that, a is incremented to 21.

Hence, output is 38.

Q7 Text Solution:

void main()

{

int a=0;

printf("%d", a); // 0 is printed

if(a==2){//Assignment operator assigns and returns the assigned value; So 2 is assigned to a and 2 is returned. Any non-zero value is considered true.

printf("Hi");//"Hi" is printed

printf("%d",a);//Since a contains 2, 2 is printed.

}else{

printf("Bye");

}



```
printf("%d", a); //Since a contains 2, 2 is  
printed  
}  
Output: 0Hi22
```

Q8 Text Solution:

a = 0. b=0;
a=(a=4)||b=1 //Assignment operator assigns and returns the assigned value. Here, short-circuiting

will be applied. Since the logical operator is OR, if the first part is true, second part is not evaluated at all. Hence, b=0, a=1.
if(a && b)//The condition evaluates to 1 && 0 i.e. 0. Hence, else part is evaluated.
Output: PhysicsWalah0



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