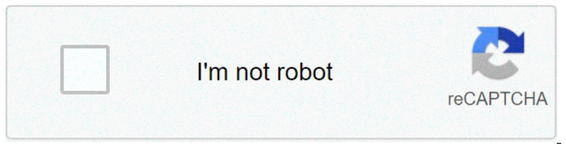

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Basic c programs with solutions pdf

Here we are sharing C programs on various topics of C Programming such as array, strings, series, area & volume of geometrical figures, mathematical calculation, sorting & searching algorithms and many more. Our aim is to provide you the perfect solution of all the C programming questions that you may have either faced during interviews or in class assignments. If you don’t find what you are looking for then please drop a line in the comment section below so that we can get it added to the below collection of C programs. Happy Learning!! Simple C Programs 1. Hello World Program in C 2. C program to check whether the given number is positive or negative 3. Reverse an input number using recursion 4. Program to find greatest of three numbers 5. C Program to print Fibonacci series in a given range 6. C Program to find factorial of a given number 7. Find Prime numbers in a given range 8. C Program to check if given number is Armstrong or not 9. C Program to check if given number is palindrome or not 10. C program to display palindrome numbers in a given range 11. C Program to check if number is odd or even 12. C Program to find out the ASCII value of a character 13. C Program to find the size of int, float, double and char 14. C Program to check whether an alphabet is vowel or consonant 15. C Program to check leap year 16. C Program to find sum of first n natural numbers String Programs 1. Program to convert string from upper case to lower case 2. Program to convert string from lower case to upper case 3. Sort a set of strings in ascending alphabetical order 4. Find length of a string without using strlen() 5. String concatenation without using strcat 6. Reverse a String using recursion Array Programs 1. Program to sort array in ascending order 2. Find largest element of given array 3. C program to find sum of array elements 4. C Program to find number of elements in an array Sorting programs 1. Bubble sort program in C 2. Insertion sort program in C 3. Selection sort program in C 4. Quicksort program in C C Pointer programs 1. C program to find the largest of three numbers using Pointers 2. C program to count vowels and consonants in a String using pointer 3. C program to print String using Pointer 4. C program to swap two numbers using pointers 5. C program to create initialize and access a pointer variable Programs on calculation 1. Find the value of nPr for given value of n & r 2. Find the value of nCr for given value of n & r 3. C Program to multiply two floating numbers 4. C Program to find out Quotient and Remainder 5. C Program to find average of two numbers Number system conversion programs 1. Binary to decimal conversion 2. C Program to convert Decimal to Binary 3. C Program to convert Decimal to Octal 4. C Program to convert Octal to Decimal 5. C Program to convert Binary to Octal 6. C Program to convert Octal to Binary Programs to find out areas of Geometric figures 1. C program to find area and circumference of circle 2. C program to find area of equilateral triangle C Tutorial If you are comfortable with the above programs and able to understand & run them successfully without any issues then its time for you to take a step further and learn C programming concepts in detail with the help of examples and flow diagrams. Here is the link: C Programming tutorial. C programming Books If you want to master programming in C language then these are the best books for you. Refer them and practice the programs that I have shared above. C Programming: A Modern Approach by K.N. King The C Programming Language by Brian W. Kernighan, Dennis M. Ritchie Let Us C by Yashavant Kanetkar If you are looking for C programs, please click here “C programs”. This C programming basics section explains a simple “Hello World” C program. Also, it covers below basic topics as well, which are to be known by any C programmer before writing a C program. C programming basic commands to write a C program A simple C program with output and explanation Steps to write C programs and get the output Creation, Compilation and Execution of a C program * How to install C compiler and IDE tool to run C programming codes Basic structure of a C program * Example C program to compare all the sections * Description for each section of the C program C programs (Click here for more C programs) with definition and output – C program for Prime number, Factorial, Fibonacci series, Palindrome, Swapping 2 numbers with and without temp variable, sample calculator program and sample bank application program etc. Below are few commands