



Dear visitor,

Thanks for your interest in C programming. In this page, you will find a list of interesting C programming questions/puzzles, These programs listed are the ones which I have received as e-mail forwards from my friends, a few I read in some books, a few from the internet, and a few from my coding experiences in C.

Most of the programs are meant to be compiled, run and to be explained for their behaviour. The puzzles/questions can be broadly put into the following categories:

- General typo errors, which C programmers do often and are very difficult to trace.
- Small programs which are extremely hard to understand at the first examination. These questions make a good exercise of reading and understanding efficient code written by others.

I have used Gnu/Linux/gcc for all of them. The order in which the programs appear doesn't have any relation with the level of difficulty. Please feel free to contact me if you need any help in solving the problems. My contact info. is available [here](#) And you might be interested in a few [references for C programming](#), which I personally found very interesting.

If you are preparing for campus interviews, you might find the following link interesting:

<http://placementsindia.blogspot.com>

<http://www.interviewmantra.net/category/interview-questions/c>

Regards,
Gowri Kumar

C puzzles

The expected output of the following C program is to print the elements in the array. But when actually run, it doesn't do so.

```
#include<stdio.h>

#define TOTAL_ELEMENTS (sizeof(array) / sizeof(array[0]))
int array[] = {23,34,12,17,204,99,16};

int main()
{
    int d;
    for(d=-1;d <= (TOTAL_ELEMENTS-2);d++)
        printf("%d\n",array[d+1]);

    return 0;
```

```
}
```

Find out what's going wrong.

[hint](#)

I thought the following program was a perfect C program. But on compiling, I found a silly mistake. Can you find it out (without compiling the program :-)?

```
#include<stdio.h>

void OS_Solaris_print()
{
    printf("Solaris - Sun Microsystems\n");
}

void OS_Windows_print()
{
    printf("Windows - Microsoft\n");
}

void OS_HP-UX_print()
{
    printf("HP-UX - Hewlett Packard\n");
}

int main()
{
    int num;
    printf("Enter the number (1-3):\n");
    scanf("%d",&num);
    switch(num)
    {
        case 1:
            OS_Solaris_print();
            break;
        case 2:
            OS_Windows_print();
            break;
        case 3:
            OS_HP-UX_print();
            break;
        default:
            printf("Hmm! only 1-3 :-)\n");
            break;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

不合法函数名

[hint](#)

What's the expected output for the following program and why?

```
enum {false,true};

int main()
{
    int i=1;
    do
```

```

{
    printf("%d\n", i);
    i++;
    if(i < 15)
        continue; ← do-while(0)不是循环
} while(false);
return 0;
}

```

hint

The following program doesn't "seem" to print "hello-out". (Try executing it)

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main()
{
    while(1)
    {
        fprintf(stdout, "hello-out");
        fprintf(stderr, "hello-err");
        sleep(1);
    }
    return 0;
}

```

What could be the reason?

```

#include <stdio.h>
#define f(a,b) a##b
#define g(a)  #a
#define h(a) g(a)

int main()
{
    printf("%s\n", h(f(1,2)));
    printf("%s\n", g(f(1,2)));
    return 0;
}

```

Just by looking at the program one "might" expect the output to be, the same for both the printf statements. But on running the program you get it as:

```

bash$ ./a.out
12
f(1,2)
bash$

```

Why is it so?

hint

```

#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a=10;
    switch(a)
    {
        case '1':

```

```

        printf( "ONE\n" );
        break;
    case '2':
        printf( "TWO\n" );
        break;
    default:
        printf( "NONE\n" );
    }
    return 0;
}

```

If you expect the output of the above program to be **NONE**, I would request you to check it out!!

The following C program segfaults of IA-64, but works fine on IA-32.

```

int main()
{
    int* p;
    p = (int*)malloc(sizeof(int));
    *p = 10;
    return 0;
}

```

Why does it happen so?

Here is a small piece of program(again just 14 lines of program) which counts the number of bits set in a number.

Input Output

0	0(0000000)
5	2(0000101)
7	3(0000111)

```

int CountBits (unsigned int x )
{
    static unsigned int mask[] = { 0x55555555,
        0x33333333,
        0x0F0F0F0F,
        0x00FF00FF,
        0x0000FFFF
    } ;

    int i ;
    int shift ; /* Number of positions to shift to right*/
    for ( i =0, shift =1; i < 5; i ++, shift *= 2)
        x = (x & mask[i ]) + ( ( x >> shift) & mask[i]);
    return x;
}

```

Find out the logic used in the above program.

