

What will happen when the following code segment is executed?

```
int arr1[6] = { 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35};  
int arr2[6] = {0};
```

```
for (i=0; i < 6; i++)  
{  
    arr2[i] = arr1[5-i];  
}
```

Select one or more:

- 1. arr2 values are reversed and stored in arr1 X
- 2. arr1 values are stored in arr2 in reverse order
- 3. arr1 values are stored in arr2 in the same order X
- 4. arr1 values will not be changed
- 5. arr2 values are stored in arr1 in the same order X

**Question 2**

Not yet answered

Marked out of
2.00

Flag question

Consider the following code segment.

```
char arr[10];
printf("Enter a word : ");
scanf("%5s", arr);
printf("%s ", arr);
```

Select correct statement when user inputs the word "institute" from the keyboard.

Select one:

- 1. The output of this code segment will be "institute". X
- 2. After storing user input word, the return value of strlen() function will be 9. X
- 3. In scanf() function, format control string should be %c. X
- 4. The size of the word that is stored in the array is 5. X
- 5. The size of given character array will be changed to five. X

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Quiz

Finish attempt

Time left 1

1

MCQ QUESTIONS

1 2

8 9

ESSAY QUESTIONS

11 12

18 19

ESSAY QUESTIONS

24 25



What is the correct statement suitable for line 7 of the following C programme, to get the output as HELLO?

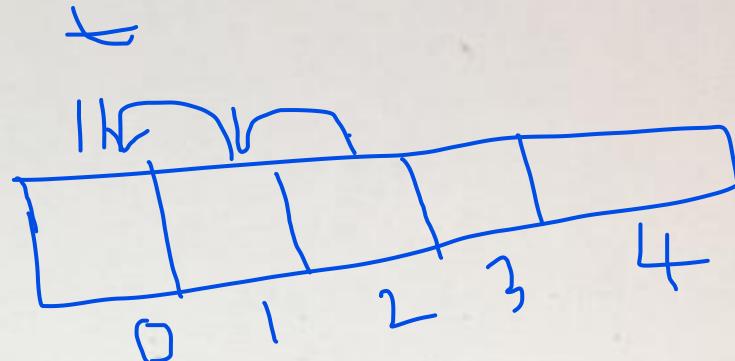
```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <string.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5.     char str1[] = "HELLO";
6.     char str2[10];
7.     // code
8.     printf("%s", str2);
9.     return 0;
10. }
```

Select one:

- 1. str2 = str1;
- 2. str2 = "Hello";
- 3. strcpy(str1, str2);
- 4. strcpy(str2, str1);
- 5. None of the above

What will happen when the following code segment is executed ?

```
int arr[5];
int temp = arr[0];
for (i=0; i < 4; i++)
{
    arr[i] = arr[i+1];
}
arr[i] = temp;
```



Select one:

- 1. Values of the array is reversed X
- 2. Values of the first element and the second element are exchanged X
- 3. Values of the array are rotated to forward direction
- 4. Values of the first element and the last element are exchanged
- 5. Values of the array are rotated to backward direction

