英文题库C

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# 1. Data Types, Operators and Expressions

## [Variable Names – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-variable-names-1/)

1. C99 standard guarantees uniqueness of \_\_\_\_ characters for internal names.  
a) 31  
b) 63  
c) 12  
d) 14

View Answer

Answer:b  
Explanation:ISO C99 compiler may consider only first 63 characters for internal.

2. C99 standard guarantess uniqueness of \_\_\_\_\_ characters for external names.  
a) 31  
b) 6  
c) 12  
d) 14

View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:ISO C99 compiler may consider only first 31 characters for external  
variables having 31 characters due to which it may not be unique.

3. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?  
a) int \_\_a3;  
b) int \_\_3a;  
c) int \_\_A3;  
d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:d  
Explanation:None.

4. Which of the following is not a valid variable name declaration?  
a) int \_a3;  
b) int a\_3;  
c) int 3\_a;  
d) int \_3a

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:Variable name cannot start with a digit.

5. Variable names beginning with underscore is not encouraged. Why?  
a) It is not standardized  
b) To avoid conflicts since assemblers and loaders use such names  
c) To avoid conflicts since library routines use such names  
d) To avoid conflicts with environment variables of an operating system

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:None.

6. All keywords in C are in  
a) LowerCase letters  
b) UpperCase letters  
c) CamelCase letters  
d) None

View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:None.

7. Variable name resolving (number of significant characters for uniqueness of variable) depends on  
a) Compiler and linker implementations  
b) Assemblers and loaders implementations  
c) C language  
d) None

View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:It depends on the standard to which compiler and linkers are adhering to.

8. Which of the following is not a valid C variable name?  
a) int number;  
b) float rate;  
c) int variable\_count;  
d) int $main;

View Answer

Answer:d  
Explanation:Since only underscore and no other special character is allowed in a variable name, it results in an error.

9. Which of the following is true for variable names in C?  
a) They can contain alphanumeric characters as well as special characters  
b) It is not an error to declare a variable to be one of the keywords(like goto, static)  
c) Variable names cannot start with a digit  
d) Variable can be of any length

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:According to the syntax for C variable name, it cannot start with a digit.

## [Data Types and Sizes – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-data-types-sizes-1/)

1. Comment on the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
5. int i;
6. for (i = 0; i < 5; i++)
7. if ((char)a[i] == '5')
8. printf("%d**\n**", a[i]);
9. else
10. printf("FAILED**\n**");
11. }

a) The compiler will flag an error  
b) Program will compile and print the output 5  
c) Program will compile and print the ASCII value of 5  
d) Program will compile and print FAIL for 5 times

View Answer

Answer:d  
Explanation:The ASCII value of 5 is 53, the char type-casted integral value 5 is 5 only.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm1.c  
$ a.out  
FAILED  
FAILED  
FAILED  
FAILED  
FAILED

2. The format identifier ‘%i’ is also used for \_\_\_\_\_ data type?  
a) char  
b) int  
c) float  
d) double

View Answer

Answer:b  
Explanation:Both %d and %i can be used as a format identifier for int data type.

3. Which data type is most suitable for storing a number 65000 in a 32-bit system?  
a) signed short  
b) unsigned short  
c) long  
d) int

View Answer

Answer:b  
Explanation:65000 comes in the range of short (16-bit) which occupies the least memory. Signed short ranges from -32768 to 32767 and hence we should use unsigned short.

4. Which of the following is a User-defined data type?  
a) typedef int Boolean;  
b) typedef enum {Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri} Workdays;  
c) struct {char name[10], int age};  
d) all of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:d  
Explanation:typedef and struct are used to define user-defined data types.

5. What is the size of an int data type?  
a) 4 Bytes  
b) 8 Bytes  
c) Depends on the system/compiler  
d) Cannot be determined

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:The size of the data types depend on the system.

