

Top 20 C programming language MCQs with answer

Topics : [C Interview Questions](#)

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There are 20 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) related to the C programming language along with their answers:

1. What does the acronym "C" stand for in C programming?

- a) Computer
- b) Common
- c) Code
- d) Central

Answer: b) Common

2. Which of the following is a valid identifier in C?

- a) 2variable
- b) _variable
- c) switch
- d) float

Answer: b) _variable

3. What is the size of the `int` data type in C on a 32-bit system?

- a) 2 bytes
- b) 4 bytes
- c) 8 bytes
- d) Depends on the compiler

Answer: b) 4 bytes

4. In C, what is the purpose of the `typedef` keyword?

- a) To define a new type
- b) To declare a variable
- c) To include a header file
- d) To create a pointer

Answer: a) To define a new type

5. What is the output of the following code?

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

```
int main() {  
    printf("%d", sizeof(5.5));  
    return 0;  
}
```

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 8
- d) Compiler Error

Answer: b) 4

6. Which header file is used for dynamic memory allocation in C?

- a) stdlib.h
- b) math.h
- c) string.h
- d) stdio.h

Answer: a) stdlib.h

7. What is the purpose of the break statement in C?

- a) Exits the program
- b) Exits the loop or switch statement
- c) Skips the rest of the code inside a loop
- d) Jumps to a specific label

Answer: b) Exits the loop or switch statement

8. How do you declare a constant in C using #define?

- a) constant = 5;
- b) define constant 5
- c) #define constant 5
- d) const constant = 5;

Answer: c) #define constant 5

9. What is the purpose of the getchar() function in C?

- a) Reads a character from the keyboard
- b) Prints a character to the console
- c) Clears the screen
- d) Closes a file

Answer: a) Reads a character from the keyboard

10. Which symbol is used for the modulus operation in C?

- a) %
- b) /
- c) *
- d) &

Answer: a) %

11. What is the output of the following code?

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

```
int main() {  
    int i = 10;  
    printf("%d", i++);  
    return 0;  
}
```

- a) 10
- b) 11
- c) 12
- d) Compiler Error

Answer: a) 10

12. How do you initialize an array in C?

- a) `int arr[];`
- b) `int arr[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};`
- c) `arr = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};`
- d) `int arr[5];`

Answer: b) `int arr[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};`

13. What is the purpose of the static keyword in C?

- a) Declares a global variable
- b) Allocates dynamic memory
- c) Specifies a file scope
- d) Initializes a variable

Answer: c) Specifies a file scope

14. What is the role of the void keyword in a function declaration?

- a) Indicates that the function returns no value
- b) Specifies the return type of the function
- c) Declares a variable
- d) Marks the function as deprecated

Answer: a) Indicates that the function returns no value

15. How do you close a file in C?

- a) `fclose(file);`

- b) `close(file);`
- c) `file.close();`
- d) `closeFile(file);`

Answer: a) `fclose(file);`

16. What is the purpose of the `sizeof` operator in C?

- a) Returns the size of a variable
- b) Returns the size of a function
- c) Returns the size of a datatype
- d) Returns the size of a pointer

Answer: a) Returns the size of a variable

17. Which of the following is the correct syntax for a for loop in C?

- a) `for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)`
- b) `for i = 0; i < 10; i++`
- c) `for (int i = 0; i < 10)`
- d) `for (i < 10; i++)`

Answer: a) `for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)`

18. What is the role of the `scanf` function in C?

- a) Prints formatted output to the console
- b) Reads formatted input from the console
- c) Allocates dynamic memory
- d) Opens a file for reading

Answer: b) Reads formatted input from the console

19. How do you access the value stored at a pointer in C?

- a) `*ptr`
- b) `&ptr`
- c) `ptr.value`
- d) `ptr->value`

Answer: a) `*ptr`

20. What is the purpose of the `malloc` function in C?

- a) Allocates memory for a variable
- b) Frees allocated memory
- c) Initializes memory to zero
- d) Declares a variable

Answer: a) Allocates memory for a variable

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