C Programming Questions for Practice

1) What is the output of the following Code Snippet ?*

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
int f(int n)
{
  if(n \le 1)
    return 1;
  if(n\%2 == 0)
    return f(n/2);
  return f(n/2) + f(n/2+1);
}
int main()
  printf("%d", f(11));
  return 0;
}
 a) Stack Overflow
 b) 3
 c) 4
 d) 5
 e) None of the above
```

What is the output of the following Code Snippet ?*

```
int main(){
    char c=125;
    c=c+3;
    printf("%d",c);
    return 0;
}

a) -127
b) 128
c) 0
d) -128
e) None of the above
```

#include<stdio.h>

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int a=2;
    if(a==2){
        a=~a+2<<1;
        printf("%d",a);
    }
    return 0;
}

a) 0
b) 1
c) -2
d) -1
```

e) None of the above

What is the output of the following Code Snippet ?*

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
    char s[]={'a','b','c','\n','c','\0'};
    char *p,*str,*str1;
    p=&s[3];
    str=p;
    str1=s;
    printf("%d\n",++*p+++*str1-32);
}

a) 79
b) 77
c) 122
d) 127
e) None of the above
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
   char *s = "Geeks Quiz";
   int n = 7;
   printf("%.*s", n, s);
   return 0;
}
```

- a) Geeks Quiz
- b) Nothing is printed
- c) Geeks Q
- d) Geeks Qu
- e) None of the above

```
#include<stdio.h>
int *call();
int main(){
   int *ptr;
   ptr=call();
   printf("%d",*ptr);
   return 0;
}
int * call(){
   int a=25;
   a++;
   return &a;
}
```

- a) Compiler Error
- b) Run Time Error
- c) 25
- d) 26
- e) None of the above

```
#include <stdio.h>
int f(int x, int *py, int **ppz)
int y, z;
**ppz += 1;
z = **ppz;
*py += 2;
 y = *py;
 x += 3;
 return x + y + z;
int main()
 int c, *b, **a;
 c = 4;
 b = &c;
 a = &b;
 printf("%d\n", f(c, b, a));
 return 0;
 a) 18
 b) 19
```

c) 21d) 22e) 25

What is the output of the following program?

- a) 0-110101
- b) 0010101
- c) 0-11010-1
- d) 0-1101-11
- e) None of the above

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int token(char str[])
int res = 0;
for (int i=0; str[i] !='\0'; i++)
  if (str[i] == '1')
    for (int j=i+1; str[j] !='\0'; j++)
     if (str[j] == '1')
        res++;
return res;
int main()
  char str[] = "0000001";
  cout << token(str);
  return 0;
```

- a) Count the number of 1's in the Binary String
- b) Modify the Binary String by replacing all 0's with 1
- C) It sorts the Binary String by moving all 0's to one end and all 1's to the other end
- d) It checks if the even bits in the Binary String is 1
- e) None of the above

```
What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
#include<stdio.h>
#define x 5+2
int main(){
  int i;
 j=χ*χ*χ;
  printf("%d",i);
  return 0;
 a) 343
```

- b) 27
- c) 133
- d) Compile Error
- e) None of the above

Fill in the blanks*

- a) *a, malloc, calloc, scanf
- b) *a, malloc, calloc, printf
- c) **a, malloc, realloc, printf
- d) **a, malloc, calloc, printf
- e) None of the above

What is the output of the following Code Snippet ?*

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int x = 10;
    int y = (x++, x++, x++);
    printf("%d %d\n", x, y);
    return 0;
}
```

- a) 13 12
- b) 13 13
- c) 12 12
- d) 10 10
- e) None of the above

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    struct value
    {
        int bit1:1;
        int bit3:4;
        int bit4:4;
    }bit={1, 2, 13};
    printf("%d, %d, %d\n", bit.bit1, bit.bit3, bit.bit4);
    return 0;
}
```