What do you think would be the output of the following program and why? (If you are about to say "f is 1.0", I would say check it out again)

```

#include <stdio.h>

```

```

int main()
{

```

```

float f=0.0f;
int i;

for(i=0;i<10;i++)
    f = f + 0.1f;

if(f == 1.0f)
    printf("f is 1.0 \n");
else
    printf("f is NOT 1.0\n");

return 0;
}

```

I thought the following C program is perfectly valid (after reading about the comma operator in C). But there is a mistake in the following program, can you identify it?

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a = 1,2;
    printf("a : %d\n",a);
    return 0;
}

```

What would be the output of the following C program? (Is it a valid C program?)

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i=43;
    printf("%d\n",printf("%d",printf("%d",i)));
    return 0;
}

```

```

void duff(register char *to, register char *from, register int count)
{
    register int n=(count+7)/8;
    switch(count%8){
    case 0: do{ *to++ = *from++;
    case 7: *to++ = *from++;
    case 6: *to++ = *from++;
    case 5: *to++ = *from++;
    case 4: *to++ = *from++;
    case 3: *to++ = *from++;
    case 2: *to++ = *from++;
    case 1: *to++ = *from++;
            }while( --n >0);
    }
}

```

Is the above valid C code? If so, what is it trying to achieve and why would anyone do something like the above?

Here is yet another implementation of CountBits. Verify whether it is correct (how do you do that??). If so, find

out the logic used.

```
int CountBits(unsigned int x)
{
    int count=0;
    while(x)
    {
        count++;
        x = x&(x-1);
    }
    return count;
}
```

Are the following two function prototypes same?

```
int foobar(void);
int foobar();
```

The following programs should be of some help in finding the answer: (Compile and run both the programs and see what happens)

Program 1:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void foobar1(void)
{
    printf("In foobar1\n");
}

void foobar2()
{
    printf("In foobar2\n");
}

int main()
{
    char ch = 'a';
    foobar1();
    foobar2(33, ch);
    return 0;
}
```

Program 2:

```
#include <stdio.h>
void foobar1(void)
{
    printf("In foobar1\n");
}

void foobar2()
{
    printf("In foobar2\n");
}

int main()
{
    char ch = 'a';
    foobar1(33, ch);
    foobar2();
}
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

What's the output of the following program and why?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    float a = 12.5;
    printf("%d\n", a);
    printf("%d\n", *(int *)&a);
    return 0;
}
```

The following is a small C program split across files. What do you expect the output to be, when both of them compiled together and run?

File1.c

```
int arr[80];
```

File2.c

```
extern int *arr;
int main()
{
    arr[1] = 100;
    return 0;
}
```

Explain the output of the following C program (No, the output is not 20).

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a=1;
    switch(a)
    {
        int b=20;
        case 1: printf("b is %d\n",b);
                break;
        default:printf("b is %d\n",b);
                break;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output of the following program? (Again, it is not 40, (if the size of integer is 4)).

```
#define SIZE 10
void size(int arr[SIZE])
{
    printf("size of array is:%d\n",sizeof(arr));
}

int main()
{
```

```
    int arr[SIZE];
    size(arr);
    return 0;
}
```

The following is a simple c program, in which there is a function called Error to display errors. Can you see a potential problem with the way Error is defined?

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
void Error(char* s)
{
    printf(s);
    return;
}

int main()
{
    int *p;
    p = malloc(sizeof(int));
    if(p == NULL)
    {
        Error("Could not allocate the memory\n");
        Error("Quitting...\n");
        exit(1);
    }
    else
    {
        /*some stuff to use p*/
    }
    return 0;
}
```

What is the difference between the following function calls to scanf?(Please notice the space carefully in the second call. Try removing it and observe the behaviour of the program)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char c;
    scanf("%c",&c);
    printf("%c\n",c);

    scanf(" %c",&c);
    printf("%c\n",c);

    return 0;
}
```

What is the potential problem with the following C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char str[80];
    printf("Enter the string:");
    scanf("%s",str);
}
```



```
    printf("You entered:%s\n",str);

    return 0;
}
```

What is the output of the following program?

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

Why does the following program give a warning? (Please remember that sending a normal pointer to a function requiring const pointer does not give any warning)

```
#include <stdio.h>
void foo(const char **p) { }
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    foo(argv);
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    i = 1,2,3;
    printf("i:%d\n",i);
    return 0;
}
```

The following is a piece of code which implements the reverse Polish Calculator. There is a(are) serious(s) bug in the code. Find it(them) out!!! Assume that the function getop returns the appropriate return values for operands, opcodes, EOF etc..

