

**I/BCA/105**

**2016**

**( 1st Semester )**

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION**

**Paper : BCA-105**

**( Programming Language through C )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

*( Marks : 50 )*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks  
for the questions*

*Answer either [(a) and (b)] or [(c) and (d)]*

1. (a) What is a variable? Explain the basic  
format for declaring a variable. 6
- (b) What is the difference between  
expression and statement? Give  
suitable examples. 4
- Or*
- (c) List out the operator precedences and  
their associativity. 6
- (d) Mention the difference between pre and  
post in ++ and -- operators. 4

**G7/181a**

*( Turn Over )*

2. (a) Write a C program to find the sum of first 5 even and odd numbers using if...else statement. 6

(b) Explain the structure of 'for' loop using a simple example. 4

Or

(c) Mention the difference between the 'while' and 'do while' loops. 6

(d) Explain the syntax for the switch statement with a sample program. 4

3. (a) Explain the storage classes which can be used in a C program. 6

(b) Differentiate between the functions 'call by value' and 'call by reference'. 4

Or

(c) Write a C program to arrange the accepted numbers in ascending/descending order using bubble sort. 6

(d) What is the difference between one-dimensional arrays and multi-dimensional arrays? 4

4. (a) Explain the declaration and initialization of a string variable. 4

( 3 )

- (b) Write a C program to read a series of words from a terminal using 'scanf' function. 6

Or

- (c) Write a C program using pointers to compute the sum of all elements stored in an array. 6
- (d) Write a function using pointers to exchange the values stored in two locations in the memory. 4

5. (a) Define structure. What is the major distinction between arrays within structures and structures within structures? 6

- (b) How does union differ from structures? 4

Or

- (c) Explain various operations on files. 6
- (d) What is a command-line argument? 4

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2016

( 1st Semester )

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION**

Paper : BCA-105

**( Programming Language through C )**

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

Answer **all** questions

SECTION—I

( Marks : 15 )

1. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

(a) The characters in C are grouped into which of the following categories?

(i) Letters ( )

(ii) Digits ( )

(iii) White spaces ( )

(iv) All of the above ( )

(b) A valid identifier is

(i) x1 ( )

(ii) 123 ( )

(iii) % ( )

(iv) {} ( )

(c) The \_\_\_\_ statement tests the value of a given variable against a list of case values.

(i) if...else ( )

(ii) while ( )

(iii) switch ( )

(iv) var ( )

(d) The use of \_\_\_\_ statements in any of the loops is considered unstructured programming.

(i) break and goto ( )

(ii) break and stop ( )

(iii) break and end ( )

(iv) break and continue ( )

( 3 )

(e) Which of the following is not a derived data type?

(i) Array ( )

(ii) Function ( )

(iii) Structure ( )

(iv) Pointer ( )

(f) A \_\_\_\_ is a variable that is defined inside a function and used without having any role.

(i) local variable ( )

(ii) universal variable ( )

(iii) global variable ( )

(iv) wide variable ( )

(g) The process of assigning the address of a variable to a pointer variable is known as

(i) variable pointers ( )

(ii) initialization ( )

(iii) pointers and arrays ( )

(iv) pointers and functions ( )

(h) We have extensively used \_\_\_\_ function with % format to print strings to the screen.

(i) scanf ( )

(ii) getchar ( )

(iii) printf ( )

(iv) putchar ( )

( 5 )

(i) A/An \_\_\_\_\_ can handle only one member at a time.

(i) structure ( )

(ii) union ( )

(iii) pointer ( )

(iv) array ( )

(j) A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to read a character from a file.

(i) putc() ( )

(ii) getw() ( )

(iii) getc() ( )

(iv) putw() ( )



( 6 )

2. State whether the following statements are *True (T)* or *False (F)* by putting a Tick (✓) mark : 1×5=5

(a) Constants in C refer to fixed values that always change during the execution of a program.

( T / F )

(b) The if...else statement is an extension of the simple switch statement.

( T / F )

(c) Sorting is the process of arranging elements in the list according to their values in ascending or descending order.

( T / F )

(d) The value of a variable can be assigned to a pointer variable.

( T / F )

(e) A user can initialize individual members inside the structure template.

( T / F )

( 7 )

SECTION—II

( Marks : 10 )

3. Answer the following questions :

2×5=10

(a) What are the basic data types?

( 8 )

(b) What do you mean by infinite loop?

( 9 )

- (c) Mention the storage classes of variable and explain.

( 10 )

(d) What is the difference between local and global variables?

( 11 )

(e) What are various operations on files?

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