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. signed char chr;
5. chr = 128;
6. printf("%d**\n**", chr);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 128  
b) -128  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:b  
Explanation:signed char will be a negative number.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm2.c  
$ a.out  
-128

7. Comment on the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char c;
5. int i = 0;
6. FILE \*file;
7. file = fopen("test.txt", "w+");
8. fprintf(file, "%c", 'a');
9. fprintf(file, "%c", -1);
10. fprintf(file, "%c", 'b');
11. fclose(file);
12. file = fopen("test.txt", "r");
13. while ((c = fgetc(file)) != -1)
14. printf("%c", c);
15. return 0;
16. }

a) a  
b) Infinite loop  
c) Depends on what fgetc returns  
d) Depends on the compiler

View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:None.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm3.c  
$ a.out  
a

8. What is short int in C programming?  
a) Basic datatype of C  
b) Qualifier  
c) short is the qualifier and int is the basic datatype  
d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:None.

## [Constants – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-constants-1/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. **enum** {ORANGE = 5, MANGO, BANANA = 4, PEACH};
5. printf("PEACH = %d**\n**", PEACH);
6. }

a) PEACH = 3  
b) PEACH = 4  
c) PEACH = 5  
d) PEACH = 6

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:In enum, the value of constant is defined to the recent assignment from left.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm1.c  
$ a.out  
PEACH = 5

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. printf("C programming %s", "Class by**\n**%s Sanfoundry", "WOW");
5. }

a) C programming Class by  
    WOW Sanfoundry  
b) C programming Class by\n%s Sanfoundry  
c) C programming Class by  
    %s Sanfoundry  
d) Compilation error

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:This program has only one %s within first double quotes, so it does not read the string “WOW”.  
The %s along with the Sanfoundry is not read as a format modifier while new line character prints the new line.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm2.c  
$ a.out  
C programming Class by  
%s Sanfoundry

3. For the following code snippet:  
       char \*str = “Sanfoundry.com\0″ “training classes”;  
       The character pointer str holds reference to string:  
a) Sanfoundry.com  
b) Sanfoundry.com\0training classes  
c) Sanfoundry.comtraining classes  
d) Invalid declaration

View Answer

Answer:b  
Explanation:’\0′ is accepted as a char in the string. Even though strlen will give length of string “Sanfoundry.com”, in memory str is pointing to entire string including training classes”

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define a 10
3. int main()
4. {
5. const int a = 5;
6. printf("a = %d**\n**", a);
7. }

a) a = 5  
b) a = 10  
c) Compilation error  
d) Runtime error

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:The #define substitutes a with 10 leaving no identifier and hence compilation error.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm3.c  
pgm3.c: In function ‘main’:  
pgm3.c:5: error: expected identifier or ‘(’ before numeric constant

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int var = 010;
5. printf("%d", var);
6. }

a) 2  
b) 8  
c) 9  
d) 10

View Answer

Answer:b  
Explanation:010 is octal representation of 8.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm4.c  
$ a.out  
8

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. **enum** birds {SPARROW, PEACOCK, PARROT};
3. **enum** animals {TIGER = 8, LION, RABBIT, ZEBRA};
4. int main()
5. {
6. **enum** birds m = TIGER;
7. int k;
8. k = m;
9. printf("%d**\n**", k);
10. return 0;
11. }

a) 0  
b) Compile time error  
c) 1  
d) 8

View Answer

Answer:d  
Explanation:m is an integer constant, hence compatible.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm5.c  
$ a.out  
8

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define MAX 2
3. **enum** bird {SPARROW = MAX + 1, PARROT = SPARROW + MAX};
4. int main()
5. {
6. **enum** bird b = PARROT;
7. printf("%d**\n**", b);
8. return 0;
9. }

a) Compilation error  
b) 5  
c) Undefined value  
d) 2

View Answer

Answer:b  
Explanation:MAX value is 2 and hence PARROT will have value 3 + 2.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm6.c  
$ a.out  
5

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <string.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. char \*str = "x";
6. char c = 'x';
7. char ary[1];
8. ary[0] = c;
9. printf("%d %d", strlen(str), strlen(ary));
10. return 0;
11. }

a) 1 1  
b) 2 1  
c) 2 2  
d) 1 (undefined value)

