The Most Exclusive Guess Papers

# کامیابی کا تعویذ

# COMPUTER

## Class 12th

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100% SUCCESS Guranteed

پنجاب کے تمام بورڈ کے لیے

پیپر Setter کے ذہن کو مد نظر رکھ کر تیار کیے گئے سوالات

صرف ایک ماہ کے اندر بورڈ امتحان کی تیاری کریں


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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **A set of related records that represents a unit of data is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | File | (B) | Record | (C) | Field | (D) | Database |
| 2 | **The manipulated and processed data is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Object | (B) | Information | (C) | Data | (D) | None |
| 3 | **The process of arranging data in a logical sequence is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Sorting | (B) | Summarizing | (C) | Data capturing | (D) | Classifying |
| 4 | **Storage and retrieval of data is related to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Data capturing | (B) | Data manipulation | (C) | Managing output result | (D) | None |
| 5 | **A collection of raw facts and figures is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Data | (B) | Information | (C) | Processing | (D) | None |
| 6 | **The smallest meaningful unit of data in a database is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Byte | (B) | Record | (C) | Character | (D) | Field |
| 7 | **Which of the following type of file require largest processing time?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Sequential file | (B) | Random file | (C) | Indexed sequential file | (D) | Direct access file |
| 8 | **Which of the following may be a temporary file?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Master file | (B) | Transaction file | (C) | Backup file | (D) | None of these |
| 9 | **A collection of related fields is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | File | (B) | Record | (C) | Database | (D) | None |
| 10 | **..... type requires largest processing time.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Random file | (B) | Direct access file | (C) | Sequential file | (D) | Index sequential file |
| 11 | **Which of the following may be temporary file?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Master file | (B) | Data file | (C) | Transaction file | (D) | Program file |
| 12 | **A logical grouping of characters is a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Filed | (B) | Record | (C) | File | (D) | All |
| 13 | **A ..... can store text only.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Binary | (B) | Text file | (C) | Exe file | (D) | Object file |
| 14 | **In text file, data is stored in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | ASCII code | (B) | Binary code | (C) | Octal code | (D) | Text code |
| 15 | **Which one of the following type of file requires largest processing time?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Sequential file | (B) | Random file | (C) | Indexed sequential file | (D) | Direct access file |
| 16 | **In relational database, a single piece of information is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Field | (B) | Record | (C) | Entity | (D) | Attribute |
| 17 | **Data can be recovered in case of loss by using:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Master file | (B) | Transaction file | (C) | Backup file | (D) | Data file |
| 18 | **A database containing all students in a class would store basic data of students in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Record | (B) | Filed | (C) | Cell | (D) | File |
| 19 | **Which file is used to store information that remains constant for a long time:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Data file | (B) | Master file | (C) | Transaction file | (D) | Backup file |
| 20 | **The extension of image file is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | .exl | (B) | .doc | (C) | .bmp | (D) | .ppt |
| 21 | **Which of the following represents a collection of concepts that are used to describe the structure of a database?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Data warehouse | (B) | Data model | (C) | Data structure | (D) | Data type |
| 22 | **Which of the following data model is more flexible?** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | Network data model | (B) | Hierarchical data model | (C) | Relational data model | (D) | Object data model |
| 23 | **A database is an organized collection of ..... related data.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Logically | (B) | Physically | (C) | Loosely | (D) | Badly |
| 24 | **Which of the following database model is also referred an inverted tree?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Hierarchal | (B) | Network | (C) | Relational | (D) | Object |
| 25 | **Which one refers to the correctness and consistency of data?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Data independence | (B) | Data integration | (C) | Data integrity | (D) | Data model |
| 26 | **Data inconsistency is a caused by:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Organized data | (B) | Integrated data | (C) | Independent data | (D) | Redundant data |
| 27 | **Multiple copies of the same data is referred to as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Data integrity | (B) | Data inconsistency | (C) | Data redundancy | (D) | Data isolation |
| 28 | **SQL is a(n):** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Unstructured language | (B) | Structured language | (C) | Object oriented language | (D) | Software |
| 29 | **SQL stands for:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Sort-Query-List | (B) | Self-Quantifying-Language | (C) | Structured Query language | (D) | Self Quantative language |
| 30 | **Insert command is used to insert:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | A new table | (B) | A new record | (C) | A view | (D) | Dependencies |
| 31 | **CREATE command is used to create a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | View | (C) | Report | (D) | Query |
| 32 | **An attribute is also known as a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Relation | (C) | Row | (D) | Field |
| 33 | **A category of data or information that describes an entity is called a(n):** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Attribute | (B) | Data item | (C) | Record | (D) | Tuple |
| 34 | **The row of relation can be of ..... order.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Any | (B) | Same | (C) | Sorted | (D) | Constant |
| 35 | **A relation is analogous to a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Field | (C) | Record | (D) | Row |
| 36 | **Which of the following is degree of a table?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Total number of rows | (B) | Total number of columns | (C) | Total number of cells | (D) | Total number of foreign keys |
| 37 | **The row of table is also called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Entity | (B) | Attributes | (C) | Cell | (D) | Record |
| 38 | **A relation is also known as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Tuple | (C) | Relationship | (D) | Attribute |
| 39 | **The columns of a table correspond to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Record | (C) | Field | (D) | Cell |
| 40 | **Which of the following is not included in the definition of entity?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Person | (B) | Object | (C) | Concept | (D) | Action |
| 41 | **Which of the following is used to associate entities with one another?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Entity | (B) | Attribute | (C) | Identifier | (D) | Relationship |
| 42 | **In MS Access, table contains:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Fields | (B) | Record | (C) | Character | (D) | File |
| 43 | **SQL is used for:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Data definition | (B) | Data manipulation | (C) | Data definition and manipulation | (D) | Searching records |
| 44 | **Views are also called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Complex tables | (B) | Simple tables | (C) | Virtual tables | (D) | Actual tables |

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| 45 | **To find all names start with M from student table, the criteria is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Like "M?" | (B) | Like "M – " | (C) | Like "M# " | (D) | Like "M * " |
| 46 | **A virtual table that is constructed form other tables is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Tuple | (B) | Table | (C) | View | (D) | Report |
| 47 | **The foreign key is found in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Parent table | (B) | Dependent table | (C) | Pivot table | (D) | Index table |
| 48 | **A table must have:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Primary key | (B) | Secondary key | (C) | Composite key | (D) | Sort key |
| 49 | **A key that consists more than one attributes is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Foreign key | (B) | Composite key | (C) | Primary key | (D) | Control key |
| 50 | **The selected candidate key is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Foreign key | (B) | Composite key | (C) | Primary key | (D) | Sort key |
| 51 | **Which of the following is also known as control key?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Sort key | (B) | Composite key | (C) | Candidate key | (D) | Primary key |
| 52 | **..... key does not hold uniqueness property.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Foreign | (B) | Candidate | (C) | Primary | (D) | Secondary |
| 53 | **A table must have a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Primary key | (B) | Secondary key | (C) | Composite key | (D) | Sort key |
| 54 | **Foreign key is found in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Parent table | (B) | Dependent table | (C) | Pivot table | (D) | Index table |
| 55 | **How many primary keys can a relation have?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | At least once | (B) | Only one | (C) | No limit | (D) | Three |
| 56 | **Which of the following keys does not hold uniqueness property?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Foreign key | (B) | Composite key | (C) | Primary key | (D) | Secondary key |
| 57 | **All the hardware costs are considered during:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Project planning | (B) | Requirements analysis | (C) | Feasibility study | (D) | Data analysis |
| 58 | **An entity related to itself in an ERD model refers to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Recursive relationship | (B) | One-to-many relationship | (C) | Many-to-many relationship | (D) | One-to-one relationship |
| 59 | **In ERD model, the relationship between two entities is represented by a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Diamond symbol | (B) | Rectangular box | (C) | Oval symbol | (D) | Line |
| 60 | **In an E-R diagram, a rectangle represents a(n):** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Entity | (B) | Attribute | (C) | Relationship | (D) | None |
| 61 | **..... is used to define characteristics of an entity/object.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Object | (B) | Attributes | (C) | Records | (D) | Files |
| 62 | **In an E-R diagram, a diamond represents a(n):** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Attributes | (B) | Relationship | (C) | Entity | (D) | Modality |
| 63 | **In ERD model, the relationships between two entities are represented by:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Rectangle | (B) | Oval | (C) | Square | (D) | Diamond |
| 64 | **Customers, cars and parts are examples of:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Entities | (B) | Attribute | (C) | Cardinals | (D) | Relationships |
| 65 | **Which one is not related to an entity?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Person | (B) | Concept | (C) | Action | (D) | Object |
| 66 | **Color of car is an example of:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Entity | (B) | Attributes | (C) | Relation | (D) | Relationship |
| 67 | **Which one of the following is used to associate entities with each other?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Attributes | (B) | Relationship | (C) | Entities | (D) | Cardinals/Identifier |
| 68 | **An entity related to itself in an ERD model refers to relationship:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Recursive | (B) | One to many | (C) | Many to many | (D) | One to one |

