Class: 12th

Computer Science

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Objective

If you prepare these MCQs then Insha Allah Confirm your A+ marks

- You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct.

1	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
2	Which of the following may be a temporary file?						
A	Master file	**B**	Transaction file	C	Backup file	D	None of these
3	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
4	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
5	SQL is a(n):						
A	Unstructured language	**B**	Structured language	C	Object oriented language	D	Software
6	The manipulated and processed data is called:						
A	Object	**B**	Information	C	Data	D	None
7	The process of arranging data in a logical sequence is called:						
A	Sorting	B	Summarizing	C	Data capturing	D	Classifying
8	A collection of raw facts and figures is called:						
A	Data	B	Information	C	Processing	D	None
9	The smallest meaningful unit of data in a database is called:						
A	Byte	B	Record	**C**	Character	D	Field
10	A collection of related fields is:						
A	File	**B**	Record	C	Database	D	None
11	..... type requires largest processing time.						
A	Random file	B	Direct access file	**C**	Sequential file	D	Index sequential file
12	Which of the following may be temporary file?						
A	Master file	B	Data file	**C**	Transaction file	D	Program file
13	A logical grouping of characters is a:						
A	Filed	B	Record	C	File	D	All
14	A ..... can store text only.						
A	Binary	B	Text file	C	Exe file	D	Object file
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	Data can be recovered in case of loss by using:						
A	Master file	B	Transaction file	**C**	Backup file	D	Data file
17	A database containing all students in a class would store basic data of students in:						
A	Record	B	Filed	C	Cell	D	File
18	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
19	The extension of image file is:						
A	.exl	B	.doc	**C**	.bmp	D	.ppt
20	A database is an organized collection of ..... related data.						

A	Logically	B	Physically	C	Loosely	D	Badly

21 Which of the following database model is also referred an inverted tree?

A	Hierarchal	B	Network	C	Relational	D	Object

22 Which one refers to the correctness and consistency of data?

A	Data independence	B	Data integration	**C**	Data integrity	D	Data model

23 Multiple copies of the same data is referred to as:

A	Data integrity	**B**	Data inconsistency	C	Data redundancy	D	Data isolation

24 SQL stands for:

A	Sort-Query-List	B	Self-Quantifying-Language	**C**	Structured Query language	D	Self Quantative language

25 Insert command is used to insert:

A	A new table	**B**	A new record	C	A view	D	Dependencies

26 CREATE command is used to create a:

A	Table	B	View	C	View	D	Query

27 SQL is used for:

A	Data definition	B	Data manipulation	**C**	Data definition and manipulation	D	Searching records

28 The foreign key is found in:

A	Parent table	**B**	Dependent table	C	Pivot table	D	Index table

29 A table must have:

A	Primary key	B	Secondary key	C	Composite key	D	Sort key

30 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

31 Which of the following keys does not hold uniqueness property?

A	Candidate key	B	Foreign key	C	Primary key	**D**	Secondary key

32 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

33 In relational database, a table is also called a:

A	Tuple	**B**	Relation	C	File	D	Schema

34 A category of data or information that describes an entity is called a(n):

A	Attribute	B	Data item	C	Record	D	Tuple

35 The row of relation can be of ..... order.

A	Any	B	Same	C	Sorted	D	Constant

36 A relation is analogous to a:

A	Table	B	Field	**C**	Record	D	Row

37 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

38 The row of table is also called:

A	Entity	B	Attributes	C	Cell	**D**	Record

39 A relation is also known as:

A	Table	B	Tuple	C	Relationship	D	Attribute

40 The columns of a table correspond to:

A	Table	B	Record	**C**	Field	D	Cell

41 Which of the following is not included in the definition of entity?

A	Person	B	Object	**C**	Concept	D	Action

42 Which of the following is used to associate entities with one another?

A	Entity	B	Attribute	C	Identifier	**D**	Relationship

43 In MS Access, table contains:

A	Fields	**B**	Record	C	Character	D	File
44	Views are also called:						
A	Complex tables	**B**	Simple tables	C	Virtual tables	D	Actual tables
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	A key that consists more than one attributes is called:						
A	Foreign key	B	Composite key	C	Primary key	**D**	Control key
48	The selected candidate key is called:						
A	Foreign key	B	Composite key	C	Primary key	**D**	Sort key
49	..... key does not hold uniqueness property.						
A	Foreign	B	Candidate	C	Primary	**D**	Secondary
50	A table must have a:						
A	Primary key	B	Secondary key	C	Composite key	D	Sort key
51	Foreign key is found in:						
A	Parent table	**B**	Dependent table	C	Pivot table	D	Index table
52	How many primary keys can a relation have?						
A	At least once	**B**	Only one	C	No limit	D	Three
53	All the hardware costs are considered during:						
A	Project planning	B	Requirements analys	C	Feasibility study	D	Data analysis
54	In an E-R diagram, a rectangle represents a(n):						
A	Entity	B	Attribute	C	Relationship	D	None
55	..... is used to define characteristics of an entity/object.						
A	Object	**B**	Attributes	C	Records	D	Files
56	In an E-R diagram, a diamond represents a(n):						
A	Attributes	**B**	Relationship	C	Entity	D	Modality
57	In ERD model, the relationships between two entities are represented by:						
A	Rectangle	B	Oval	C	Square	D	Diamond
58	Customers, cars and parts are examples of:						
A	Entities	B	Attribute	C	Cardinals	D	Relationships
59	Which one is not related to an entity?						
A	Person	**B**	Concept	C	Action	D	Object
60	Color of car is an example of:						
A	Entity	**B**	Attributes	C	Relation	D	Relationship
61	Which one of the following is used to associate entities with each other?						
A	Attributes	B	Relationship	C	Entities	**D**	Cardinals/Identifier
62	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
63	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
64	Which of the following defines the nature of the relationship?						
A	Modality	B	Decision tree	C	Both A & B	D	None
65	Which of the following is not a basic data distribution strategy?						
A	Centralized	B	Partitioned	C	Replicated	**D**	Duplicated
66	In 3NF, which form of dependency is removed?						
A	Functional	B	Non-functional	C	Associative	**D**	Transitive
67	In relational database, a table is also called a:						
A	Tuple	**B**	Relation	C	File	D	Schema
68	Different attributes in two different tables having same name are referred to as:						
A	Synonym	**B**	Homonym	C	Acronym	D	Mutually exclusive