View Answer

Answer:d  
Explanation:str is null terminated but ary is not.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm7.c  
$ a.out  
1 5

## [Declarations – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/interview-questions-answers-c-declarations/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void foo(const int \*);
3. int main()
4. {
5. const int i = 10;
6. printf("%d ", i);
7. foo(&i);
8. printf("%d", i);
10. }
11. void foo(const int \*i)
12. {
13. \*i = 20;
14. }

a) Compile time error  
b) 10 20  
c) Undefined value  
d) 10

View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:Cannot change a const type value.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm1.c  
pgm1.c: In function ‘foo’:  
pgm1.c:13: error: assignment of read-only location ‘\*i’

2. Comment on the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. const int i = 10;
5. int \*ptr = &i;
6. \*ptr = 20;
7. printf("%d**\n**", i);
8. return 0;
9. }

a) Compile time error  
b) Compile time warning and printf displays 20  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) 10

View Answer

Answer:b  
Explanation:Changing const variable through non-constant pointers invokes compiler warning  
Output:  
$ cc pgm2.c  
pgm2.c: In function ‘main’:  
pgm2.c:5: warning: initialization discards qualifiers from pointer target type  
$ a.out  
20

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. j = 10;
5. printf("%d**\n**", j++);
6. return 0;
7. }

a) 10  
b) 11  
c) Compile time error  
d) 0

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:Variable j is not defined.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm3.c  
pgm3.c: In function ‘main’:  
pgm3.c:4: error: ‘j’ undeclared (first use in this function)  
pgm3.c:4: error: (Each undeclared identifier is reported only once  
pgm3.c:4: error: for each function it appears in.)

4. Does this compile without error?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. for (int k = 0; k < 10; k++);
5. return 0;
6. }

a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Depends on the C standard implemented by compilers  
d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:Compilers implementing C90 does not allow this but compilers implementing C99 allow it.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm4.c  
pgm4.c: In function ‘main’:  
pgm4.c:4: error: ‘for’ loop initial declarations are only allowed in C99 mode  
pgm4.c:4: note: use option -std=c99 or -std=gnu99 to compile your code

5. Does this compile without error?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int k;
5. {
6. int k;
7. for (k = 0; k < 10; k++);
8. }
9. }

a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the C standard implemented by compilers

View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:There can be blocks inside block and within blocks variables have only block scope.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm5.c

6. Which of the following declaration is not supported by C?  
a) String str;  
b) char \*str;  
c) float str = 3e2;  
d) Both (a) and (c)

View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:It is legal in Java, not in C.

7.

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char \*var = "Advanced Training in C by Sanfoundry.com";
5. }

Which of the following format identifier can never be used for the variable var?  
a) %f  
b) %d  
c) %c  
d) %s

View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:%c can be used to print the indexed position. %d can still be used to display its ASCII value. %s is recommended.  
%f cannot be used.

## [Arithmetic Operators – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/advanced-c-programming-questions-arithmetic-operators/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = -3;
5. int k = i % 2;
6. printf("%d**\n**", k);
7. }

a) Compile time error  
b) -1  
c) 1  
d) Implementation defined  
View Answer

Answer:b

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 3;
5. int l = i / -2;
6. int k = i % -2;
7. printf("%d %d**\n**", l, k);
8. return 0;
9. }

a) Compile time error  
b) -1 1  
c) 1 -1  
d) Implementation defined  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 5;
5. i = i / 3;
6. printf("%d**\n**", i);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) Implementation defined  
b) 1  
c) 3  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:b

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = -5;
5. i = i / 3;
6. printf("%d**\n**", i);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) Implementation defined  
b) -1  
c) -3  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. What is the value of x in this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 5 \* 9 / 3 + 9;
5. }

a) 3.75  
b) Depends on compiler  
c) 24  
d) 3  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 5.3 % 2;
5. printf("Value of x is %d", x);
6. }

a) Value of x is 2.3  
b) Value of x is 1  
c) Value of x is 0.3  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:d

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int y = 3;
5. int x = 5 % 2 \* 3 / 2;
6. printf("Value of x is %d", x);
7. }

a) Value of x is 1  
b) Value of x is 2  
c) Value of x is 3  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