and syntax used in C programming to write a simple C program. Let’s see all the sections of a simple C program line by line. C Basic commands Explanation #include This is a preprocessor command that includes standard input output header file(stdio.h) from the C library before compiling a C program int main() This is the main function from where execution of any C program begins. { This indicates the beginning of the main function. /*_some_comments_*/ whatever is given inside the command “/* */” in any C program, won’t be considered for compilation and execution. printf(“Hello_World! “); printf command prints the output onto the screen. getch(); This command waits for any character input from keyboard. return 0; This command terminates C program (main function) and returns 0. } This indicates the end of the main function. 2. A simple C Program: Below C program is a very simple and basic program in C programming language. This C program displays “Hello World!” in the output window. And, all syntax and commands in C programming are case sensitive. Also, each statement should be ended with semicolon (;) which is a statement terminator. #include int main() { /* Our first simple C basic program */ printf("Hello World! "); getch(); return 0; } /* Our first simple C basic program */ Output: Below are the steps to be followed for any C program to create and get the output. This is common to all C program and there is no exception whether its a very small C program or very large C program. Create Compile Execute or Run Get the Output 4. Creation, Compilation and Execution of a C program: Prerequisite: If you want to create, compile and execute C programs by your own, you have to install C compiler in your machine. Then, you can start to execute your own C programs in your machine. You can refer below link for how to install C compiler and compile and execute C programs in your machine. Once C compiler is installed in your machine, you can create, compile and execute C programs as shown in below link. If you don’t want to install C/C++ compilers in your machine, you can refer online compilers which will compile and execute C/C++ and many other programming languages online and display outputs on the screen. Please search for online C/C++ compilers in Google for more details. C – Environment Setup Using IDE tool C – Environment Setup Using GCC compiler 5. Basic structure of a C program: Structure of C program is defined by set of rules called protocol, to be followed by programmer while writing C program. All C programs are having sections/parts which are mentioned below. Documentation section Link Section Definition Section Global declaration section Function prototype declaration section Main function User defined function definition section Example C program to compare all the sections: You can compare all the sections of a C program with the below C program. /* Documentation section C programming basics & structure of C programs Author: fresh2refresh.com Date : 01/01/2012 */ #include /* Link section */ int total = 0; /* Global declaration, definition section */ int sum (int, int); /* Function declaration section */ int main () /* Main function */ { printf ("This is a C basic program ");   total = sum (1, 1);   printf ("Sum of two numbers : %d ", total);   return 0; } int sum (int a, int b) /* User defined function */ {   return a + b; /* definition section */ }   C programming basics & structure of C programs   Author: fresh2refresh.com#include   /* Link section */int total = 0;   /* Global declaration, definition section */int sum (int, int); /* Function declaration section */int main ()   /* Main function */   printf ("This is a C basic program ");   printf ("Sum of two numbers : %d ", total);int sum (int a, int b) /* User defined function */   return a + b;   /* definition section */ Output: This is a C basic program Sum of two numbers : 2 Let us see about each section of a C basic program in detail below. Please note that a C program mayn’t have all below mentioned sections except main function and link sections. Also, a C program structure mayn’t be in below mentioned order. Sections Description Documentation section We can give comments about the program, creation or modified date, author name etc in this section. The characters or words or anything which are given between “/*” and “*/”, won’t be considered by C compiler for compilation process.These will be ignored by C compiler during compilation. Example : /* comment line1 comment line2 comment 3 */ Link Section Header files that are required to execute a C program are included in this section Definition Section In this section, variables are defined and values