英文题库C

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# 6. Input and Output

## [Standard Input & Output – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-multiple-choice-questions-standard-input-output/)

1. Which among the following is odd one out?  
a) printf  
b) fprintf  
c) putchar  
d) scanf  
View Answer

Answer:d

2. For a typical program, the input is taken using.  
a) scanf  
b) Files  
c) Command-line  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. What does the following command line signify?  
    prog1|prog2  
a) It runs prog1 first, prog2 second  
b) It runs prog2 first, prog1 second  
c) It runs both the programs, pipes output of prog1 to input of prog2  
d) It runs both the programs, pipes output of prog2 to input of prog1  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the default return-type of getchar()?  
a) char  
b) int  
C. char \*  
D. Reading character doesn’t require a return-type  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. The value of EOF is\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) -1  
b) 0  
c) 1  
d) 10  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. What is the use of getchar()?  
a) The next input character each time it is called  
b) EOF when it encounters end of file.  
c) Both a & b  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

7. Which is true?  
a) The symbolic constant EOF is defined in   
b) The value is typically -1,  
c) Both a & b  
d) Either a or b  
View Answer

Answer:c

8. What is the use of putchar()?  
a) The character written  
b) EOF is an error occurs  
c) Nothing  
d) Both a & b  
View Answer

Answer:d

## [Formatted Output – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/advanced-c-interview-questions-formatted-output/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Compile time error  
b) 10 2 4  
c) 10 2 2  
d) 10 2 5  
View Answer

Answer:d

2. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Compile time error  
b) 10 3  
c) 10 3 some garbage value  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:c

3. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Compile time error  
b) 10 3 3  
c) 10 3  
d) 10 3 somegarbage value  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char \*s = "myworld";
5. int i = 9;
6. printf("%\*s", i, s);
7. }

a) myworld  
b) myworld(note: spaces to the left of myworld)  
c) myworld (note:followed by two spaces after myworld)  
d) Undefined  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main(int argc, char\*\* argv)
3. {
4. char \*s = "myworld";
5. int i = 3;
6. printf("%10.\*s", i, s);
7. }

a) myw  
b) myworld(note:2 spaces before myworld)  
c) myworld (note:2 spaces after myworld)  
d) myw(note:6 spaces after myworld)  
View Answer

Answer:d

6. What is the difference between %e and %g?  
a) %e output formatting depends on the argument and %g always formats in the format [-]m.dddddd or [-]m.dddddE[+|-]xx where no.of ds are optional.  
b) %e always formats in the format [-]m.dddddd or [-]m.dddddE[+|-]xx where no.of ds are optional and output formatting depends on the argument.  
c) No differences  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. Escape sequences are prefixed with.  
a) %  
b) /  
c) ”  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

8. What is the purpose of sprintf?  
a) It prints the data into stdout  
b) It writes the formatted data into a string  
c) It writes the formatted data into a file  
d) Both a and c  
View Answer

Answer:b

9. The syntax to print a % using printf statement can be done by.  
a) %  
b) %  
c) ‘%’  
d) %%  
View Answer

Answer:d

## [Variable Length Argument – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-variable-length-argument/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <stdarg.h>
3. void func(int, ...);
4. int main()
5. {
6. func(2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13);
7. return 0;
8. }
9. void func(int n, ...)
10. {
11. int number, i = 0;
12. va\_list start;
13. va\_start(start, n);
14. while (i != 3)
15. {
16. number = va\_arg(start, int);
17. i++;
18. }
19. printf("%d", number);
20. }

a) 3  
b) 5  
c) 7  
d) 11  
View Answer

Answer:c

2. Which of the following function with ellipsis are illegal?  
a) void func(…);  
b) void func(int, …);  
c) void func(int, int, …);  
d) Both (a) and (c)  
View Answer

Answer:a

3. Which of the following data-types are promoted when used as a parameter for an ellipsis?  
a) char  
b) short  
c) int  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

4. Which header file includes a function for variable number of arguments?  
a) stdlib.h  
b) stdarg.h  
c) ctype.h  
d) Both (a) and (b)  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. Which of the following macro extracts an argument from the variable argument list (ie ellipsis)      and advance the pointer to the next argument?  
a) va\_list  
b) va\_arg  
c) va\_end  
d) va\_start  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. The type va\_list is used in an argument list  
a) To declare a variable that will refer to each argument in turn;  
b) For cleanup  
c) To create a list  
d) There is no such type  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. The declaration … can  
a) Appear anywhere in the function declaration  
b) Only appear at the end of an argument list.  
c) Nothing  
d) Both a & b  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. Each call of va\_arg  
a) returns one argument  
b) Steps va\_list variable to the next  
c) Both a & b  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