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| 69 | **A relationship between countries and capitals is an example of relationship:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | One-to-one | (B) | One-to-Many | (C) | Many-to-Many | (D) | Many-to-One |
| 70 | **Which of the following defines the nature of the relationship?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Modality | (B) | Decision tree | (C) | Both A & B | (D) | None |
| 71 | **Which of the following keys does not hold uniqueness property?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Candidate key | (B) | Foreign key | (C) | Primary key | (D) | Secondary key |
| 72 | **In hybrid distribution which kind of fragments are stored at only one site:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Critical fragments | (B) | Non-critical fragments | (C) | Critical and non-critical fragments | (D) | Only large fragments |
| 73 | **Which of the following is not a basic data distribution strategy?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Centralized | (B) | Partitioned | (C) | Replicated | (D) | Duplicated |
| 74 | **Database development process involve mapping of conceptual data model into:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Object oriented data model | (B) | Network data model | (C) | Implementation model | (D) | Hierarchical data model |
| 75 | **In 3NF, which form of dependency is removed?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Functional | (B) | Non-functional | (C) | Associative | (D) | Transitive |
| 76 | **In relational database, a table is also called a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Tuple | (B) | Relation | (C) | File | (D) | Schema |
| 77 | **In 3NF, a non-key attribute must not depend on a(n):** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Non-key attribute | (B) | Key attribute | (C) | Composite key | (D) | Sort key |
| 78 | **Different attributes in two different tables having same name are referred to as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Synonym | (B) | Homonym | (C) | Acronym | (D) | Mutually exclusive |
| 79 | **Every relation must have a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Primary key | (B) | Candidate key | (C) | Secondary key | (D) | Composite key |
| 80 | **Transitive dependency is removed in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 1st normal form | (B) | 2nd normal form | (C) | 3rd normal form | (D) | 4th normal form |
| 81 | **The goal of normalization is to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Increase | (B) | Increase inconsistency redundancy | (C) | Get stable | (D) | Increasing anomalies data structure |
| 82 | **Two or more attributes having different names but same meaning is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Homonyms | (B) | Aliases | (C) | Synonyms | (D) | Alternate attributes |
| 83 | **In 2NF, which form of dependency is removed?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Functional | (B) | Partial | (C) | Associative | (D) | Transitive |
| 84 | **Referential integrity is applied on:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Foreign key | (B) | Composite key | (C) | Primary key | (D) | Sort key |
| 85 | **A primary key that consists of two or more attributes of a relation is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Sort key | (B) | Candidate key | (C) | Sub key | (D) | Composite key |
| 86 | **Microsoft access saves the database with the extension:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | .mdb | (B) | .msdb | (C) | .madb | (D) | None of them |
| 87 | **Which shortcut key is used to open an existing database in MS Access?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Ctrl + N | (B) | Ctrl + S | (C) | Ctrl + O | (D) | Ctrl + Z |
| 88 | **It makes very simple to create a database:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Sample database | (B) | Wizard | (C) | Common standard | (D) | Easier programming |
| 89 | **MS Access saves the database with the extension:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | .mbdq | (B) | .msdb | (C) | .ppt | (D) | .mdb |
| 90 | **In relational database, a table is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Tuple | (B) | Relation | (C) | File | (D) | Scheme |
| 91 | **A set of related files created and managed by a DBMS is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Field | (B) | Record | (C) | Database | (D) | Module |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | A database consists of various components called the: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Tool | (B) | Properties | (C) | Entities | (D) | Object |
| 93 | Which of the following object of database is used to retrieve data from database? | | | | | | |
| (A) | Queries | (B) | Forms | (C) | Reports | (D) | Tables |
| 94 | The output of a query is in the form of a: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Form | (C) | Report | (D) | Query |
| 95 | Which of the following object is used to retrieve data from database and present in a formatted away? | | | | | | |
| (A) | Report | (B) | Form | (C) | Table | (D) | Query |
| 96 | A record is a complete set of ..... field. | | | | | | |
| (A) | Distinct | (B) | Related | (C) | Designed | (D) | All of them |
| 97 | In access, the structure of a table is created in ..... view. | | | | | | |
| (A) | Design view | (B) | Datasheet view | (C) | Both A & B | (D) | None of them |
| 98 | Which object is the output of a database application? | | | | | | |
| (A) | Form | (B) | Query | (C) | Table | (D) | Report |
| 99 | A database consists of various components called: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Tools | (B) | Properties | (C) | Entities | (D) | Objects |
| 100 | Which object is used to store data in database? | | | | | | |
| (A) | Macro | (B) | Table | (C) | Form | (D) | Report |
| 101 | The output of the query is in the form of: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Form | (C) | Report | (D) | Query |
| 102 | A request for information form a database in database terminology is called: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Report | (B) | Letter | (C) | Table | (D) | Query |
| 103 | Which of the following is not a database object? | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Query | (C) | Report | (D) | MS Word |
| 104 | The example of popular DBMS is: | | | | | | |
| (A) | MS Word | (B) | MS Access | (C) | MS Excel | (D) | MS PowerPoint |
| 105 | The graphical query tool is known as: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Query grid | (B) | Design grid | (C) | Query form | (D) | Design form |
| 106 | In a relational database, a single piece of information is called: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Field | (B) | Record | (C) | Entity | (D) | Attribute |
| 107 | The degree of relation refers to the number of: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Rows | (B) | Tables | (C) | Field | (D) | Columns |
| 108 | Each set of related items in a table is called: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Record | (C) | Field | (D) | Query |
| 109 | The data in table is entered in: | | | | | | |
| (A) | Design view | (B) | Normal view | (C) | Datasheet view | (D) | Layout view |
| 110 | How many table views are available in Microsoft access? | | | | | | |
| (A) | 4 | (B) | 3 | (C) | 2 | (D) | 1 |
| 111 | As in design view, you can move from field to field in the table window in datasheet view using ..... button. | | | | | | |
| (A) | Tab | (B) | Esc | (C) | Enter | (D) | Spacebar |
| 112 | ..... table views are available in Microsoft Access. | | | | | | |
| (A) | 1 | (B) | 2 | (C) | 3 | (D) | 4 |
| 113 | To find a four-character name that starts with H, the criteria is specified as: | | | | | | |
| (A) | H*4 | (B) | H?4 | (C) | H???? | (D) | H#### |
| 114 | What is the default field size of a Text data type in MS-Access? | | | | | | |
| (A) | 2 | (B) | 5 | (C) | 20 | (D) | 50 |
| 115 | Which data type is default type in Access? | | | | | | |
| (A) | Memo | (B) | Number | (C) | Text | (D) | Auto number |
| 116 | Create command is used to create: | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | Table | (B) | View | (C) | Report | (D) | Query |
| 117 | **Every table must have a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Foreign key | (B) | Composite key | (C) | Primary key | (D) | Sort key |
| 118 | **Which data type can be used to define a field that consists of only numbers to be used in calculations?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Text | (B) | Memo | (C) | Number | (D) | Date/time |
| 119 | **Which of the following buttons of find and replace dialog box is clicked to start the search process?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Find | (B) | Find next | (C) | Search | (D) | Next |
| 120 | **Which view is used to add, edit or delete record from table?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Record view | (B) | Datasheet view | (C) | Design view | (D) | Edit view |
| 121 | **The column of a table corresponds to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Field | (C) | Record | (D) | Cell |
| 122 | **Which symbol indicates that you are editing a record?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Pencil | (B) | Black arrow | (C) | Key | (D) | Asterisk |
| 123 | **Which key is used to move field to field in table window in datasheet view?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Tab | (B) | Esc | (C) | Enter | (D) | Spacebar |
| 124 | **How many types of relationship?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 2 | (B) | 3 | (C) | 4 | (D) | 5 |
| 125 | **The rule that a record from a table cannot be deleted if it's associated record exits in a related table is called ..... rule.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Referential integrity | (B) | Entity–relationship | (C) | Normalization | (D) | All of them |
| 126 | **The relationship between countries and their capitals is an example of ..... relationships.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | One-to-one | (B) | One-to-many | (C) | Many-to-many | (D) | None of them |
| 127 | **What command is required to actually execute a filter on a table?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Remove filter | (B) | Apply filter | (C) | Clear grid | (D) | Find next |
| 128 | **Which filtering method allows you to use data in a field as criterion for filtering?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Filter by form | (B) | Apply filter | (C) | Clear grid | (D) | Find next |
| 129 | **Which of the following is an example of a filter by form expression?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Abdullah | (B) | 1985 | (C) | 4 OR 5 | (D) | None |
| 130 | **What is Z to A order called?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Ascending | (B) | Descending | (C) | Condescending | (D) | Alphabetical |
| 131 | **The Sort Ascending button will:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Order all records alphabetically | (B) | Order all records reverse alphabetically | (C) | Filter out selected records | (D) | Delete selected records |
| 132 | **The wildcard ..... Sal[ei]ma.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Saleema | (B) | Salima | (C) | Both A & B | (D) | None of them |
| 135 | **The graphically query tool is known as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Query grid | (B) | Design grid | (C) | Query form | (D) | View form |
| 136 | **How many query views are available in MS Access?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 2 | (B) | 3 | (C) | 4 | (D) | 5 |
| 137 | **To find a name that start with S, the criteria is written as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | S # ? | (B) | S # | (C) | ? S | (D) | S * |
| 138 | **..... is used to retrieve data from one or more tables.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Macro | (B) | Table | (C) | Query | (D) | Form |
| 139 | **Forms are designed for:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Input data | (B) | Manipulate data | (C) | Accepting change | (D) | All of them |
| 140 | **How many are basic layouts of forms in Microsoft access?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 2 | (B) | 3 | (C) | 4 | (D) | 5 |
| 141 | **The forms are the ..... end of our database in Microsoft access.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Back | (B) | Front | (C) | Both A & B | (D) | None of these |

