TEXAS Instruments Sample Papers 2

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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
c 1 x 0 0
1 \times 0 \times
solve it
a. A.B
B. ~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);
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
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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));
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
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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 occurrence is resolved during
a. compile-time
b. run-time
c. link-time
d. load-time
15. 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
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