## [Formatted Input – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-test-formatted-input/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Compilation error  
b) Undefined behavior  
c) Whatever user types  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char \*n;
5. scanf("%s", n);
6. return 0;
7. }

a) Compilation error  
b) Undefined behavior  
c) Nothing  
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. char n[] = "hellonworld!";
5. char s[13];
6. sscanf(n, "%s", s);
7. printf("%s**\n**", s);
8. return 0;
9. }

a) hellonworld!  
b) hello  
    world!  
c) hello  
d) hello world!  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. short int i;
5. scanf("%hd", &i);
6. printf("%hd", i);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) Compilation error  
b) Undefined behavior  
c) Whatever user types  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Compilation error  
b) Somegarbage value  
c) Whatever user types  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. short int i;
5. scanf("%\*hd", &i);
6. printf("%hd", i);
7. return 0;
8. }

a) Compilation error  
b) Somegarbage value  
c) Whatever user types  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Compilation error  
b) Undefined behavior  
c) Somegarbage value  
d) Depends on the standard.  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. Which of the following is NOT a delimiter for an input in scanf?  
a) Enter  
b) Space  
c) Tab  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

9. If the conversion characters of int d, i, o, u and x are preceded by h, it indicates?  
a) A pointer to int  
b) A pointer to short  
c) A pointer to long  
d) A pointer to char  
View Answer

Answer:b

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

1. The first and second arguments of fopen are  
a) A character string containing the name of the file & the second argument is the mode.  
b) A character string containing the name of the user & the second argument is the mode.  
c) A character string containing file poniter & the second argument is the mode.  
d) None of the mentioned of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. For binary files, a \_\_\_ must be appended to the mode string.  
a) Nothing  
b) “b”  
c) “binary”  
d) “01″  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. If there is any error while opening a file, fopen will return  
a) Nothing  
b) EOF  
c) NULL  
d) Depends on compiler  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. Which is true about getc.getc returns?  
a) The next character from the stream referred to by file pointer  
b) EOF for end of file or error  
c) Both a & b  
d) Nothing.  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. When a C program is started, O.S environment is responsible for opening file and providing     pointer for that file?  
a) Standard input  
b) Standard output  
c) Standard error  
d) All of the menitoned  
View Answer

Answer:d

6. FILE is of type \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a) int type  
b) char \* type  
c) struct type  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

7. What is the meant by ‘a’ in the following operation?  
    fp = fopen(“Random.txt”, “a”);  
a) Attach  
b) Append  
c) Apprehend  
d) Add  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. Which of the following mode argument is used to truncate?  
a) a  
b) f  
c) w  
d) t  
View Answer

Answer:c

9. Which type of files can’t be opened using fopen()?  
a) .txt  
b) .bin  
c) .c  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

## [Error Handling – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-multiple-choice-questions-error-handling/)

1. What is the output of this C code if there is no error in stream fp?

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

a) Compilation error  
b) 0  
c) 1  
d) Any nonzero value  
View Answer

Answer:b

2. Within main, return expr statement is equivalent to.  
a) abort(expr)  
b) exit(expr)  
c) ferror(expr)  
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. FILE \*fp;
5. char c;
6. int n = 0;
7. fp = fopen("newfile1.txt", "r");
8. while (!feof(fp))
9. {
10. c = getc(fp);
11. putc(c, stdout);
12. }
13. }

a) Compilation error  
b) Prints to the screen content of newfile1.txt completely  
c) Prints to the screen some contents of newfile1.txt  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. FILE \*fp = stdout;
5. stderr = fp;
6. fprintf(stderr, "%s", "hello");
7. }

a) Compilation error  
b) hello  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char buf[12];
5. stderr = stdin;
6. fscanf(stderr, "%s", buf);
7. printf("%s**\n**", buf);
8. }

a) Compilation error  
b) Undefined behaviour  
c) Whatever user types  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. stderr is similar to?  
a) stdin  
b) stdout  
c) Both stdout and stdin  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What happens when we use  
    fprintf(stderr, “error: could not open filen”);  
a) The diagnostic output is directly displayed in the output.  
b) The diagnostic output is pipelined to the output file.  
c) The line which caused error is compiled again.  
d) The program is immediately aborted.  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. Which of the following function can be used to terminate the main function from another function safely?  
a) return(expr);  
b) exit(expr);  
c) abort();  
d) Both b and c  
View Answer

Answer:b

## [Line Input & Output – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/advanced-c-interview-questions-line-input-output/)