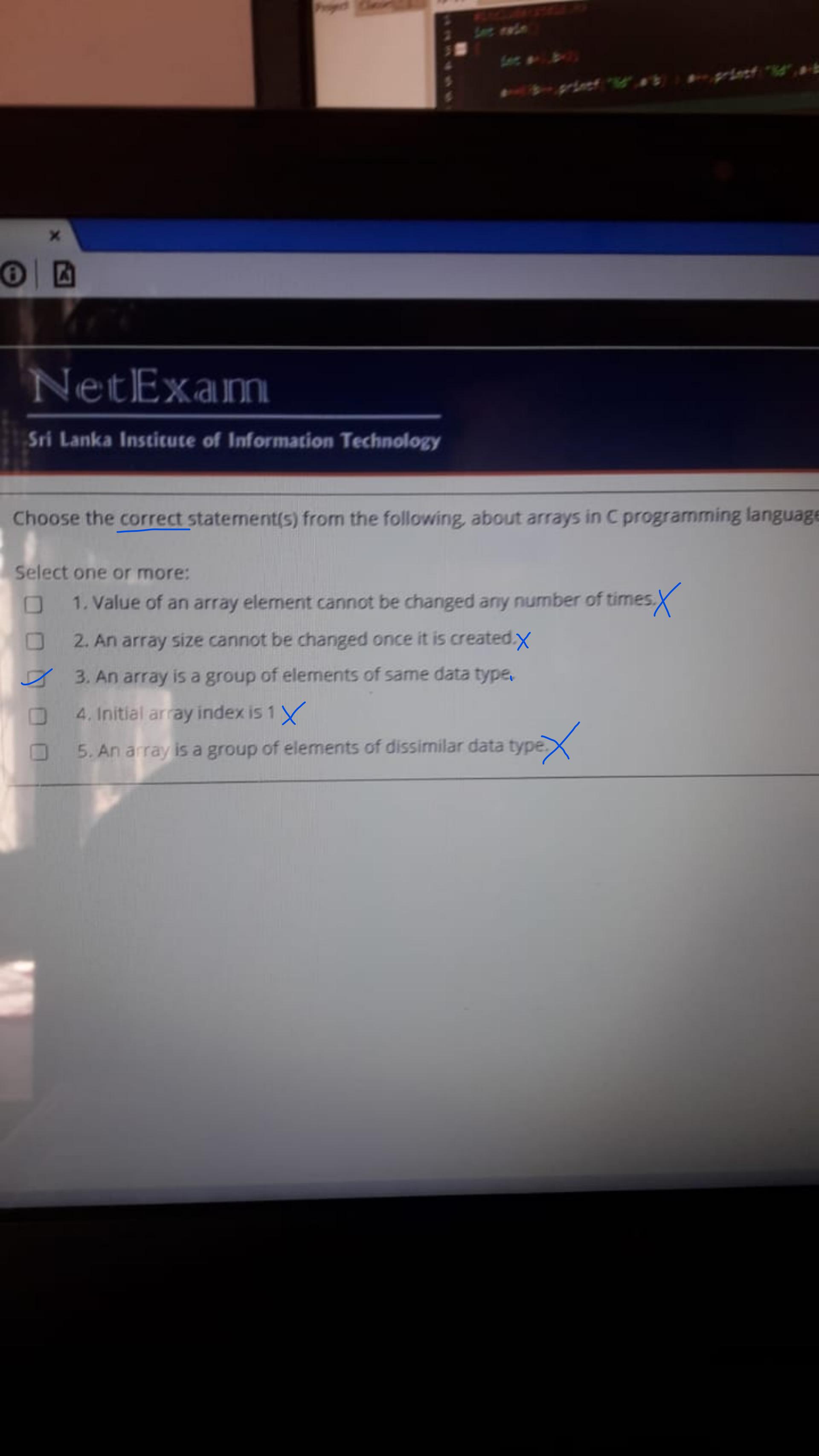


What will happen when the following code segment is executed ?

```
int arr[5];
int temp = arr[0];
for (i=0; i < 4; i++)
{
    arr[i] = arr[i+1];
}
arr[i] = temp;
```

Select one:

- 1. Values of the first element and the second element are exchanged
- 2. Values of the array are rotated to backward direction
- 3. Values of the array are rotated to forward direction
- 4. Values of the array is reversed
- 5. Values of the first element and the last element are exchanged



NetExam

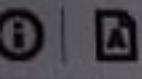
Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Choose the correct statement(s) from the following, about arrays in C programming language

Select one or more:

- 1. Value of an array element cannot be changed any number of times. X
- 2. An array size cannot be changed once it is created. X
- 3. An array is a group of elements of same data type. X
- 4. Initial array index is 1 X
- 5. An array is a group of elements of dissimilar data type. X

x



NetExamination

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A lecturer has written a C program to store 10 marks of his/her students in an array called **marks**. The marks need to be in the range of 0 to 100. Complete the following program to determine whether the marks stored in the array are valid or "not valid".

e.g.: if the marks are 55, 63, 78, 23, 90, 43, 15, 91, 30, 84 then valid

if the marks are 55, 63, 78, 110, 90, 43, 15, 91, 30, 84 then not valid

if the marks are 55, 63, 78, -10, 90, 43, 15, 91, 30, 84 then not valid

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int marks[10] = { 80,30,23,78,98,47,39,40,10,89};
    int i, check = 0;

    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    {
        if(marks[i] > 100 || marks[i] < 0)
            check = 1;
    }

    if(check == 1)
        printf("Marks are not valid");

    else
        printf("Marks are valid");

    return 0;
}
```

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A function called **modifyArray()** accepts a float array and number of elements in the array and increase the value of array elements by 10%.

Write a suitable function prototype for the **modifyArray()**. void modifyArray (float arrayName [], int size)

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **modifyArray** with suitable arguments.

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    float x[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10}; int main (void)
    {
        float x[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};

        modifyArray (x, 5);

        return 0;
    }

    void modifyArray ( float arrayName [ ], int size )
    {
        for (i = 0; i < size; i++)
        {
            arrayName[i] *= 110/100.00 ;
        }
    }
}
```

A function called **changeArray()** which accept an integer array and number of elements in the array and add 4 for all the array elements.
Write a suitable function.

Write a suitable function prototype for changeArray() void changeArray (int arrayName , int size)

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function `changeArray` with suitable arguments.

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

```
int main(void)
```

int A[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};

```
return 0;
```

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

```
void changeArray ( int  arrayName , int size);
```

```
int main (void)
```

{

int A[5] = {2,8,3,9,10};

changeArray (A, 5);

```
return 0;
```

}

```
void changeArray ( int arrayName[ ] , int size)
```

{

```
int i;
```

```
for(i = 0; i < size; i++ )
```

arrayName [size] += 4;

1

}

Function prototype -



Question 13

Not yet answered

Marked out of
5.00

Flag question

A function called **changeArray()** which accept an integer array and number of elements in the array and **add 4** for all the array elements.

Write a suitable function prototype for **changeArray()**

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **changeArray** with suitable arguments.

