

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 chose collect answer

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