| | | | | | | | |
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| 142 | **A ..... auto form displays one record at a time.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Tabular | (B) | Columnar | (C) | Datasheet | (D) | Justified |
| 143 | **..... auto form displays one record at a time.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Columnar | (B) | Tabular | (C) | Datasheet | (D) | Justified |
| 144 | **The forms are designed to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Data capturing | (B) | Data manipulation | (C) | Analysis | (D) | Managing output result |
| 145 | **How many form layouts are provided by MS Access?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 2 | (B) | 3 | (C) | 4 | (D) | 5 |
| 146 | **A form that contains a sub form is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Form | (B) | Main form | (C) | Report | (D) | Child form |
| 147 | **A form within another form is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Sub-form | (B) | Main form | (C) | Multi-form | (D) | None |
| 148 | **A sub form can be created using:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | The form wizard | (B) | Drag and drop method | (C) | Sub form wizard | (D) | All of these |
| 149 | **Which of the following is a one-to-many relation?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Student-Reg no. | (B) | Mother-Daughter | (C) | Person-Date of birth | (D) | Country-Capital |
| 150 | **A report may be based on:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Table | (B) | Relationship | (C) | Form | (D) | Attributes |
| 151 | **How many reports layouts are?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 2 | (B) | 3 | (C) | 4 | (D) | 5 |
| 152 | **Which of the following is used to retrieve data from database and represent it to the user in a formatted way?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Form | (B) | Query | (C) | Table | (D) | Report |
| 153 | **A form that contains the sub form is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Form | (B) | Main form | (C) | Report | (D) | None of them |
| 154 | **You can drag the ..... bar to move the property sheet window around on your screen.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Title bar | (B) | Status bar | (C) | Scroll bar | (D) | All of them |
| 155 | **A report provides a column for each field of the records in rows under the column header is known as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Tabular | (B) | Columnar | (C) | Datasheet | (D) | Justified |
| 156 | **..... can be previewed on the screen before printing.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Report | (B) | Form | (C) | Sub form | (D) | None of them |
| 157 | **Which of the following is used to retrieve data from one or more tables of database and to present it to the user in a formatted way?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Report | (B) | Form | (C) | Query | (D) | Table |
| 158 | **How many are the layout of report?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 2 | (B) | 3 | (C) | 4 | (D) | 5 |
| 159 | **C is a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | High level language | (B) | Low level language | (C) | Assembly language | (D) | Machine language |
| 160 | **C was designed to write programs for:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Windows operating system | (B) | Solaris operating system | (C) | Unix operating system | (D) | OS/2 operating system |
| 161 | **C-language was developed in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 1962 | (B) | 1969 | (C) | 1970 | (D) | 1972 |
| 162 | **Turbo C++ can compile:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | C++ programs only | (B) | C and C++ programs | (C) | Turbo C programs only | (D) | Turbo C++ programs only |
| 163 | **.exe file is produced by the:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Linker | (B) | Loader | (C) | Compiler | (D) | Interpreter |
| 164 | **Which of the following key is used to save a file?** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | F2 | (B) | F3 | (C) | F5 | (D) | F9 |
| 165 | **The extension of C source program is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | .h | (B) | .c | (C) | .obj | (D) | .exe |
| 166 | **The process of converting source code into object code is knows as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Compiling | (B) | Executing | (C) | Linking | (D) | Saving |
| 167 | **C statement end with a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Period | (B) | Comma | (C) | Colon | (D) | Semicolon |
| 168 | **C-Language programs are divided into units called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Section | (B) | Syntax | (C) | Function | (D) | Debug |
| 169 | **The statements written by programmer are called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Source code | (B) | Object code | (C) | Syntax | (D) | Debugging |
| 170 | **The target code produced by the compiler is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Object code | (B) | Source code | (C) | Library code | (D) | Linked code |
| 171 | **The output of the compiler is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Library code | (B) | Source code | (C) | Linked code | (D) | Object code |
| 172 | **..... is a loop statement.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | If | (B) | If-else | (C) | Switch | (D) | For |
| 173 | **Preprocessor directives are commands for:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Microprocessor | (B) | Language processor | (C) | C preprocessor | (D) | Loader |
| 174 | **The expression in define directive:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Can only be changed at the end of the program | (B) | Cannot be changed | (C) | Cannot be changed but can be redefine | (D) | Cannot be assigned a value |
| 175 | **Void occupies how many bytes in memory?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Zero | (B) | One | (C) | Two | (D) | Four |
| 176 | **Which of the following is used to donate preprocessor directives?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | % | (B) | $ | (C) | # | (D) | @ |
| 177 | **Header files in C contain:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Compiler commands | (B) | Library functions | (C) | Header information of C programs | (D) | Operators for files |
| 178 | **Which header file contains information about standard input/output functions?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Stdio.h | (B) | Conio.h | (C) | String.h | (D) | Math.h |
| 179 | **The name of header file is written between:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | [ ] | (B) | ( ) | (C) | <> | (D) | << >> |
| 180 | **The extension of the header file is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | .c | (B) | .txt | (C) | .hf | (D) | .h |
| 181 | **A table is a two dimensional structure that consists of:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | X and Y coordinates | (B) | Matrix elements | (C) | Rows and columns | (D) | Intersection of data |
| 182 | **Stdio.h stands for:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Standard input output | (B) | Symbolic input output | (C) | Simple input output | (D) | String input output |
| 183 | **Debug is the process of:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Creating bugs in program | (B) | Identifying and removing errors | (C) | Identifying errors | (D) | Removing errors |
| 184 | **A program syntax error is detected by:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Linker | (B) | Compiler | (C) | Loader | (D) | Debugger |
| 185 | **Which of the following language requires no translator to execute the program:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | C | (B) | C++ | (C) | Machine language | (D) | Assembly language |
| 186 | **The lowest level of programming language is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Java | (B) | Assembly language | (C) | Pascal | (D) | C++ |
| 187 | **Which of the following is not a low level language?** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | BASIC | (B) | Machine | (C) | Assembly | (D) | None of these |
| 188 | **Which of the following language requires no translator to execute the program?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | C | (B) | C++ | (C) | Machine language | (D) | Assembly language |
| 189 | **Which of the following is also known as control key?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Foreign key | (B) | Composite key | (C) | Primary key | (D) | Sort key |
| 190 | **Variables are created in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | RAM | (B) | ROM | (C) | Hard disk | (D) | Cache |
| 191 | **Variable and constant names cannot contain a(n):** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Number | (B) | Underscore | (C) | Letter | (D) | Period |
| 192 | **The total number of keywords in C is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 30 | (B) | 32 | (C) | 34 | (D) | 36 |
| 193 | **In C, the maximum length of text name is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 25 characters | (B) | 255 characters | (C) | 155 character | (D) | 55 characters |
| 194 | **A memory location with some data that can be changed is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Constant | (B) | Variable | (C) | Named constant | (D) | None |
| 195 | **Which of the following is a valid character constant?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | A | (B) | B | (C) | 6 | (D) | = |
| 196 | **Which is a valid character constant?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | A | (B) | "Hello" | (C) | '6' | (D) | = |
| 197 | **The maximum length of text type field in MS Access is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 50 characters | (B) | 250 characters | (C) | 155 character | (D) | 255 character |
| 198 | **Which of the following data type offers the highest precision?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Float | (B) | Long int | (C) | Long double | (D) | Unsigned long int |
| 199 | **When the result of the computation of two very small numbers is too small to be represented, this phenomenon is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Arithmetic overflows | (B) | Arithmetic underflow | (C) | Truncation | (D) | Round off |
| 200 | **How many bytes the float data type takes in memory?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 2 | (B) | 3 | (C) | 4 | (D) | 8 |
| 201 | **Which term describes the kind of values that a variable can store?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Variable Name | (B) | Data type | (C) | Variable type | (D) | Variable size |