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

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

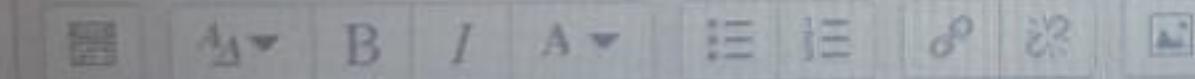
```
    int A[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
```

```
.....
```

```
.....
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```



Function prototype -

Function invoke -

≡ Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:41:45



MCQ QUESTIONS (2 MAR)

1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10		

8	9	10

ESSAY QUESTIONS (5 MAR)

11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22

18	19	20	21	22

ESSAY QUESTIONS(7.5 MAR)

24	25

FEEDBACK

26



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et answered
ed out of

ag question

Write a C program to input a word from the keyboard, store it in a character array called **newArr** and display the number of uppercase letters stored in the array.

Hint : ASCII value of a is 97 and z is 122.

ASCII value of A is 65 and Z is 90.

Ex.

M	a	R	k	e	t
---	---	---	---	---	---

Input word : MaRket

No. of uppercase letters : 2

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

int main (void)
{
    int i, j=0;
    char word[30];

    printf("Enter : ");
    scanf("%s", word);

    for(i = 0; i < strlen(word); i++)
    {
        if(word[i] >=65 && word[i] <=90)
            j++;
    }

    printf("No. of uppercase latter : %d",j);

    return 0;
}
```

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:28:23

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MCQ QUESTIONS (2 MA)

1 2 3 4

8 9 10

ESSAY QUESTIONS (5 MA)

11 12 13 14 15

18 19 20 21 22

ESSAY QUESTIONS(7.5 MA)

24 25

Question 17

Not yet answered

Marked out of
5.00

Flag question

You are suppose to write a C program to store 10 numbers in an array called **numbers**, and find whether all the stored numbers are multiples of a number (**n**) input by the user.

e.g. if array has numbers 2, 6, 8, 10, 4, 2, 6, 14, 20, 16 and n = 2 , output "divisible by 2"

if array has numbers 2, 6, 8, 10, 4, 7, 6, 14, 20, 16 and n = 2 , output " not divisible by 2"

Complete the following program to accomplish the above task.

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int numbers[10] = {2, 6, 8, 10, 4, 2, 6, 14, 20, 16};
    int n;
    printf("Input the value of n");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    .....
    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```

```
int main() {
    int numbers[10] = {2,6,8,10,4,2,6,14,20,16};
    int n, i, check = 0;

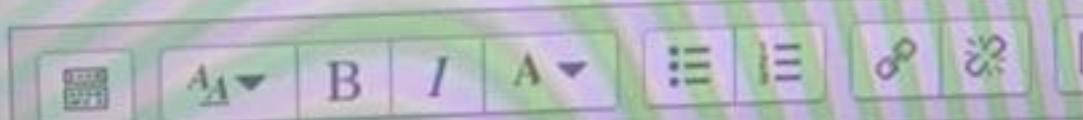
    printf("Input the value of n: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    int i, j=2;
    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    {
        if( number[i] / n != 1)
        {
            j++;
        }
    }

    if( j==0)
        printf("visible by %d", n);

    else
        printf("Not visible by %d", n);

    return 0;
}
```



☰ Quiz naviga...

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:18:22



MCQ QUESTIONS (2)

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

8	9	10
---	---	----

ESSAY QUESTIONS (5)

11	12	13	14
----	----	----	----

18	19	20	21
----	----	----	----

ESSAY QUESTIONS(7.5)

24	25
----	----

FEEDBACK

26



A function called **changeArray()** which accept an integer array and number of elements in the array and add 4 for all the arr
Write a suitable function prototype for **changeArray()**

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **changeArray** with suitable arguments.

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int A[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```



4

Answered
out of
question

What will happen when the following code segment is executed ?

```
int arr[5];
int temp = arr[0];
for (i=0; i < 4; i++)
{
    arr[i] = arr[i+1];
}
arr[i] = temp;
```

Select one:

- 1. Values of the array are rotated to backward direction
- 2. Values of the first element and the last element are exchanged
- 3. Values of the array are rotated to forward direction
- 4. Values of the array is reversed
- 5. Values of the first element and the second element are exchanged





Consider the following code segment.

```
char arr[10];
printf("Enter a word : ");
scanf("%5s", arr);
printf("%s ", arr);
```

Select correct statement when user inputs the word "institute" from the keyboard.

Select one:

- 1. In scanf() function, format control string should be %c.
- 2. The size of the word that is stored in the array is 5.
- 3. After storing user input word, the return value of strlen() function will be 9.
- 4. The output of this code segment will be "institute".
- 5. The size of given character array will be changed to five.

**Question 2**

Not yet answered

Marked out of
2.00

Flag question

Consider the following code segment.

```
char arr[10];
printf("Enter a word .");
scanf("%5s", arr);
printf("%s ", arr);
```

Select correct statement when user inputs the word "institute" from the keyboard.

Select one:

- 1. The output of this code segment will be "institute".
- 2. After storing user input word, the return value of strlen() function will be 9.
- 3. In scanf() function, format control string should be %c.
- 4. The size of the word that is stored in the array is 5.
- 5. The size of given character array will be changed to five.