1. The syntax of fgets is char \*fgets(char \*line, int maxline, FILE \*fp).which is true for     fgets.fgets  
a) returns line on success  
b) On end of file or error it returns NULL.  
c) Nothing  
d) Both a & b  
View Answer

Answer:d

2. fputs function writes a string to a file that only ends with a newline.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) Depends on the compiler  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <string.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. char line[3];
6. fgets(line, 3, stdin);
7. printf("%d**\n**", strlen(line));
8. return 0;
9. }

a) 3  
b) 1  
c) Any length since line did not end with null character  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <string.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. char line[3];
6. FILE \*fp;
7. fp = fopen("newfile.txt", "r");
8. while (fgets(line, 3, fp))
9. fputs(line, stdout);
10. return 0;
11. }

a) Compilation error  
b) Infinite loop  
c) Segmentation fault  
d) No.of lines present in file newfile  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. What is the output of this C code if 2 character is typed by the user?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <string.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. char line[3];
6. fgets(line, 3, stdin);
7. printf("%d**\n**", line[2]);
8. return 0;
9. }

a) Compilation error  
b) Undefined behaviour  
c) 0  
d) 10(ascii value of newline character)  
View Answer

Answer:c

6. fputs adds newline character  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. puts function adds newline character  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) Undefined behaviour  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. gets function checks overflow run  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) Depends on the compiler  
View Answer

Answer:b

9. puts does the following when it writes to stdout  
a) Deletes everything  
b) Adds ‘t’ to the line written.  
c) Deletes the terminating ‘n’  
d) Adds ‘n’ to the line written.  
View Answer

Answer:d

## [String Operations – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-string-operations/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char \*str = "hello, world";
5. char \*str1 = "hello, world";
6. if (strcmp(str, str1))
7. printf("equal");
8. else
9. printf("unequal");
10. }

a) equal  
b) unequal  
c) Compilation error  
d) Depends on the compiler  
View Answer

Answer:b

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char \*str = "hello";
5. char str1[5];
6. strcpy(str, str1);
7. printf("%s", str1);
8. }

a) Compilation error  
b) Undefined behaviour  
c) hello, world  
d) hello, wo 9  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <string.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. char \*str = "hello, world";
6. char str1[9];
7. strncpy(str1, str, 9);
8. printf("%s %d", str1, strlen(str1));
9. }

a) hello, world 11  
b) hello, wor 9  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) Compilation error  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char \*str = "hello, world**\n**";
5. printf("%d", strlen(str));
7. }

a) Compilation error  
b) Undefined behaviour  
c) 13  
d) 11  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char str[11] = "hello";
5. char \*str1 = "world";
6. strcat(str, str1);
7. printf("%s %d", str, str[10]);
8. }

a) helloworld 0  
b) helloworld anyvalue  
c) worldhello 0  
d) Segmentation fault/code crash  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. Strcat function adds null character  
a) Only if there is space  
b) Always  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) Depends on the compiler  
View Answer

Answer:b

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char str[10] = "hello";
5. char \*str1 = "world";
6. strncat(str, str1, 9);
7. printf("%s", str);
8. }

a) helloworld  
b) Undefined behaviour  
c) helloworl  
d) hellowor  
View Answer

Answer:a

## [Character Class Testing & Conversions – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-test-character-class-testing-conversions/)

1. Which of the following library function is not case-sensitive?  
a) toupper()  
b) tolower()  
c) isdigit()  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

2. The following expression can be substituted for.  
    if (isalpha(c) && isdigit(c))  
a) if (isalnum(c))  
b) if (isalphanum(c))  
c) if (isalphanumeric(c))  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. Which of the following will return a non-zero value when checked with isspace(c)?  
a) blank  
b) newline  
c) return  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <ctype.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. char i = 9;
6. if (isdigit(i))
7. printf("digit**\n**");
8. else
9. printf("not digit**\n**");
10. return 0;
11. }

a) digit  
b) not digit  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <ctype.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. int i = 9;
6. if (isdigit(i))
7. printf("digit**\n**");
8. else
9. printf("not digit**\n**");
10. return 0;
11. }

a) digit  
b) not digit  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char i = '9';
5. if (isdigit(i))
6. printf("digit**\n**");
7. else
8. printf("not digit**\n**");
9. return 0;
10. }

a) digit  
b) not digit  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <ctype.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. if (isspace('n'))
6. printf("space**\n**");
7. else
8. printf("not space**\n**");
9. return 0;
10. }

a) Compile time error  
b) space  
c) not space  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <ctype.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. int i = 0;
6. if (isspace(i))
7. printf("space**\n**");
8. else
9. printf("not space**\n**");
10. return 0;
11. }

a) Compile time error  
b) space  
c) not space  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

