英文题库C

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# 2. Control Flow Statements

## [If-then-else Statements – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-if-then-else-statements/)

1. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 5;
5. if (x < 1)
6. printf("hello");
7. if (x == 5)
8. printf("hi");
9. else
10. printf("no");
11. }

a) hi  
b) hello  
c) no  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int x;
3. void main()
4. {
5. if (x)
6. printf("hi");
7. else
8. printf("how are u");
9. }

a) hi  
b) how are you  
c) Compile time error  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. Comment on the following code below

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 5;
5. if (**true**);
6. printf("hello");
7. }

a) It will display hello  
b) It will throw an error  
c) Nothing will be displayed  
d) Compiler dependent  
View Answer

Answer:b

4. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 0;
5. if (x == 0)
6. printf("hi");
7. else
8. printf("how are u");
9. printf("hello");
10. }

a) hi  
b) how are you  
c) hello  
d) hihello  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int x = 5;
5. if (x < 1);
6. printf("Hello");
8. }

a) Nothing  
b) Run time error  
c) Hello  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. The output of the code below is(when 1 is entered)

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. double ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
6. scanf("%lf", &ch);
7. switch (ch)
8. {
9. case 1:
10. printf("1");
11. **break**;
12. case 2:
13. printf("2");
14. **break**;
15. }
16. }

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

Answer:a

7. The output of the code below is(When 1 is entered)

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. char \*ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 3:");
6. scanf("%s", ch);
7. switch (ch)
8. {
9. case "1":
10. printf("1");
11. **break**;
12. case "2":
13. printf("2");
14. **break**;
15. }
16. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) Compile time error  
d) No Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:c

8. When 1 is entered, The output of the code below is?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
6. scanf("%d", &ch);
7. switch (ch)
8. {
9. case 1:
10. printf("1**\n**");
11. default:
12. printf("2**\n**");
13. }
14. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 1 2  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:c

9. When 2 is entered, The output of the code below is?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
6. scanf("%d", &ch);
7. switch (ch)
8. {
9. case 1:
10. printf("1**\n**");
11. **break**;
12. printf("Hi");
13. default:
14. printf("2**\n**");
15. }
16. }

a) 1  
b) Hi 2  
c) Run time error  
d) 2  
View Answer

Answer:d

10. When 1 is entered, The output of the code below is?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
6. scanf("%d", &ch);
7. switch (ch, ch + 1)
8. {
9. case 1:
10. printf("1**\n**");
11. **break**;
12. case 2:
13. printf("2");
14. **break**;
15. }
16. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 3  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:b

## [Switch Statements – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-interview-questions-answers-switch-statements/)

1. What is the output of this C code(when 1 is entered)?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. double ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
6. scanf("%lf", &ch);
7. switch (ch)
8. {
9. case 1:
10. printf("1");
11. **break**;
12. case 2:
13. printf("2");
14. **break**;
15. }
16. }

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

Answer:a

2. What is the output of this C code(When 1 is entered)?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. char \*ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 3:");
6. scanf("%s", ch);
7. switch (ch)
8. {
9. case "1":
10. printf("1");
11. **break**;
12. case "2":
13. printf("2");
14. **break**;
15. }
16. }

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

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code(When 1 is entered)?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
6. scanf("%d", &ch);
7. switch (ch)
8. {
9. case 1:
10. printf("1**\n**");
11. default:
12. printf("2**\n**");
13. }
14. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 1 2  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the output of this C code(When 2 is entered)?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
6. scanf("%d", &ch);
7. switch (ch)
8. {
9. case 1:
10. printf("1**\n**");
11. **break**;
12. printf("hi");
13. default:
14. printf("2**\n**");
15. }
16. }