[Next page](#)

Quiz

Finish attempt

Time left 1

1

MCQ QUESTIONS

1 2

8 9

ESSAY QUESTIONS

11 12

18 19

ESSAY QUESTIONS

24 25



Question 5

Not yet answered

Marked out of
0.00

Flag question

What is the correct statement suitable for line 7 of the following C programme, to get the output as HELLO?

```
1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <string.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5.     char str1[] = "HELLO";
6.     char str2[10];
7.     // code
8.     printf("%s", str2);
9.     return 0;
10. }
```

Select one:

- 1. str2 = str1;
- 2. str2 = "Hello";
- 3. strcpy(str1, str2);
- 4. strcpy(str2, str1);
- 5. None of the above

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 1:53:51

1

MCQ QUESTIONS (2 MARKS EACH)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10				

ESSAY QUESTIONS (5 MARKS EACH)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	

ESSAY QUESTIONS (7.5 MARKS EACH)

24	25
----	----



4

Answered

out of

question

What is the output of the following C program?

```
int main() {
    int a[3] = {10,8,12};
    a[1]=20;
    int max = a[0];
    int i=1;
    while(i<3) {
        if(max < a[i])
            max = a[i];
        i++;
    }
    printf("Max is : %d", max);
}
```

20

Select one:

- 1. Max is : 20
- 2. No output
- 3. Max is : 0
- 4. Max is : 10
- 5. Max is : 12



Question 3

Not yet answered

Marked out of
1.00

Flag question

Consider the following code segment.

```
char arr[10];
printf("Enter a word : ");
scanf("%5s", arr);
printf("%s ", arr);
```

Select correct statement when user inputs the word "institute" from the keyboard.

Select one:

- 1. In scanf() function, format control string should be %c.
- 2. The size of the word that is stored in the array is 5.
- 3. After storing user input word, the return value of strlen() function will be 9.
- 4. The output of this code segment will be "institute".
- 5. The size of given character array will be changed to five.

X



What will happen when the following code segment is executed?

```
int arr1[6] = { 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 } ;  
int arr2[6] = { 0 } ;  
  
for (i=0; i < 6; i++)  
{  
    arr2[i] = arr1[5-i];  
}
```

Select one or more:

- 1. arr1 values will not be changed
- 2. arr2 values are reversed and stored in arr1
- 3. arr1 values are stored in arr2 in reverse order
- 4. arr2 values are stored in arr1 in the same order
- 5. arr1 values are stored in arr2 in the same order

Question 5

Not yet answered

Marked out of
0

Flag question

What does the following statement mean?

```
int num[5] = {5};
```

Select one or more:

- 1. Integer array initialize with value 5 X
- 2. Integer array with five 5s X
- 3. Integer variable initialize with value 5 X
- 4. Integer array with one value ?
- 5. Integer array declaration of size 5 ?



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What does the following statement mean?

`int num[5] = {5};`

Select one or more:

- 1. Integer array initialize with value 5
- 2. Integer array with one value
- 3. Integer array with five 5s
- 4. Integer variable initialize with value 5
- 5. Integer array declaration of size 5





4

answered

out of

question

What will happen when the following code segment is executed?

```
int arr1[6] = { 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 } ;  
int arr2[6] = {0};  
  
for (i=0; i < 6; i++)  
{  
    arr2[i] = arr1[5-i];  
}
```

Select one or more:

- 1. arr2 values are stored in arr1 in the same order
- 2. arr1 values will not be changed
- 3. arr1 values are stored in arr2 in the same order
- 4. arr1 values are stored in arr2 in reverse order
- 5. arr2 values are reversed and stored in arr1

What is the output of the following C program?

```
int main (void)
{
    int array[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};

    for(int i = 1; i < 5; i++){
        printf("%d ", array[i]);
    }
}
```

Select one:

- 1. 10, 20, 30, 40
- 2. 20, 30, 40, 50
- 3. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50
- 4. 50, 40, 30, 20, 10
- 5. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

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What does the following statement mean?

int num[5] = {5};

Select one or more:

- 1. Integer array initialize with value 5
- 2. Integer variable initialize with value 5
- 3. Integer array declaration of size 5
- 4. Integer array with five 5s
- 5. Integer array with one value



Question 8

Not yet answered

Marked out of

0

Flag question

Which of the following statement(s) declares an empty array?

Select one or more:

- 1. int arr[5] = {};
- 2. int arr[] = {2,1,3};
- 3. int arr[0];
- 4. int arr[5] = {0};
- 5. int arr[5];



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ked out of

Flag question

How do you print value 3 in the array **num**?

```
int num[5] = {1,2,3,4,5};
```

Select one:

- 1. printf("%d", num[2]);
- 2. printf("%d", num[5] = 3);
- 3. printf("%d", 3);
- 4. printf("%d", num(2));
- 5. printf("%d", num[3]);



How do you print value 3 in the array num?

```
int num[5] = {1,2,3,4,5};
```

Select one:

- 1. printf("%d", num[5] = 3);
- 2. printf("%d", num[2]);
- 3. printf("%d", 3);
- 4. printf("%d", num[3]);
- 5. printf("%d", num(2));



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7
answered
out of
question

Which of the following statement(s) declares an empty

Select one or more:

- 1. int arr[5] = {0};
- 2. int arr[0];
- 3. int arr[5];
- 4. int arr[5] = {};
- 5. int arr[] = {2,1,3};



Question 23

Not yet answered

Marked out of
0.00

Flag question

You are suppose to write a C program to store 10 numbers in an array called **numbers**, and find whether all the stored numbers are multiples of a number (**n**) input by the user.

e.g. if array has numbers 2, 6, 8, 10, 4, 2, 6, 14, 20, 16 and n = 2 , output "divisible by 2"

if array has numbers 2, 6, 8, 10, 4, 7, 6, 14, 20, 16 and n = 2 , output " not divisible by 2"

Complete the following program to accomplish the above task.