69	Every relation must have a:						
A	Primary key	B	Candidate key	C	Secondary key	D	Composite key
70	Transitive dependency is removed in:						
A	1st normal form	B	2nd normal form	**C**	3rd normal form	D	4th normal form
71	Two or more attributes having different names but same meaning is called:						
A	Homonyms	B	Aliases	**C**	Synonyms	D	Alternate attributes
72	Referential integrity is applied on:						
A	Foreign key	B	Composite key	**C**	Primary key	D	Sort key
73	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
74	Microsoft access saves the database with the extension:						
A	.mdb	B	.msdb	C	.madb	D	None of them
75	A database consists of various components called the:						
A	Tool	B	Properties	C	Entities	**D**	Object
76	Which of the following object of database is used to retrieve data from database?						
A	Queries	B	Forms	C	Reports	D	Tables
77	The output of a query is in the form of a:						
A	Table	B	Form	C	Report	D	Query
78	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
79	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
80	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
81	It makes very simple to create a database:						
A	Sample database	B	Wizard	**C**	Common standard	D	Easier programming
82	MS Access saves the database with the extension:						
A	.mbdq	B	.msdb	C	.ppt	**D**	.mdb
83	In relational database, a table is called:						
A	Tuple	**B**	Relation	C	File	D	Scheme
84	A set of related files created and managed by a DBMS is called:						
A	Field	B	Record	**C**	Database	D	Module
85	Which object is the output of a database application?						
A	Form	B	Query	C	Table	**D**	Report
86	A database consists of various components called:						
A	Tools	B	Properties	C	Entities	**D**	Objects
87	Which object is used to store data in database?						
A	Macro	**B**	Table	C	Form	D	Report
88	The output of the query is in the form of:						
A	Table	B	Form	C	Report	D	Query
89	Which of the following is not a database object?						
A	Table	B	Query	C	Report	**D**	MS Word
90	The example of popular DBMS is:						
A	MS Word	**B**	MS Access	C	MS Excel	D	MS PowerPoint
91	The graphical query tool is known as:						
A	Query grid	**B**	Design grid	C	Query form	D	Design form
92	In a relational database, a single piece of information is called:						
A	Field	B	Record	C	Entity	**D**	Attribute
93	The data in table is entered in:						
A	Design view	B	Normal view	**C**	Datasheet view	D	Layout view

94	How many table views are available in Microsoft access?						
A	4	B	3	C	2	D	1
95	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
96	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####
97	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
98	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
99	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
100	The wildcard ..... Sal[ei]ma.						
A	Saleema	**B**	Salima	C	Both A & B	D	None of them
101	Each set of related items in a table is called:						
A	Table	**B**	Record	C	Field	D	Query
102	What is the default field size of a Text data type in MS-Access?						
A	2	B	5	C	20	**D**	50
103	Which data type is default type in Access?						
A	Memo	B	Number	**C**	Text	D	Auto number
104	Every table must have a:						
A	Foreign key	B	Composite key	**C**	Primary key	D	Sort key
105	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
106	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
107	The column of a table corresponds to:						
A	Table	**B**	Field	C	Record	D	Cell
108	Which symbol indicates that you are editing a record?						
A	Pencil	B	Black arrow	C	Key	**D**	Asterisk
109	Which key is used to move field to field in table window in datasheet view?						
A	Tab	B	Esc	C	Enter	D	Spacebar
110	What command is required to actually execute a filter on a table?						
A	Remove filter	**B**	Apply filter	C	Clear grid	D	Find next
111	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
112	Which of the following is an example of a filter by form expression?						
A	Abdullah	B	1985	**C**	4 OR 5	D	None
113	What is Z to A order called?						
A	Ascending	**B**	Descending	C	Condescending	D	Alphabetical
114	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
115	How find four names that starts with H, the criteria is specified as?						
A	H * a	B	H ? 4	**C**	H ? ? ? ?	D	H # #

116	The graphically query tool is known as:						
A	Query grid	B	Design grid	C	Query form	D	View form
117	How many query views are available in MS Access?						
A	2	B	3	**C**	4	D	5
118	To find a name that start with S, the criteria is written as:						
A	S # ?	B	S #	C	? S	**D**	S *
119	..... is used to retrieve data from one or more tables.						
A	Macro	B	Table	C	Query	**D**	Form
120	Forms are designed for:						
A	Input data	**B**	Manipulate data	C	Accepting change	D	All of them
121	How many are basic layouts of forms in Microsoft access?						
A	2	B	3	**C**	4	D	5
122	The forms are the ..... end of our database in Microsoft access.						
A	Back	**B**	Front	C	Both A & B	D	None of these
123	A ..... auto form displays one record at a time.						
A	Tabular	**B**	Columnar	C	Datasheet	D	Justified
124	A form that contains the sub form is called:						
A	Form	**B**	Main form	C	Report	D	None of them
125	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
126	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
127	..... can be previewed on the screen before printing.						
A	Report	B	Form	C	Sub form	D	None of them
128	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
129	How many are the layout of report?						
A	2	**B**	3	C	4	D	5
130	..... auto form displays one record at a time.						
A	Columnar	B	Tabular	C	Datasheet	D	Justified
131	The forms are designed to:						
A	Data capturing	**B**	Data manipulation	C	Analysis	D	Managing output result
132	How many form layouts are provided by MS Access?						
A	2	B	3	**C**	4	D	5
133	A form that contains a sub form is called:						
A	Form	**B**	Main form	C	Report	D	Child form
134	A form within another form is called:						
A	Sub-form	B	Main form	C	Multi-form	**D**	None
135	A sub form can be created using:						
A	The form wizard	B	Drag and drop method	C	Sub form wizard	**D**	All of these
136	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
137	A report may be based on:						
A	Table	B	Relationship	**C**	Form	D	Attributes
138	How many reports layouts are?						
A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5
139	How many reports layouts are?						
A	2	**B**	3	C	4	D	5

