

F.E (Sem II) CBGS  
 Structured Programming Approach  
 QP Code : 5823

7/12/2015

( 3 Hours)

[ Max Marks 80

N.B.

- (1) Question no. 1 is compulsory.
- (2) Attempt any 3 from the remaining questions.
- (3) Assume suitable data if necessary.
- (4) Figures to right indicate full marks.

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|-------|--|----|
| Q1(a) | What do you mean by register and static storage class. Explain with example.   | 4  |
| Q1(b) | State any 2 library function in string.h with example.   | 4  |
| Q1(c) | Explain any 2 bitwise operators in C with example  | 4  |
| Q1(d) | Explain the difference between while and do ..while loop.  | 4  |
| Q1(e) | Explain pow() ,abs() , isalnum() and ceil() function.  | 4  |
| Q2(a) | What is the use of structure? Explain with an example. Also explain the concept of nested structures.  | 10 |
| Q2(b) | Write a program in C to find minimum number in an array.   | 10 |
| Q3(a) | Write a program which will accept 2 dimensional square matrix and find out transpose of it. Program should not make use of another matrix.   | 10 |
| Q3(b) | With reference to parameter passing to function explain call by value and call by reference with an example  | 10 |
| Q4(a) | Write a program to search a number within the array.   | 10 |
| Q4(b) | What do you mean by Recursion? write a program which will add first n natural numbers using recursion .  | 10 |
| Q5(a) | Write a program in C to implement following summation of series upto n terms.  | 10 |
|       | $1 - x^2/2! + x^4/4! - x^6/6! + x^8/8! - \dots$  |    |
| Q5(b) | What do you mean by FILE ? What are the different functions available to read data from file ? Specify the different modes in which file can be opened along with syntax.  | 10 |
| Q6(a) | Generate the following pattern of digits using nested loops  | 10 |
|       | (i)  |    |
|       | 1  |    |
|       | 2 3 2  |    |
|       | 3 4 5 4 3  |    |
|       | 4 5 6 7 6 5 4  |    |
|       | (ii)   |    |
|       | *<br>* *<br>* * *<br>* * * *<br>* * * * *  |    |
| Q6(b) | Write a function to check whether the given number is Armstrong number or not. An Armstrong number is a number in which sum of cube of its all digits is equal to number itself. For example 371 is an Armstrong number, since $3^3 + 7^3 + 1^3 = 371$ . Use above function to generate all Armstrong numbers between 1 to 1000. | 10 |