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int numbers[10] = {2, 6, 8, 10, 4, 2, 6, 14, 20, 16};
    int n;
    printf("Input the value of n");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    .....
    return 0;
```

```
int check=0;
for(i=0;i<10; i++)
{
    if(numbers[i]%n !=0)
        check++;
}
if(check>0)
    printf("not divisible by %d", n);
else
    printf("divisible by %d", n);
```

Question 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of
5.00

Flag question

A function called **changeArray()** which accept an integer array and number of elements in the array and add 4 for all the array elements.

Write a suitable function prototype for **changeArray()**

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **changeArray** with suitable arguments.

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

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int A[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
```

```
.....
```

```
.....
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

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

```
void changeArray(int B[], int size);
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int A[5] = {2,8,3,9,10}, i;
```

```
    changeArray(A, 5);
```

```
    for(i=0; i<5; i++)  
        printf("%d ", A[i]);
```

```
    return 0;
```

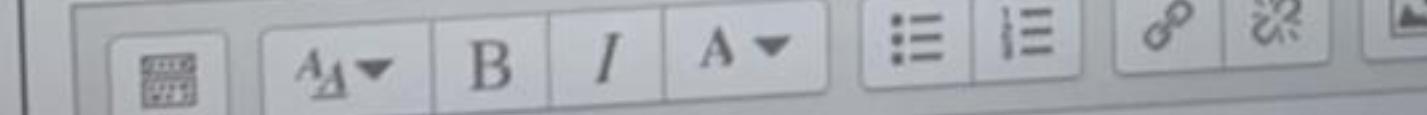
```
}
```

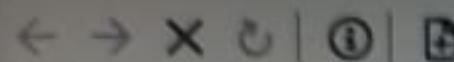
```
void changeArray( int B[], int size)
```

```
{
```

```
    int i;  
    for(i=0; i<size; i++)  
    {  
        B[i] = B[i] +4;  
    }
```

```
}
```





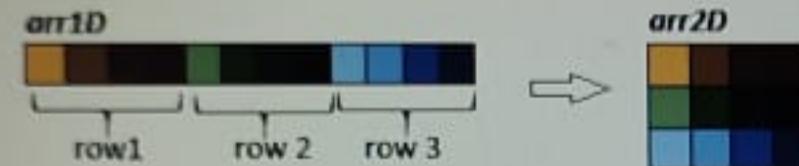
Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of
7.50

Flag question

Write a C program to read numbers from the keyboard and store in a 1D integer array of size 12 called **arr1D**. Create another 2D integer array of size 3 x 4 called **arr2D** and populate it with the values stored in **arr1D** as shown below. Part of the program is written below. Complete the program.



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int arr1D[12];
    int arr2D[3][4]; //create 2D array
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < 12; i++)
    {
        scanf("%d", &arr1D[i]); // store values in 1D array
    }
    // read 1D array and store the values in 2D array
    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```

```
int j, k=0;
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
{
    for(j=0; j<4; j++)
    {
        arr2D[i][j] = arr1D[k];
        k++;
    }
}
```

Quiz n

Finish attempt

Time left 0:00



MCQ QUEST

1 2

8 9

ESSAY QUE

11 12

18 19

ESSAY QUE

24 25

FEEDBACK

26





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What will happen when the following code segment is executed ?

```
int arr[5];
int temp = arr[0];
for (i=0; i < 4; i++)
{
    arr[i] = arr[i+1];
}
arr[i] = temp;
```

Select one:

- 1. Values of the array are rotated to forward direction
- 2. Values of the first element and the second element are exchanged
- 3. Values of the first element and the last element are exchanged
- 4. Values of the array is reversed
- 5. Values of the array are rotated to backward direction

Question 25

Not yet answered

Marked out of

7.50

Flag question

≡ Quiz

Finish after

Time left 0:

**MQO QUEST**

1	2
9	10

ESSAY QUEST

11	12
19	20

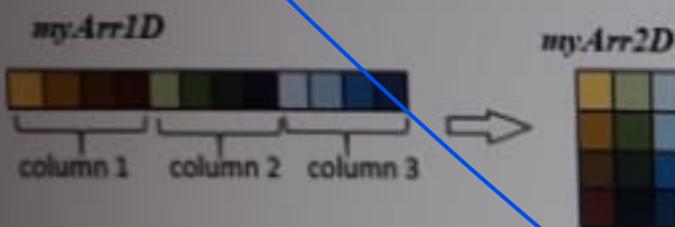
ESSAY QUEST

24	25

FEEDBACK

26

Write a C program to read numbers from the keyboard and store in a 1D integer array of size 12 called *myArr1D*. Create another 2D integer array of size 4 x 3 called *myArr2D* and populate it with the values stored in *myArr1D* as shown below. Part of the program is written below. Complete the program.



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int myArr1D[12]; //create 1D array
    int myArr2D[4][3]; //create 2D array
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < 12; i++)
    {
        scanf("%d", &myArr1D[i]); // store values in 1D array
    }
    // read 1D array and store the values in 2D array
    _____
    _____
```

A function called **modifyArray()** accepts a float array and number of elements in the array and increase the value of array elements by 10%.

Write a suitable function prototype for the **modifyArray()**.

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **modifyArray** with suitable arguments.

