Here is Texas paper for you.

in this paper there was 20 questions as follows in 60 minutes . second part consists of 36 que. in 30 minutes all questions are diagramatical. (figurs) ... 1. if a 5-stage pipe-line is flushed and then we have to execute 5 and 12 instructions respectively then no. of cycles will be a. 5 and 12 b. 6 and 13 c. 9 and 16 d.none 2. k-map ab 1 x 0 0 1 x 0 x solve it a. A.B $B. \sim A$ C. ~B D. A+B 3.CHAR A[10][15] AND INT B[10][15] IS DEFINED WHAT'S THE ADDRESS OF A[3][4] AND B[3][4] IF ADDRESS OD A IS OX1000 AND B IS 0X2000 A. 0X1030 AND 0X20C3 B. OX1031 AND OX20C4 AND SOME OTHERS.. 4. int f(int *a) int b=5; a=&b;main() int i; printf("\n %d",i); f(&i); printf("\n %d",i);

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what's the output .
1.10,5
2,10,10
c.5,5
d. none
5. main()
int i;
fork();
fork();
fork();
printf("----");
how many times the printf will be executed .
a.3
b. 6
c.5
d. 8
6.
void f(int i)
int j;
for (j=0; j<16; j++)
if (i & (0x8000>>j))
printf("1");
else
printf("0");
what's the purpose of the program
a. its output is hex representation of i
b. bcd
c. binary
d. decimal
7.#define f(a,b) a+b
\#define g(a,b) a*b
main()
int m;
m=2*f(3,g(4,5));
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printf("\n m is %d",m);
}
what's the value of m
a.70
b.50
c.26
d. 69
8.
main()
char a[10];
strcpy(a, "\0");
if (a==NULL)
printf("\a is null");
else
printf("\n a is not null");}
what happens with it .
a. compile time error.
b. run-time error.
c. a is null
d. a is not null.
9. char a[5]="hello"
a. in array we can't do the operation .
b. size of a is too large
c. size of a is too small
d. nothing wrong with it .
10. local variables can be store by compiler
a. in register or heap
b. in register or stack
c .in stack or heap .
d. global memory.
11. average and worst time complexity in a sorted binary tree is
12. a tree is given and ask to find its meaning (parse-tree)
(expression tree)
ans. ((a+b)-(c*d)) (not confirmed)
13. convert 40.xxxx into binary .
14. global variable conflicts due to multiple file occurance
is resolved during
a. compile-time
b. run-time
c. link-time
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d. load-time
    two program is given of factorial.
    one with recursion and one without recursion .
    question was which program won't run for very big no. input
because
of stack overfow .
    a. i only (ans.)
    b. ii only
    c. i& ii both .
    c. none
    16.
    struct a
    int a;
    char b;
    int c;
    union b
    char a;
    int b;
    int c;
    };
    which is correct .
    a. size of a is always diff. form size of b.(ans.)
    b. size of a is always same form size of b.
    c. we can't say anything because of not-homogeneous (not in
ordered)
    d. size of a can be same if ...
                                   bye..
                                             p.sreenivasa rao
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