1. How do we declare a variable in C?
   a) **data_type variable_name**;
   b) data_type variable_name
   c) variable_name;
   d) variable_name data_type;

Explanation - To declare a variable in C first we write data_type then we write the variable name,lastly we add a semicolon.

2. Data types in C can be -
   a) Integer.
   b) Floating-point.
   c) Character.
   d) **All of the above**

Explanation - There are many kinds of data types in C . Among them option a,b and c are also included.

3. There are total _____ keywords in C
   a) 30
   b) 31
   c) **32**
   d) 33

Explanation - There are total 32 keywords in C.Keywords are predefined, reserved words used in programming that have special meanings to the compiler.

4.Which one is an invalid variable name?
   a)Age
   b)age
   c)**1age**
   d)_age

Explanation - We can't use numbers at the starting point of a variable.

5. Which statement is correct to take input from the user in a variable named year?
   a) **scanf("%d",&year);**
   b) scanf("%d",year);
   c) scanf(%d",&year);
   d) scanf("%d",&year)

Explanation - In option b,c and d ampersand , " and ; are missing. That's why option a is the correct answer.

6.Which statement is correct to take input from the user in variables named a,b and c?
   a) scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b&c);
   b) scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
   c) scanf("%d%d%d",&a,b,&c);
   d) scanf("%d%d%d",&a,b,&c)

Explanation - In option a,c and d , ampersand   and ; are missing. That's why option b is the correct answer.

7. The ___ data types we must use to store the result of the area of a circle.
   a) Integer.
   b) Floating-point.
   c) Character.
   d) All of the above

Explanation - We know that area of circle is = pi * r^2 .That's why we must use floating point data type.

8.
```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int a=10,b=20,c=30;
   printf("%d%d%d.",a,c,b);
   return 0;
}
```

What will be the output of this code?

   a) 10 20 30
   b) 102030.
   c) 102030
   d) 103020.

Explanation - See the printf statement carefully . a,c,b in this order we print the output with a full stop.

9.
```c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a=10,b=20,c=30;
    c=b;
    printf("%d0",a*c);
    return 0;
}
```

What will be the output of this code?

a)200
b)300
c)2000
d)3000

Explanation - We assign the value of b into c..that's why the value of c = 20. And in the printf we just print a 0 with a*c ..So,finally the output will be 2000

10. The execution of a C program begins from the -
    a)header file.
    b)main function.
    c)input output statement.
    d)None of the above.

Explanation - The execution of a C program begins from the main function because it is the entry point of a program.