are set to these variables. Global declaration section Global variables are defined in this section. When a variable is to be used throughout the program, can be defined in this section. Function prototype declaration section Function prototype gives many information about a function like return type, parameter names used inside the function. Main function Every C program is started from main function and this function contains two major sections called declaration section and executable section. User defined function section User can define their own functions in this section which perform particular task as per the user requirement. If you have enough basic knowledge on C programming language and all concepts, you can refer following C programs. Please click here “C programs” for referring below programs. C program for Prime number C program for Factorial C program for Fibonacci series C program for Palindrome C program for Swapping 2 numbers with and without temp variable Sample calculator program and bank application program etc. Key points to remember in C programming basics: C programming is a case sensitive programming language. Each C programming statement is ended with semicolon (;) which are referred as statement terminator. printf() command is used to print the output onto the screen. C programs are compiled using C compilers and displays output when executed. ANSI 89 – American National Standards Institute, American National Standard for Information Systems Programming Language C, 1989. Kernighan 78 – B. W. Kernighan and D. M. Ritchie, The C Programming Language, Prentice-Hall: Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1978. Second edition, 1988. Thinking 90 – C* Programming Guide, Thinking Machines Corp. Cambridge Mass., 1990. Like it? Please Spread the word! Last updated on Jan 20,2021 174.5K Views C Programming Interview Questions have become a crucial part of the interview process in almost all MNC companies. This article is mainly focused on the most asked and the latest updated questions that are appearing in most of the current interviews. You will also get a mix of Basic to Advanced C Programming Interview Questions in this article.Want to Upskill yourself to get ahead in your career? Check out the Top Trending Technologies.C Programming Interview QuestionsBeginners C Programming Interview QuestionsQ1. What are the basic Datatypes supported in C Programming Language?Ans: The Datatypes in C Language are broadly classified into 4 categories. They are as follows: Basic Datatypes Derived Datatypes Enumerated Datatypes Void DatatypesThe Basic Datatypes supported in C Language are as follows:Datatype NameDatatype SizeDatatype Rangeshort1 byte-128 to 127unsigned short1 byte0 to 255char1 byte-128 to 127unsigned char1 byte0 to 255int2 bytes-32,768 to 32,767unsigned int2 bytes0 to 65,535long4 bytes-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647unsigned long4 bytes0 to 4,294,967,295float4 bytes3.4E-38 to 3.4E+38double8 bytes1.7E-308 to 1.7E+308long double10 bytes3.4E-4932 to 1.1E+4932Q2. What do you mean by Dangling Pointer Variable in C Programming?Ans: A Pointer in C Programming is used to point the memory location of an existing variable. In case if that particular variable is deleted and the Pointer is still pointing to the same memory location, then that particular pointer variable is called as a Dangling Pointer Variable.Q3. What do you mean by the Scope of the variable? What is the scope of the variables in C?Ans: Scope of the variable can be defined as the part of the code area where the variables declared in the program can be accessed directly. In C, all identifiers are lexically (or statically) scoped. Q4. What are static variables and functions?Ans: The variables and functions that are declared using the keyword Static are considered as Static Variable and Static Functions. The variables declared using Static keyword will have their scope restricted to the function in which they are declared.Q5. Differentiate between calloc() and malloc()Ans: calloc() and malloc() are memory dynamic memory allocating functions. The only difference between them is that calloc() will load all the assigned memory locations with value 0 but malloc() will not.Q6. What are the valid places where the programmer can apply Break Control Statement?Ans: Break Control statement is valid to be used inside a loop and Switch control statements.Q7. How can we store a negative integer?Ans: To store a negative integer, we need to follow the following steps. Calculate the two’s complement of the same positive integer.Eg: 1011 (-5)Step-1 − One’s complement of 5: 1010Step-2 − Add 1 to above, giving 1011, which