| 202 | **The number of bytes used by int data type in C is?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 8 | (B) | 6 | (C) | 4 | (D) | 2 |
| 203 | **Number of bytes used by long double data type is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 4 | (B) | 8 | (C) | 10 | (D) | 12 |
| 204 | **The data type in C that can handle fractional values is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Long | (B) | Char | (C) | Float | (D) | Int |
| 205 | **Which is numeric data type with decimal point?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Float | (B) | Int | (C) | Char | (D) | Long |
| 206 | **Int is a ..... in C** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Special word | (B) | key word | (C) | Cut word | (D) | First word |
| 207 | **The symbol = represents:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Comparison operator | (B) | Assignment operator | (C) | Equal to operator | (D) | None of these |
| 208 | **Which of the following operators has lowest precedence?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | ! | (B) | + | (C) | = | (D) | == |
| 209 | **Relational operator is used to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Establish a relationship among variables | (B) | Compare two values | (C) | Construct compound conditions | (D) | Perform arithmetic operations |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 210 | **The logical not operator denoted by !, is a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Ternary operator | (B) | Uniary operator | (C) | Binary operator | (D) | Bitwise operator |
| 211 | **a += b is equivalent to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | b += a | (B) | a =+b | (C) | a = a+b | (D) | b = b+a |
| 212 | **The only binary operator in the following is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | ? | (B) | ++ | (C) | -- | (D) | + |
| 213 | **Which operators are used to join two or more conditions?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Relational | (B) | Logical | (C) | Assignment | (D) | Comparison |
| 214 | **Relational operators allow you to ..... values.** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Compare | (B) | Add | (C) | Multiply | (D) | Divide |
| 215 | **When a relational expression is false, it has the value:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Zero | (B) | One | (C) | Less than zero | (D) | Two |
| 216 | **a+=b is equivalent to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | b+=a | (B) | a=+b | (C) | a=a+b | (D) | b=b+a |
| 217 | **The symbols that perform operations on data are called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Syntax | (B) | Operand | (C) | Operators | (D) | Operation code |
| 218 | **The symbol "=" represents:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Comparison | (B) | Assignment | (C) | Equal to | (D) | Logical |
| 219 | **All of the following are logical operators except?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | NOT | (B) | AND | (C) | OR | (D) | = |
| 220 | **The value of the C expression 5/9*2 is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 0.27 | (B) | 1.11 | (C) | 0 | (D) | 2 |
| 221 | **Which of the following is equivalent to (p>=q)?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | P<q | (B) | !(p<q) | (C) | p>q | (D) | !p<q |
| 222 | **Which operator has lowest precedence?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | ! | (B) | + | (C) | = | (D) | == |
| 223 | **This means to increase a value by one:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Modulus | (B) | Increment | (C) | Decrement | (D) | None of these |
| 224 | **The value of logical operator OR will be 1 if:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | A=0 & B=1 | (B) | A=1 & B=0 | (C) | A=1 & B=1 | (D) | All of these |
| 225 | **Logical operators are:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | NOT | (B) | AND | (C) | OR | (D) | All |
| 226 | **For A = 4 and B =4 which expression evaluates as true?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | A>=B | (B) | A!=B | (C) | A<B | (D) | A>B |
| 227 | **The expression p - = q is equivalent to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | p=q-p | (B) | p=q-1 | (C) | p=p-q | (D) | q=p-q |
| 228 | **An expression that uses a relational operator is known as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Operational | (B) | Sequential | (C) | Serial | (D) | Relational |
| 229 | **An expression constant of:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Operators | (B) | Operand | (C) | Both A & B | (D) | None |
| 230 | **The escape sequence for backslash is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | \ | (B) | \b | (C) | \\ | (D) | \t |
| 231 | **The format specifier %u is used for:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Integer | (B) | Unsigned short | (C) | Unsigned float | (D) | Unsigned long int |
| 232 | **In C program, the number of columns that are printed are specified in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Format specifier | (B) | Field width specifier | (C) | Formatting integers | (D) | Both A & B |
| 233 | **Escape sequence \\ is used to print:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | New line | (B) | Backslash | (C) | Space | (D) | Tab |
| 234 | **ASCII code for a character is displayed using format specifier:** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | %d | (B) | %f | (C) | %c | (D) | %x |
| 235 | **The escape sequence for carriage return is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | \a | (B) | \c | (C) | \r | (D) | \f |
| 236 | **The function that is used to display output on screen is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Printf | (B) | Scanf | (C) | Pow | (D) | Display |
| 237 | **How many variables can be used in one printf function?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | One | (B) | Two | (C) | Ten | (D) | Many |
| 238 | **Format specifier starts with symbol:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | % | (B) | $ | (C) | # | (D) | @ |
| 239 | **Which escape sequence can be used to begin a new line in C?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | \ | (B) | \b | (C) | \m | (D) | \n |
| 240 | **Which of the following is not a valid escape code?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | \t | (B) | \ | (C) | // | (D) | / |
| 241 | **Which of the following format specifier is used for float data type?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | %e | (B) | %d | (C) | %f | (D) | %s |
| 242 | **Printf() is a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Keyword | (B) | Built in function | (C) | Local function | (D) | User defined function |
| 243 | **The format specifier % is used for:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Integer | (B) | Unsigned short | (C) | Unsigned float | (D) | Unsigned long int |
| 244 | **Which of the following format specifier is used for string?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | %f | (B) | %d | (C) | %c | (D) | %s |
| 245 | **Which of the following things are determined by format specifier?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Data type | (B) | Field width | (C) | Format of a value | (D) | All of these |
| 246 | **The function used for input and output is stored in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Stdio.h | (B) | Conio.h | (C) | Math.h | (D) | Tan.h |
| 247 | **Scanf function is used to input:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Numeric value | (B) | String value | (C) | Both A & B | (D) | None of the above |
| 248 | **Scanf function stores input value into:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Signature of a variable | (B) | Constant | (C) | Position of a variable | (D) | Address of a variable |
| 249 | **In statement scanf("%f,& kilometer); , kilometer is a(n):** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Integer variable | (B) | Float variable | (C) | String variable | (D) | Double variable |
| 250 | **Function which used to get input from the user:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | printf() | (B) | scanf() | (C) | clrscr() | (D) | puts() |
| 251 | **The function getche() is defined in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | stdio.h | (B) | string.h | (C) | math.h | (D) | conio.h |
| 252 | **Getch( ) is a part of:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Stdio | (B) | Conio | (C) | Math | (D) | All of above |
| 253 | **The function getch() is defined in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Stdio.h | (B) | Conio.h | (C) | String.h | (D) | Math.h |
| 254 | **The ASCII code for escape key:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 27 | (B) | 28 | (C) | 29 | (D) | 30 |
| 255 | **Which programming structure executes program statements in order?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Relation | (B) | Decision | (C) | Sequence | (D) | Repetition |
| 256 | **Which programming structure makes a comparison?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Relation | (B) | Decision | (C) | Sequence | (D) | Repetition |
| 257 | **Another term for a computer making a decision is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Sequential | (B) | Selection | (C) | Repetition | (D) | Iteration |
| 258 | **In if statement, true is represented by:** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 0 | (B) | 1 | (C) | 2 | (D) | 3 |
| 259 | **What is the simplest selection structure?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | If | (B) | Switch | (C) | If – else | (D) | Nested – if |
| 260 | **In if statement, false is represented by:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 0 | (B) | 1 | (C) | 2 | (D) | 3 |
| 261 | **Which of the following is used for making two way decisions?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | If | (B) | If – else | (C) | Nested if | (D) | Switch |
| 262 | **Which keyword is not used in switch statement?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Default | (B) | If | (C) | Case | (D) | Switch |
| 263 | **Switch statement is an alternative of:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | If | (B) | If – else | (C) | Nested – if | (D) | Nested – if – else |
| 264 | **The last statement of each case block in switch () structure must be:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Default | (B) | If – else | (C) | Break | (D) | Else |
| 265 | **The case block in switch () structure ends with:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | End select | (B) | Break | (C) | End case | (D) | Case else |
| 266 | **Which of the following is called counter loop?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Nested if – else | (B) | If – else | (C) | For loop | (D) | While loop |
