



Technical Round CE/IT

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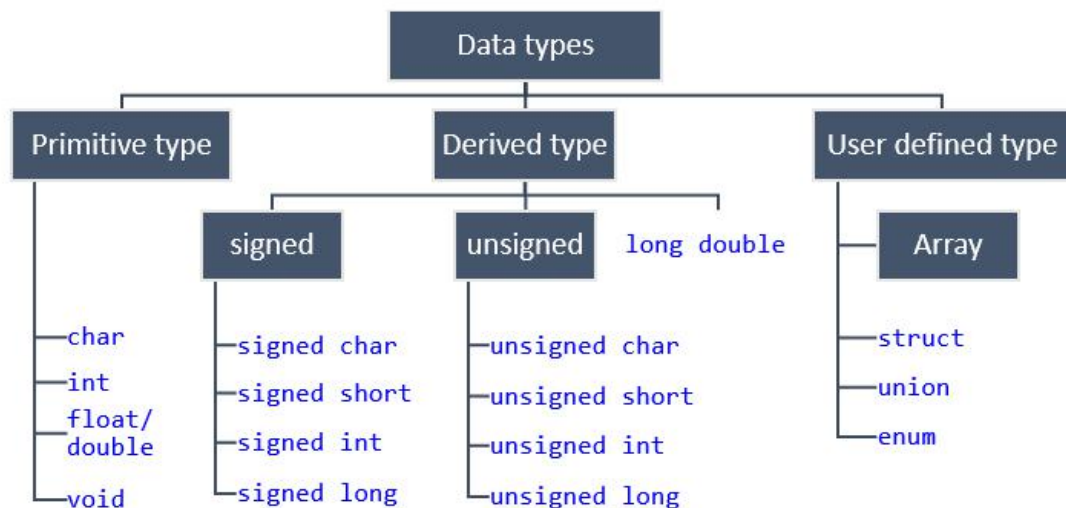
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C interview Question

Q1. 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 Datatypes



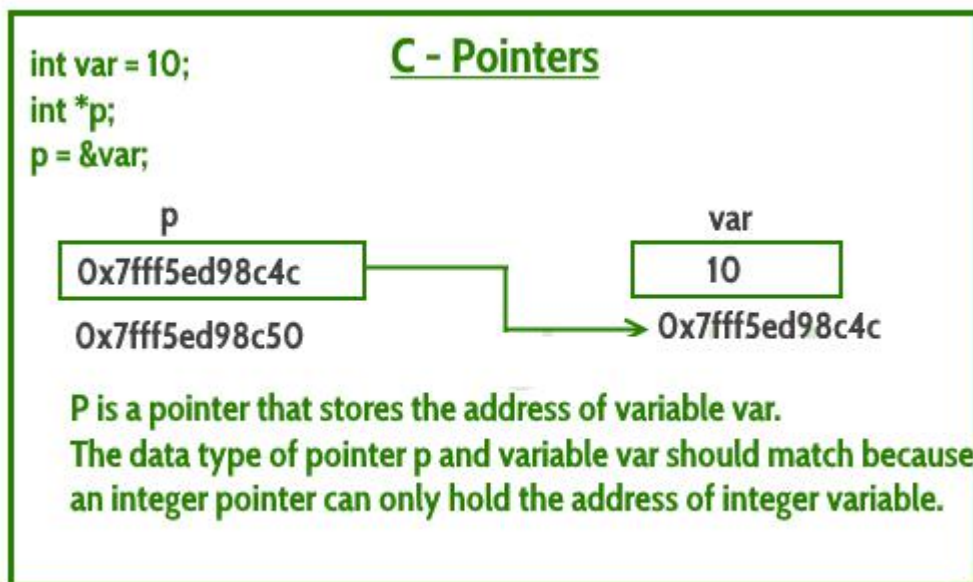
Data types hierarchy

The Basic Datatypes supported in C Language are as follows:

Datatype Name	Datatype Size	Datatype Range
short	1 byte	-128 to 127
unsigned short	1 byte	0 to 255
char	1 byte	-128 to 127
int	2 bytes	-32,768 to 32,767

unsigned int	2 bytes	0 to 65,535
long	4 bytes	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
unsigned long	4 bytes	0 to 4,294,967,295
float	4 bytes	3.4E-38 to 3.4E+38
double	8 bytes	1.7E-308 to 1.7E+308
long double	10 bytes	3.4E-4932 to 1.1E+4932

Q2. 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?