is -5Q8. Differentiate between Actual Parameters and Formal Parameters.Ans: The Parameters which are sent from main function to the subdivided function are called as Actual Parameters and the parameters which are declared a the Subdivided function end are called as Formal Parameters.Q9. Can a C program be compiled or executed in the absence of a main()?Ans: The program will be compiled but will not be executed. To execute any C program, main() is required.Q10. What do you mean by a Nested Structure? Ans: When a data member of one structure is referred by the data member of another function, then the structure is called a Nested Structure.Q11. What is a C Token?Ans: Keywords, Constants, Special Symbols, Strings, Operators, Identifiers used in C program are referred to as C Tokens.Q12. What is Preprocessor?Ans: A Preprocessor Directive is considered as a built-in predefined function or macro that acts as a directive to the compiler and it gets executed before the actual C Program is executed.In case you are facing any challenges with these C Programming Interview Questions, please write your problems in the comment section below.Q13. Why is C called the Mother of all Languages? Ans: C introduced many core concepts and data structures like arrays, lists, functions, strings, etc. Many languages designed after C are designed on the basis of C Language. Hence, it is considered as the mother of all languages.Q14. Mention the features of C Programming Language.Ans: Q15. What is the purpose of printf() and scanf() in C Program?Ans: printf() is used to print the values on the screen. To print certain values, and on the other hand, scanf() is used to scan the values. We need an appropriate datatype format specifier for both printing and scanning purposes. For example, %d: It is a datatype format specifier used to print and scan an integer value. %s: It is a datatype format specifier used to print and scan a string. %c: It is a datatype format specifier used to display and scan a character value. %f: It is a datatype format specifier used to display and scan a float value.Q16. What is an array?Ans. The array is a simple data structure that stores multiple elements of the same datatype in a reserved and sequential manner. There are three types of arrays, namely, One Dimensional Array Two Dimensional Array Multi-Dimensional ArrayQ17. What is /0 character?Ans: The Symbol mentioned is called a Null Character. It is considered as the terminating character used in strings to notify the end of the string to the compiler.Q18. What is the main difference between the Compiler and the Interpreter?Ans: Compiler is used in C Language and it translates the complete code into the Machine Code in one shot. On the other hand, Interpreter is used in Java Programming Langauge and other high-end programming languages. It is designed to compile code in line by line fashion.Q19. Can I use int datatype to store 32768 value?Ans: No, Integer datatype will support the range between -32768 and 32767. Any value exceeding that will not be stored. We can either use float or long int.Intermediate C Programming Interview QuestionsQ20. How is a Function declared in C Language?Ans: A function in C language is declared as follows,return_type function_name(formal parameter list) { Function_Body; }Q21. What is Dynamic Memory allocation? Mention the syntax. Ans: Dynamic Memory Allocation is the process of allocating memory to the program and its variables in runtime. Dynamic Memory Allocation process involves three functions for allocating memory and one function to free the used memory.malloc() – Allocates memorySyntax:ptr = (cast-type*) malloc(byte-size);calloc() – Allocates memorySyntax:ptr = (cast-type*)calloc(n, element-size);realloc() – Allocates memorySyntax:ptr = realloc(ptr, newsize);free() – Deallocates the used memorySyntax:free(ptr);Q22. What do you mean by Dangling Pointer Variable in C Programming?Ans: A Pointer in C Programming is used to point the memory location of an existing variable. In case if that particular variable is deleted and the Pointer is still pointing to the same memory location, then that particular pointer variable is called as a Dangling Pointer Variable.Q23. Where can we not use &(address operator in C)?Ans: We cannot use & on constants and on a variable which is declared using the register storage class.Q24. Write a simple example of a structure in C LanguageAns: Structure is defined as a user-defined data type that is designed to store multiple data members of the different data types as a single unit. A structure will consume the memory equal to the summation of all the data members.struct employee { char name[10]; int