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To learn anything effectively, practicing and solving problems is essential. To help you master C programming, we have compiled over 100 C programming examples across various categories, including basic C programs, Fibonacci series, strings, arrays, base conversions, pattern printing, pointers, and more. These C Examples cover a range of questions, from fundamental concepts to advanced topics, and are frequently asked in C-based programming interviews.

Prerequisite: Before you start with these C programs, take a look at our C tutorial to get a good understanding of the basics. Bascally, C programming is a versatile language that powers many foundational systems.

C Program - Basic C Program - Control FlowC Program - Pattern C Program - FunctionsC Program - ArraysC Program - Conversions C Program - PointersC Program - Structures and UnionsC Program - File IOC Program - More C Programs

Computer software installed on multiple computing platforms "Cross-platform" redirects here. For the railway station interchange, see cross-platform interchange. For the game term, see cross-platform play. "Multi-platform" redirects here. For the movie subscription service, see Multi-platform television, see multi-platform television. Virtualbox about screen with representations of all major desktop operating systems Platform computing, cross-platform software (also called multi-platform software, platform-agnostic software, or platform-independent software) is computer software that is designed to work in several computing platforms.[1] Some cross-platform software requires a separate build for each platform, but some can be directly run on any platform without special preparation, being written in an interpreted language or compiled to portable bytecode for which the interpreters or run-time packages are common or standard components of all supported platforms.[2] For example, a cross-platform application may run on Linux, macOS and Microsoft Windows. Cross-platform software may run on many platforms, or as few as two. Some frameworks for cross-platform development are Codename One, ArkUI-X, Kivy, Qt, GTK, Flutter, NativeScript, Xamarin, Apache Cordova, Ionic, and React Native.[3]

[... page content continues as a single dense block of concatenated C programming reference text covering cross-platform computing, programming platforms, software categories, C language features, data types, pointers, functions, structures, unions, linked lists, recursion, and related interview topics ...]

language: 1. What do you understand by calloc()? calloc() is a dynamic memory allocation function that loads all the assigned memory locations with 0 value. 2. What happens when a header file is included with-in double quotes ""? When a header file in c++ is included in double-quotes, the particular header file is first searched in the compiler's current working directory. If not found, then the built-in include path is also searched. 3. Define . It is a header file in C that contains prototypes and definitions of commands such as scanf and printf.[2] [MOU3] 4. One of the most common c language interview questions is to define the What is the use of static functions.? When we want to restrict access to functions, we need to make them static. Making functions static allows us to reuse the same function in C programming name in multiple files. 5. Name the four categories in which data types in the C programming language are divided in. Basic data types - Arithmetic data types, further divided into integer and floating-point types Derived datatypes -Arithmetic data types that define variables and assign discrete integer values only Void data types - no value is available Enumerated data types -Array types, pointer types, function, structure and union types 6. What is the function of s++ and ++s? s++ is a single machine instruction used to increment the value of s by 1. (Post increment). ++s is used to carry out pre-increment. 7. What is the use of the '==' symbol? The '==' symbol or "equivalent to" or "equal to" symbol is a relational operator, i.e., it is used to compare two values or variables. 8. What is the output of the following code snippet? #include void local_static() { static int a; printf("%d ", a); a= a + 1; } int main() { local_static(); local_static(); return 0; } 0 1 9. Mention some of the features of the C programming language. Some of the feature are: Middle-Level Language - Combined form of both high level language and assembly language Pointers - Supports pointers Extensible - Easy to add features to already written program Recursion - Supports recursion making programs faster Structured Language - It is a procedural and general purpose language. 10. Name a ternary operator in the C programming Language. The conditional operator (?:) Here are some frequently asked intermediate interview questions on C language! 1. Why is int known as a reserved word? As int is a part of standard C language library, and it is not possible to use it for any other activity except its intended functionality, it is known as a reserved word. 2. This is one of the most commonly asked C language interview questions. What will this code snippet return? void display(unsigned int n) { if(n > 0) { display(n-1); printf("%d ", n); } } Prints number from 1 to n. 3. Another frequent c interview question is what is meant by Call by reference? When a variable's value is sent as a parameter to a function, it is known as call by reference. The process can alter the value of the variable within the function. 4. What information is given to the compiler while declaring a prototype function? The following information is given while declaring a prototype function: Name of the function   Parameters list of the function   Return type of the function.[6] 5. Why are objects declared as volatile are omitted from optimization? This is because, at any time, the values of the objects can be changed by code outside the scope of the current code. 6. Give the equivalent FOR LOOP format of the following: a=0; while (a

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