- a) 1, 2, 13
- b) 1, 4, 4
- c) -1, 2, -3
- d) -1, -2, -13
- e) None of the above

```
What is the output of the following program?
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
 int x = 10;
 x = x & 0x0000000C;
 x = x << 3;
 x = x \mid 0x0000000F;
 x = x \wedge 0x0;
 printf("%d", x);
a) 15
b) 79
```

- c) 94
- d) 0
- e) None of the above

What is the output of the following Code Snippet ?*

```
# include<stdio.h>
# include<stdlib.h>
void fun(int *a)
  a = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int));
int main()
 int *p;
 fun(p);
 *p = 6;
 printf("%d\n",*p);
 return(0);
 a) 6
 b) 0
 c) Compile Error
 d) Garbage Value
```

e) None of the above

Fill in the blanks*

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    FILE *fpin, *fpout;
    char c;
    fpin = fopen("input.txt", "r");
    fpout = fopen("output.txt", "w");
    c= fgetc(fpin);
    while ( c!= ____ )
    {
        fputc(__, ___);
        c= fgetc(fpin);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- a) Null, fpin, c
- b) EOF, c, fpout
- c) EOF, c, fpin
- d) \n, c, fpout
- e) None of the above

```
#include<stdio.h>
void swap(char *str1, char *str2)
{
    char *temp = str1;
    str1 = str2;
    str2 = temp;
}
int main()
{
    char *str1 = "Geeks";
    char *str2 = "Quiz";
    swap(str1, str2);
    printf("str1 is %s, str2 is %s\n", str1, str2);
    return 0;
}
```

- a) str1 is Quiz, str2 is Geeks
- b) str1 is Geeks, str2 is Quiz
- c) str1 is Geeks, str2 is Geeks
- d) str1 is Quiz, str2 is Quiz
- e) None of the above

```
#include <stdio.h>
void fun1(int);
void fun2(int);
void fun1 (int n) {
  if (n == 0) return;
  printf ("%d", n);
  fun2 (n - 2);
  printf ("%d", n);
void fun2 (int n) {
  if (n == 0) return;
  printf ("%d", n);
  fun1(++n);
  printf ("%d", n);
int main()
  fun1(5);
  return 0;
```

- a) 53423122233445
- b) 53423120112233
- c) 53423122132435
- d) 53423120213243
- e) None of the above

e) None of the above

Fill in the blanks*

```
The following function computes the maximum value contained in an integer array p[] of size n, (n>=1). The missing loop condition is:  \begin{array}{l} \text{int } max(int \ ^*p, \ int \ n) \ \{ \\ & \text{int } a=0, \ b=n-1; \\ & \text{while } ( \\ & \text{if } (p[a] <= p[b]) \ \{ \ a = a+1; \ \} \\ & \text{else} \qquad \{ \ b = b-1; \ \} \\ & \text{return } p[a]; \\ \end{array} \}   \begin{array}{l} a \ ! = n \\ b) \ b \ ! = 0 \\ c) \ b > (a+1) \\ d) \ b \ ! = a \\ \end{array}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
int count = 0;
int total (int v) {
    while (v) {
        count += v & 1;
        v >>= 1;
    }
    return count;
}
void main () {
    static int x = 0;
    int i = 5;
    for (; i > 0; i--) {
        x = x + total(i);
    }
    printf ("%d\n", x);
}
```

- a) 12
- b) 31
- c) 23
- d) 44
- e) None of the above

What is the output of the following Code Snippet ?*

What is the output of the program below when you give 66 as the input to scanf?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
  int n;
  printf("%d", printf("%d", &n) + printf("%s", "Amrita")));
  return 0;
}
```

- a) Amrita81
- b) 18Amrita
- c) Amrita71
- d) 71Amrita
- e) None of the above

Consider the size of int as two bytes and size of char as one byte. Predict the output of the following code . Assume that the machine is little-endian $\frac{1}{2}$

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = 300;
    char *b = (char *)&a;
    *++b = 2;
    printf("%d\n",a);
    return 0;
}
```

- a) 300
- b) 44
- c) 556
- d) 2
- e) None of the above