Types of variables in C

```
class GFG {  
    public:  
        static int a; — Static Variable  
        int b; — Instance Variable  
    public:  
        func()  
        {  
            int c; — Local Variable  
        }  
};
```

```
#include<iostream>  
using namespace std;  
// global variable  
int global = 5;  
  
// main function  
int main()  
{  
    // local variable with same  
    // name as that of global variable  
    int global = 2;  
  
    cout << global << endl;  
}
```

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?

Storage classes in C				
Storage Specifier	Storage	Initial value	Scope	Life
auto	stack	Garbage	Within block	End of block
extern	Data segment	Zero	global Multiple files	Till end of program
static	Data segment	Zero	Within block	Till end of program
register	CPU Register	Garbage	Within block	End of block

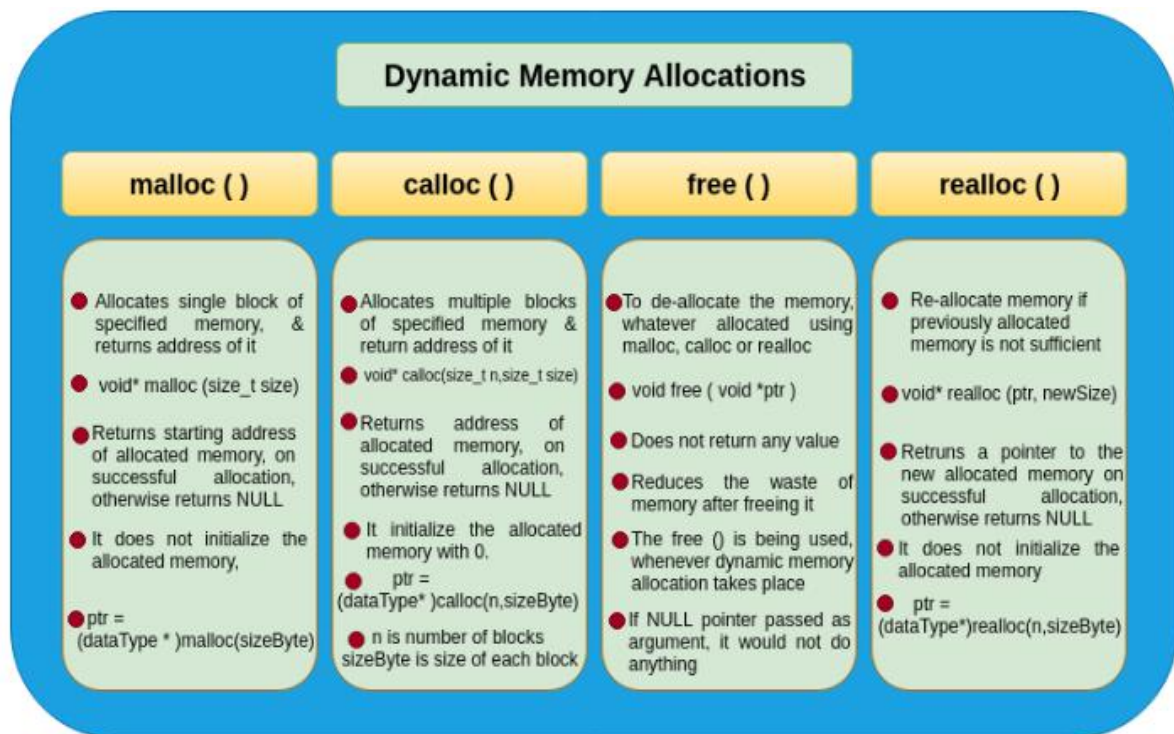
Ans: The variables and functions that are declared using the keyword **Static** are considered as Static Variable and Static Functions. The variables declared using Static keyword will have their scope restricted to the function in which they are declared.

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: 1010

Step-2 - Add 1 to above, giving 1011, which is -5

Q8. 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 at the Subdivided function end are called as **Formal Parameters**.

```
Void main()

Int add(int a,int b)

{

    Int a= add(b,c)

}
```

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?