| 267 | **The conditional operator is used as alternative to:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | If | (B) | If – else | (C) | If – else if – else | (D) | Switch |
| 268 | **Another term for a conditional operator is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Ternary | (B) | Binary | (C) | Byte | (D) | Iteration |
| 269 | **Conditional operator takes:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | One operand | (B) | Two operands | (C) | Three operators | (D) | Four operands |
| 270 | **Which operator is called a ternary operator?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | If | (B) | ++ | (C) | ? | (D) | () |
| 271 | **How many types of loop structures are present?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 1 | (B) | 2 | (C) | 3 | (D) | 4 |
| 272 | **One execution of a loop is known as a (n):** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Test | (B) | Iteration | (C) | Duration | (D) | Integer |
| 273 | **A loop that never ends is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Infinite loop | (B) | Running loop | (C) | Nested loop | (D) | Continuous loop |
| 274 | **One iteration of loop is known as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Iteration | (B) | Duration | (C) | Cycle | (D) | Repetition |
| 275 | **In while loop, the loop control variable is always initialized:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Outside the program | (B) | Inside the loop body | (C) | After loop ends | (D) | Outside the body of loop |
| 276 | **While loop is also called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Conditional loop | (B) | Wend loop | (C) | Counter loop | (D) | None |
| 277 | **..... loop structure always executes at least once?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Nested | (B) | FOR | (C) | While | (D) | Do While |
| 278 | **In which loop the condition comes after the body of the loop?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | For () | (B) | While () | (C) | Do-while () | (D) | Nested for () |
| 279 | **Which of the following loop is available in C language?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | While-wend | (B) | For-next | (C) | Sequence | (D) | Do-while |
| 280 | **Semicolon is placed at the end of condition in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Switch | (B) | For loop | (C) | While loop | (D) | Do-while loop |
| 281 | **The Do-while loop structure always ends with:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Comma | (B) | Semi colon | (C) | Colon | (D) | Brace |
| 282 | **..... iterates at least once if condition is false.** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | While loop | (B) | Do-while loop | (C) | For loop | (D) | All of these |
| 283 | **In for statement, the expression is executed only once:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Validation | (B) | Initialization | (C) | Test | (D) | Condition |
| 284 | **What is the final value of x after executing the following code for (int x=0; x<,10; x++)?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 8 | (B) | 9 | (C) | 10 | (D) | 11 |
| 285 | **If you want a user to enter exactly 20 values which loop would be the best to use?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | While | (B) | Do-while | (C) | Infinite | (D) | FOR |
| 286 | **Which one is the loop structure?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | If | (B) | If-else | (C) | Switch | (D) | For |
| 287 | **What is the final value of I after executing the following code for (int i=1; i<5; i+=2)?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | 7 | (B) | 5 | (C) | 6 | (D) | 9 |
| 288 | **A loop within a loop is called:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Complex | (B) | Nested | (C) | Infinite | (D) | For |
| 289 | **Which is a loop statement?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | If | (B) | If else | (C) | Switch | (D) | For |
| 290 | **Printf() is a:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Built-in function | (B) | User-defined function | (C) | Local function | (D) | Keyword |
| 291 | **A built-in function:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Cannot be redefined | (B) | Can be redefined | (C) | Cannot return a value | (D) | Should be redefined |
| 292 | **Another name for built-in function is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Library function | (B) | User-defined function | (C) | Arithmetic function | (D) | All of these |
| 293 | **A type of function written by the programmer is known as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | User-defined | (B) | Sub programs | (C) | Sub routines | (D) | Built-in function |
| 294 | **The first line of user-defined function is:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Arguments | (B) | Header | (C) | Prototype | (D) | Calling |
| 295 | **Function prototypes for built-in functions are specified in:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Source files | (B) | Header files | (C) | Object files | (D) | Image files |
| 296 | **In a C program, two functions can have:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Same name | (B) | Same parameters | (C) | Same name and same parameter | (D) | Same name but different parameters |
| 297 | **Multiple arguments to a function are separated by:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Period | (B) | Colon | (C) | Commas | (D) | Semicolon |
| 298 | **In C-Language, the first line of function definition is known as:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Function header | (B) | Function body | (C) | Arguments | (D) | Parameters |
| 299 | **A function that does not return any thing has return type:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Nothing | (B) | Float | (C) | Void | (D) | Null |
| 300 | **Which statement is used by a function to return a value?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Give | (B) | Send | (C) | Return | (D) | Call |
| 301 | **Function declaration is also known as function .....** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Definition | (B) | Header | (C) | Prototype | (D) | Parameters |
| 302 | **Which of the following looks for the prototypes of functions used in a program?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Linker | (B) | Loader | (C) | Compiler | (D) | Parser |
| 303 | **Which of the following is true about a function call?** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Stops the execution of the program | (B) | Transfers control to the called function | (C) | Transfers control to the main function | (D) | Resumes the execution of the program |
| 304 | **Memory is allocated to a local variable at the time of its:** | | | | | | |
| (A) | Declaration | (B) | Destruction | (C) | Definition | (D) | First reference |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **305** | **Local variable are also called:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | Automatic variable | **(B)** | Static variable | **(C)** | Register variable | **(D)** | Run time variable |
| **306** | **The scope of a variable refers to its:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | Length | **(B)** | Name | **(C)** | Accessibility | **(D)** | Data type |
| **307** | **Memory allocated to a local variable at the time of its:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | Declaration | **(B)** | Destruction | **(C)** | Definition | **(D)** | First reference |
| **308** | **Global variables are created in:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | RAM | **(B)** | ROM | **(C)** | Hard Disk | **(D)** | Cache |
| **309** | **A function can return ..... value.** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | 1 | **(B)** | 2 | **(C)** | 3 | **(D)** | 4 |
| **310** | **The name of actual and formed parameters:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | May or may not be same | **(B)** | Must be same | **(C)** | Must be different | **(D)** | Must be in lowercase |
| **311** | **Formal arguments are also called:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | Actual arguments | **(B)** | Dummy arguments | **(C)** | Original arguments | **(D)** | Referenced arguments |
| **312** | **A file is stored in:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | RAM | **(B)** | Hard Disk | **(C)** | ROM | **(D)** | Cache |
| **313** | **The character conversion may occur in:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | Text stream | **(B)** | Binary stream | **(C)** | Input stream | **(D)** | Output stream |
| **314** | **A sequence of characters from an input device to computer is called:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | Input stream | **(B)** | Text stream | **(C)** | Binary stream | **(D)** | Output stream |
| **315** | **Which of the following mode open only an existing file for both reading and writing:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | "w" | **(B)** | "w+" | **(C)** | "r+" | **(D)** | "a+" |
| **316** | **fopen() function takes ..... parameters.** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | 1 | **(B)** | 2 | **(C)** | 3 | **(D)** | 4 |
| **317** | **On successfully closing a file, the fclose() returns:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | NULL | **(B)** | 0(zero) | **(C)** | 1(one) | **(D)** | FILE pointer |
| **318** | **On successful closing a file, the fclose() returns:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | Null | **(B)** | 0 (Zero) | **(C)** | 1 (One) | **(D)** | File pointer |
| **319** | **Which mode opens only an existing file for both reading and writing?** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | "w" | **(B)** | "w+" | **(C)** | "r+" | **(D)** | "a+" |
| **320** | **Which of the following functions is used to read character from a file?** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | getc() | **(B)** | putc() | **(C)** | fputs() | **(D)** | fgets() |
| **321** | **Which of the following function is used to write string to a file?** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | getc() | **(B)** | putc() | **(C)** | fputs() | **(D)** | fgets() |
| **322** | **An array subscript should be:** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | Int | **(B)** | Float | **(C)** | double | **(D)** | An array |
| **323** | **Which of the following character is used to mark the end of the string?** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | \0 | **(B)** | /0 | **(C)** | \a | **(D)** | \n |
| **324** | **Which of the following functions is used to write a string to a file?** | | | | | | |
| **(A)** | Puts() | **(B)** | Pute() | **(C)** | Fputs() | **(D)** | Fgets() |