140	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
141	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
142	C is a:						
A	High level language	B	Low level language	C	Assembly language	D	Machine language
143	C was designed to write programs for:						
A	Windows operating system	B	Windows operating system	**C**	Unix operating system	D	OS/2 operating system
144	Turbo C++ can compile:						
A	C++ programs only	**B**	C and C++ programs	C	Turbo C programs only	D	Turbo C++ programs only
145	.exe file is produced by the:						
A	Linker	B	Loader	C	Compiler	D	Interpreter
146	Which of the following key is used to save a file?						
A	F2	**B**	F3	C	F5	D	F9
147	Preprocessor directives are commands for:						
A	Microprocessor	B	Language processor	**C**	C preprocessor	D	Loader
148	Debug is the process of:						
A	Creating bugs in program	**B**	Identifying and removing errors	C	Identifying errors	D	Removing errors
149	C-language was developed in:						
A	1962	B	1969	C	1970	**D**	1972
150	The extension of C source program is:						
A	.h	**B**	.c	C	.obj	D	.exe
151	The process of converting source code into object code is knows as:						
A	Compiling	B	Executing	C	Linking	D	Saving
152	C statement end with a:						
A	Period	B	Comma	C	Colon	**D**	Semicolon
153	C-Language programs are divided into units called:						
A	Section	B	Syntax	C	Function	**D**	Debug
154	The statements written by programmer are called:						
A	Source code	B	Object code	C	Syntax	D	Debugging
155	The target code produced by the compiler is:						
A	Object code	B	Source code	C	Library code	D	Linked code
156	The target code produced by the compiler is:						
A	Object code	B	Source code	C	Library code	D	Linked code
157	..... is a loop statement.						
A	If	B	If-else	C	Switch	**D**	For
158	Which of the following is used to donate preprocessor directives?						
A	%	B	$	**C**	#	D	@
159	Header files in C contain:						
A	Compiler commands	B	Library functions	C	Header information of C programs	D	Operators for files
160	Header files in C contain:						
A	Compiler commands	B	Library functions	C	Header information of C programs	D	Operators for files

161	Which header file contains information about standard input/output functions?						
A	Stdio.h	B	Conio.h	C	String.h	D	Math.h
162	The name of header file is written between:						
A	[ ]	B	( )	C	<>	D	<< >>
163	The extension of the header file is:						
A	.c	B	.txt	C	.hf	D	.h
164	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
165	A program syntax error is detected by:						
A	Linker	B	Compiler	C	Loader	D	Debugger
166	The lowest level of programming language is:						
A	Java	B	Assembly language	C	Pascal	D	C++
167	Which of the following is not a low-level language?						
A	BASIC	B	Machine	C	Assembly	D	None of these
168	Which of the following language requires no translator to execute the program?						
A	C	B	C++	C	Machine language	D	Assembly language
169	Variables are created in:						
A	RAM	B	ROM	C	Hard disk	D	Cache
170	Which of the following is a valid character constant?						
A	A	B	B	C	6	D	=
171	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
172	The symbol = represents:						
A	Comparison operator	B	Assignment operator	C	Equal to operator	D	None of these
173	Which of the following operators has lowest precedence?						
A	!	B	+	**C**	=	D	==
174	Relational operator is used to:						
A	Establish a relationship among variables	**B**	Compare two values	C	Construct compound conditions	D	Perform arithmetic operations
175	Which of the following is also known as control key?						
A	Foreign key	B	Composite key	C	Primary key	**D**	Sort key
176	Variable and constant names cannot contain a(n):						
A	Number	B	Underscore	C	Letter	**D**	Period
177	In C, the maximum length of text name is:						
A	25 characters	**B**	255 characters	C	155 character	D	55 characters
178	A memory location with some data that can be changed is called:						
A	Constant	**B**	Variable	C	Named constant	D	None
179	Which is a valid character constant?						
A	A	B	“Hello”	**C**	‘6’	D	=
180	The maximum length of text type field in MS Access is:						
A	50 characters	B	250 characters	C	155 character	**D**	255 character
181	Which term describes the kind of values that a variable can store?						
A	Variable Name	**B**	Data type	C	Variable type	D	Variable size
182	The number of bytes used by int data type in C is?						
A	8	B	6	C	4	**D**	2
183	Number of bytes used by long double data type is:						
A	4	B	8	**C**	10	D	12
184	The data type in C that can handle fractional values is called:						

A	Long	B	Char	**C**	Float	D	Int
185	Which is numeric data type with decimal point?						
A	Float	B	Int	C	Char	D	Long
186	Int is a ..... in C.						
A	Special word	**B**	key word	C	Cut word	D	First word
187	The only binary operator in the following is:						
A	?	B	++	C	--	**D**	+
188	Relational operators allow you to ..... values.						
A	Compare	B	Add	C	Multiply	D	Divide
189	When a relational expression is false, it has the value:						
A	Zero	B	One	C	Less than zero	D	Two
190	a+=b is equivalent to:						
A	b+=a	B	a=+b	**C**	a=a+b	D	b=b+a
191	The symbol "=" represents:						
A	Comparison	B	Assignment	**C**	Equal to	D	Logical
192	All of the following are logical operators except?						
A	NOT	B	AND	C	OR	**D**	=
193	The value of the C expression 5/9*2 is:						
A	0.27	B	1.11	C	0	D	2
194	Which of the following is equivalent to (p>=q)?						
A	P<q	B	! (p<q)	C	p>q	**D**	!p<q
195	Which operator has lowest precedence?						
A	!	B	+	**C**	=	D	==
196	This means to increase a value by one:						
A	Modulus	**B**	Increment	C	Decrement	D	None of these
197	This means to increase a value by one:						
A	Modulus	**B**	Increment	C	Decrement	D	None of these
198	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
199	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
200	Logical operators are:						
A	NOT	B	AND	C	OR	**D**	All
201	For A = 4 and B =4 which expression evaluates as true?						
A	A>=B	B	A!=B	C	A<B	D	A>B
202	The expression p - = q is equivalent to:						
A	p=q-p	B	p=q-1	**C**	p=p-q	D	q=p-q
203	An expression that uses a relational operator is known as:						
A	Operational	B	Sequential	C	Serial	**D**	Relational
204	An expression constant of:						
A	Operators	B	Operand	**C**	Both A & B	D	None
205	The escape sequence for backslash is:						
A	\	**B**	\b	C	\\	D	\t
206	The format specifier %u is used for:						
A	Integer	B	Unsigned short	**C**	Unsigned float	D	Unsigned long int
207	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
208	Escape sequence \\ is used to print:						
A	New line	**B**	Backslash	C	Space	D	Tab
209	Scanf function is used to input:						