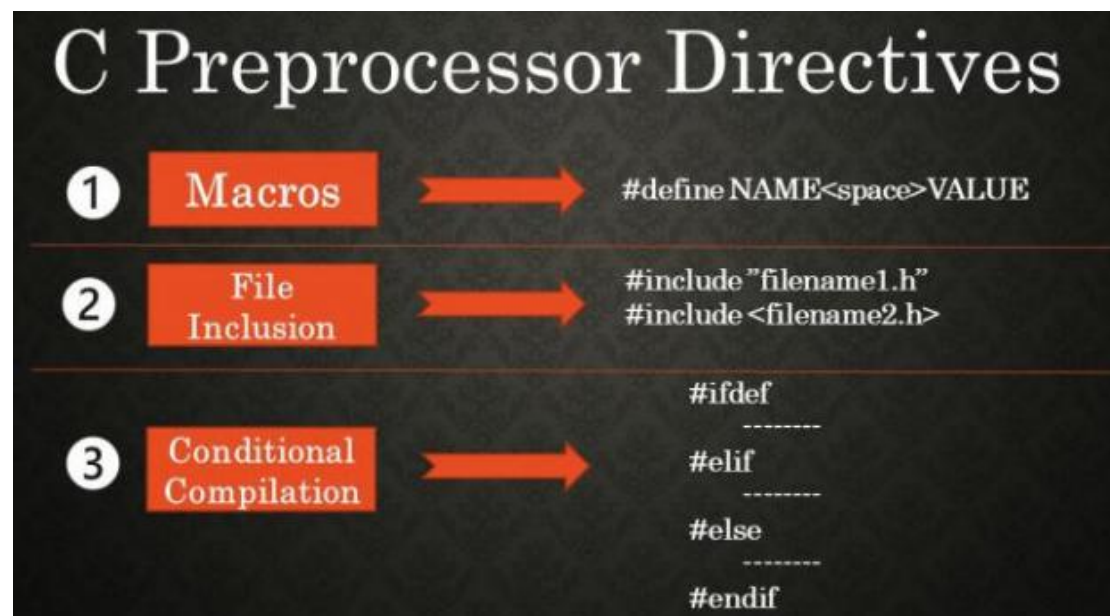
*Ans: Keywords, Constants, Special Symbols, Strings, Operators, Identifiers used in C program are referred to as **C Tokens**.*

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.

Preprocessor Directives

- Preprocessor directives fall in the following categories
 1. File inclusion
 - #include
 2. Macro Definition
 - #define
 3. Conditional Compilation
 - #if, #ifdef, #ifndef, #elif, #else, #endif
 4. Rest of the Directives
 - #error, #line, #pragma
 - Specialized and less often used



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:



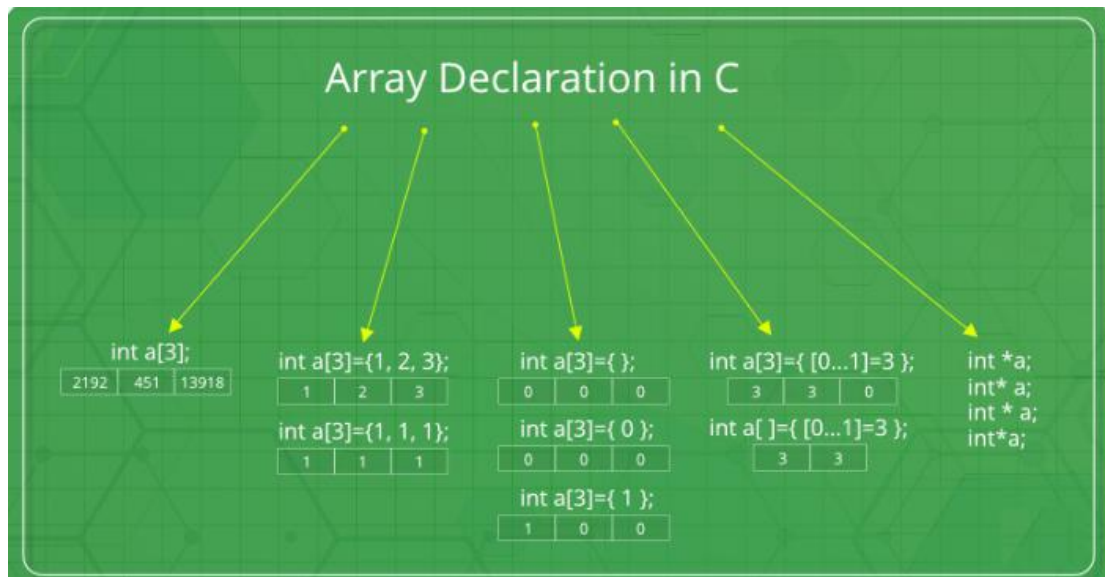
Q15. What is the purpose of printf() and scanf() in C Program?

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.