# QUESTION NO. 2

| | |
|---|---|
| **1.** Define data. | Define information. |
| **2.** Describe data capturing. | **3.** Describe data manipulation. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **4.** What is meant by reproduction? | **5.** What is file? |
| **6.** List the file types from usage point of view. | **7.** What is master file? |
| **8.** List the file types from function point of view. | **9.** Define program file with example. |
| **10.** What is meant by file organization? | **11.** Differentiate between master file and transaction file. |
| **12.** Define database. | **13.** List different objectives of the database. |
| **14.** Define data integration. | **15.** Define data integrity. |
| **16.** Enlist different types of database models. | **17.** Describe network model. |
| **18.** Write any two objectives of database management system. | **19.** Write any two advantage of database management system. |
| **20.** List down any two features of DBMS. | **21.** Define data dictionary. |
| **22.** State the use of query language. | **23.** Why is report generator used in database system? |
| **24.** What is the purpose of backup and recovery? | **25.** Define field. |
| **26.** Define the term table or relation. | **27.** Enlist 4 different properties of a relation. |
| **28.** Define entity. | **29.** Give example of entity. |
| **30.** Differentiate between parent table and child table. | **31.** Write down the basic purpose of using views. |
| **32.** Define indexes. | **33.** What is key? |
| **34.** List different types of keys. | **35.** Define primary key. |
| **36.** Define secondary key. | **37.** Define alternate key. |
| **38.** Define composite key. | **39.** Define foreign key. |
| **40.** Differentiate between secondary key and primary key. | **41.** Differentiate between Candidate Key and Primary key. |
| **42.** Distinguish between primary key and foreign key. | **43.** Define end user. |
| **44.** Who is a data administrator? | **45.** Who is a database administrator? |
| **46.** Write the purpose of feasibility study. | **47.** Define the term analysis. |
| **48.** What is the importance of project planning? | **49.** Which activities are involved in data analysis? |
| **50.** What is meant by data modeling? | **51.** Define entity or object. |
| **52.** Define an attribute. Give an example. | **53.** Define relationship. |
| **54.** What is the difference between relation and relationship? | **55.** How relation is formed in database? |
| **56.** Name of any two types of relationship. | **57.** Give one examples of one-to-one relationship. |
| **58.** Define cardinality. | **59.** Define modality. |
| **60.** Differentiate between cardinality and modality. | **61.** Write the use of ER diagram. |
| **62.** What is meant by entity integrity? | **63.** How is entity integrity attained? |
| **64.** What is meant by referential integrity? | **65.** Explain normalization. |
| **66.** Define synonym. | **67.** Define homonym. |
| **68.** How second normal form is achieved? | **69.** Describe partial dependency. |
| **70.** Write types of anomalies. | **71.** Define insertion anomaly. |
| **72.** Define 3rd normal form. | **73.** Describe transitive dependency. |
| **74.** What is meant by referential integrity? | **75.** What is Microsoft Access? |
| **76.** List down any two advantages of Microsoft Access. | **77.** State the use of MS. Access. |
| **78.** Define the term RDBMS. | **79.** List advantages of RDBMS. |
| **80.** List any four properties of relational database management system. | **81.** What is sample database? |
| **82.** What is database wizard? | **83.** Define the term redundancy. |
| **84.** Name any for parts of MS Access application window. | **85.** Describe menu bar. |
| **86.** Define scroll bar. | **87.** Differentiate between menu bar and toolbar. |
| **88.** What is the use of title bar in MS Access? | **89.** List different buttons available on Access database window. |
| **90.** Define database object. | **91.** Define two database objects. |
| **92.** What is the role of query in database? | **93.** How is a query written? |
| **94.** Define a form. | **95.** Write two advantages of form. |
| **96.** Write definition of reports. | **97.** List any two uses of reports. |
| **98.** Differentiate between query and report. | **99.** Define the term degree of relation. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **100.** Difference between degree of relation and cardinality of relation. | **101.** Define IDE. |
| **102.** List some advantages of IDE. | **103.** List two disadvantages of integrated development environment. |
| **104.** Name two table views available in Access. | **105.** What is the use of datasheet view in MS Access? |
| **106.** What is OLE object in MS Access? | **107.** List any four field properties. |
| **108.** What is the use of field size property? | **109.** What is the use of input mask? |
| **110.** Define relationship. | **111.** Define join. |
| **112.** Define term sorting. | **113.** Write down the use of filters in MS Access. |
| **114.** Discuss the use of design view in MS Access. | **115.** Write a query to display all the records from a table Employee. |
| **116.** List some advantage of query. | **117.** List any two types of forms used in MS Access. |
| **118.** Write use of columnar form in MS Access. | **119.** What is auto form? |
| **120.** Discuss the use of design view in MS Access. | **121.** Define list box. |
| **122.** Define combo box. | **123.** Differentiate between combo box and list box. |
| **124.** State the purpose of radio button. | **125.** List any two methods of creating sub forms. |
| **126.** Distinguish between form and sub form. | **127.** Define report. |
| **128.** What is linking in MS Access? | **129.** Write the use of switchboard. |