A	Numeric value	B	String value	**C**	Both A & B	D	None of the above
210	The function getche() is defined in:						
A	stdio.h	B	string.h	C	math.h	**D**	conio.h
211	Getch () is a part of:						
A	Stdio	**B**	Conio	C	Math	D	All of above
212	A built-in function:						
A	Cannot be redefined	**B**	Can be redefined	C	Cannot return a value	D	Should be redefined
213	Function prototypes for built-in functions are specified in:						
A	Source files	**B**	Header files	C	Object files	D	Image files
214	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
215	The escape sequence for carriage return is:						
A	\a	B	\c	**C**	\r	D	\f
216	The function that is used to display output on screen is called:						
A	Printf	B	Scanf	C	Pow	D	Display
217	How many variables can be used in one printf function?						
A	One	B	Two	C	Ten	**D**	Many
218	Format specifier starts with symbol:						
A	%	B	$	C	#	D	@
219	Which escape sequence can be used to begin a new line in C?						
A	\	B	\b	C	\m	**D**	\n
220	Which of the following is not a valid escape code?						
A	\t	**B**	\	C	//	D	/
221	Which of the following format specifier is used for float data type?						
A	%e	B	%d	C	%f	D	%s
222	Printf() is a:						
A	Keyword	**B**	Built in function	C	Local function	D	User defined function
223	The format specifier % is used for:						
A	Integer	**B**	Unsigned short	C	Unsigned float	D	Unsigned long int
224	Which of the following format specifier is used for string?						
A	%f	B	%d	C	%c	**D**	%s
225	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
226	The function used for input and output is stored in:						
A	Stdio.h	B	Conio.h	C	Math.h	D	Tan.h
227	Function which used to get input from the user:						
A	printf()	**B**	scanf()	C	clrscr()	D	puts()
228	The function getch() is defined in:						
A	Stdio.h	**B**	Conio.h	C	String.h	D	Math.h
229	The ASCII code for escape key:						
A	27	B	28	C	29	D	30
230	Which programming structure executes program statements in order?						
A	Relation	B	Decision	**C**	Sequence	D	Repetition
231	Which programming structure makes a comparison?						
A	Relation	**B**	Decision	C	Sequence	D	Repetition
232	Another term for a computer making a decision is:						
A	Sequential	**B**	Selection	C	Repetition	D	Iteration
233	Another term for a computer making a decision is:						
A	Sequential	**B**	Selection	C	Repetition	D	Iteration

234	In if statement, true is represented by:						
A	0	**B**	1	C	2	D	3
235	What is the simplest selection structure?						
A	If	B	Switch	C	If – else	D	Nested – if
236	Which of the following is used for making two-way decisions?						
A	If	**B**	If – else	C	Nested if	D	Switch
237	Which keyword is not used in switch statement?						
A	Default	**B**	If	C	Case	D	Switch
238	Switch statement is an alternative of:						
A	If	**B**	If – else	C	Nested – if	D	Nested – if – else
239	The last statement of each case block in switch () structure must be:						
A	Default	B	If – else	C	Break	D	Else
240	The last statement of each case block in switch () structure must be:						
A	Default	B	If – else	C	Break	D	Else
241	The case block in switch () structure ends with:						
A	End select	**B**	Break	C	End case	D	Case else
242	Which of the following is called counter loop?						
A	Nested if – else	B	If – else	**C**	For loop	D	While loop
243	The conditional operator is used as alternative to:						
A	If	**B**	If – else	C	If – else if – else	D	Switch
244	Another term for a conditional operator is:						
A	Ternary	B	Binary	C	Byte	D	Iteration
245	Conditional operator takes:						
A	One operand	B	Two operands	**C**	Three operators	D	Four operands
246	Which operator is called a ternary operator?						
A	If	B	++	**C**	?	D	()
247	How many types of loop structures are present?						
A	1	B	2	C	3	**D**	4
248	One execution of a loop is known as a (n):						
A	Test	**B**	Iteration	C	Duration	D	Integer
249	A loop that never ends is called:						
A	Infinite loop	B	Running loop	C	Nested loop	D	Continuous loop
250	One iteration of loop is known as:						
A	Iteration	B	Duration	C	Cycle	**D**	Repetition
251	While loop is also called:						
A	Conditional loop	B	Wend loop	C	Counter loop	D	None
252	..... loop structure always executes at least once?						
A	Nested	B	FOR	C	While	**D**	Do While
253	Which of the following loop is available in C language?						
A	While-wend	B	For-next	C	Sequence	**D**	Do-while
254	Semicolon is placed at the end of condition in:						
A	Switch	B	For loop	C	While loop	**D**	Do-while loop
255	Semicolon is placed at the end of condition in:						
A	Switch	B	For loop	C	While loop	**D**	Do-while loop
256	The Do-while loop structure always ends with:						
A	Comma	**B**	Semi colon	C	Colon	D	Brace
257	..... iterates at least once if condition is false.						
A	While loop	**B**	Do-while loop	C	For loop	D	All of these
258	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
259	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

260 Which one is the loop structure?

A	If	B	If-else	C	Switch	**D**	For

261 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

262 A loop within a loop is called:

A	Complex	**B**	Nested	C	Infinite	D	For

263 Which is a loop statement?

A	If	B	If else	**C**	Switch	D	For

264 Printf() is a:

A	Built-in function	B	User-defined function	C	Local function	D	Keyword

265 A built-in function:

A	Cannot be redefined	**B**	Can be redefined	C	Cannot return a value	D	Should be redefined