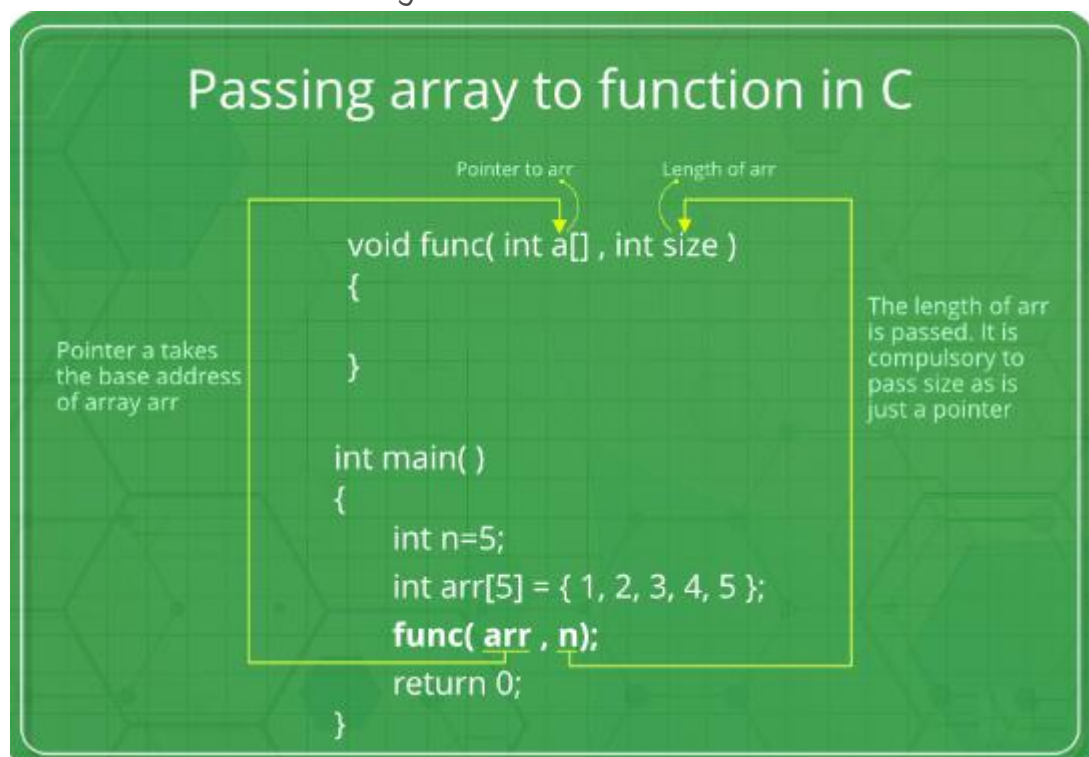
Data Type	Format Specifiers	Size	Range
Signed char	%c	1Byte	-128 to 127
Unsigned char	%c	1Byte	0-255
Int or Long int or Signed Long Int	%d	4 Bytes	-2147483648 to 2147483647.
Unsigned int Or unsigned long int	%u	4 Bytes	0 to 4 Gigabyte.
Short int	%hd	2 Bytes	-32768 to 32767.
Unsigned short int	%hu	2 Bytes	0 to 65535.
float	%f	4 Bytes	3.4E-38 to 3.4E+38
double	%lf	8 Bytes	1.7E-308 to 1.7E+308
Long Double	%Lf	10 Bytes	3.4E-4932 to 1.1E+4932.

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 Array



Q17. 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 Language 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.

Q20. How is a Function declared in C Language?

Ans: A function in C language is declared as follows,

```
1return_type function_name(formal parameter list)
2{
3    Function_Body;
4}
```

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 memory

Syntax:

```
1ptr = (cast-type*) malloc(byte-size);
```

calloc() – Allocates memory

Syntax:

```
1ptr = (cast-type*)calloc(n, element-size);
```

realloc() – Allocates memory

Syntax:

```
1ptr = realloc(ptr, newsize);
```

free() – Deallocates the used memory

Syntax:

```
1free(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 Language

Ans: 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.

