

Computer Science & Information Technology

C Programming

Control Flow Statements

DPP: 1

Q1 #include <stdio.h>

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i = 2, j = 3, k = 4;
```

```
    if (i < j ? 1 : 0)
```

```
        printf("GATE");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("Wallah2023");
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

The output of the program is _____.

- (A) GATE (B) 2023WALLAH
(C) TEWALLAH (D) EWALLAH

Q2 #include <stdio.h>

```
void main( )
```

```
{
```

```
    int a, b, c, d;
```

```
    a = 2; b = -1; c = 3; d = -4;
```

```
    if(a = b - c - d)
```

```
        printf("%d%d%d", a++, b--, c++);
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("%d%d%d", c--, ++a, ++b);
```

```
}
```

The output is _____.

- (A) 1-2 4
(B) 3 1 0
(C) 2 1-3
(D) 3 3 0

Q3 #include <stdio.h>

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int a = 3 > 2 ? 0 : 0 : 1 : 5;
```

```
    if(a == a - 1)
```

```
        printf("GATE 2023");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("GATE WALLAH");
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

The output of the program is _____.

- (A) GATE 2023 (B) GATE WALLAH
(C) Compiler error (D) Garbage value

Q4 #include <stdio.h>

```
void main( )
```

```
{
```

```
    int a;
```

```
    a = printf("GATE Wallah 2023");
```

```
    if(a%4 == 0)
```

```
        a = a + 5;
```

```
    else
```

```
        a = a - 5;
```

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

```
}
```

The value of a at the end of the program is _____.

Q5 #include <stdio.h>

```
void main( )
```

```
{
```

```
    int i, j, k;
```

```
    j = 4;
```

```
    k = 0;
```

```
    i = j < k ? k : j --;
```

```
    if (j < i)
```

```
        j = j + k - 1;
```

```
    if (j == i)
```

```
        j = j - i;
```

```
    else
```

```
        j = j + --k;
```

```
    printf ("%d", j + k - i);
```

```
}
```

The output is ____.

Q6 Consider the following program:



```
#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) PhysicsWalah0 (D) PhysicsWalah1



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:

$a = -1 - 3 + 4$

$a = 0$

$a \& 0$

Assignment operator assigns and returns the value

$b++ + b: -1 \ 0$

$a++ + a: 0 \ 1$

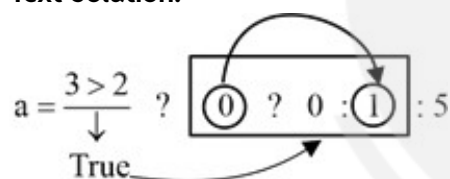
$c-- -- : 3 \ 2$

↓

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

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

↓

$a = a + 5$

$a \ 16 \ 21 \ 22$

Hence the final value of a is 22.

Q5 Text Solution:

$\begin{matrix} i & j & k \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \\ & 3 & 2 \end{matrix} - 1$

$3 < 4$

$j = 3 + 0 - 1 = 2$

$2 \neq 4$

$j = j - 1$

$= 2 - 1$

$j = 1$

printed value = $j + k - i$

$= 1 - 1 - 4$

$= -4$

Q6 Text Solution:

If ($19 < 20$) \rightarrow Condition is true. After the condition is

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

Now, $\text{printf}("%d", a+++--b);$ 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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