## [Relational & Logical Operators – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-interview-questions-answers-relational-logical-operators/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 0, z = 5;
5. int a = x && y || z++;
6. printf("%d", z);
7. }

a) 6  
b) 5  
c) 0  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 0, z = 5;
5. int a = x && y && z++;
6. printf("%d", z);
7. }

a) 6  
b) 5  
c) 0  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 0, z = 3;
5. x > y ? printf("%d", z) : return z;
6. }

a) 3  
b) 1  
c) Compile time error  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, z = 3;
5. int y = x << 3;
6. printf(" %d**\n**", y);
7. }

a) -2147483648  
b) -1  
c) Run time error  
d) 8  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 0, y = 2, z = 3;
5. int a = x & y | z;
6. printf("%d", a);
7. }

a) 3  
b) 0  
c) 2  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. What is the final value of j in the below code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0, j = 0;
5. if (i && (j = i + 10))
6. *//do something*
7. ;
8. }

a) 0  
b) 10  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on language standard  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What is the final value of j in the below code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 10, j = 0;
5. if (i || (j = i + 10))
6. *//do something*
7. ;
8. }

a) 0  
b) 20  
c) Compile time error  
d) Depends on language standard  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 1;
5. if (i++ && (i == 1))
6. printf("Yes**\n**");
7. else
8. printf("No**\n**");
9. }

a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

## [Type Conversions – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-language-interview-questions-type-conversions/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. float x = 0.1;
5. if (x == 0.1)
6. printf("Sanfoundry");
7. else
8. printf("Advanced C Classes");
9. }

a) Advanced C Classes  
b) Sanfoundry  
c) Run time error  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. Comment on the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. float x = 0.1;
5. printf("%d, ", x);
6. printf("%f", x);
7. }

a) 0.100000, junk value  
b) Junk value, 0.100000  
c) 0, 0.100000  
d) 0, 0.999999  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?  
(7 and 8 are entered)

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. float x;
5. int y;
6. printf("enter two numbers **\n**", x);
7. scanf("%f %f", &x, &y);
8. printf("%f, %d", x, y);
9. }

a) 7.000000, 7  
b) Run time error  
c) 7.000000, junk  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. double x = 123828749.66;
5. int y = x;
6. printf("%d**\n**", y);
7. printf("%lf**\n**", y);
8. }

a) 0, 0.0  
b) 123828749, 123828749.66  
c) 12382874, 12382874.0  
d) 123828749, 0.000000  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 97;
5. char y = x;
6. printf("%c**\n**", y);
7. }

a) a  
b) b  
c) 97  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. When double is converted to float, the value is?  
a) Truncated  
b) Rounded  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:c

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. unsigned int i = 23;
5. signed char c = -23;
6. if (i > c)
7. printf("Yes**\n**");
8. else if (i < c)
9. printf("No**\n**");
10. }

a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the operating system  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 23;
5. char c = -23;
6. if (i < c)
7. printf("Yes**\n**");
8. else
9. printf("No**\n**");
10. }

a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

## [Increment and Decrement Operators – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/online-c-test-increment-decrement-operators/)

1. What is the difference between the following 2 codes?

1. #include <stdio.h> //Program 1
2. int main()
3. {
4. int d, a = 1, b = 2;
5. d = a++ + ++b;
6. printf("%d %d %d", d, a, b);
7. }
8. #include <stdio.h> //Program 2
9. int main()
10. {
11. int d, a = 1, b = 2;
12. d = a++ +++b;
13. printf("%d %d %d", d, a, b);
14. }

a) No difference as space doesn’t make any difference, values of a, b, d are same in both the case  
b) Space does make a difference, values of a, b, d are different  
c) Program 1 has syntax error, program 2 is not  
d) Program 2 has syntax error, program 1 is not  
View Answer