a) 1  
b) hi 2  
c) Run time error  
d) 2  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the output of this C code(When 1 is entered)?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int ch;
5. printf("enter a value btw 1 to 2:");
6. scanf("%d", &ch);
7. switch (ch, ch + 1)
8. {
9. case 1:
10. printf("1**\n**");
11. **break**;
12. case 2:
13. printf("2");
14. **break**;
15. }
16. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 3  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 1, b = 1;
5. switch (a)
6. {
7. case a\*b:
8. printf("yes ");
9. case a-b:
10. printf("no**\n**");
11. **break**;
12. }
13. }

a) yes  
b) no  
c) Compile time error  
d) yes no  
View Answer

Answer:c

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int x = 97;
5. switch (x)
6. {
7. case 'a':
8. printf("yes ");
9. **break**;
10. case 97:
11. printf("no**\n**");
12. **break**;
13. }
14. }

a) yes  
b) yes no  
c) Duplicate case value error  
d) Character case value error  
View Answer

Answer:c

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. float f = 1;
5. switch (f)
6. {
7. case 1.0:
8. printf("yes**\n**");
9. **break**;
10. default:
11. printf("default**\n**");
12. }
13. }

a) yes  
b) yes default  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:d

## [For Loops – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-language-interview-questions-for-loops/)

1. The following code ‘for(;;)’ represents an infinite loop. It can be terminated by.  
a) break  
b) exit(0)  
c) abort()  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. The correct syntax for running two variable for loop simultaneously is.  
a) for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
     for (j = 0; j < n; j += 5)  
b) for (i = 0, j = 0;i < n, j < n; i++, j += 5)  
c) for (i = 0; i < n;i++){}  
    for (j = 0; j < n;j += 5){}  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. Which for loop has range of similar indexes of 'i' used in for (i = 0;i < n; i++)?  
a) for (i = n; i>0; i–)  
b) for (i = n; i >= 0; i–)  
c) for (i = n-1; i>0; i–)  
d) for (i = n-1; i>-1; i–)  
View Answer

Answer:d

4. Which of the following cannot be used as LHS of the expression in for (exp1;exp2; exp3) ?  
a) Variable  
b) Function  
c) typedef  
d) macros  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) The control won’t fall into the for loop  
b) Numbers will be displayed until the signed limit of short and throw a runtime error  
c) Numbers will be displayed until the signed limit of short and program will successfully     terminate  
d) This program will get into an infinite loop and keep printing numbers with no errors  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 0;
5. for (k)
6. printf("Hello");
7. }

a) Compile time error  
b) hello  
c) Nothing  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = 0;
5. for (k < 3; k++)
6. printf("Hello");
7. }

a) Compile time error  
b) Hello is printed thrice  
c) Nothing  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. double k = 0;
5. for (k = 0.0; k < 3.0; k++)
6. printf("Hello");
7. }

a) Run time error  
b) Hello is printed thrice  
c) Hello is printed twice  
d) Hello is printed infinitely  
View Answer

Answer:b

## [While Loops – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-while-loops-1/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. while ()
5. printf("In while loop ");
6. printf("After loop**\n**");
7. }

a) In while loop after loop  
b) After loop  
c) Compile time error  
d) Infinite loop  
View Answer

Answer:c

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. do
5. printf("In while loop ");
6. while (0);
7. printf("After loop**\n**");
8. }

a) In while loop  
b) In while loop  
after loop  
c) After loop  
d) Infinite loop  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. do {
6. i++;
7. printf("In while loop**\n**");
8. } while (i < 3);
9. }

a) In while loop  
In while loop  
In while loop  
b) In while loop  
In while loop  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

4. How many times i value is checked in the below code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. do {
6. i++;
7. printf("in while loop**\n**");
8. } while (i < 3);
9. }

a) 2  
b) 3  
c) 4  
d) 1  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. How many times i value is checked in the below code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. while (i < 3)
6. i++;
7. printf("In while loop**\n**");
8. }

a) 2  
b) 3  
c) 4  
d) 1  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int i = 2;
5. do
6. {
7. printf("Hi");
8. } while (i < 2)
9. }

a) Compile time error  
b) Hi Hi  
c) Hi  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. while (++i)
6. {
7. printf("H");
8. }
9. }

a) H  
b) H is printed infinite times  
c) Compile time error  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. do
6. {
7. printf("Hello");
8. } while (i != 0);
9. }

a) Nothing  
b) H is printed infinite times  
c) Hello  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:c

