**MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (MCA)**

**DCA6102 – PROGRAMMING IN C**

**Assignment Set – I**

**1. What is the basic structure of C program? Explain scanf () function with an example.**

**Ans. Introduction:** C is characterized by the ability to write very concise source programs, due in part to the large number of operators included within the language. It has a relatively small instruction set, though actual implementations include extensive library functions which enhance the basic instructions.

**Content:** There are some

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**2. What is the decision control statement in c? Explain various decision control statements in C programming language.**

**Ans: Introduction:** It will be enable you to use the various types of control statements for making a decision in C. Statements are the “steps'' of a program. Most statements compute and assign values or call functions, but we will eventually meet several other kinds of statements as well.

**Content:** The statements

**3. What is the purpose of storage class in C? Explain various types of storage class in C.**

**Ans: Introduction:** There are two ways to categorize variables: by data type, and by storage class. Data type refers to the type of information represented by a variable, for example, integer number, floating-point number, character etc.

**Content:** Storage class refers to the persistence of a variable and its scope within the program, that is, the portion of the program over which the variable is recognized. The following types of storage-class specifications in C are discussed in this unit: global, automatic or local, static, and extern. The

**Assignment Set - II**

**4. What is call by value and call by reference in C language? Explain recursion with a suitable example.**

**Ans: Introduction:** This means that C uses call by value; it means that a function can modify its arguments without modifying the value in the caller.

**Content:** Consider the following function to swap two integers

void swap(int x,

**5. Define pointer? Explain pointer arithmetic with an appropriate example.**

**Ans: Introduction**: A pointer is a variable that points at, or refers to, another variable. That is, if we have a pointer variable of type “pointer to int, “it might point to the int variable i, or to any one of the locations of the int array a. Given a pointer variable, we can ask questions like, “what’s the value of the

**6. (a) What is the difference between structure and union in C?**

**Ans:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Structure** | **Union** |
| A structure can store multiple values of the different members | A union stores one value at a time for all of its members |