Answer:d

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 1, b = 1, c;
5. c = a++ + b;
6. printf("%d, %d", a, b);
7. }

a) a = 1, b = 1  
b) a = 2, b = 1  
c) a = 1, b = 2  
d) a = 2, b = 2  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 1, b = 1, d = 1;
5. printf("%d, %d, %d", ++a + ++a+a++, a++ + ++b, ++d + d++ + a++);
6. }

a) 15, 4, 5  
b) 9, 6, 9  
c) 9, 3, 5  
d) Undefined (Compiler Dependent)  
View Answer

Answer:d

4. For which of the following, “PI++;” code will fail?  
a) #define PI 3.14  
b) char \*PI = “A”;  
c) float PI = 3.14;  
d) None of the Mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 10, b = 10;
5. if (a = 5)
6. b--;
7. printf("%d, %d", a, b--);
8. }

a) a = 10, b = 9  
b) a = 10, b = 8  
c) a = 5, b = 9  
d) a = 5, b = 8  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. int j = i++ + i;
6. printf("%d**\n**", j);
7. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) 2  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 2;
5. int j = ++i + i;
6. printf("%d**\n**", j);
7. }

a) 6  
b) 5  
c) 4  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. Comment on the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 2;
5. int i = i++ + i;
6. printf("%d**\n**", i);
7. }

a) = operator is not a sequence point  
b) ++ operator may return value with or without side effects  
c) it can be evaluated as (i++)+i or i+(++i)  
d) Both a and b  
View Answer

Answer:a

## [Bitwise Operators – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/interview-questions-answers-c-bitwise-operators/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int c = 2 ^ 3;
5. printf("%d**\n**", c);
6. }

a) 1  
b) 8  
c) 9  
d) 0  
View Answer

Answer: a

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. unsigned int a = 10;
5. a = ~a;
6. printf("%d**\n**", a);
7. }

a) -9  
b) -10  
c) -11  
d) 10  
View Answer

Answer:c

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. if (7 & 8)
5. printf("Honesty");
6. if ((~7 & 0x000f) == 8)
7. printf("is the best policy**\n**");
8. }

a) Honesty is the best policy  
b) Honesty  
c) is the best policy  
d) No output  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 2;
5. if (a >> 1)
6. printf("%d**\n**", a);
7. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) 2  
d) No Output.  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. Comment on the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i, n, a = 4;
5. scanf("%d", &n);
6. for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
7. a = a \* 2;
8. }

a) Logical Shift left  
b) No output  
c) Arithmetic Shift right  
d) bitwise exclusive OR  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 97;
5. int y = sizeof(x++);
6. printf("x is %d", x);
7. }

a) x is 97  
b) x is 98  
c) x is 99  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 4, y, z;
5. y = --x;
6. z = x--;
7. printf("%d%d%d", x, y, z);
8. }

a) 3 2 3  
b) 2 2 3  
c) 3 2 2  
d) 2 3 3  
View Answer

Answer:d

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 4;
5. int \*p = &x;
6. int \*k = p++;
7. int r = p - k;
8. printf("%d", r);
9. }

a) 4  
b) 8  
c) 1  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:c

## [Assigment Operators & Expressions – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-aptitude-question-answer-assigment-operators-expressions/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 0;
5. if (x = 0)
6. printf("Its zero**\n**");
7. else
8. printf("Its not zero**\n**");
9. }

a) Its not zero  
b) Its zero  
c) Run time error  
d) None  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 8;
5. int x = 0 == 1 && k++;
6. printf("%d%d**\n**", x, k);
7. }

a) 0 9  
b) 0 8  
c) 1 8  
d) 1 9  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. char a = 'a';
5. int x = (a % 10)++;
6. printf("%d**\n**", x);
7. }

a) 6  
b) Junk value  
c) Compile time error  
d) 7  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. 1 < 2 ? return 1: return 2;
5. }

a) returns 1  
b) returns 2  
c) Varies  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. unsigned int x = -5;
5. printf("%d", x);
6. }

a) Run time error  
b) Aries  
c) -5  
d) 5  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 1;
5. x \*= x + y;
6. printf("%d**\n**", x);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 5  
b) 6  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 2;
5. x /= x / y;
6. printf("%d**\n**", x);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 2  
b) 1  
c) 0.5  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 0;
5. x &&= y;
6. printf("%d**\n**", x);
7. }

a) Compile time error  
b) 1  
c) 0  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:a

