

This is the oracle paper held on **July 13 2003** at NITK Surathkal.  
The test has 2 sections : 30 technical and 30 aptitude and 60 min time.

Technical section:

its very easy any one can answer 25 qns without preperation. some are

1. how compiler treats variables of recursive functions
  2. what is orthogonal matrix?
  3. given two tables and asked 2 qns on those table ,  
one is on join and another is on NOT IN
  4. given some qns on pointers( pretty easy)
  5. given five qns on data structures like , lifo, fifo
  6. qtn on primary key
  7. how NULL in sql is treated?
  8. given a doubly linked list and asked r->left->right->data  
ans: r->data
  - 9:explain const char \*ptr and char \*const ptr
- remaining i didn't remember

aptitude

15 quant apti from rs agrval

15 verbal apti,

in this 4 are odd word out

and 4 are sentese ordering when jumbled senteses given

and 4 are reasoning

### **Model Questions From the Exam conducted by Oracle Bangalore in 2002.**

1. What is the output of the following program?<?xml:namespace prefix = o ns = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:office" />

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<math.h>
void main( )
{
  int a=5,b=7;
  printf("%d\n",b\a);
}
```

- A. 1.4
- B. 1.0
- C. 1
- D. 0

2. What is the output of the following program listing?

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main ( )
{
    int x,y;
    y=5;
    x=func(y++);
    printf("%s\n",
           (x==5)?"true":"false");
}
```

```
int func(int z)
{
    if (z== 6)
        return 5;
    else
        return 6;
}
```

- A True
- B false
- C either a or b
- D neither a nor b

3. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include<stdio.h>
main( )
{
    int x,y=10;
    x=4;
    y=fact(x);
    printf("%d\n",y);
}
```

```
unsigned int fact(int x)
{
    return(x*fact(x-1));
}
```

- A. 24
- B. 10
- C. 4
- D. none

4. Consider the following C program and choose correct answer

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main( )
```

```

{
  inta[10],k;
  for(k=0;k<10;k++)
  {
    a[k]=k;
  }
  printf ("%d\n",k);
}

```

- A. value of k is undefined ; unpredictable answer
- B. 10
- C. program terminates with run time error
- D. 0

5. Consider the prog and select answer

```

#include<stdio.h>
void main ( )
{
  int k=4,j=0;
  switch (k)
  {
    case 3;
    j=300;
    case 4:
    j=400;
    case 5:
    j=500;
  }
  printf ("%d\n",j);
}

```

- A. 300
- B. 400
- C. 500
- D. 0

6. Consider the following statements:

Statement 1

A union is an object consisting of a sequence of named members of various types

Statement 2

A structure is a object that contains at different times, any one of the several members of various types

Statement 3

C is a compiled as well as an interpreted language

Statement 4

It is impossible to declare a structure or union containing an instance of itself

- A. all the statements are correct
- B. except 4 all are correct
- C. statemnt 3 is only correct

D. statement 1,3 are incorrect either 2 or 4 is correct

7. consider the following program listing and select the output

```
#include<stdio.h>
main ( )
{
int a=010,sum=0,tracker:
for(tracker=0;tracker<=a;tracker++)
sum+=tracker;
printf(“ %d\n”,sum);
}
```

- A. 55
- B. 36
- C. 28
- D. n

8. Spot the line numbers , that are valid according to the ANSI C standards?

```
Line 1: #include<stdio.h>
Line 2: void main()
Line 3: {
4 : int *pia,ia;
5 :float *pafa,fa;
6 :ia=100;
7 :fa=12.05;
8 :*pfa=&ia;
9 :pfa=&ia;
10 :pia=pfa;
11 :fa=(float)*pia;
12 :fa=ia;
13 :}
```

- a. 8 and 9
- b. 9 and 10
- c. 8 and 10
- d. 10 and 11

8. What is the o/p of the follow pgm?

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
char char_arr[5]=""ORACL";
char c='E';
printf(“%s\n”,strcat(char_arr,c));
}
```

- a:oracle
- b. oracl

c.e  
d.none

9. consider the following pgm listing

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
int a[3];
int *I;
a[0]=100;a[1]=200;a[2]=300;
I=a;
Printf(“%d\n”, ++*I);
Printf(“%d\n”, *++I);

Printf(“%d\n”, (*I)--);
Printf(“%d\n”, *I);
}
what is the o/p
```

- a. 101,200,200,199
- b. 200,201,201,100
- c. 101,200,199,199
- d. 200,300,200,100

10. which of the following correctly declares “My\_var” as a pointer to a function that returns an integer

- a. int\*My\_Var();
- b. int\*(My\_Var());
- c. int(\*)My\_Var();
- d. int(\*My\_Var)();

11. what is the memory structure employed by recursive functions in a C pgm?

- a. B tree
- b. Hash table
- c. Circular list
- d. Stack

12. Consider the follow pgm listing?

```
Line 1: #include<stdio.h>
2: void main()
3: {
4: int a=1;
5: const int c=2;
6: const int *p1=&c;
7: const int*p2=&a;
8: int *p3=&c;
```

```
9: int*p4=&a;  
10: }
```

what are the lines that cause compilation errors?

- a.7
- b.8
- c.6 and 7
- d.no errors

13. what will be the o/p

```
#include<stdio.h>  
main()  
{  
    inta[3];  
    int *x;  
    int*y;  
    a[0]=0;a[1]=1;a[2]=2;  
    x=a++;  
    y=a;  
    printf(“%d %d\n”, x,(++y));  
}
```

- a. 0,1
- b. 1,1
- c. error
- d. 1,2

what is the procedure for swapping a,b(assume that a,b and tmp are of the same type?

- a. tmp=a; a=b;b=tmp;
- b. a=a+b;b=a-b;a=a-b;
- c. a=a-b;b=a+b;a=b-a;
- d. all of the above