age; }e1; int main() { printf("Enter the name"); scanf("%s",e1.name); printf("\n"); printf("Enter the age"); scanf("%d",&e1.age); printf("\n"); printf("Name and age of the employee: %s,%d",e1.name,e1.age); return 0; }Q25. Differentiate between call by value and call by reference.Ans:FactorCall by ValueCall by ReferenceSafetyActual arguments cannot be changed and remain safeOperations are performed on actual arguments, hence not safeMemory LocationSeparate memory locations are created for actual and formal argumentsActual and Formal arguments share the same memory space.ArgumentsCopy of actual arguments are sentActual arguments are passed//Example of Call by Value method#include<stdio.h> void change(int,int); int main() { int a=25,b=50; change(a,b); printf("The value assigned to a is: %d",a); printf("\n"); printf("The value assigned to of b is: %d",b); return 0; } void change(int x,int y) { x=100; y=200; }//OutputThe value assigned to of a is: 25 The value assigned to of b is: 50//Example of Call by Reference method#include<stdio.h> void change(int*,int*); int main() { int a=25,b=50; change(&a,&b); printf("The value assigned to a is: %d",a); printf("\n"); printf("The value assigned to b is: %d",b); return 0; } void change(int *x,int *y) { *x=100; *y=200; }//OutputThe value assigned to a is: 100 The value assigned to b is: 200In case you are facing any challenges with these C Programming Interview Questions, please write your problems in the comment section below.Q26. Differentiate between getch() and getche().Ans: Both the functions are designed to read characters from the keyboard and the only difference is thatgetch(): reads characters from the keyboard but it does not use any buffers. Hence, data is not displayed on the screen.getche(): reads characters from the keyboard and it uses a buffer. Hence, data is displayed on the screen.//Example#include<stdio.h> #include<conio.h> int main() { char ch; printf("Please enter a character "); ch=getch(); printf("nYour entered character is %c",ch); printf("\nPlease enter another character "); ch=getche(); printf("nYour new character is %c",ch); return 0; } //OutputPlease enter a character Your entered character is x Please enter another character z Your new character is zQ27. Explain toupper() with an example.Ans. toupper() is a function designed to convert lowercase words/characters into upper case.//Example#include<stdio.h> #include<ctype.h> int main() { char c; c=a; printf("%c after conversions %c", c, toupper(c)); c=B; printf("%c after conversions %c", c, toupper(c)); //Output:a after conversions A B after conversions BQ28. Write a code to generate random numbers in C Language.Ans: Random numbers in C Language can be generated as follows:#include<stdio.h> #include<stdlib.h> int main() { int a,b; for(a=1;a<=10;a++) { b=rand(); printf("%dn",b); } return 0; }//Output1987384758 2057844389 3475398489 2247357398 1435983905Q29. Can I create a customized Head File in C language?Ans: It is possible to create a new header file. Create a file with function prototypes that need to be used in the program. Include the file in the ‘#include’ section in its name.Q30. What do you mean by Memory Leak?Ans: Memory Leak can be defined as a situation where programmers allocates dynamic memory to the program but fails to free or delete the used memory after the completion of the code. This is harmful if daemons and servers are included in the program. #include<stdio.h> #include<stdlib.h> int main() { int* ptr; int n, i, sum = 0; n = 5; printf("Enter the number of elements: %dn", n); ptr = (int*)malloc(n * sizeof(int)); if (ptr == NULL) { printf("Memory not allocated.n"); exit(0); } else { printf("Memory successfully allocated using malloc.n"); for (i = 0; i<= n; ++i) { ptr[i] = i + 1; } printf("The elements of the array are: "); for (i = 0; i<=n; ++i) { printf("%d, ", ptr[i]); } } return 0; } //OutputEnter the number of elements: 5 Memory successfully allocated using malloc. The elements of the array are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,In case you are facing any challenges with these C Programming Interview Questions, please write your problems in the comment section below.Q31. Explain Local Static Variables and what is their use?Ans: A local static variable is a variable whose life doesn’t end with a function call where it is declared. It extends for the lifetime of the complete program. All calls to the function share the same copy of local static variables.