```
1 struct employee
2 {
3     char name[10];
4     int age;
5 } e1;
6 int main()
7 {
8     printf("Enter the name");
9     scanf("%s", e1.name);
10    printf("\n");
11    printf("Enter the age");
12    scanf("%d", &e1.age);
13    printf("\n");
14    printf("Name and age of the employee: %s,%d", e1.name, e1.age);
15    return 0;
16 }
```

No	Structure	Union
1.	Structure is used to hold different type of data items in single type.	Union is used to hold different type of data items in single type.
2.	Keyword struct is used to define structure.	Keyword union is used to define union.
3.	Syntax: - struct structure-name{ data member 1; data member 2; data member N; };	Syntax: - union union-name{ data member 1; data member 2; data member N; };
4.	Example: - struct test{ int x; float y; }t1;	Example: - union test{ int x; float y; }u1;
5.	Memory is allocated for each member.	Memory allocated as per largest member.
6.	We can access only one field at a time.	We can access any member any time.
7.	Structure occupies higher memory space.	Union occupies lower memory space than structure.
8.	All the members may be initialized.	Only first member may be initialized.
9.	Altering value of one member not affect other members of structure.	Altering value of one member affect other members of union.
10.	Stores different values for each structure members.	Stores same values for all members.

Q25. Differentiate between call by value and call by reference

Ans:

Factor	Call by Value	Call by Reference
Safety	Actual arguments cannot be changed and remain safe	Operations are performed on actual arguments, hence not safe
Memory Location	Separate memory locations are created for actual and formal arguments	Actual and Formal arguments share the same memory space.
Arguments	Copy of actual arguments are sent	Actual arguments are passed

//Example of Call by Value method

```

1#include<stdio.h>
2void change(int,int);
3int main()
4{
5    int a=25,b=50;
6    change(a,b);
7    printf("The value assigned to a is: %d",a);
8    printf("\n");
9    printf("The value assigned to of b is: %d",b);

```



```

10     return 0;
11}
12void change(int x,int y)
13{
14     x=100;
15     y=200;
16}

```

//Output

The value assigned to of a is: 25
The value assigned to of b is: 50

//Example of Call by Reference method

```

1#include<stdio.h>
2void change(int*,int*);
3int main()
4{
5     int a=25,b=50;
6     change(&a,&b);
7     printf("The value assigned to a is: %d",a);
8     printf("\n");
9     printf("The value assigned to b is: %d",b);
10    return 0;
11}
12void change(int *x,int *y)
13{
14     *x=100;
15     *y=200;
16}

```

//Output

The value assigned to a is: 100
The value assigned to b is: 200

Q26. Differentiate between getch() and getche()

Ans: Both the functions are designed to read characters from the keyboard and the only difference is that

getch(): 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

```
1#include<stdio.h>
2#include<conio.h>
3int main()
4{
5    char ch;
6    printf("Please enter a character ");
7    ch=getch();
8    printf("\nYour entered character is %c",ch);
9    printf("\nPlease enter another character ");
10   ch=getche();
11   printf("\nYour new character is %c",ch);
12   return 0;
13}
```

//Output

```
Please enter a character
Your entered character is x
Please enter another character z
Your new character is z
```

Q27. Explain toupper() with an example.

Ans. toupper() is a function designed to convert lowercase words/characters into upper case.

//Example

```
1#include<stdio.h>
2#include<ctype.h>
3int main()
4{
5    char c;
6    c=a;
7    printf("%c after conversions %c", c, toupper(c));
8    c=B;
9    printf("%c after conversions %c", c, toupper(c));
```

//Output:

```
a after conversions A
B after conversions B
```

Q28. Write a code to generate random numbers in C Language

Ans: Random numbers in C Language can be generated as follows:

```
1#include<stdio.h>
2#include<stdlib.h>
3int main()
4{
5    int a,b;
6    for(a=1;a<=10;a++)
7    {
8        b=rand();
9        printf("%dn",b);
10    }
11    return 0;
12}
```

//Output

1987384758
2057844389
3475398489
2247357398
1435983905

Q29. 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 programmer 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.

```
1#include<stdio.h>
```

```

2#include<stdlib.h>
3int main()
4{
5    int* ptr;
6    int n, i, sum = 0;
7    n = 5;
8    printf("Enter the number of elements: %dn", n);
9    ptr = (int*)malloc(n * sizeof(int));
10   if (ptr == NULL)
11   {
12       printf("Memory not allocated.n");
13       exit(0);
14   }
15   else
16   {
17       printf("Memory successfully allocated using malloc.n");
18       for (i = 0; i<= n; ++i)
19       {
20           ptr[i] = i + 1;
21       }
22       printf("The elements of the array are: ");
23       for (i = 0; i<=n; ++i)
24       {
25           printf("%d, ", ptr[i]);
26       }
27   }
28
29   return 0;
30}

```

//Output

```

Enter the number of elements: 5
Memory successfully allocated using malloc.
The elements of the array are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

```

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.