## [Conditional Expressions – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-interview-questions-answers-conditional-expressions/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 0;
5. int z = (y++) ? y == 1 && x : 0;
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 1;
5. int y = x == 1 ? getchar(): 2;
6. printf("%d**\n**", y);
7. }

a) Compile time error  
b) Whatever character getchar function returns  
c) Ascii value of character getchar function returns  
d) 2  
View Answer

Answer:c

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 1;
5. short int i = 2;
6. float f = 3;
7. if (sizeof((x == 2) ? f : i) == sizeof(float))
8. printf("float**\n**");
9. else if (sizeof((x == 2) ? f : i) == sizeof(short int))
10. printf("short int**\n**");
11. }

a) float  
b) short int  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 2;
5. int b = 0;
6. int y = (b == 0) ? a :(a > b) ? (b = 1): a;
7. printf("%d**\n**", y);
8. }

a) Compile time error  
b) 1  
c) 2  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int y = 1, x = 0;
5. int l = (y++, x++) ? y : x;
6. printf("%d**\n**", l);
7. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) Compile time error  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 8;
5. int m = 7;
6. int z = k < m ? k++ : m++;
7. printf("%d", z);
8. }

a) 7  
b) 8  
c) Run time error  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. Comment on the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 8;
5. int m = 7;
6. int z = k < m ? k = m : m++;
7. printf("%d", z);
8. }

a) Run time error  
b) 7  
c) 8  
d) Depends on compiler  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. The code snippet below produces

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. 1 < 2 ? return 1 : return 2;
5. }

a) returns 1  
b) returns 2  
c) Varies  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:d

## [Precedence and Order of Evaluation – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-language-interview-questions-precedence-order-evaluation/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. reverse(1);
5. }
6. void reverse(int i)
7. {
8. if (i > 5)
9. exit(0);
10. printf("%d**\n**", i);
11. return reverse(i++);
12. }

a) 1 2 3 4 5  
b) 1 2 3 4  
c) Compile time error  
d) Stack overflow  
View Answer

Answer:d

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void reverse(int i);
3. int main()
4. {
5. reverse(1);
6. }
7. void reverse(int i)
8. {
9. if (i > 5)
10. return ;
11. printf("%d ", i);
12. return reverse((i++, i));
13. }

a) 1 2 3 4 5  
b) Segmentation fault  
c) Compilation error  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:a

3. In expression i = g() + f(), first function called depends on  
a) Compiler  
b) Associativiy of () operator  
c) Precedence of () and + operator  
d) Left to write of the expression  
View Answer

Answer:a

4. What is the value of i and j in the below code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int x = 0;
3. int main()
4. {
5. int i = (f() + g()) || g();
6. int j = g() || (f() + g());
7. }
8. int f()
9. {
10. if (x == 0)
11. return x + 1;
12. else
13. return x - 1;
14. }
15. int g()
16. {
17. return x++;
18. }

a)i value is 1 and j value is 1  
b)i value is 0 and j value is 0  
c)i value is 1 and j value is undefined  
d)i and j value are undefined  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the value of i and j in the below code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int x = 0;
3. int main()
4. {
5. int i = (f() + g()) | g(); *//bitwise or*
6. int j = g() | (f() + g()); *//bitwise or*
7. }
8. int f()
9. {
10. if (x == 0)
11. return x + 1;
12. else
13. return x - 1;
14. }
15. int g()
16. {
17. return x++;
18. }

a) i value is 1 and j value is 1  
b) i value is 0 and j value is 0  
c) i value is 1 and j value is undefined  
d) i and j value are undefined  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 0;
5. int z = y && (y |= 10);
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 1  
b) 0  
c) Undefined behaviour due to order of evaluation  
d) 2  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 0;
5. int z = (y++) ? 2 : y == 1 && x;
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) 2  
d)Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 0;
5. int z;
6. z = (y++, y);
7. printf("%d**\n**", z);
8. return 0;
9. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Compilation error  
View Answer

