

CS & IT ENGINEERING



C-Programming

Control Flow Statement
Discussion Notes

DPP-02



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Question



#Q. `#include<stdio.h>`
`int main(){`
 `int x = 0, y = 0, a;`
 `a = x && ++y;`
 `printf("%d %d", x, y);`
 `return 0;`
`}`

A 11

C 01

[D]

B 10

☒ **D** 00

$x' = 0$, $y = 0$, a

$a = 0 \text{ \&\& } \underline{++y}$ will not execute
 ↑

Logical → short circuit code

Logic short

Question



```
#Q. #include<stdio.h>
int main(){
    int x=3, y=4, z=4;
    printf("%d", (z>=y>=x?100:200));
    return 0;
}
```

(4 >= 4 >= 3)

1 >= 3

False

[B] Ans

x = 3 , y = 4, z = 4

Conditional operator

>= Left Associative
operator

A 100

C 0

☒ **B** 200

D 1

Question



```
#Q. #include <stdio.h>
int main(){ int a = 80;
switch(-12%45+36/9/2*16+60) {
    case 80: a = a+10;
    case 5: a++;
    default : a = a>>2;
}
printf ("%d", a) ;
}
```

A 20

C 22

[C] Ans

$$\text{Let } a = 80$$

$$\underline{-12 \% 45 + 36 / 9 / 2 * 16 + 60}$$

$$= -12 + 4 / 2 * 16 + 60$$

$$= -12 + 32 + 60$$

$$= 20 + 60 = 80$$

B 21

D 23

$$\text{Case 80: } a = 90$$

$$\text{Case 5: } a = 91$$

$$a = 91 \gg 2$$

$$= \lfloor 91 / 2^2 \rfloor = \lfloor 91 / 4 \rfloor$$

$$= 22$$

Question



#Q. Question

```
int main()
{
    int a = 50;
    switch(a)
    {
        default: a = 45;
        case 49: a++;
        case 50: a--; →
        case 51: a = a + 1; ✓
    }
    printf("%d", a);
}
```

A 51

✓ **C** 50

B 45

D Error

int a = 50;
Switch (a) Switch (50)
Case 50 will match

a [49] No break present
a : [50] [c]

Question



#Q. Consider the following program

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
    int i= -1;
    for (; ++i; i++){
        printf("I am a good Student");
    }
    return 0 ;
}
```

Number of times loop is Executed

A

0

C

Infinite

[A]

for loop

i = -1

for (i++ ; i++)

No initialization

i++ =

-1	0
----	---

B

1

condition is false

D

2

No - times - 0 time

Question



```
#Q. #include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int i=2+4%6+9/10;
    while (i<10){
        printf("I am good student");
        i++;
    }
    return 0 ;
}
```

The number of times printf statement executed is _____

$$i = 2 + 4\%6 + 9/10$$

$$= 2 + 4 + 0 = 6$$

$$i \boxed{6}$$

$$6 < 10 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$7 < 10 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$8 < 10 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$9 < 10 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$11 < 10 \quad \times$$

No. of times printf execute = 4

Question

#Q. Consider the following C program

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
float sum = 0.0, j = 1.0, i = 2.0;
while (i/j > 0.0625){
    j = j+j;
    sum = sum + i/j;
    printf("%f\n", sum);
}
return 0;
}
```

~~The number of times the variable sum will be printed, when the above program is executed, is _____.~~

final value of sum 1.9375

$$i/j > 0.0625$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 2/1 > 0.0625$$

$$j = 2$$

$$\text{sum} = 0 + 2/2 = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 2/2 > 0.0625$$

$$j = 4$$

$$\text{sum} = 2/4 + 1 = 1.5$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 2/4 > 0.0625$$

$$j = 8$$

$$\text{sum} = 1.5 + .25 = 1.75$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 2/32 > 0.0625$$

False

④

$$2/8 > 0.0625$$

$$j = 16$$

$$\text{sum} = 1.75 + .125 = 1.875$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 2/16 > 0.0625$$

$$j = 32$$

$$\text{sum} = 1.875$$

$$+ .0625$$

$$1.9375$$



Question



```
#Q. #include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int i,j;
    for(i = 1; i <= 3; i++){
        for(j = 1; j <= 20; j++){
            printf("I am a good student");
            if(i == 2) break;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

The number of times printf will be executed is 41.

after loop
i = 1 } j = 1 } 20 times
 j = 20

i = 2 } j = 1 print

i = 3 } j = 1 } 20 times
 j = 20

times printf execute

Question