```

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

```

```

8int main()
9{
10    fun();
11    fun();
12    Fun();
13    return 0;
14}

```

//Output

0 1 3

Q32. 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.

```
1int var;  
2void function()  
3{  
4    int variable;  
5}  
6int main()  
7{  
8    int variable;  
9}
```

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.*

Function	Operation
fopen()	To Open a File
fclose()	To Close a File
fgets()	To Read a File
fprint()	To Write into a File

Q38. What are the different storage class specifiers in C?

Ans: The different storage specifiers available in C Language are as follows:

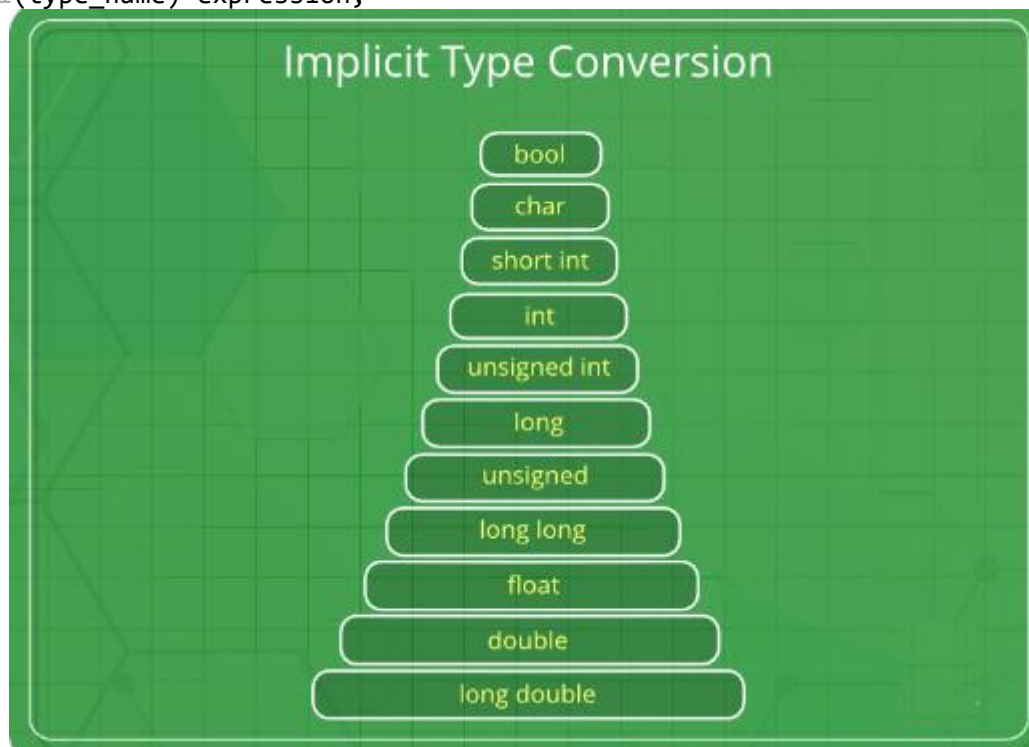
- *auto*
- *register*
- *static*
- *extern*

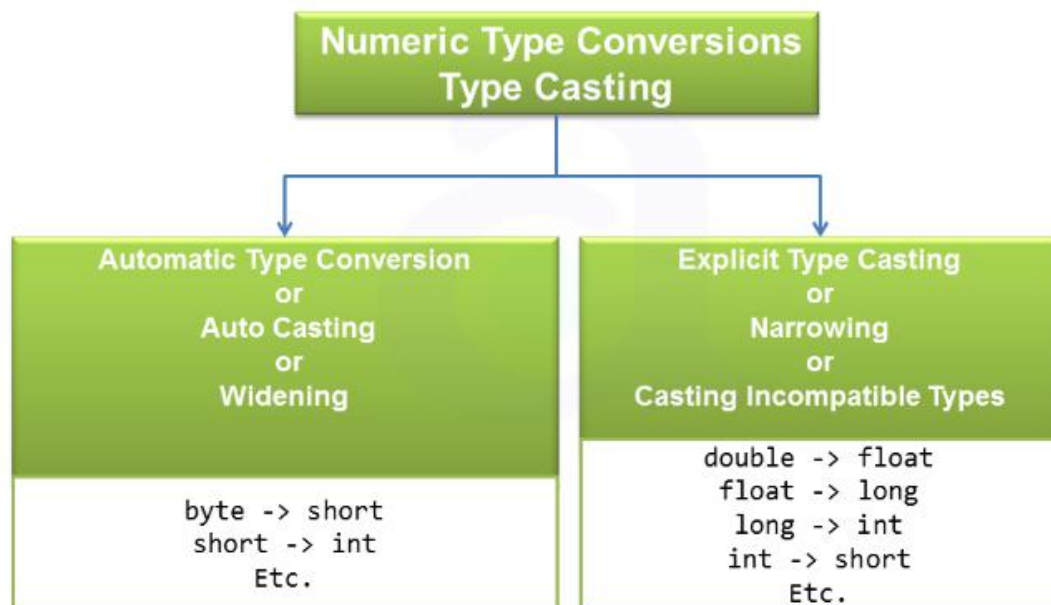
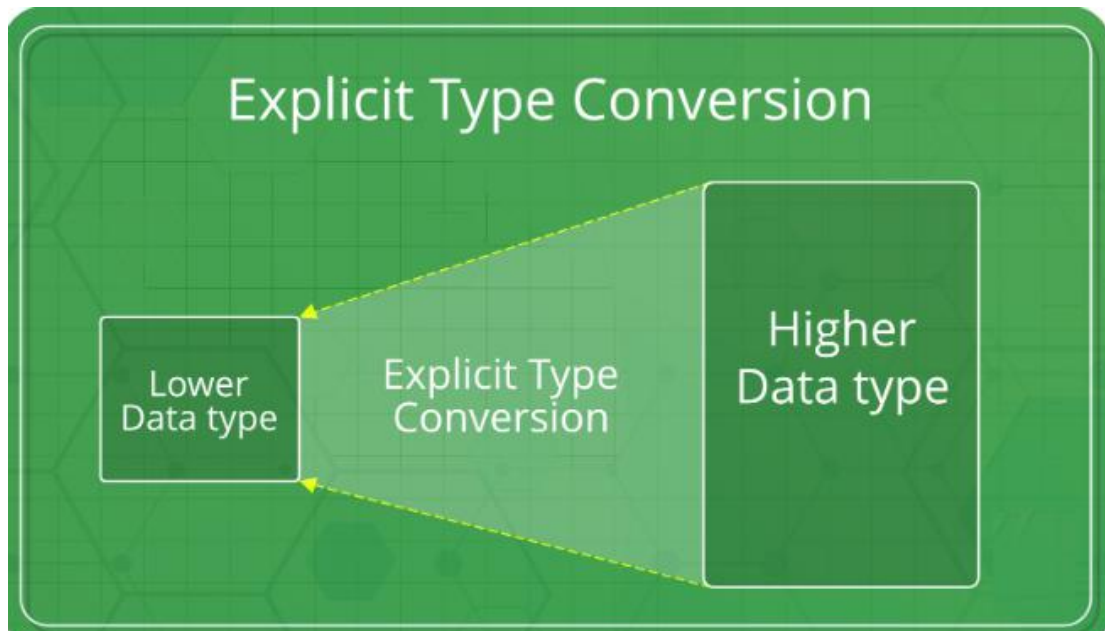
Q39. What is typecasting?

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:

`1(type_name) expression;`





Q40. Write a C program to print hello world without using a semicolon ;

Ans:

