

C INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Part-1

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Q.1 What are the features of the C lang?

→ Some features of the C language are

- ① It is simple and efficient.
- ② C language is portable and machine independent.
- ③ C is a mid-level programming lang.
- ④ It is structured programming lang.
- ⑤ It has function rich library.
- ⑥ Dynamic Memory Management.
- ⑦ C is super fast.
- ⑧ We can use pointers in C.
- ⑨ It is extensible.

Q.2 What is token?

→ The individual elements of a program are called Tokens. There are 6 type.

- Identifiers
- Keywords
- Constants
- Operators
- Special characters
- Strings

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Q.3. What is the use of printf() and scanf() functions? Also explain format specifiers?

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- printf() is used to print output on the display.
 - scanf() is used to read formatted data from keyboard.

format Specifiers:-

- %d = printing and scanning int value.
- %s = printing and scanning String.
- %c = Scanning Character value.
- %f = display and scan float value.

Q.4. Differentiate between calloc() and malloc().

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- calloc() and malloc() are memory dynamic memory allocating functions. The only difference between them is that calloc() will load all the assigned memory location with value 0 but malloc() will not.

Q.5. Can a C program be compiled or executed in the absence of a main?

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- The program will be compiled but will not be executed. To execute C program, main() is required.

Q-6 When should we use the register storage specifier?

→ We use Register Storage Specifier if a certain variable is used frequently. This helps the compiler to locate the variable as the variable will be declared in one of the CPU registers.

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Q-7 What is the use of the functions in C?

→ C functions are used to avoid re-writing the same code again and again in our program.

C functions can be called any no of times from any place of our program.

When a program is divided into functions then any part of our program can be easily tracked.

Q-8 What is recursion in C?

→ When a function call itself, and this process is known as a recursion. The function that calls itself is known as a recursive function.

There are 2 phases.

① Winding phase.

② Unwinding phase.

Winding phase - When the recursive function calls itself, and this phase ends when the condition reached.

Unwinding phase :- Unwinding phase starts when the condition is reached, and the control return the original call.

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Q.9. What is null pointer in C?

→ It pointer that doesn't refer to any address of value but NULL is known as a NULL pointer. When we assign '0' value to pointer of a any type. It becomes null.

Q.10 What is a far pointers in C?

→ A pointer which can access all the 16 segments of RAM is known as a far pointer. A far pointer is 32 bit pointer that obtain information outside the memory in a given section.

Q.11 What are bit fields?

→ We can create integer structure

members of differing size apart from non-standard size using bit fields. Such structure size automatically adjusted with multiple integer size of the machine.

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