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    float x[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
    .....
    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
void modifyArray (float arr[], int size);
int main (void)
{
    float x[5] = {2,8,3,9,10};
    int i;
    modifyArray (x, 5);
    for(i=0; i<5; i++)
        printf("%.2f ", x[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

```
void modifyArray (float arr[] , int size)
{
    int i;
    for(i=0; i<size; i++)
    {
        arr[i]= arr[i] *(110/100.00);
    }
}
```

Function prototype - I

Function invoke -

A function called **modifyArray()** accepts a float array and number of elements in the array and increase the value of array elements by 10%.

Write a suitable function prototype for the **modifyArray()**.

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **modifyArray** with suitable arguments.

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    float x[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```



Write a C program to input a word from the keyboard, store it in a character array called **myArray** and replace all the lowercase letters with "*".

Hint : ASCII value of a is 97 and z is 122.

ASCII value of A is 65 and Z is 90.

Ex.

Before

M	a	R	k	e	t
---	---	---	---	---	---



After

M	*	R	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---

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

int main (void)
{
    char myArray[30];
    int i;

    printf("Enter word ");
    scanf("%s", myArray);

    for(i=0; i<strlen(myArray); i++)
    {
        if(myArray[i] > 90)
            myArray[i] = '*' ;
    }

    printf(" %s ", myArray);

    return 0;
}
```

Question 11

Not yet answered

Marked out of
5.00

Flag question

Write a C program to input a word from the keyboard, store it in a character array called **newArr** and display the number of uppercase letters stored in the array.

Hint : ASCII value of a is 97 and z is 122

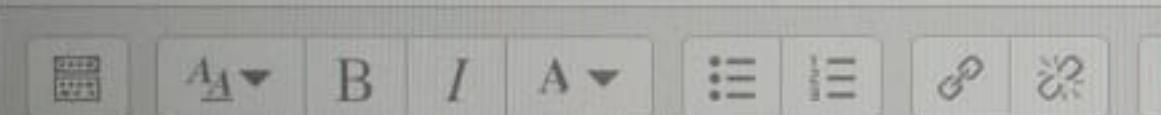
ASCII value of A is 65 and Z is 90.

Ex.

M	a	R	k	e	t
---	---	---	---	---	---

Input word : MaRket

No. of uppercase letters : 2



A function called **modifyArray()** accepts a float array and number of elements in the array and increase the value of array elements by 10%.
Write a suitable function prototype for the **modifyArray()**.

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **modifyArray** with suitable arguments.

```
# include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
{
    float x[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};

    .....
    return 0;
}
```

Function prototype : void **modifyArray (float arr[], int size)**

Function invoke : **modifyArray(x, 5);**



Function prototype - **modifyArray**

Function invoke -

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)
```

≡ Quiz

Finish attempt

Time left 1:16



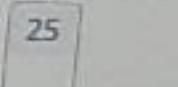
MCQ QUESTI



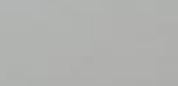
ESSAY QUESTI



ESSAY QUESTION



FEEDBACK



Acti



A lecturer has written a C program to store 10 marks of his/her students in an array called **marks**. The marks needs to be in the range of 0 to 100. Complete the following program to determine whether the marks stored in the array are "valid" or "not valid".

e.g : If the marks are 55, 63, 78, 23, 90, 43, 15, 91, 30, 84 then valid

If the marks are 55, 63, 78, 110, 90, 43, 15, 91, 30, 84 then not valid

If the marks are 55, 63, 78, -10, 90, 43, 15, 91, 30, 84 then not valid

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int marks[10] = { 80,30,23,78,98,47,39,40,10,89 };
    .....
    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void)

{

int marks[10]={80,30,23,78,98,47,39,40,10,89};
int i, check=0;

for(i=0; i<10; i++)
{
    if(marks[i] <0 || marks[i]>100)
        check++;

}

if(check>0)
printf("not valid");

else
printf("valid");

return 0;
}
```



on 15
t answered
d out of
g question

A function called **changeArray()** which accept an integer array and number n.

Write a suitable function prototype for **changeArray()**

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **changeArray()**

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

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int A[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
```

```
    ....
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```



Function prototype -

Function invoke -



15

answered

out of

question

A function called **modifyArray()** accepts a float array and number of elements in the array and increase the value of array elements by 10%.

Write a suitable function prototype for the **modifyArray()**.

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **modifyArray** with suitable arguments.

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    float x[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```

Function prototype : void modifyArray (float arr[], int size);

Function invoke : modifyArray (x, 5);



Write a C program to input a word from the keyboard, store it in a character array called **newArr** and display the number of uppercase letters stored in the array.

Hint: ASCII value of a is 97 and z is 122.

ASCII value of A is 65 and Z is 90.

Ex.

M	a	R	k	e	t
---	---	---	---	---	---

Input word : MaRket

No. of uppercase letters : 2



Quiz navigation

Finish attempt

Time left 0:45:15



MCQ QUESTIONS / 20

1 2 3 4

ESSAY QUESTIONS / 10

11 12 13 14

ESSAY QUESTIONS / 10

21 22 23

ESSAY QUESTIONS / 10

24 25

FEEDBACK

26



Question 13

Not yet answered

Marked out of
5.00

Flag question

A function called **changeArray()** which accept an integer array and number of elements in the array and **add 4** for all the array elements.

Write a suitable function prototype for **changeArray()**

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **changeArray** with suitable arguments.

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

```
int main(void)
```

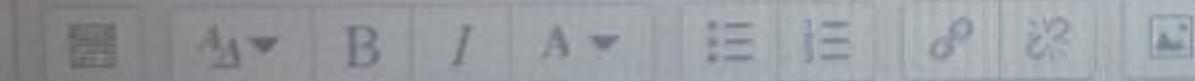
```
{
```

```
    int A[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
```

```
    .....  
    .....  
  