266 Function prototypes for built-in functions are specified in:

A	Source files	**B**	Header files	C	Object files	D	Image files

267 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

268 Which of the following looks for the prototypes of functions used in a program?

A	Linker	B	Loader	**C**	Compiler	D	Parser

269 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

270 Memory is allocated to a local variable at the time of its:

A	Declaration	B	Destruction	**C**	Definition	D	First reference

271 Global variables are created in:

A	RAM	B	ROM	C	Hard Disk	D	Cache

272 May or may not be same

A	May or may not be same	B	May or may not be same	C	Must be different	D	Must be in lowercase

273 Formal arguments are also called:

A	Actual arguments	**B**	Dummy arguments	C	Original arguments	D	Referenced arguments

274 Another name for built-in function is:

A	Library function	B	User-defined function	C	Arithmetic function	D	All of these

275 The first line of user-defined function is:

A	Arguments	B	Header	**C**	Prototype	D	Calling

276 Multiple arguments to a function are separated by:

A	Period	B	Colon	**C**	Commas	D	Semicolon

277 In C-Language, the first line of function definition is known as:

A	Function header	B	Function body	C	Arguments	D	Parameters

278 A function that does not return any thing has return type:

A	Nothing	B	Float	**C**	Void	D	Null

279 Function declaration is also known as function .....

A	Definition	B	Header	C	Prototype	D	Parameters

280 Local variable is also called:

A	Automatic variable	B	Static variable	C	Register variable	D	Run time variable

281 The scope of a variable refers to its:

A	Length	B	Name	**C**	Accessibility	D	Data type
282	Memory allocated to a local variable at the time of its:						
A	Declaration	B	Destruction	**C**	Definition	D	First reference
283	A function can return ..... value.						
A	1	B	2	C	3	D	4
284	A file is stored in:						
A	RAM	**B**	Hard Disk	C	ROM	D	Cache
285	Which of the following mode open only an existing file for both reading and writing:						
A	"w"	**B**	"w+"	C	"r+"	D	"a+"
286	On successfully closing a file, the f close () returns:						
A	NULL	**B**	0(zero)	C	1(one)	D	FILE pointer
287	An array subscript should be:						
A	Int	B	Float	C	double	D	An array
288	An array subscript should be:						
A	Int	B	Float	C	double	D	An array
289	An array subscript should be:						
A	Int	B	Float	C	double	D	An array
290	An array subscript should be:						
A	Int	B	Float	C	double	D	An array
291	An array subscript should be:						
A	Int	B	Float	C	double	D	An array
292	Which of the following functions is used to write a string to a file?						
A	Puts()	B	Pute()	**C**	Fputs()	D	Fgets()
293	The character conversion may occur in:						
A	Text stream	B	Binary stream	C	Input stream	D	Output stream
294	A sequence of characters from an input device to computer is called:						
A	Input stream	B	Text stream	C	Binary stream	D	Output stream
295	F open() function takes ..... parameters.						
A	1	**B**	2	C	3	D	4
296	On successful closing a file, the f close() returns:						
A	Null	**B**	0 (Zero)	C	1 (One)	D	File pointer
297	Which mode opens only an existing file for both reading and writing?						
A	"w"	**B**	"w+"	C	"r+"	D	"a+"
298	Which of the following functions is used to read character from a file?						
A	getc()	B	putc()	C	fputs()	D	fgets()
299	Which of the following function is used to write string to a file?						
A	getc()	**B**	putc()	C	fputs()	D	fgets()
300	Which of the following character is used to mark the end of the string?						
A	\0	B	/0	C	\a	D	\n

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Subjective part

If you prepare these Short and long Questions then Insha Allah Confirm your A+ marks

Question No # 02

Ch # 1,2,3,4,5,6,7

1.	Differentiate between Data and Information.
2.	Describe Data Capturing.
3.	Describe Data Manipulation.

4.	What is meant by Reproduction?
5.	Define data inconsistency?
6.	Define Data set.
7.	List the file types from functional point of view.
8.	Define program file with example.
9.	What is meant by file organization?
10.	Differentiate between master file and transaction file.
11.	Why is it important to specify data type and size of a field?
12.	Define Database.
13.	Define Data integration.
14.	Define Data Integrity.
15.	Define Data Consistency.
16.	Enlist different types of Database Models.
17.	Describe network model.
18.	Write any two objectives of Data base management system.
19.	What is data dictionary?
20.	What is the use of Data Dictionary?
21.	State the purpose/Use of Query Language.
22.	What is the purpose of Backup and recovery?
23.	Difference between DBMS and Database?
24.	Define Field.
25.	Define the term table of relation.
26.	Enlist 4 different properties of a relation.
27.	What are the properties of a relation?
28.	Define an Entity.
29.	Differentiate between parent table and child Table.
30.	Distinguish between entity class and entity instance?
31.	What is a view?
32.	What down the basic purpose of using views.
33.	Define Indexes.
34.	Define composite key / concatenate key.
35.	What is the use of foreign key?
36.	Define foreign key attributes in database.
37.	How a primary key is different than a candidate key?
38.	What is the difference between primary key and foreign key?
39.	Write three important characteristics of primary key?
40.	Define candidate key also give an example.
41.	Define End User.
42.	Who is database administrator?
43.	Write down the four responsibilities of database administrator.
44.	Write the purpose of feasibility study.
45.	Define the term Analysis.
46.	What is importance of project planning?
47.	Which activities are involved in data analysis?
48.	What is meant by data modeling?
49.	Define Entity or Objects
50.	What is an Entity in an ERD?
51.	Define an attribute. Give an example.
52.	What is the difference between Relation and Relationship?
53.	Name any two types of relationship.
54.	Define Cardinality.