## [Ungetc – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-interview-questions-ungetc/)

1. ungetc can be used only with getc.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the standard  
d) Depends on the platform  
View Answer

Answer:b

2. Which character of pushback is guaranteed per file?  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the compiler  
d) Depends on the platform  
View Answer

Answer:a

3. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Compile time error  
b) Whatever is typed by the user first time.  
c) Whatever is typed by the user second time  
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. char n[20];
5. fgets(n, 19, stdin);
6. ungetc(n[0], stdin);
7. scanf("%s", n);
8. printf("%s**\n**", n);
9. return 0;
10. }

a) Compile time error  
b) Whatever string user types second time.  
c) Whatever string user types first time.  
d) first character of whatever user types first time and whatever user types second time.  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the output of this code considering user typed jkl?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. int main()
3. {
4. char n[20];
5. fgets(n, 19, stdin);
6. ungetc(n[0], stdin);
7. printf("%s**\n**", n);
8. return 0;
9. }

a) jkl  
b) kl  
c) Undefined behaviour  
d) jk  
View Answer

Answer:a

6. How many characters for pushback is guaranteed per file while using  
    ungetc(c, fp);  
a) Only 1 character  
b) Characters within 1 word  
c) Characters within 1st new-line  
d) All characters upto NULL character  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. Which of the following is the correct syntax for calling function ungetc?  
    Assume int c and FILE \*fp  
a) ungetc(c,\*fp);  
b) ungetc(c, fp);  
c) ungetc(fp, c);  
d) ungetc(\*fp,c);  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. ungetc is used  
a) to get a char  
b) to get an int  
c) to push a character back to file  
d) Nothing  
View Answer

Answer:c

## [Storage Management – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-storage-management-1/)

1. The function \_\_\_\_ obtains block of memory dynamically.  
a) calloc  
b) malloc  
c) Both a & b  
d) free  
View Answer

Answer:c

2. void \* malloc(size\_t n) returns  
a) Pointer to n bytes of uninitialized storage  
b) NULL if the request cannot be satisfied  
c) Nothing  
d) Both a & b are true  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. calloc() returns a storage that is initialized to.  
a) Zero  
b) Null  
c) Nothing  
d) One  
View Answer

Answer:a

4. In function free(p), p is a  
a) int  
b) Pointer returned by malloc()  
c) Pointer returned by calloc()  
d) Both b & c  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. void main()
3. {
4. char \*p = calloc(100, 1);
5. p = "welcome";
6. printf("%s**\n**", p);
7. }

a) Segmentation fault  
b) Garbage  
c) Error  
d) welcome  
View Answer

Answer:d

6. Memory allocation using malloc() is done in?  
a) Static area  
b) Stack area  
c) Heap area  
d) Both b & c  
View Answer

Answer:c

7. Why do we write (int \*) before malloc?  
    int \*ip = (int \*)malloc(sizeof(int));  
a) It is for the syntax correctness  
b) It is for the type-casting  
c) It is to inform malloc function about the data-type expected  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. Which one is used during memory deallocation in C?  
a) remove(p);  
b) delete(p);  
c) free(p);  
d) terminate(p);  
View Answer

Answer:c

## [Mathematical Functions – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-puzzle-mathematical-functions/)

1. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <math.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. int i = 90;
6. printf("%f**\n**", sin(i));
7. return 0;
8. }

a) Compile time error  
b) Undefined behaviour  
c) 0.893997  
d) 1.000000  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. What is the output of this C code?

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

a) Compile time error  
b) 1  
c) -1  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. function fabs defined math.h header file takes argument of type integer.  
a) true  
b) false  
c) Depends on the implementation  
d) Depends on the standard  
View Answer

Answer:b

4. log(x) function defined in math.h header file is  
a) Natural base logarithm  
b) Logarithm to the base 2  
c) Logarithm to the base 10  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

5. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. #include <math.h>
3. int main()
4. {
5. int i = 10;
6. printf("%f**\n**", log10(i));
7. return 0;
8. }

a) Compile time error  
b) 1.000000  
c) 2.302585  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. What type of inputs are accepted by mathematical functions?  
a) short  
b) int  
c) float  
d) double  
View Answer

Answer:d

7. In linux, apart from including math header file, the program is successfully executed by which of the following?  
a) cc filename.c  
b) cc filename.c -lc  
c) cc -math filename.c  
d) cc -lm filename.c  
View Answer