```
1#include<stdio.h>
2void main()
3{
4    if(printf("hello world")){}
5}
```

//Output:

hello world

Q41. Write a program to swap two numbers without using the third variable.

Ans:

```
1#include<stdio.h>
2#include<conio.h>
3main()
4{
5    int a=10, b=20;
6    clrscr();
7    printf("Before swapping a=%d b=%d",a,b);
8    a=a+b;
9    b=a-b;
10   a=a-b;
11   printf("\nAfter swapping a=%d b=%d",a,b);
12   getch();
13}
```

//Output

Before swapping a=10 b=20

After swapping a=20 b=10

Q42. 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.

```
1printf("there are 90%% chances of rain tonight");
```

Q43. Write a code to print the following pattern.

```
1
12
```

123
1234
12345

Ans: To print the above pattern, the following code can be used.

```
1#include<stdio.h>
2int main()
3{
4    for(i=1;i<=5;i++)
5    {
6        for(j=1;j<=5;j++)
7        {
8            print("%d",j);
9        }
10       printf("\n");
11    }
12    return 0;
13}
```

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.

```

1#include <stdio.h>
2int main()
3{
4    int n, a[100], b[100], calc = 0, i, j, count;
5    printf("Enter no. of elements in array.n");
6    scanf("%d", &n);
7    printf("Enter %d integersn", n);
8    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
9        scanf("%d", &a[i]);
10    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
11    {
12        for (j = 0; j < calc; j++)
13        {
14            if(a[i] == b[j])
15                break;
16        }
17        if (j == calc)
18        {
19            b[count] = a[i];
20            calc++;
21        }
22    }
23    printf("Array obtained after removing duplicate elementsn");
24    for (i = 0; i < calc; i++)
25    {
26        printf("%dn", b[i]);
27    }
28    return 0;
29}

```

//Output

```

Enter no. of elements in array. 5
Enter 5 integers
12
11
11
10
4
Array obtained after removing duplicate elements
12
11
10
4

```

Q46. 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.

```
1int main()
2{
3    int array[100], n, i, j, swap;
4    printf("Enter number of elements\n");
5    scanf("%d", &n);
6    printf("Enter %d Numbers:\n", n);
7    for(i = 0; i<n; i++)
8        scanf("%d", &array[i]);
9    for(i = 0 ; i<n - 1; i++)
10    {
11        for(j = 0 ; j < n-i-1; j++) { if(array[j]>array[j+1])
12            {
13                swap=array[j];
14                array[j]=array[j+1];
15                array[j+1]=swap;
16            }
17        }
18    }
19    printf("Sorted Array:\n");
20    for(i = 0; i < n; i++)
21        printf("%d\n", array[i]);
22    return 0;
23}
```

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

```
1#include<stdio.h>
2
3int main()
4{
5    int i, limit, total = 0, x, counter = 0, time_quantum;
6    int wait_time = 0, turnaround_time = 0, arrival_time[10],
7    burst_time[10], temp[10];
8    float average_wait_time, average_turnaround_time;
9    printf("\nEnter Total Number of Processes:t");
```

```

10     scanf("%d", &limit);
11     x = limit;
12     for(i = 0; i<limit; i++)
13     {
14         printf("nEnter Details of Process[%d]\n", i + 1);
15         printf("Arrival Time:t");
16         scanf("%d", &arrival_time[i]);
17         printf("Burst Time:t");
18         scanf("%d", &burst_time[i]);
19         temp[i] = burst_time[i];
20     }
21
22     printf("nEnter Time Quantum:t");
23     scanf("%d", &time_quantum);
24     printf("nProcess IDttBurst Timet Turnaround Timet Waiting Timen");
25     for(total = 0, i = 0; x != 0;)
26     {
27         if(temp[i] <= time_quantum && temp[i] > 0)
28         {
29             total = total + temp[i];
30             temp[i] = 0;
31             counter = 1;
32         }
33         else if(temp[i]>0)
34         {
35             temp[i] = temp[i] - time_quantum;
36             total = total + time_quantum;
37         }
38         if(temp[i] == 0 && counter == 1)
39         {
40             x--;
41             printf("nProcess[%d]tt%dt %dttt %d", i + 1,
42burst_time[i], total - arrival_time[i], total - arrival_time[i] -
43burst_time[i]);
44             wait_time = wait_time + total - arrival_time[i] -
45burst_time[i];
46             turnaround_time = turnaround_time + total -
47arrival_time[i];
48             counter = 0;
49         }
50         if(i == limit - 1)
51         {
52             i = 0;
53         }
54         else if(arrival_time[i + 1] <= total)
55         {
56             i++;
57         }
58         else
59         {
60             i = 0;
61         }
62     }
63
64     average_wait_time = wait_time * 1.0 / limit;
65     average_turnaround_time = turnaround_time * 1.0 / limit;

```

```

    printf("\nAverage Waiting Time:t%f", average_wait_time);
    printf("\nAvg Turnaround Time:t%fn", average_turnaround_time);
    return 0;
}

```

//Output

```

Enter Total Number of Processes:      4

Enter Details of Process[1]
Arrival Time:  0
Burst Time:    4

Enter Details of Process[2]
Arrival Time:  1
Burst Time:    7

Enter Details of Process[3]
Arrival Time:  2
Burst Time:    5

Enter Details of Process[4]
Arrival Time:  3
Burst Time:    6

Enter Time Quantum:      3

Process ID      Burst Time      Turnaround Time      Waiting Time
Process[1]      4              13                   9
Process[3]      5              16                   11
Process[4]      6              18                   12
Process[2]      7              21                   14

Average Waiting Time:  11.500000
Avg Turnaround Time:  17.000000

```

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**.