## [Break and Continue – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-interview-questions-experienced-break-continue/)

1. Which keyword can be used for coming out of recursion?  
a) break  
b) return  
c) exit  
d) Both (a) and (b)  
View Answer

Answer:b

2. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) 2  
b) 3  
c) 4  
d) 5  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a = 0, i = 0, b;
5. for (i = 0;i < 5; i++)
6. {
7. a++;
8. if (i == 3)
9. **break**;
10. }
11. }

a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 3  
d) 4  
View Answer

Answer:d

4. The keyword ‘break’ cannot be simply used within:  
a) do-while  
b) if-else  
c) for  
d) while  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. Which keyword is used to come out of a loop only for that iteration?  
a) break  
b) continue  
c) return  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int i = 0, j = 0;
5. for (i = 0;i < 5; i++)
6. {
7. for (j = 0;j < 4; j++)
8. {
9. if (i > 1)
10. **break**;
11. }
12. printf("Hi **\n**");
13. }
14. }

a) Hi is printed 5 times  
b) Hi is printed 9 times  
c) Hi is printed 7 times  
d) Hi is printed 4 times  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. int j = 0;
6. for (i = 0;i < 5; i++)
7. {
8. for (j = 0;j < 4; j++)
9. {
10. if (i > 1)
11. continue;
12. printf("Hi **\n**");
13. }
14. }
15. }

a) Hi is printed 9 times  
b) Hi is printed 8 times  
c) Hi is printed 7 times  
d) Hi is printed 6 times  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. for (i = 0;i < 5; i++)
6. if (i < 4)
7. {
8. printf("Hello");
9. **break**;
10. }
11. }

a) Hello is printed 5 times  
b) Hello is printed 4 times  
c) Hello  
d) Hello is printed 3 times  
View Answer

Answer:c

## [Goto & Labels – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/touch-c-programming-questions-goto-labels/)

1. What is the output of the code given below?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. printf("%d ", 1);
5. goto l1;
6. printf("%d ", 2);
7. l1:goto l2;
8. printf("%d ", 3);
9. l2:printf("%d ", 4);
10. }

a) 1 4  
b) Compilation error  
c) 1 2 4  
d) 1 3 4  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. What is the output of code given below?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. printf("%d ", 1);
5. l1:l2:
6. printf("%d ", 2);
7. printf("%d**\n**", 3);
8. }

a) Compilation error  
b) 1 2 3  
c) 1 2  
d) 1 3  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of code given below?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. printf("%d ", 1);
5. goto l1;
6. printf("%d ", 2);
7. }
8. void foo()
9. {
10. l1 : printf("3 ", 3);
11. }

a) 1 2 3  
b) 1 3  
c) 1 3 2  
d) Compilation error  
View Answer

Answer:d

4. What is output of code given below?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0, j = 0;
5. while (i < 2)
6. {
7. l1 : i++;
8. while (j < 3)
9. {
10. printf("Loop**\n**");
11. goto l1;
12. }
13. }
14. }

a) Loop Loop  
b) Compilation error  
c) Loop Loop Loop Loop  
d) Infinite Loop  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the output of code given below?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0, j = 0;
5. while (l1: i < 2)
6. {
7. i++;
8. while (j < 3)
9. {
10. printf("loop**\n**");
11. goto l1;
12. }
13. }
14. }

a) loop loop  
b) Compilation error  
c) loop loop loop loop  
d) Infinite loop  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. What is the output of the code given below?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. int i = 0, j = 0;
5. l1: while (i < 2)
6. {
7. i++;
8. while (j < 3)
9. {
10. printf("loop**\n**");
11. goto l1;
12. }
13. }
14. }