55. Define the term cardinality of relation.
56. State the purpose of cardinality.
57. Define modality with the help of figure.
58. Differentiate between Cardinality and Modality.
59. Define E-R Diagram.
60. Write the Use of E-R Diagram.
61. What is meant by Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)?
62. What is the primary objective of ER-diagram?
63. State the purpose of physical Database Design.
64. Differentiate between logical database design and physical database design.
65. What is meant by entity integrity?
66. How is Entity Integrity maintained?
67. What is meant by referential integrity?
68. Briefly explain Normalization.
69. What is homonym?
70. Define Mutual Exclusive of data.
71. How first normal form is achieved?
72. How second normal form is achieved?
73. What is partial dependency in Relation?
74. Write types of Anomalies.
75. What are Database Anomalies? Only list their names.
76. Define Insertion Anomaly.
77. What is meant by referential integrity?
78. What is a repeating group?
79. When does an insertion anomaly occur?
80. When is referential integrity used?
81. What is Microsoft ACCESS?
82. What is the use of MS-Access?
83. Define the term RDBMS.
84. List advantages of RDBMS.
85. What is sample database?
86. What is Database wizard?
87. Define the term redundancy.
88. What do you know about Microsoft Access?
89. How to open existing database?
90. Differentiate between Menu bar and Toolbar.
91. List any five buttons available on Access Database Window?
92. Enlist different database objects in MS-Access.
93. Write down two database objects in MS-Access.
94. What is the role of query in database?
95. How Query is written?
96. How is query designed in Access?
97. Define a Form.
98. Enlist two uses of Form.
99. Differentiate between Form and Report.
100. Differentiate between Query and Report.
101. Enlist MS-ACCESS database major objects.
102. Define the term degree of relation.
103. Difference between degree of relation and cardinality of relation.
104. Define Integrated Development Environment (IDE).
105. List some advantages of IDE.

106.	List two disadvantages of integrated development environment.
107.	Write any two characteristics of table.
108.	How is MS-ACCESS loaded?
109.	What is the use of datasheet view?
110.	How a new record is added to a table using data sheet view?
111.	What is OLE object in MS-Access?
112.	List any four field properties.
113.	What is the use of Input Mask?
114.	What is the use of text data type?
115.	Why are field properties used in MS-Access?
116.	Write two differences between relationships and join.
117.	Define term sorting.
118.	Write down the use of filters in MS-Access.
119.	How is query designed in Access?
120.	State the use of wild cards?
121.	Name different types of queries.
122.	Define Parameters Queries?
123.	Enlist different types of forms in MS-Access.
124.	What do you know about columnar Form?
125.	Discuss the use of design view in MS-Access.
126.	What is the difference between tabular form and columnar form?
127.	Differentiate between Combo box and List box.
128.	Write the purpose of radio button.
129.	State the purpose of radio buttons.
130.	What is the concept of Sub Form?
131.	Distinguish between form and sub-form.
132.	Define report.
133.	Write the use of Switchboard.

Question No # 03

Ch # 8,9,14

1.	Define program.
2.	What is a computer program?
3.	Write two characteristics of C-language.
4.	List out two advantages of characteristics of C.
5.	Write the use of Turbo C++.
6.	Write at least two differences between Source Code and Object Code.
7.	How a source code is different than an object code?
8.	What is the use of linker in C-language?
9.	Distinguish between source code and object code.
10.	Write shortcut key for compiling and running a C-Program.
11.	Write shortcut key to run a C program.
12.	How executable file (.exe) is created?
13.	Describe linker and loader.
14.	What is the purpose of linker?
15.	What is meant by structured programming language?
16.	How program logic is implemented in un-structured programming languages?
17.	State the purpose of defining Preprocessor directives.
18.	Differentiate between Preprocessor directives and header file.
19.	Explain constant Macro with example.
20.	What is main () function used in C program?

21.	What do you mean by Delimiters?
22.	What are delimiters in C?
23.	State the purpose of header file.
24.	What is the purpose of include directives?
25.	What are delimiters in C language?
26.	Define the term Debug.
27.	What is Syntax?
28.	Write down any two causes of Syntax Error.
29.	Define Runtime Errors.
30.	Differentiate between Logical Errors and Syntax Errors.
31.	Why the logical error is the most difficult error to find?
32.	What are programming Languages?
33.	What is Machine Language?
34.	Why does machine language program executes faster than high language?
35.	Why machine language does execute faster?
36.	Define assembly language.
37.	What is the difference between machine language and assembly language?
38.	Give any four examples of High-Level Language.
39.	List any four commonly used high level languages.
40.	Distinguish between Low Level and High-Level Languages.
41.	Differentiate between Compiler and Interpreter.
42.	What is an identifier? Give an example.
43.	Write the legal characters of an identifier.
44.	Differentiate between Standard Identifier and User-defined identifiers.
45.	What do you mean by Case Sensitive in C-language?
46.	C is a Case Sensitive Language. What does it mean?
47.	Why is C known as strongly typed language?
48.	What do you know about C statement?
49.	Define Keywords.
50.	Why is it important to assign a data type to a variable?
51.	How a variable is declared in C?
52.	Differentiate between declaring and defining a variable.
53.	What is variable initialization?
54.	Write any two rules for naming Variables.
55.	Differentiate between constant and variable.
56.	Differentiate between function definition and declaration.
57.	Differentiate between keyword and identifier.
58.	How a variable is declared in C? Give an example.
59.	Write two rules for naming variables.
60.	Define Constant.
61.	Define Character constant.
62.	Differentiate between string constant and character constant.
63.	Define string constant. Give two examples.
64.	Define Data Type. Give example.
65.	Identify the errors in the following lines: Integer A = 2 + 3; Float B = 5; int C = A + B;
66.	What is the value of Y after the following code executes? float y - 3.4 + sqrt (25.0)
67.	Find the Errors in the following code. #include <std10.h> void main (void) {int x, y, z z = x + y + z}
68.	Write C statement to print the value of unsigned long x.
69.	Find out the errors from the following code. { char ch, ch2; ch1 = '2'; ch2 = '6'; }
70.	Write a statement to declare an integer Variable Initialized to 10.