# QUESTION NO. 3

| | |
|---|---|
| **1.** What is control structure? | **2.** Write the syntax of while loop, both for single statement and for multiple statement. |
| **3.** List types of control structure. | **4.** Write the syntax of do-while loop, both for single statement and for multiple statement. |
| **5.** Describe sequence structure. | **6.** Rewrite the following code using do-while loop.<br>int x=10;<br>while (x>=1)<br>{<br>printf (“%d”, x %2);<br>x--;<br>} |
| **7.** Describer selection structure. | |
| **8.** How are instructions executed in repetition structure? | **9.** Convert while into do-while.<br>int i=1;<br>while (i<=15)<br>{printf (“/n”, 1);<br>i=i+1;} |
| **10.** Define compound statement. | |
| **11.** Explain “if” statement. | |
| **12.** Find out errors.<br>#include <Stdio> void main () [ if (50>20) then printf (“Islamic Country”); getch( ) ] | |
| **13.** Find error from the following.<br>int y;z;<br>if (y==z)<br>printf (“yes”) | **14.** Define “for” loop? |

**15.** Trace the output.

```
void main ()
{
int marks;
printf ("\n enter your marks");
scanf ("%d", & marks);
if (marks>=40)
printf ("\n congratulation");
}
```

**16.** Convert following loop code into for loop code.

```
i=3;
do
{
printf ("%d\n", i);
i+=3;
}
while (i<=21);
```

**17.** What will be output of the following?

```
int x=5, y=10;
if (x>y)
y=2;
```

**18.** What is the final value of x after executing the following code? for(int x=0; x<10; x++)

**19.** Trace the output of the following code.

```
int a=4, b=2, c=5;
if (a>b)
a=5;
if (c==a)
a=6;
printf("%d", a);
```

**20.** Predict the output from the following code.

```
int n;
clrscr ();
for (n=5; n>=1; n--)
printf ("%d\n",n);
getch();
```

Trace the output.

```
int i, j=10;
for (i=1; i<=5; i++)
{
        printf("\nPakistan");
}
```

**21.** What is the use of if-else statement?

**22.** Trace the errors of the following code.

```
Void main ()
{
int x, y=5;
for (x=0; x<3; x++)
if (y>=5)
Print f ("%d\t", x);
}
```

**23.** Write the syntax or "if-else" statement.

**24.** Convert the following do-while loop in for loop.

```
int c=2;
do
printf ("%C", c);
while (c++ <=5);
```

**25.** Trace error.

```
void main ()
{
        int a=2;
        if (a==1)
        printf (“ok”);
        else
        printf (“cancel”);
        getch();
}
```

**26.** Define nested loop.

**27.** Trace errors from the following code.

```
if (7!=10
printf (“hello”);
else-do
printf(“welcome”);
```

Predict the output of the following code.

```
if (4%2==0)
printf (“Programming makes the life
interesting \n”);
else
printf (“Programming is difficult to learn”);
```

**28.** What is sentinel-controlled loop?

**29.** Find the output of the following code.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{
char grade=’c’;
if (grade=’a’ || grade=’b’ && grade=’c’)
printf (“Fail”);
else
printf (“Pass”);
}
```

**30.** What is sentinel controlled loop?

**31.** Trace the errors.

```
int p=20;
if (price==20)
price=0;
else
price=2,
```

**32.** Define the term function.

**33.** Trace the output.

```
if (1==2)
printf (“hello”);
else
printf (“correct it”);
```

**34.** List some benefits of using functions.

**35.** Predict the output for the following code.

```
int a, b, c;
a=10;
b=3;
if (a %b==1)
        c=0;
else
        c=1;
printf ("%d", c)
```

**36.** List different types of functions in C.

**37.** Trace error in the following code.

```
void main (void)
{
int x=10;
if (x!=10);
x++;
else (x==10)
x--;
}
```

**38.** Define built-in function.

**39.** What is the output of the following code?

```
int m, n;
m=0;
n=m;
if (m==n)
printf ("BWP");
else
printf("LHR");
```

Show output.

```
int p=10;
if (p!=10)
        p=0;
else
        p=5;
```

**40.** Describe user-defined function.

**41.** Find errors.

```
void main()
{
        int a; b;
        a=10, b=5
        if (a=<b)
        printf ('A is less than B');
        getch();
}
```

**42.** What is function header?

**43.** Trace the error.

```
void main () {
int a, b
a=-10
b=40
if (a<0); b=sqrt (a);
printf (“Result=%f”, b);
getch ();}
```

**44.** Define function declaration with its syntax.

**45.** Trace the errors in the following codes.

```
void main ()
int x, y=5;
if (x>y);
printf (“x is largest”);
else
printf (“y is largest”);
getch();
```

Trace the output.

```
int a=5, b=10;
if a>b;
        printf (“Low Triangle”);
else
        printf (“Huge Triangle”);
```

**46.** What is function definition?

**47.** Write output.

```
int p, q, r;
p=10;
q=2;
if(p%q==3)
r=0;
else
r=1;
printf (“%d”, r)
```

**48.** Define function body.

**49.** Write down output of the following code.