a) loop loop  
b) compilation error  
c) oop loop loop loop  
d) infinite loop  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int i = 0;
5. if (i == 0)
6. {
7. goto label;
8. }
9. label: printf("Hello");
10. }

a) Nothing  
b) Error  
c) Infinite Hello  
d) Hello  
View Answer

Answer:d

8. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int i = 0, k;
5. if (i == 0)
6. goto label;
7. for (k = 0;k < 3; k++)
8. {
9. printf("hi**\n**");
10. label: k = printf("%03d", i);
11. }
12. }

a) 0  
b) hi hi hi 0 0 0  
c) 0 hi hi hi 0 0 0  
d) 0 0 0  
View Answer

Answer:a

9. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int i = 0, k;
5. label: printf("%d", i);
6. if (i == 0)
7. goto label;
8. }

a) 0  
b) Infinite 0  
c) Nothing  
d) Error  
View Answer

Answer:b

# 3. Functions and Structure of a Program

## [Basics of Functions – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-interview-questions-and-answers-basics-functions/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. void foo();
5. printf("1 ");
6. foo();
7. }
8. void foo()
9. {
10. printf("2 ");
11. }

a) 1 2  
b) Compile time error  
c) 1 2 1 2  
d) Depends on the compiler  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. void foo(), f();
5. f();
6. }
7. void foo()
8. {
9. printf("2 ");
10. }
11. void f()
12. {
13. printf("1 ");
14. foo();
15. }

a) Compile time error as foo is local to main  
b) 1 2  
c) 2 1  
d) Compile time error due to declaration of functions inside main  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. void foo();
5. void f()
6. {
7. foo();
8. }
9. f();
10. }
11. void foo()
12. {
13. printf("2 ");
14. }

a) 2 2  
b) 2  
c) Compile time error  
d) Depends on the compiler  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: Even though the answer is 2, this code will compile fine only with gcc. GNU C supports nesting of functions in C as a language extension where as standard C compiler doesn’t.

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void foo();
3. int main()
4. {
5. void foo();
6. foo();
7. return 0;
8. }
9. void foo()
10. {
11. printf("2 ");
12. }

a) Compile time error  
b) 2  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void foo();
3. int main()
4. {
5. void foo(int);
6. foo(1);
7. return 0;
8. }
9. void foo(int i)
10. {
11. printf("2 ");
12. }

a) 2  
b) Compile time error  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void foo();
3. int main()
4. {
5. void foo(int);
6. foo();
7. return 0;
8. }
9. void foo()
10. {
11. printf("2 ");
12. }

a) 2  
b) Compile time error  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. include <stdio.h>
2. void m()
3. {
4. printf("hi");
5. }
6. void main()
7. {
8. m();
9. }

a) hi  
b) Run time error  
c) Nothing  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void m();
3. void n()
4. {
5. m();
6. }
7. void main()
8. {
9. void m()
10. {
11. printf("hi");
12. }
13. }

a) hi  
b) Compile time error  
c) Nothing  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:b

## [Functions Returning Non-integers – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-language-interview-questions-functions-returning-non-integers/)

1. What is the return-type of the function sqrt()  
a) int  
b) float  
c) double  
d) Depends on the data type of the parameter  
View Answer

Answer:c

2. Which of the following function declaration is illegal?  
a) double func();  
    int main(){}  
    double func(){}  
b) double func(){};  
    int main(){}  
c) int main()  
    {  
    double func();  
    }  
    double func(){//statements}  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. What is the output of this code having void return-type function?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void foo()
3. {
4. return 1;
5. }
6. void main()
7. {
8. int x = 0;
9. x = foo();
10. printf("%d", x);
11. }

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

Answer:d

4. What will be the data type returned for the following function?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int func()
3. {
4. return (double)(char)5.0;
5. }

a) char  
b) int  
c) double  
d) multiple type-casting in return is illegal  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. What is the problem in the following declarations?  
    int func(int);  
    double func(int);  
    int func(float);  
a) A function with same name cannot have different signatures  
b) A function with same name cannot have different return types  
c) A function with same name cannot have different number of parameters  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

6. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. int k = m();
5. printf("%d", k);
6. }
7. void m()
8. {
9. printf("hello");
10. }

a) hello 5  
b) Error  
c) Nothing  
d) Junk value  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int \*m()
3. {
4. int \*p = 5;
5. return p;
6. }
7. void main()
8. {
9. int \*k = m();
10. printf("%d", k);
11. }

a) 5  
b) Junk value  
c) 0  
d) Error  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. The output of the code below is

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int \*m();
3. void main()
4. {
5. int \*k = m();
6. printf("hello ");
7. printf("%d", k[0]);
8. }
9. int \*m()
10. {
11. int a[2] = {5, 8};
12. return a;
13. }

a) hello 5 8  
b) hello 5  
c) hello followed by garbage value  
d) Compilation error  
View Answer

Answer:c

## [External Variables – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-puzzles-external-variables/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. m();
5. printf("%d", x);
6. }
7. int x;
8. void m()
9. {
10. x = 4;
11. }

a) 4  
b) Compile time error  
c) 0  
d) Undefined  
View Answer

Answer:b

2. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Junk value  
b) Run time error  
c) 0  
d) Undefined  
View Answer

Answer:c

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int x = 5;
3. void main()
4. {
5. int x = 3;
6. printf("%d", x);
7. {
8. x = 4;
9. }
10. printf("%d", x);
11. }

a) Run time error  
b) 3 3  
c) 3 5  
d) 3 4  
View Answer

Answer:d

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int x = 5;
3. void main()
4. {
5. int x = 3;
6. printf("%d", x);
7. {
8. int x = 4;
9. }
10. printf("%d", x);
11. }

a) 3 3  
b) 3 4  
c) 3 5  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

5. Functions in C are ALWAYS:  
a) Internal  
b) External  
c) Both Internal and External  
d) External and Internal are not valid terms for functions  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. Global variables are:  
a) Internal  
b) External  
c) Both (a) and (b)  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. Which of the following are an external variable?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int func (int a)
3. {
4. int b;
5. return b;
6. }
7. int main()
8. {
9. int c;
10. func (c);
11. }
12. int d;

a) a  
b) b  
c) c  
d) d  
View Answer

Answer:d

8. What will be the output?

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

a) 9  
b) 10  
c) 11  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:d

9. What will be the output?

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

a) 5  
b) 8  
c) Compile time error due to wrong format identifier for double  
d) Compile time error due to redeclaration of variable with same name  
View Answer

Answer:a

## [Scope of a Variable – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-quiz-scope-variable/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int i;
3. int main()
4. {
5. **extern** int i;
6. if (i == 0)
7. printf("scope rules**\n**");
8. }

a) scope rules  
b) Compile time error due to multiple declaration  
c) Compile time error due to not defining type in statement extern i  
d) Nothing as i value is not zero being automatic variable  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. What is the output of this C code (without linking the source file in which ary1 is defined)?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. **extern** ary1[];
5. printf("scope rules**\n**");
6. }

a) scope rules  
b) Linking error due to undefined reference  
c) Compile time error because size of array is not provided  
d) Compile time error because datatype of array is not provided  
View Answer

Answer:a

3. What is the output of this C code after linking with source file having definition of ary1?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. **extern** ary1[];
5. printf("%d**\n**", ary1[0]);
6. }

a) Value of ary1[0]  
b) Compile time error due to multiple definition  
c) Compile time error because size of array is not provided  
d) Compile time error because datatype of array is not provided  
View Answer

Answer:d

4. What is the scope of an external variable?  
a) Whole source file in which it is defined  
b) From the point of declaration to the end of the file in which it is defined  
c) Any source file in a program  
d) From the point of declaration to the end of the file being compiled  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the scope of a function?  
a) Whole source file in which it is defined  
b) From the point of declaration to the end of the file in which it is defined  
c) Any source file in a program  
d) From the point of declaration to the end of the file being compiled  
View Answer

Answer:d

6. Comment on the output of this C code?

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

a) a is out of scope when printf is called  
b) Redeclaration of a in same scope throws error  
c) Syntax error in declaration of a  
d) No errors, program will show the output 5  
View Answer

Answer:c

7. Which variable has the longest scope?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int b;
3. int main()
4. {
5. int c;
6. return 0;
7. }
8. int a;

a) a  
b) b  
c) c  
d) Both (a) and (b)  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. Comment on the output of this 2 C code?