71.	Write a single C-statement to initialize two integer variable x and y to 0?
72.	Write a C-statement to initialize three integer variables named A, B and C and assign them the values 10, 20 and 30 respectively?
73.	Write a C-statement which declare three floating point variable a, b and c in a single line?
74.	Determine the output of the following code? int b = 9; b = 9/2; printf("%d" , b);
75.	How many bytes are occupied by Long and Double Data Types?
76.	List three problems while working with floating point numbers.
77.	What is the use of AND logical operator?
78.	What is the use of || (OR) Operators?
79.	What do you know by assignment operator.
80.	What is the use of assignment statement?
81.	Differentiate between increment and decrement operators.
82.	What is a compound assignment operator?
83.	Trace the output; int n = 6; n + +; printf ("%d, n")
84.	Trace the output; int number = 6; x = - - number printf ("%d",x);
85.	Predict the output of the following code: int number = 6; + + number; printf ("%d \n", number);
86.	Trace the output in the following code: int x = 10 y = 15; x = x + +; y = + + y; printf ("%d %d", x,y);
87.	Define the concept operator's precedence.
88.	Differentiate between Unary and binary operator.
89.	What is compound condition? Give an example?
90.	What is the purpose of Module Operator?
91.	What is logical operator? Name any two.
92.	Write down the names of logical operators available in C-language.
93.	What is an Expression?
94.	What is Arithmetic Expression?
95.	Describe the purpose of file handling.
96.	Define stream.
97.	Define the stream in C Language.
98.	What do you mean by text stream?
99.	Compare binary and text stream.
100.	How is a file opened in C?
101.	Define EOF marker in file.
102.	Why is it important to close a file?
103.	Which function has been used to close a file in C language?
104.	What is String?
105.	How string value is displayed in C-language?

Question No # 04

Ch # 10,11,12

1.	List some important functions for output.
2.	What is the use of printf() function?
3.	Write the syntax of printf() statement.
4.	Find the output of the following code segment. int x = 10; int y = 5; int z = x + y; printf ("%d %d %d", x, y, z);
5.	Trace the Errors. int b = 8; int c = 0 c = number print f ("%f", x)
6.	Find Errors. main [ ]; (float n; print f ("%d";n); }
7.	Find errorr. { float area, r; printf ("Enter radius"); }
8.	Trace the errors: #include <stdio.h> void main () { printf ("High Level Language") }
9.	Find the output of the following code. #include <stdio.h> void main () { int x = 10, y = 20, z = 30; x = x + y' y = y + z; z = x - y; printf ("result = %d%d%d", x,y,z);

10.	Write the Output of the following code: main() { printf("444\n"); printf("44");
11.	Trace the error. #include <stdio.h> Void main (void) printf("Hellow world");
12.	Find Errors in the following code. void main () {int num = 10 num + =; printf("\n %d", num); }
13.	Find the errors in the following code. void main (); { int A = 10; printf("d%d , a); }
14.	Discuss the purpose of % C format Specifier.
15.	What is the use of Format specifier?
16.	Define the format specifier used in printf () and scanf () functions.
17.	Trace the errors in the following code. #include <stdio.h> void main (void) { int x = 4 y = x + 10 printf("%d", x + y);
18.	Trace the output. void main (){ int a, b, temp; a = 10; b = 20; tem = b; b = a; a = temp; printf ("%d\n" , a); printf ("%d\n" , b); getch ();}
19.	Trace the output. #include <stdio.h> void main (void) { int x = 1; int y = 2; x = x + 1; y = y + x; printf("%d \n %d", x, y); }
20.	Fint the output of the following code. int a = 10, b = 12; int sum = a + b; printf ("%d", sum);
21.	Trace output: void main () { int a, b; a = 10; b = 12; int c = a + b; printf ("c = %3d", - - c); }
22.	Write the output of the following code. int x = 3; printf("%d" , x); printf("%d", x + +); printf("%d" , + +x);
23.	Predict the output of the following. float f = 3.14159 print f = ("f = %4.2f", f);
24.	Find the error. void main () { int a = 10; printf ("%s", b); }
25.	Trace the output of the following. x = 5; y = x ++; printf("%d %d", x, y);
26.	y; printf("result = %d%d%d\n", x, y,z); getch();}
27.	Trace error. int x = 5; int y y = x + 3 printf("%d",y); printf ("666"); }
28.	What will be the output of the following code? int x = 15; int y = 5; printf (“%d and %d”, x% y, x / y);
29.	Write the use of field width specifiers in C-Language.
30.	Define standard input.
31.	Why & operator used in scanf() function?
32.	What is the use of "scan f" function? Also write its syntax.
33.	Write the output of the following code. int x, y, z, r; printf ("Enter three number;"); scanf ("%d %d %d”, &x, &y, &z); r = x + y * z; printf ("%d”, r);
34.	Trace out errors in the following code. float r; clrscr (); printf ("enter radius); scanf ("%f"; r);
35.	Trace the error in the following code. #include<stdio.h> void mani () { scanf ("%d", i); printf("%d, i); }
36.	What is the use of getch function?
37.	Differentiate between getch() and getche().
38.	Name any two control structrs.
39.	Describe sequence structure.
40.	What do you mean by selection?
41.	How are instructions executed in repetition structure?
42.	Define compound statement.
43.	Convert the following conditional expression into if-else statement? x < y ? y = 10 : z = 20
44.	Convert the following conditional expression into if-else statement? (x > y)? x * y: x + y;
45.	Find out errors: #include<Stdio> void main () [if(50 > 20) then printf("Islamic Country"); getch()]
46.	Find error. int price = 10 if (price! = 10) price=0
47.	Find Errors. #include (Stdio.n); #include <conio.c> void main () { if(16 > 10) then printf("%C", "Pakistan"); getch(); } }
48.	Find error from the following: int y;z; if(y = = z) printf("yes")
49.	Trace the error in the following code. void main (void); {int a,b; a = -10 b = 40 if(a < 0); b = SQRT(a); printf("result = %f", b); getch(); } }
50.	Trace out errors in the following code. void main () { int R; r = 17; if(R>0) { R=R*3.14*3.14; }; printf("the value of R is = %f", R); getch(); }