Answer:d

8. Which of the following is not a valid mathematical function?  
a) frexp(x);  
b) atan2(x,y);  
c) srand(x);  
d) fmod(x);  
View Answer

Answer:d

## [Random Number Generation – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-random-number-generation-1/)

1. The function srand(unsigned)  
a) Sets the seed for rand  
b) Doesn’t exist  
c) Is an error  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

2. Which is the best way to generate numbers between 0 to 99?  
a) rand()-100  
b) rand()%100  
c) rand(100)  
d) srand(100)  
View Answer

Answer:b

3. The correct way to generate numbers between minimum and maximum(inclusive) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) minimum + (rand() % (maximum – minimum));  
b) minimum + (rand() % (maximum – minimum + 1));  
c) minimum \* (rand() % (maximum – minimum))  
d) minimum – (rand() % (maximum+minimum));  
View Answer

Answer:b

4. rand() and srand() functions are used  
a) To find sqrt  
b) For and operations  
c) For or operations  
d) To generate random numbers  
View Answer

Answer:d

5. What is the return type of rand() function?  
a) short  
b) int  
c) long  
d) double  
View Answer

Answer:b

6. Which of the following can be used for random number generation?  
a) random()  
b) rnd()  
c) rndm()  
d) None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

7. Which of the following snippet will effectively generate random numbers?  
a) rand();  
b) rand(10);  
c) rand(time(NULL));  
d) All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:a

8. Which among the following is correct function call for rand and random?  
a) rand() and random();  
b) rand() and random(1);  
c) rand(1) and random(1);  
d) rand(1) and random();  
View Answer

Answer:a

9. For the function call time(), what type of parameter is accepted?  
a) int  
b) int \*  
c) time\_t  
d) time\_t \*  
View Answer

Answer:d

# 7. Floating Point & Sizeof Operator

## [Float Datatype – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-float-datatype-1)

1. The number of digits present after decimal in float is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 1  
b. 3  
c. 6  
d. 16  
View Answer

Answer:c

2. Which among the following is never possible as an output for float?  
a. 3.666666  
b. 3.666  
c. 3  
d. None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

3. In a 32-bit compiler, which 2 types have same size?  
a. char and short  
b. short and int  
c. int and float  
d. float and double  
View Answer

Answer:c

4. What is the size of float in a 32-bit compiler?  
a. 1  
b. 2  
c. 4  
d. 8  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. Loss in precision occurs for typecasting from\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. char to short  
b. float to double  
c. long to float  
d. float to int  
View Answer

Answer:d

6. For union

1. union temp
2. {
3. char a;
4. int b;
5. float c;
6. };

The size is decided by:  
a. char  
b. int  
c. float  
d. Both (b) and (c)  
View Answer

Answer:d

7. %f access specifier is used for  
a. Strings  
b. Integral types  
c. Floating type  
d. All of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

8. Select the odd one out with respect to type?  
a. char  
b. int  
c. long  
d. float  
View Answer

Answer:d

## [Sizeof – 1](http://www.sanfoundry.com/c-programming-questions-answers-sizeof-keyword-1/)

1. What is the sizeof(char) in a 32-bit C compiler?  
a. 1 bit  
b. 2 bits  
c. 1 Byte  
d. 2 Bytes  
View Answer

Answer:c

2. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. printf("%d", sizeof('a'));

a. 1  
b. 2  
c. 4  
d. None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:c

3. Size of an array can be evaluated by:  
    (Assuming array declaration int a[10];)  
a. sizeof(a);  
b. sizeof(\*a);  
c. sizeof(a[10]);  
d. 10 \* sizeof(a);  
View Answer

Answer:a

4. What is the output of this C code?

1. #include <stdio.h>
2. union temp
3. {
4. char a;
5. char b;
6. int c;
7. }t;
8. int main()
9. {
10. printf("%d", sizeof(t));
11. return 0;
12. }

a. 1  
b. 2  
c. 4  
d. 6  
View Answer

Answer:c

5. Which of the following is not an operator in C?  
a. ,  
b. sizeof()  
c. ~  
d. None of the mentioned  
View Answer

Answer:d

6. Which among the following has the highest precedence?  
a. &  
b. <<  
c. sizeof()  
d. &&  
View Answer

Answer:c

7. The sizeof(void) in a 32-bit C is\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 0  
b. 1  
c. 2  
d. 4  
View Answer

Answer:b

8. What type of value does sizeof return?  
a. char  
b. short  
c. unsigned int  
d. long  
View Answer

Answer:c