#include<stdio.h> void fun() { static int x; printf("%d ", x); x = x + 1; } int main() { fun(); fun(); return 0; }//Output0 1Q32. What is the difference between declaring a header file with < > and “ “?Ans: If the Header File is declared using < > then the compiler searches for the header file within the Built-in Path. If the Header File is declared using ” ” then the compiler will search for the Header File in the current working directory and if not found then it searches for the file in other locations.Q33. When should we use the register storage specifier?Ans: We use Register Storage Specifier if a certain variable is used very frequently. This helps the compiler to locate the variable as the variable will be declared in one of the CPU registers.Q34. Which statement is efficient and why? x=x+1; or x++; ?Ans: x++; is the most efficient statement as it just a single instruction to the compiler while the other is not.Q35. Can I declare the same variable name to the variables which have different scopes?Ans: Yes, Same variable name can be declared to the variables with different variable scopes as the following example.int var; void function() { int variable; } int main() { int variable; }Q36. Which variable can be used to access Union data members if the Union variable is declared as a pointer variable?Ans: Arrow Operator(->) can be used to access the data members of a Union if the Union Variable is declared as a pointer variable.Q37. Mention File operations in C Language.Ans: Basic File Handling Techniques in C, provide the basic functionalities that user can perform against files in the system.FunctionOperationfopen()To Open a Filefclose()To Close a Filefgets()To Read a Filefprint()To Write into a FileIn case you are facing any challenges with these C Programming Interview Questions, please write your problems in the comment section below.Q38. What are the different storage class specifiers in C?Ans: The different storage specifiers available in C Language are as follows: auto register static externQ39. What is typecasting?Ans: Typecasting is a process of converting one data type into another is known as typecasting. If we want to store the floating type value to an int type, then we will convert the data type into another data type explicitly.Syntax:(type_name) expression;Q40. Write a C program to print hello world without using a semicolon (;).Ans: #include<stdio.h> void main() { if(printf("hello world")){} } //Output:hello worldQ41. Write a program to swap two numbers without using the third variable.Ans:#include<stdio.h> #include<conio.h> main() { int a=10, b=20; clrscr(); printf("Before swapping a=%d b=%d",a,b); a=a+b; b=a-b; a=a-b; printf("nAfter swapping a=%d b=%d",a,b); getch(); }//OutputBefore swapping a=10 b=20 After swapping a=20 b=10Advanced C Programming Interview QuestionsQ42. How can you print a string with the symbol % in it?Ans: There is no escape sequence provided for the symbol % in C. So, to print % we should use ‘%%’ as shown below.printf(“there are 90%% chances of rain tonight”);Q43. Write a code to print the following pattern.1 12 123 1234 12345Ans: To print the above pattern, the following code can be used.#include<stdio.h> int main() { for(i=1;i<=5;1++) { for(j=1;j<=5;j++) { print("%d",j); } printf("\n"); } return 0; }Q44. Explain the # pragma directive.Ans: The following points explain the Pragma Directive. This is a preprocessor directive that can be used to turn on or off certain features. It is of two types #pragma startup, #pragma exit and pragma warn. #pragma startup allows us to specify functions called upon program startup. #pragma exit allows us to specify functions called upon program exit. #pragma warn tells the computer to suppress any warning or not.Q45. How can you remove duplicates in an array?Ans: The following program will help you to remove duplicates from an array.#include <stdio.h> int main() { int n, a[100], b[100], calc = 0, i, j,count; printf("Enter no. of elements in array.n"); scanf("%d", &n); printf("Enter %d integersn", n); for (i = 0; i < n; i++) scanf("%d", &a[i]); for (i = 0; i<n; i++) { for (j = 0; j<calc; j++) { if(a[i] == b[j]) break; } if (j== calc) { b[count] = a[i]; calc++; } } printf("Array obtained after removing duplicate elementsn"); for (i = 0; i<calc; i++) { printf("%dn", b[i]); } return 0; }//OutputEnter no. of elements in array. 