

## ORACLE Job Placement Paper

Paper Type : Technical - C & C++

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

How compiler treats variables of recursive functions

What is orthogonal matrix?

Given two tables and asked 2 qns on those table ,

One is on join and another is on NOT IN

Given some qns on pointers( pretty easy)

Given five qns on data structures like , lifo, fifo

Qtn on primary key

How NULL in sql is treated?

Given a doubly linked list and asked r->left->right->data ans: r->data

Explain const char \*ptr and char \*const ptr

Remaining i didn't remember

Technical

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

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
```

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
```

Consider the following C program and choose correct answer

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int a[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

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

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

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

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

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

consider the following pgm listing

#include<stdio.h>

main()

{

int a[3];

int \*l;

a[0]=100;a[1]=200;a[2]=300;

l=a;

printf("%d\n", ++\*l);

printf("%d\n", \*++l);

printf("%d\n", (\*l)--);

printf("%d\n", \*l);

}

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

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)();`

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

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

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;
```

what are the lines that cause compilation errors?

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

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