1. #include <stdio.h> //Program 1
2. int main()
3. {
4. int a;
5. int b;
6. int c;
7. }
9. #include <stdio.h> //Program 2
10. int main()
11. {
12. int a;
13. {
14. int b;
15. }
16. {
17. int c;
18. }
19. }

a) They are both the same  
b) Scope of C is till the end of program  
c) All operation in Program 1 can also be performed in Program 2  
d) Both (a) and (c)  
View Answer

Answer:c

## [Static Variables – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-puzzles-static-variables/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. m();
5. m();
6. }
7. void m()
8. {
9. static int x = 5;
10. x++;
11. printf("%d", x);
12. }

a) 6 7  
b) 6 6  
c) 5 5  
d) 5 6  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) 0  
b) 1  
c) Junk value  
d) Run time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

3. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) 0  
b) Junkvalue  
c) Run time error  
d) Nothing  
View Answer

Answer:b

4. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Nothing  
b) 0  
c) Compile time error  
d) Junkvalue  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. static int x;
5. if (x++ < 2)
6. main();
7. }

a) Infinite calls to main  
b) Run time error  
c) Varies  
d) main is called twice  
View Answer

Answer:d

6. Which of following is not accepted in C?  
a) static a = 10; //static as  
b) static int func (int); //parameter as static  
c) static static int a; //a static variable prefixed with static  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

7. Which of the following cannot be static in C?  
a) Variables  
b) Functions  
c) Structures  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

## [Register Variables – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-interview-questions-answers-register-variables/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. register int i = 10;
5. int \*p = &i;
6. \*p = 11;
7. printf("%d %d**\n**", i, \*p);
8. }

a) Depends on whether i is actually stored in machine register  
b) 10 10  
c) 11 11  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:d

2. register keyword mandates compiler to place it in machine register.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. register static int i = 10;
5. i = 11;
6. printf("%d**\n**", i);
7. }

a) 10  
b) Compile time error  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) 11  
View Answer

Answer:b

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. register auto int i = 10;
5. i = 11;
6. printf("%d**\n**", i);
7. }

a) 10  
b) Compile time error  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) 11  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. register const int i = 10;
5. i = 11;
6. printf("%d**\n**", i);
7. }

a) 10  
b) Compile time error  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) 11  
View Answer

Answer: b

6. Register storage class can be specified to global variables  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. Which among the following is wrong for “register int a;” ?  
a) Compiler generally ignores the request.  
b) You cannot take the address of this variable  
c) Access time to a is critical  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. register int x = 5;
5. m();
6. printf("x is %d", x);
7. }
8. void m()
9. {
10. x++;
11. }

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

Answer:d

## [Automatic Variables – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-quiz-automatic-variables/)

1. The scope of an automatic variable is:  
a) Within the block it appears  
b) Within the blocks of the block it appears  
c) Until the end of program  
d) Both (a) and (b)  
View Answer

Answer:d

2. Automatic variables are allocated space in the form of a:  
a) stack  
b) queue  
c) priority queue  
d) random  
View Answer

Answer:a

3. Which of the following is a storage specifier?  
a) enum  
b) union  
c) auto  
d) volatile  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. Default storage class if not any is specified for a local variable, is auto  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void foo(auto int i);
3. int main()
4. {
5. foo(10);
6. }
7. void foo(auto int i)
8. {
9. printf("%d**\n**", i );
10. }

a) 10  
b) Compile time error  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. Automatic variables are stored in  
a) stack  
b) data segment  
c) register  
d) heap  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What linkage does automatic variables have?  
a) Internal linkage  
b) External linkage  
c) No linkage  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

8. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) 10  
b) Compile time error  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) Depends on the compiler  
View Answer

Answer:a

## [C-Preprocessor – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-puzzles-c-preprocessor/)

1. Property which allows to produce different executable for different platforms in C is called?  
a) File inclusion  
b) Selective inclusion  
c) Conditional compilation  
d) Recursive macros  
View Answer

Answer:c  
Explanation:Conditional compilation is the preprocessor facility to produce different executable.

2. #include is called  
a) Preprocessor directive  
b) Inclusion directive  
c) File inclusion directive  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:None.

3. C preprocessors can have compiler specific features.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) Depends on the platform  
View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:#pragma is compiler specific feature.

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define foo(m, n) m \* n = 10
3. int main()
4. {
5. printf("in main**\n**");
6. }

a) In main  
b) Compilation error as lvalue is required for the expression m\*n=10  
c) Preprocessor error as lvalue is required for the expression m\*n=10  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:Preprocessor just replaces whatever is given compiler then checks for error at the replaced part of the code. Here it is not replaced anywhere.  
Output:  
$ cc pgm1.c  
$ a.out  
in main

5. C preprocessor is conceptually the first step during compilation  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. Preprocessor feature that supply line numbers and filenames to compiler is called?  
a) Selective inclusion  
b) macro substitution  
c) Concatenation  
d) Line control  
View Answer

Answer:d

7. #include are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ files and #include “somefile.h” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ files.  
a) Library, Library  
b) Library, user-created header  
c) User-created header, library  
d) They can include all types of file  
View Answer

Answer:d  
Explanation:Both of these statement can be used to select any file.

8. A preprocessor is a program  
a) That processes its input data to produce output that is used as input to another program  
b) That is nothing but a loader  
c) That links various source files  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a  
Answer:A preprocessor is a preprocessor is a program that processes its input data to produce output that is used as input to another program.

## [File Inclusion – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-file-inclusion-1/)

1. What is the sequence for preprocessor to look for the file within <> ?  
a) The predefined location then the current directory  
b) The current directory then the predefined location  
c) The predefined location only  
d) The current directory location  
View Answer

Answer:a  
Explanation:<> first searches the predefined location for the specified file and then the current directory.

2. Which directory the compiler first looks for the file when using #include ?  
a) Current directory where program is saved  
b) C:COMPILERINCLUDE  
c) S:SOURCEHEADERS  
d) Both (b) and (c) simultaneously  
View Answer

Answer:b  
Explanation:The order of file look up is in the sequence of option b, c, a.

3. What would happen if you create a file stdio.h and use #include “stdio.h” ?  
a) The predefined library file will be selected  
b) The user-defined library file will be selected  
c) Both the files will be included  
d) The compiler won’t accept the program  
View Answer

Answer:b

4. How is search done in #include and #include “somelibrary.h” according to C standard?  
a) When former is used, current directory is searched and when latter is used, standard directory is searched  
b) When former is used, standard directory is searched and when latter is used, current directory is searched  
c) When former is used, search is done in implementation defined manner and when latter is used, current directory is searched  
d) For both, search for ‘somelibrary’ is done in implementation-defined places  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. How is search done in #include and #include”somelibrary.h” normally or conventionally?  
a) When former is used, current directory is searched and when latter is used, standard directory is searched  
b) When former is used, predefined directory is searched and when latter is used, current directory is searched and then predefined directories are searched  
c) When former is used, search is done in implementation defined manner and latter is used to search current directory  
d) For both, search for somelibrary is done in implementation-defined manner  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. Can function definition be present in header files?  
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. Comment on the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include "test.h"
3. #include "test.h"
4. int main()
5. {
6. *//some code*
7. }

a) true  
b) Compile time error  
c) false  
d) Depends on the compiler  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define foo(m, n) m ## n
3. void myfunc();
4. int main()
5. {
6. myfunc();
7. }
8. void myfunc()
9. {
10. printf("%d**\n**", foo(2, 3));
11. }

a) 23  
b) 2 3  
c) Compile time error  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:a