```
#Q. #include<stdio.h>
void main () {
    int sum =0;
    for (int j =1; j<=20; j++)
        for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++) {
            if (i == j)
                continue;

            sum++;
        }
}
```

The output of the program is _____

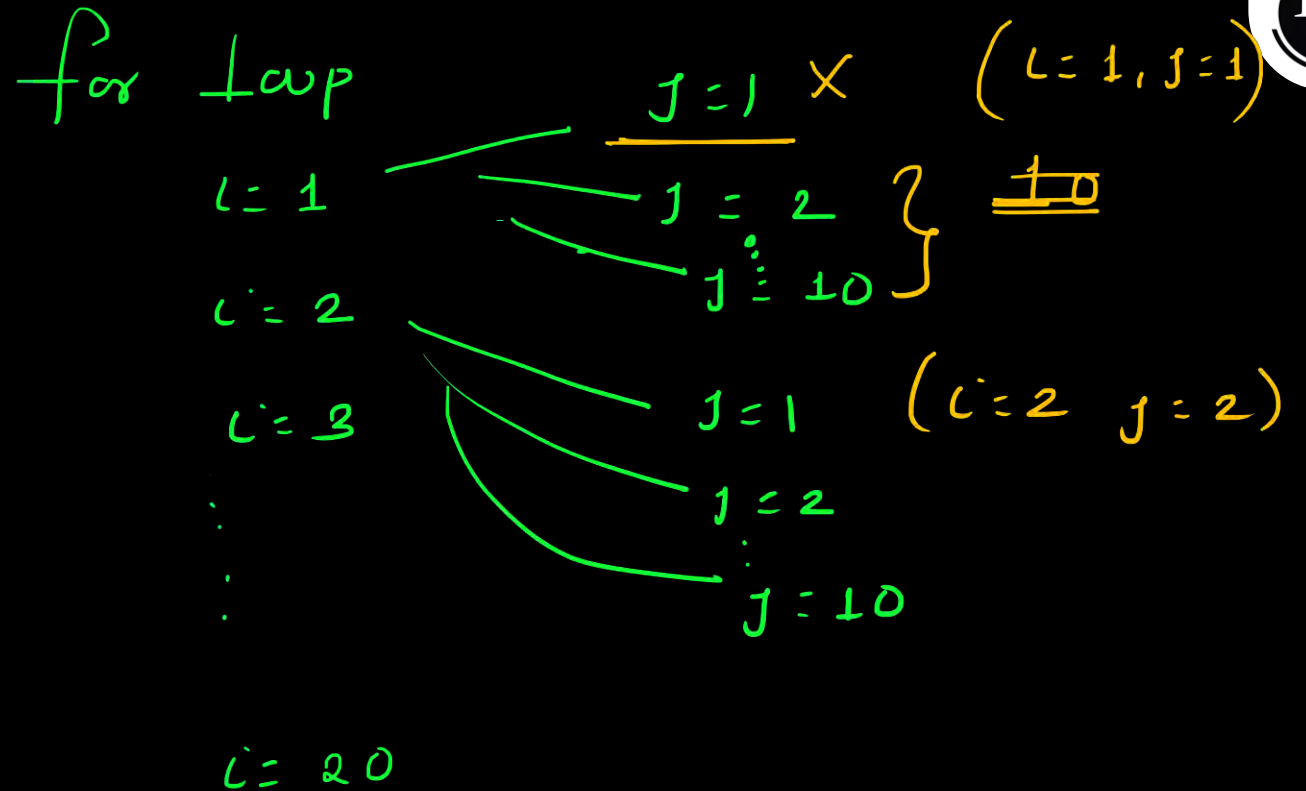
A 200

$200 - 10 = 190$

C 180

B 190

D 20



200 times $20 \times 10 = 200$

10 case - $i=1, j=1$
 $i=2, j=2$
 $i=3, j=3$

Question



#Q. Consider the function func shown below:

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

```
int main() {
```

```
    int num=128;
```

```
    int count = 0;
```

```
    while (num/2) {
```

```
        count++;
```

```
        num>>=1;
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf ("%d", count);
```

```
}
```

The value printed is 7.

$2/2 = 1$ 7 1

$1/2 = 0$ condition is False

num = 128

count = 0

while (condition)

$128/2 = 64$ —

$64/2 = 32$

$32/2 = 16$

$16/2 = 8$

$8/2 = 4$

$4/2 = 2$

count

1

2

3

4

5

6

num

64

32

16

8

4

2

Question



#Q. Consider the function func shown below:

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

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int a=7, b=8;
```

```
while(++b & a--)
```

```
{
```

```
printf("Hello!");
```

```
}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

The number of times the printf() executed is 7.

a = 2

b = 13

01101 (5)
00011

Non

a = 1

b = 14

01110 (6)
00010

Non zero

a = 7, b = 8

a = 6, b = 9 1

a = 5, b = 10 (2)

a = 4, b = 11 (2)

01011 (3)
00101 Non

a = 3, b = 12

01100 (4)
00100 Non

01111 a = 0 b = 15

00001

Non zero

(7)

a = 0 b = 16

Question



#Q. Consider the function func shown below: The output is-

```
int main() {  
    int a=1, b=2;  
    do  
    {  
        while(b++)  
        {  
            b=b-a;  
            a=a+b;  
        }  
    }  
    while(a++<2);  
    printf("%d\t%d", a, b);  
    return 0;  
}
```

(a) 3 0

(b) 4 2

(c) 3 2

(d) 4 1

$a=1, b=2 \rightarrow 3$

while (2)

$b = 3 - 1 = 2$

$a = 1 + 2 = 3$

while (2)

$b = 3 - 2 = 1$

$a = 3 + 0 = 3$

while (0)

after loop
 $3 < 2$ False

come out of loop

post increment

$a = 4$

$b = 1$

[D] Answer



THANK - YOU