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

#define MAX 80
#define NUMBER '0'

int getop(char[]);
void push(double);
double pop(void);
int main()
{
    int type;
```

```

char s[MAX];

while((type = getop(s)) != EOF)
{
    switch(type)
    {
        case NUMBER:
            push(atof(s));
            break;
        case '+':
            push(pop() + pop());
            break;
        case '*':
            push(pop() * pop());
            break;
        case '-':
            push(pop() - pop());
            break;
        case '/':
            push(pop() / pop());
            break;
        /*
         * ...
         * ...
         * ...
         */
    }
}
}

```

The following is a simple program which implements a minimal version of **banner** command available on most *nix systems. Find out the logic used in the program.

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<ctype.h>

char t[]={
    0,0,0,0,0,0,12,18,33,63,
    33,33,62,32,62,33,33,62,30,33,
    32,32,33,30,62,33,33,33,33,62,
    63,32,62,32,32,63,63,32,62,32,
    32,32,30,33,32,39,33,30,33,33,
    63,33,33,33,4,4,4,4,4,4,
    1,1,1,1,33,30,33,34,60,36,
    34,33,32,32,32,32,32,63,33,51,
    45,33,33,33,33,33,49,41,37,35,33,
    30,33,33,33,33,33,30,62,33,33,62,
    32,32,30,33,33,37,34,29,62,33,
    33,62,34,33,30,32,30,1,33,30,
    31,4,4,4,4,4,33,33,33,33,
    33,30,33,33,33,33,18,12,33,33,
    33,45,51,33,33,18,12,12,18,33,
    17,10,4,4,4,4,63,2,4,8,
    16,63
};

int main(int argc,char** argv)
{
    int r,pr;
    for(r=0;r<6;++r)
    {

```

```

char *p=argv[1];

while(pr&&*p)
{
    int o=(toupper(*p++)-'A')*6+6+r;
    o=(o<0||o>=sizeof(t))?0:o;
    for(pr=5;pr>=-1;--pr)
    {
        printf("%c",((pr>=0)&&(t[o]&(1<<pr)))?'#':' '));
    }
    printf("\n");
}
return 0;
}

```

What is the output of the following program?

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define SIZEOF(arr) (sizeof(arr)/sizeof(arr[0]))

#define PrintInt(expr) printf("%s:%d\n",#expr,(expr))
int main()
{
    /* The powers of 10 */
    int pot[] = {
        0001,
        0010,
        0100,
        1000
    };
    int i;

    for(i=0;i<SIZEOF(pot);i++)
        PrintInt(pot[i]);
    return 0;
}

```

The following is the implementation of the *Euclid's algorithm* for finding the **G.C.D**(Greatest Common divisor) of two integers. Explain the logic for the below implementation and think of any possible improvements on the current implementation.
BTW, what does **scanf** function return?

```

#include <stdio.h>
int gcd(int u,int v)
{
    int t;
    while(v > 0)
    {
        if(u > v)
        {
            t = u;
            u = v;
            v = t;
        }
    }
}

```

```

        v = v-u;
    }
    return u;
}

int main()
{
    int x,y;
    printf("Enter x y to find their gcd:");
    while(scanf("%d%d",&x, &y) != EOF)
    {
        if(x >0 && y>0)
            printf("%d %d %d\n",x,y,gcd(x,y));
            printf("Enter x y to find their gcd:");
    }
    printf("\n");
    return 0;
}

```

Also implement a C function similar to the above to find the **GCD of 4 integers**.

What's the output of the following program. (No, it's not 10!!!)

```

#include <stdio.h>
#define PrintInt(expr) printf("%s : %d\n",#expr,(expr))
int main()
{
    int y = 100;
    int *p;
    p = malloc(sizeof(int));
    *p = 10;
    y = y/*p; /*dividing y by *p */;
    PrintInt(y);
    return 0;
}

```

The following is a simple C program to read a date and print the date. Run it and explain the behaviour

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int day,month,year;
    printf("Enter the date (dd-mm-yyyy) format including -'s:");
    scanf("%d-%d-%d",&day,&month,&year);
    printf("The date you have entered is %d-%d-%d\n",day,month,year);
    return 0;
}

```

The following is a simple C program to read and print an integer. But it is not working properly. What is(are) the mistake(s)?

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter a number:\n");
    scanf("%d\n",n);
}

```

```
    printf("You entered %d \n",n);
    return 0;
}
```

The following is a simple C program which tries to multiply an integer by 5 using the bitwise operations. But it doesn't do so. Explain the reason for the wrong behaviour of the program.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define PrintInt(expr) printf("%s : %d\n",#expr,(expr))
int FiveTimes(int a)
{
    int t;
    t = a<<2 + a;
    return t;
}

int main()
{
    int a = 1, b = 2, c = 3;
    PrintInt(FiveTimes(a));
    PrintInt(FiveTimes(b));
    PrintInt(FiveTimes(c));
    return 0;
}
```

Is the following a valid C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define PrintInt(expr) printf("%s : %d\n",#expr,(expr))
int max(int x, int y)
{
    (x > y) ? return x : return y;
}

int main()
{
    int a = 10, b = 20;
    PrintInt(a);
    PrintInt(b);
    PrintInt(max(a,b));
}
```

The following is a piece of C code, whose intention was to print a minus sign 20 times. But you can notice that, it doesn't work.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    int n = 20;
    for( i = 0; i < n; i-- )
        printf("-");
    return 0;
}
```

Well fixing the above code is straight-forward. To make the problem interesting, you have to fix the above

code, by changing exactly **one** character. There are three known solutions. See if you can get all those three.