Answer:b

9. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 0, l;
5. int z;
6. z = y = 1, l = x && y;
7. printf("%d**\n**", l);
8. return 0;
9. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) Undefined behaviour due to order of evaluation can be different  
d) Compilation error  
View Answer

Answer:b

10. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int y = 2;
5. int z = y +(y = 10);
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. }

a) 12  
b) 20  
c) 4  
d) Either 12 or 20  
View Answer

Answer:b

## [Precedence and Order of Evaluation – 2](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-online-test-precedence-order-evaluation/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 2;
5. float f = y + x /= x / y;
6. printf("%d %f**\n**", x, f);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) 2 4.000000  
b) Compile time error  
c) 2 3.500000  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:b

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 2;
5. if (x && y == 1)
6. printf("true**\n**");
7. else
8. printf("false**\n**");
9. }

a) true  
b) false  
c) Compile time error  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 1, y = 2;
5. int z = x & y == 2;
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) Compile time error  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:b

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 3, y = 2;
5. int z = x /= y %= 2;
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. }

a) 1  
b) Compile time error  
c) Floating point exception  
d) Segmentation fault  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 3, y = 2;
5. int z = x << 1 > 5;
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. }

a) 1  
b) 0  
c) 3  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 3; *//, y = 2;*
5. const int \*p = &x;
6. \*p++;
7. printf("%d**\n**", \*p);
8. }

a) Increment of read-only location compile error  
b) 4  
c) Some garbage value  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:c

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 2;
5. int z = x ^ y & 1;
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 0  
d) 1 or 2  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 2, y = 0;
5. int z = x && y = 1;
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. }

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) Compile time error  
d) 2  
View Answer

Answer:c

9. What is the output of the code given below

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 0, y = 2;
5. if (!x && y)
6. printf("true**\n**");
7. else
8. printf("false**\n**");
9. }

a) true  
b) false  
c) Compile time error  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:a

10. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 0, y = 2;
5. int z = ~x & y;
6. printf("%d**\n**", z);
7. }

a) -1  
b) 2  
c) 0  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:b

## [Precedence and Order of Evaluation – 3](http://www.sanfoundry.com/online-c-test-precedence-order-evaluation/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int a = 5 \* 3 + 2 - 4;
5. printf("%d", a);
6. }

a) 13  
b) 14  
c) 12  
d) 1 6  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int a = 2 + 4 + 3 \* 5 / 3 - 5;
5. printf("%d", a);
6. }

a) 7  
b) 6  
c) 10  
d) 9  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int a = 5 \* 3 % 6 - 8 + 3;
5. printf("%d", a);
6. }

a) 10  
b) 2  
c) -2  
d) -3  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int b = 6;
5. int c = 7;
6. int a = ++b + c--;
7. printf("%d", a);
8. }

a) Run time error  
b) 15  
c) 13  
d) 14  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main(
3. {
4. double b = 8;
5. b++;
6. printf("%lf", b);
7. }

a) 9.000000  
b) 9  
c) 9.0  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. double b = 3 % 0 \* 1 - 4 / 2;
5. printf("%lf", b);
6. }

a) -2  
b) Floating point Exception  
c) 1  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. double b = 5 % 3 & 4 + 5 \* 6;
5. printf("%lf", b);
6. }

a) 2  
b) 30  
c) 2.000000  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:c

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. double b = 3 && 5 & 4 % 3;
5. printf("%lf", b);
6. }

a) 3.000000  
b) 4.000000  
c) 5.000000  
d) 1.000000  
View Answer

Answer:d

9. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. double b = 5 & 3 && 4 || 5 | 6;
5. printf("%lf", b);
6. }

a) 1.000000  
b) 0.000000  
c) 7.000000  
d) 2.000000  
View Answer

Answer:a

10. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 0;
5. double b = k++ + ++k + k--;
6. printf("%d", k);
7. }

a) 6  
b) 1  
c) 5  
d) undefined  
View Answer

Answer:d