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Function prototype : void changeArray(int arr[], int size);
Function invoke : changeArray(A, 5);



Function prototype -

Function invoke -

≡ Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:41:45



MCQ QUESTIONS (2 MAR)

1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10		

ESSAY QUESTIONS (5 MAR)

11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22

ESSAY QUESTIONS (7.5 MAR)

24	25

FEEDBACK



Write a C program to input a word from the keyboard, store it in a character array called **newArr**, and display the number of uppercase letters stored in the array.

Hint : ASCII value of a is 97 and z is 122.

ASCII value of A is 65 and Z is 90.

Ex.

M	a	R	k	e	t
---	---	---	---	---	---

input word : MaRket

No. of uppercase letters : 2

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

int main(void)
{
    char word[30];
    int i, check=0;

    printf("Enter word ");
    scanf("%s", word);

    for(i =0; i<strlen(word);i++)
    {
        if(word[i] <=90)
            check++;
    }

    printf("No uppercase latters : %d", check);

    return 0;
}
```

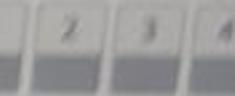
Quiz navig.

Finish attempt...

Time left 0:41:53



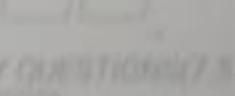
MCQ QUESTIONS (7)



ESSAY QUESTIONS (5)



ESSAY QUESTIONS (5)



ESSAY QUESTIONS (5)



FEEDBACK



Write a C program to input a word from the keyboard, store it in a character array called **myArray** and replace all the lowercase letters with "*".

Hint : ASCII value of a is 97 and z is 122.

ASCII value of A is 65 and Z is 90.

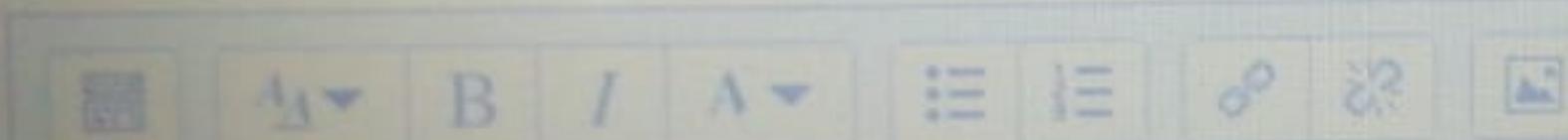
Ex.

Before

M	a	R	k	e	t
---	---	---	---	---	---

After

M	*	R	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---



A function called **changeArray()** which accept an integer array and number of elements in the array and **add 4** for all the array elements.

Write a suitable function prototype for **changeArray()**

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **changeArray** with suitable arguments.

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int A[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```

≡ Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:35:25

1

MCQ QUESTIONS (2 M)

1 2 3 4

8 9 10

ESSAY QUESTIONS (5 M)

11 12 13 14

18 19 20 21

ESSAY QUESTIONS (7.5 M)

24 25

FEEDBACK

A function called **modifyArray()** accepts a float array and number of elements in the array and increase the value of array elements by 10%.

Write a suitable function prototype for the **modifyArray()**.

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function **modifyArray** with suitable arguments.

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    float x[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```

≡ Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:34:06



MCQ QUESTIONS (2 M)

1	2	3	4
8	9	10	

8	9	10
---	---	----

ESSAY QUESTIONS (5 M)

11	12	13	14
18	19	20	21

18	19	20	21
----	----	----	----

ESSAY QUESTIONS (5 M)

24	25
----	----

NetExam

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

A function called `modifyArray()` accepts a float array and number of elements. Write a suitable function prototype for the `modifyArray()`.

Also complete the following main function to invoke the function `modifyArray()`.

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

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    float x[5] = { 2, 8, 3, 9, 10};
```

```
    // code to call modifyArray(x, 5) here
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Font Size: A+ B - A-

Function's prototype - int modifyarray(float x, float nme)

Function's Invoker -

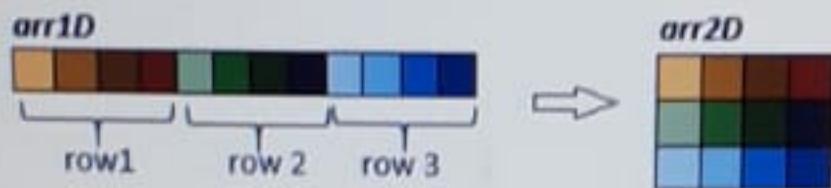
Question 24

Not yet answered

Marked out of
7.50

Flag question

Write a C program to read numbers from the keyboard and store in a 1D integer array of size 3 x 4 called **arr2D** and populate it with the values stored in **arr1D** as shown. Complete the program.



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int arr1D[12];
    int arr2D[3][4]; //create 2D array
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i < 12; i++)
    {
        scanf("%d", &arr1D[i]); // store values in 1D array
    }
    // read 1D array and store the values in 2D array
    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```



tion 14

et answered
ed out of

ag question

Write a C program to input a word from the keyboard, store it in a character array called **newArr** and display the number of uppercase letters stored in the array.

Hint : ASCII value of a is 97 and z is 122.

ASCII value of A is 65 and Z is 90.

Ex.

M	a	R	k	e	t
---	---	---	---	---	---

Input word : MaRket

No. of uppercase letters : 2



I

Quiz navigation

Finish attempt ...

Time left 0:28:23



MCQ QUESTIONS (2 MA)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|

- | | | |
|---|---|----|
| 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|----|

ESSAY QUESTIONS (5 MA)

- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|----|----|----|----|----|

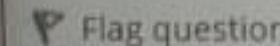
- | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|----|----|----|----|----|

ESSAY QUESTIONS(7.5 MA)

Question 14

Not yet answered

Marked out of
5.00



A lecturer has written a C program to store 10 marks of his/her students in an array called **marks**. The marks needs to be in the range of 0 to 100. Complete the following program to determine whether the marks stored in the array are "valid" or "not valid".

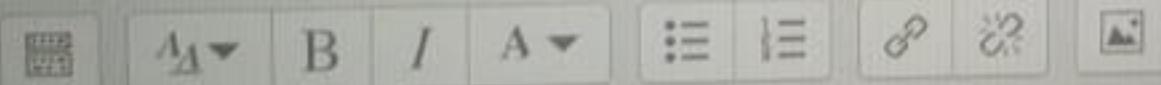
e.g : if the marks are 55, 63, 78, 23, 90, 43, 15, 91, 30, 84 then valid

if the marks are 55, 63, 78, 110, 90, 43, 15, 91, 30, 84 then not valid

if the marks are 55, 63, 78, -10, 90, 43, 15, 91, 30, 84 then not valid