What's the mistake in the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int* ptr1, ptr2;
    ptr1 = malloc(sizeof(int));
    ptr2 = ptr1;
    *ptr2 = 10;
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int cnt = 5, a;

    do {
        a /= cnt;
    } while (cnt --);

    printf ("%d\n", a);
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i = 6;
    if( ((++i < 7) && ( i++/6)) || (++i <= 9))
        ;
    printf ("%d\n", i);
    return 0;
}
```

What is the bug in the following program?

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE 15
int main()
{
    int *a, i;

    a = malloc(SIZE*sizeof(int));

    for (i=0; i<SIZE; i++)
        *(a + i) = i * i;
    for (i=0; i<SIZE; i++)
        printf ("%d\n", *a++);
    free(a);
}
```

```
    return 0;
}
```

Is the following a valid C program? If so, what is the output of it?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a=3, b = 5;

    printf(&a["Ya!Hello! how is this? %s\n"], &b["junk/super"]);
    printf(&a["WHAT%c%c%c %c%c %c !\n"], 1["this"],
        2["beauty"],0["tool"],0["is"],3["sensitive"],4["CCCCC"]);
    return 0;
}
```

What is the output of the following, if the input provided is:

Life is beautiful

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    char dummy[80];
    printf("Enter a string:\n");
    scanf("%[^a]", dummy);
    printf("%s\n", dummy);
    return 0;
}
```

Note : This question has more to do with Linker than C language

We have three files a.c, b.c and main.c respectively as follows:

a.c

```
int a;
```

b.c

```
int a = 10;
```

main.c

```
extern int a;
int main()
{
    printf("a = %d\n", a);
    return 0;
}
```

Let's see what happens, when the files are compiled together:

```
bash$ gcc a.c b.c main.c
```

```
bash$ ./a.out
```

a = 10

Hmm!! no compilation/linker error!!! Why is it so??

The following is the **offset** macros which is used many a times. Figure out what is it trying to do and what is the advantage of using it.

```
#define offsetof(a,b) ((int)(&(((a*)(0))>b)))
```

The following is the macro implementation of the famous, *Triple xor swap*.

```
#define SWAP(a,b) ((a) ^= (b) ^= (a) ^= (b))
```

What are the potential problems with the above macro?

What is the use of the following macro?

```
#define DPRINTF(x) printf("%s:%d\n",#x,x)
```

Let's say you were asked to code a function `IAddOverFlow` which takes three parameters, pointer to an integer where the result is to be stored, and the two integers which needs to be added. It returns 0 if there is an overflow and 1 otherwise:

```
int IAddOverFlow(int* result,int a,int b)
{
    /* ... */
}
```

So, how do you code the above function? (To put in a nutshell, what is the logic you use for overflow detection?)

What does the following macro do?

```
#define ROUNDUP(x,n) ((x+n-1)&~(n-1))
```

Most of the C programming books, give the following example for the definition of macros.

```
#define isupper(c) (((c) >= 'A') && ((c) <= 'Z'))
```

But there would be a serious problem with the above definition of macro, if it is used as follows (what is the problem??)

```
char c;
/* ... */
if(isupper(c++))
{
    /* ... */
}
```

But most of the libraries implement the *isupper* (declared in `ctype.h`) as a macro (without any side effects). Find out how *isupper()* is implemented on your system.

I hope you know that *ellipsis* (...) is used to specify variable number of arguments to a function. (What is the

function prototype declaration for **printf**?) What is wrong with the following declaration?

```
int VarArguments(...)  
{  
    /*....*/  
    return 0;  
}
```

Write a C program to find the smallest of three integers, **without using any of the comparison operators**.

What does the format specifier **%n** of **printf** function do?

Write a C function which does the addition of two integers without using the '+' operator. You can use only the bitwise operators. (Remember the good old method of implementing the full-adder circuit using the or, and, xor gates....)

How do you print **I can print %** using the **printf** function? (Remember % is used as a format specifier!!!)

What's the difference between the following two C statements?

```
const char *p;  
char* const p;
```

What is the difference between **memcpy** and **memmove**?

What are the format specifiers for **printf** to print double and float values?

Write a small C program to determine whether a machine's type is little-endian or big-endian.

Write a C program which prints **Hello World!** without using a semicolon!!!



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