```
void main ()
{int x=10;
if (x!=10)
printf (“Hello”);
else
printf (“World”);
}
```

**50.** Write the use of function prototype.

| | |
|---|---|
| **51.** Trace the error from following code segments.<br>void main ();<br>{int x=10;<br>int y=15;<br>if (x=y)<br>printf ("x is equal");<br>else<br>printf ("x is not equal")<br>} | **52.** What is meant by a function call? |
| **53.** Write use of "if-else-if" statement. | **54.** Define local variable. |
| **55.** Define nested-if-statement. | **56.** What is meant by scope of variable? |
| **57.** Why a default label is used in switch statements? | **58.** Differentiate between local and global variable. |
| **59.** Write two rules of using switch case in C program. | **60.** What is the lifetime of local variable? |
| **61.** Why break statement is used in a switch statement? | **62.** How long the global variable exists in the memory? |
| **63.** What happens if break is missed in case block? | **64.** Write down the scope of global variables. |
| **65.** Write three advantages of switch statement. | **66.** How does a function return value? |
| **67.** What is conditional operator? Write its syntax. | **68.** Describe the purpose of file handling. |
| **69.** Write any two uses of loop. | **70.** Define a stream. |
| **71.** Define "while" loop. | **72.** Write the name of two types of stream used in files in C Language. |
| **73.** Convert the following code into while loop.<br>for (int i=1; i<=10; i++)<br>{<br>printf ("\nPakistan");<br>}<br>Convert the following loop code into while loop code.<br>for (i=10; i>0; i--)<br>{<br>printf ("i=%d",i);<br>} | **74.** What do you mean by text steam?<br>**75.** What is library stream?<br>**76.** Compare binary and text stream.<br>**77.** Define EOF marker in file.<br>**78.** What is a text file?<br>**79.** Define a pointer. |

# QUESTION NO. 4

| | |
|---|---|
| **1.** Define program. | **2.** What do you know about C statement? |
| **3.** Who is programmer? | **4.** What are keywords? |
| **5.** List out two advantages or characteristic of C language. | **6.** Define variables. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **7.** What is the use of Turbo C++? | **8.** Why is it important to assign a data type to a variable? |
| **9.** Define object code. | **10.** Why is it important to assign a data type to a variable? |
| **11.** Define source code. | **12.** Differentiate between declaring and defining a variable. |
| **13.** Why source code cannot be executed directly? | **14.** What is variable initialization? |
| **15.** Distinguish between source code and object code. | **16.** Write down two rules for declaring naming variables in C. |
| **17.** What is the process of linking in C programs? | **18.** Give some examples of valid variable names. |
| **19.** What is the role of linker in C-language? | **20.** Differentiate between function definition and declaration. |
| **21.** Differentiate between linking and loading. | **22.** Define constant. |
| **23.** Define structured programming. | **24.** Define character constant. |
| **25.** How program logic is implemented in unstructured programming language? | **26.** Differentiate between string constant and character constant. |
| **27.** What is #define directives? | **28.** Define data type. Give example. |
| **29.** What are preprocessor directives? | **30.** List any four types of integer data in C language. |
| **31.** What is header file? | **32.** Write C statement to print the value of unsigned long x. |
| **33.** Differentiate between preprocessor directives and header file. | **34.** List any four types of operators in C. |
| **35.** Explain constant macro with example. | **36.** What is a relational operator? |
| **37.** What is the use of main() function in C programs? | **38.** What is the use of AND logical operator? |
| **39.** What do you mean by delimiters? | **40.** What is assignment operator? |
| **41.** What is statement terminator? | **42.** What is use of assignment operator? |
| **43.** State the purpose of header file. | **44.** What is increment operator? |
| **45.** Define bug. | **46.** Differentiate between increment and decrement operators. |
| **47.** Define the term debug. | **48.** Which operators have been used to evaluate compound condition? |
| **49.** What are different types of errors in C programming? | **50.** What is compound assignment operator? |
| **51.** Write down any two causes of syntax errors. | **52.** Define compound assignment statement. |
| **53.** What are run-time errors? | **54.** What is meant by operator's precedence? |
| **55.** Differentiate between syntax error and logical error. | **56.** Differentiate between unary and binary operator. |
| **57.** Why the logical error is the most difficult error to find? | **58.** Define expression with example. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **59.** What are programming languages? | **60.** What is arithmetic expression? |
| **61.** Name two main categories of programming language. | **62.** Describe single comments in C. |
| **63.** Define low level language. | **64.** What is control string in printf function? |
| **65.** What is machine language? | **66.** List some important functions for output. |
| **67.** Why does machine language program executes faster that high level language? | **68.** What is the use printf() function? |
| **69.** Define assembly language. | **70.** Write the syntax of printf() statement. |
| **71.** What is the difference between machine language and assembly language? | **72.** Discuss the purpose of %c format specifier. |
| **73.** What is an assembler? | **74.** What is the use of field width specifier? |
| **75.** What is a compiler? | **76.** Define escape sequences. |
| **77.** Define high level language. | **78.** Name four escape character provided by C. |
| **79.** List any four commonly used high level languages. | **80.** Write down output of the following piece of code. printf("*\n **\n***"); } |
| **81.** Distinguish between low level and high level language. | **82.** Predict the output of the following code. printf ("*\n **\n ***\n****\n"); |
| **83.** Differentiate between compiler and interpreter. | **84.** Find the output of the following code. printf("Programming \t is \n very \t interesting"); |
| **85.** What is an identifier? | **86.** Define standard input. |
| **87.** List two types of identifiers in C. | **88.** Why the ampersand (&) used in scanf function? |
| **89.** Write the legal characters of an identifier. | **90.** List some input functions in C language. |
| **91.** Differentiate between standard identifier and use-defined identifier. | **92.** What is the use of "scanf" function? |
| **93.** What do you mean by case sensitive in C language? | **94.** Describe getch() function. |

# LONG QUESTIONS NO. 5

| | |
|---|---|
| **1.** | Describe different steps involved in designing a database with the help of diagram. |
| **2.** | Define database system. Explain three major components of database system. |
| **3.** | Explain database management system. Discuss any three advantages of database management system. |
| **4.** | What is data distribution? Explain three data distribution strategies. |
| **5.** | What is data modeling? Explain ingredients of data modeling. |
| **6.** | What is E-R diagram? Give an example of E-R diagram. |
| **7.** | Explain components of logical database model. |
| **8.** | What elements are combined to produce physical database design? Explain. |
| **9.** | Briefly describe basic data distribution strategies. |

# LONG QUESTIONS NO. 6

1. Explain different data types available in MS Access.
2. What is field property? Discuss different field properties in detail.
3. What is referential integrity? Give example. Explain cascade update and cascade delete options in referential integrity.
4. What is filter? Discuss different types of filter used in MS Access.
5. What are queries? Explain types of queries.
6. Discuss different types of forms in MS Access.
7. What are reports? Explain any two types of reports.

## LONG QUESTIONS NO. 7

1. Write down step wise procedure for writing a C program.
2. Write any four steps for writing and executing a C program.
3. Explain the basic structure of C language program with example.
4. What is an Error? Explain different types of errors in C language.
5. What is bug and debugging? Explain types of errors in C program.
6. What is computer language? Discuss one type of computer language.
7. Define high level language. Write down the characteristics of C language.

## LONG QUESTIONS NO. 8

1. Write a program in C-Language to accept a year from the keyboard. Find out it is "Leap Year" OR "Not Leap Year".
2. Write a program in C that inputs the number of the month of the year and display the number of days of the corresponding month using if-else-if statement. (e.g. if user enters 2, it will display 28 or 29)
3. Write a program in C that inputs a number by the user and checks whether it is even or odd.
4. Write a program which inputs two numbers and tells whether these numbers are equal or not equal.
5. Write a program in C-Language which inputs two numbers and check whether they are equal or different.
6. Write a program that inputs a character from user and checks whether it is a vowel or not.
7. Write a program in C-Language that inputs a character from user and finds whether its vowel or constant.

## LONG QUESTIONS NO. 9

1. What is do-while loop? Write its syntax. Explain its working with example and flowchart.
2. Define for loop. Write its syntax and flowchart. Explain its working with example.
3. Explain the working of for loop with syntax and flowchart.
4. Define For-Next loop. Give its syntax and flowchart. Also explain its working using an example.
5. Define nested loop. Write its syntax. Explain its working with the help of example.
6. Define GOTO statement. Explain its working with the help of an example.