```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int marks[10] = { 80,30,23,78,98,47,39,40,10,89};
```

```
return 0;
```



X



NetExam

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

You are suppose to write a C program to store 10 numbers in an array called **numbers**, and find whether all the numbers are multiples of a number (**n**) input by the user.

e.g. if array has numbers 2, 6, 8, 10, 4, 2, 6, 14, 20, 16 and n = 2 , output "divisible by 2"

if array has numbers 2, 6, 8, 10, 4, 7, 6, 14, 20, 16 and n = 2 , output " not divisible by 2"

Complete the following program to accomplish the above task.

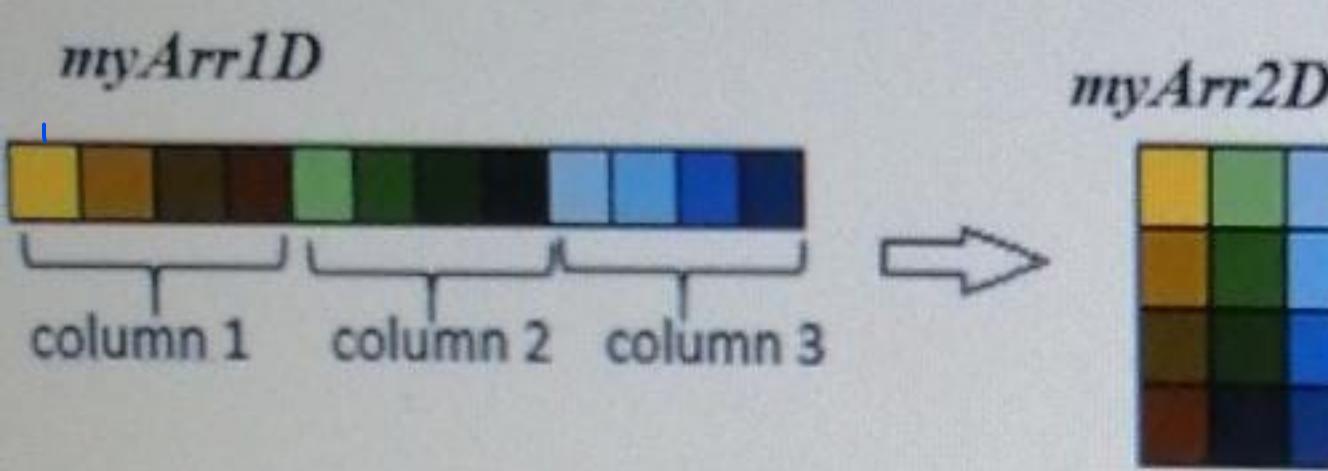


```
# include <stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int numbers[10] = {2, 6, 8, 10, 4, 2, 6, 14, 20, 16};
    int n;
    printf("Input the value of n");
    scanf("%d", &n);

    .....
    .....
    return 0;
}
```



Write a C program to read numbers from the keyboard and store in a 1D integer array of size 12 called *myArr1D*. Create another 2D integer array of size 4×3 called *myArr2D* and populate it with the values stored in *myArr1D* as shown below. Part of the program is written below. Complete the program.



```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(void)
{
    int myArr1D[12]; //create 1D array
    int myArr2D[4][3]; //create 2D array
    int i;
    for(i = 0; i <12; i++)
    {
        scanf("%d", &myArr1D[i]); // store values in 1D array
    }
    // read 1D array and store the values in 2D array
    ....
```