

True/False Questions on the Structure of a C Program

1. Every C program must have a `main` function, which serves as the entry point for execution.
2. The `#include` directive is used to include header files and can only be placed after the `main` function.
3. In C, variables must be declared before they are used in the program.
4. The return type of the `main` function in C is always `void`.
5. A structure in C can contain different data types as its members.
6. In C, the semicolon (`;`) is used to terminate statements and is required at the end of every declaration and statement.
7. The `void` keyword in a function definition indicates that the function does not return a value.
8. A C program can have multiple `main` functions.
9. The `printf` function is used to read input from the user.
10. C is a case-sensitive programming language.

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