5 Enter 5 integers 12 11 11 10 4 Array obtained after removing duplicate elements 12 11 10 4Q46. What is Bubble Sort Algorithm? Explain with a program.Ans: Bubble sort is a simple sorting algorithm that repeatedly steps through the list, compares adjacent elements and swaps them if they are in the wrong order. The pass through the list is repeated until the list is sorted. The following code executes Bubble Sort.int main() { int array[100], n, i, j, swap; printf("Enter number of elementsn"); scanf("%d", &n); printf("Enter %d Numbers:n", n); for(i = 0; i<n; i++) scanf("%d", &array[i]); for(i = 0 ; i<n - 1; i++) { for(j = 0 ; j < n-i-1; j++) { if(array[j]>array[j+1]) { swap=array[j]; array[j]=array[j+1]; array[j+1]=swap; } } } printf("Sorted Array:n"); for(i = 0; i < n; i++) printf("%dn", array[i]); return 0; }Q47. What is Round-robin algorithm? Write a code for Round Robin Scheduling.Ans: Round-robin Algorithm is one of the algorithms employed by process and network schedulers in computing in order to evenly distribute resources in the system.The following code will execute Round Robin Scheduling#include<stdio.h> int main() { int i, limit, total = 0, x, counter = 0, time_quantum; int wait_time = 0, turnaround_time = 0, arrival_time[10], burst_time[10], temp[10]; float average_wait_time, average_turnaround_time; printf("nEnter Total Number of Processes:t"); scanf("%d", &limit); x = limit; for(i = 0; i<limit; i++) { printf("nEnter Details of Process[%d]n", i + 1); printf("Arrival Time:t"); scanf("%d", &arrival_time[i]); printf("Burst Time:t"); scanf("%d", &burst_time[i]); temp[i] = burst_time[i]; } printf("nEnter Time Quantum:t"); scanf("%d", &time_quantum); printf("nProcess IDttBurst Timet Turnaround Timet Waiting Timen"); for(total = 0, i = 0; x != 0;) { if(temp[i] <= time_quantum && temp[i] > 0) { total = total + temp[i]; temp[i] = 0; counter = 1; } else if(temp[i]>0) { temp[i] = temp[i] - time_quantum; total = total + time_quantum; } if(temp[i] == 0 && counter == 1) { x--; printf("nProcess[%d]tt%dtt %dttt %d", i + 1, burst_time[i], total - arrival_time[i], total - arrival_time[i] - burst_time[i]); wait_time = wait_time + total - arrival_time[i] - burst_time[i]; turnaround_time = turnaround_time + total - arrival_time[i]; counter = 0; } if(i == limit - 1) { i = 0; } else if(arrival_time[i + 1] <= total) { i++; } else { i = 0; } } average_wait_time = wait_time * 1.0 / limit; average_turnaround_time = turnaround_time * 1.0 / limit; printf("nnAverage Waiting Time:t%f", average_wait_time); printf("nAvg Turnaround Time:t%fn", average_turnaround_time); return 0; }//OutputIn case you are facing any challenges with these C Programming Interview Questions, please write your problems in the comment section below.Q48. Which structure is used to link the program and the operating system?Ans: The answer can be explained through the following points, The structure used to link the operating system to a program is file. The file is defined in the header file “stdio.h”(standard input/output header file). It contains the information about the file being used, its current size and its location in memory. It contains a character pointer that points to the character that is being opened. Opening a file establishes a link between the program and the operating system about which file is to be accessed.Q49. What are the limitations of scanf() and how can it be avoided?Ans: The Limitations of scanf() are as follows: scanf() cannot work with the string of characters. It is not possible to enter a multiword string into a single variable using scanf(). To avoid this the gets( ) function is used. It gets a string from the keyboard and is terminated when enter key is pressed. Here the spaces and tabs are acceptable as part of the input string.Q50. Differentiate between the macros and the functions.Ans: The differences between macros and functions can be explained as follows: Macro call replaces the templates with the expansion in a literal way. The Macro call makes the program run faster but also increases the program size. Macro is simple and avoids errors related to the function calls. In a function, call control is transferred to the function along with arguments. It makes the functions small and compact. Passing arguments and getting back the returned value takes time and makes the program run at a slower rate.Q51. Suppose a global variable and local variable have the same name. Is it is possible to access a global variable from a block where local variables are defined?Ans: No. It is not possible in C. It is always the most local variable that gets preference.With this, we come to an end of this “C Programming Interview Questions” article. I hope you have understood the importance of C Programming.Now that you have understood the basics of Programming in C, check out the training provided by Edureka on many technologies like Java, Spring, and many more, a trusted online learning company with a network of more than 250,000 satisfied learners spread across the globeGot a question for us? Mention it in the comments section of this “C Programming Interview Questions” blog and we will get back to you as soon as possible.

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