## [Macro Substitution – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-puzzles-macro-substitution/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define foo(m, n) m ## n
3. int main()
4. {
5. printf("%s**\n**", foo(k, l));
6. }

a) k l  
b) kl  
c) Compile time error  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:c

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define foo(m, n) " m ## n "
3. int main()
4. {
5. printf("%s**\n**", foo(k, l));
6. }

a) k l  
b) kl  
c) Compile time error  
d) m ## n  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define foo(x, y) #x #y
3. int main()
4. {
5. printf("%s**\n**", foo(k, l));
6. return 0;
7. }

a) kl  
b) k l  
c) xy  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:a

4. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Divided by zero exception  
b) Compile time error  
c) -8  
d) -4  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void f();
3. int main()
4. {
5. #define foo(x, y) x / y + x
6. f();
7. }
8. void f()
9. {
10. printf("%d**\n**", foo(-3, 3));
11. }

a) -8  
b) -4  
c) Compile time error  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) 100  
b) Compile time error since #define cannot be inside functions  
c) Compile time error since max is not visible in f()  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) -8 -4  
b) -4 divided by zero exception  
c) -4 -4  
d) Divided by zero exception  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int foo(int, int);
3. #define foo(x, y) x / y + x
4. int main()
5. {
6. int i = -6, j = 3;
7. printf("%d ",foo(i + j, 3));
8. #undef foo
9. printf("%d**\n**",foo(i + j, 3));
10. }
11. int foo(int x, int y)
12. {
13. return x / y + x;
14. }

a) -8 -4  
b) Compile time error  
c) -8 -8  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:a

9. What is the advantage of #define over const?  
a) Data type is flexible  
b) Can have a pointer  
c) Reduction in the size of the program  
d) Both (a) and (c)  
View Answer

Answer:a

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

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define SYSTEM 20
3. int main()
4. {
5. int a = 20;
6. #if SYSTEM == a
7. printf("HELLO ");
8. #endif
9. #if SYSTEM == 20
10. printf("WORLD**\n**");
11. #endif
12. }

a) HELLO  
b) WORLD  
c) HELLO WORLD  
d) No Output  
View Answer

Answer:b

2. Comment on the following code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define Cprog
3. int main()
4. {
5. int a = 2;
6. #ifdef Cprog
7. a = 1;
8. printf("%d", Cprog);
9. }

a) No output on execution  
b) Output as 1  
c) Output as 2  
d) Compile time error  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. The “else if” in conditional inclusion is written by?  
a) #else if  
b) #elseif  
c) #elsif  
d) #elif  
View Answer

Answer:d

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #define COLD
3. int main()
4. {
5. #ifdef COLD
6. printf("COLD**\t**");
7. #undef COLD
8. #endif
9. #ifdef COLD
10. printf("HOT**\t**");
11. #endif
12. }

a) HOT  
b) COLD  
c) COLD HOT  
d) No Output  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. Which of the following sequences are unaccepted in C language?  
a) #if  
    #else  
    #endif  
b) #if  
    #elif  
    #endif  
c) #if  
    #if  
    #endif  
d) #if  
    #undef  
    #endif  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. In a conditional inclusion, if the condition that comes after the if holds.  
a) Then the code up to the following #else or #elif or #endif is compiled  
b) Then the code up to the following #endif is compiled even if #else or #elif is present  
c) Both a & b  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. Conditional inclusion can be used for  
a) Preventing multiple declarations of a variable  
b) Check for existence of a variable and doing something if it exists  
c) Preventing multiple declarations of same function  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

8. The #elif directive cannot appear after the preprocessor #else directive.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) None of the mentioned  
d) Varies  
View Answer

Answer:a