51.	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);
52.	What is the error in the following code? Int x = 10, y = 20; if (x > 10 & y < 30) printf("%d", x+y);
53.	What is the use of if-else statement?
54.	Trace error. void main () {void main () int a = 2; if (a = = 1) printf("ok"); else printf("cancel"); getch(); }
55.	Find output of the following code. int a = 1, b = 6; if (a + b < 7); { printf("%d",a); } else { printf("%d",b); }
56.	else printf("Bye")}
57.	Find output. int p = 3, q = 5; if ((p > q) || (q! = 4)) p = p + 1; else p = p * 2; printf("p = %d", p);
58.	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)
59.	Find errors. void main () { Int a;b; a = 10, b = 5 if(a = < b) printf('A is less than B'); getch(); }
60.	Trace the output. void main () {int p,q,r; p = 10; q = 3; r = 2; if ((p+q) < 14 && (r < q -3)) printf("%d",r); else printf("%d",p); getch(); } }
61.	Trace the error. void main () {int a,b a = -10 b = 40 if(a < 0); b=sqrt(a); printf("Result= %f", b); getch();} }
62.	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();
63.	Trace the output. int a = 5, b = 10; if a > b; printf("Low Triangle"); else printf("Huge Triangle");
64.	Trace the errors from following code segments. void main (); {int x = 10; int y = 15; if(x=y) printf("x is equal"); else printf("x is not equal") }
65.	Write use of if,else if statements.
66.	Trace error of the given code: void main () {far (int n = 1 ; n < = 5, n ++) printf("%d",n) }
67.	Write down errors in following code: intx,y; x=15 y=10 if(x/y=0); printf("ok")
68.	Write output of the following code: int a = 1 , b = 6; iF(a + b < 7) printf("%d", a); else printf("%d",b);
69.	What is the output of the following code? int a, b, c; a = 10; b = 3; if (a % b = = 1) c = 0; else c = 1; printf ("%d" , c);
70.	Trace output of following code: int p, q, r; p = 10; q = 3 ; if (p % q = = 3) r = 0; else r = 1; print f (" %d" , r) ;
71.	Determine the output of the given code: int a = 1; int b =6; if (a = b < 7) printf("%d" , a); else printf("%d",b);
72.	What will be the output of the given code? Int a, b, c; a=10; b=3; if(a%b==1) c=0; else c=1; printf("%d",c);
73.	Predict the output of the following code segment. int a = 1 , b = 2, c=3; if ((a = = b)\\ (b = =) \\(c = =4)) printf("Yes"); else printf("No);
74.	Determine the output of following code: for (i = 1 ; i< = 15 ; I + +) if (i % 2 = = 0) print f ("%d", i);
75.	Find the error in the following code: code segment: int a, b; a = --10; if (a < 0); b= a*a; print f ("Result = % f", b)
76.	Find error: if (x = 1 or 2) printf("%d", m); If(x==1||x==2)
77.	Trace output: int x = 5, y = 10; if (x > y) y=y + 1; printf("Value of y=%d", y);
78.	Why default keyword is used is switch statements?
79.	Write two rules of using Switch case in C program.
80.	What is the use of Switch Statement?
81.	Why break statement is used in switch statement?
82.	Printf("A"); case 'b': Print("B") }
83.	What is conditional operator? Write its syntax.
84.	Write the syntax of Conditional Operator (ternary operator).

85.	Distinguish between break and continue statements used in loop?
86.	Write the purpose of Continue Statement?
87.	Define while loop.
88.	Make a flowchart of while loop.
89.	What is the output of the following code? { int n = 1; while(n <= 5); { printf("Islam Zindabad"); n=n+1; } getch(); }
90.	Trace the output. int a = 1; while (a <= 6) { printf("\n a = %d", a); a += 1; }
91.	Convert following loop code into while loop code. for(i = 10; i>0; i--) { printf("i = %d",i); }
92.	Write the output of the following program fragments. n = 0; while (n <= 4) { printf("%3d %3d \n", n, 10-n); n++; }
93.	Convert the following loop code into Do-while loop code. int n = 1; while (n <= 10) { printf("*\n"); n++; }
94.	What is Counter Controlled Loop?
95.	Write output of the following code: int n =10 while (n > = 1) {printf("Value = % d\ n " , n) ; }
96.	Determine the output of the following code segment: int j = 5; While (j < =15) { Printf("Pakistan"\n") j=j + 2; }
97.	Find the errors in the following code segment: a=10; Avg = 0; While (a <= 10); Avg + = a
98.	Determine the output of the following code: int x = 1; int y = 10; while (x < = 5 \\ y > =1){ printf("%d--%d", x,y); x = x + 1; y = y-1 }
99.	Trace out the errors from the following code: int k = 1 while (k < =5); {k = k + 1 printf("%C" k) }
100.	Determine the output of the following code: inti; i = 10; while (I> = 10) { prinf f ("%d"
101.	Predict the output of the following code segment: int x =3; while (x < =12) {print ("x is %d\n", x); x= x+2;}
102.	Find the error from the following code segment: int x = 1; while(x < = 6); { printf("%d" x); x++ }
103.	Predict the output of the following code segment: int a =2; while (a< =7) { printf(\n a = %d", a); a + + }
104.	Rewrite the following code using do-while loop. void mian() { int x = 10; do { printf("%d \n", x%2); x = x -1; } while(n >= 1); }
105.	Write output. int x = 5, y = 3; do { x = x*2; y = y+2; } while(y < 7); printf("%d",x);
106.	Define infinite loop?
107.	Why is sentinel value used in loops?
108.	Define for loop.
109.	Find output of the following code. #include <stdio.h> void main { int i, p=1; for(i=1; i<6; i+=1) p*2; printf("p is = %d",p); }
110.	What is the final value of x after executing the following code? for(int x = 0; x < 10, x++)
111.	Predict the output from the following code. int n; cirscr (); for (n = 5; n >= 1; n--) printf("%d\n",n); getch();
112.	Trace the output. int i, j = 10; for (i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {Prinft("\n Pakistan"); }
113.	Define Compound Statement?
114.	What is sentinel-controlled loop?
115.	Define goto statement.

Long Questions

Section-II

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Note: Attempt any ONE question.

1.	What is File? Explain File types from storage point of view.
2.	How would you define a table? Also write characteristics of tables.
3.	Write down four major components of database system in detail.
4.	What is Query? Discuss different types of queries.

5. Define ER Diagram. Explain it with the help of an example.
6. Write any four advantages of DBMS.
7. Discuss different methods of modifying a table in MS-Access.
8. Briefly explain the database design process with the help of diagram.
9. What is a form? Explain its uses and advantages.

Section-III
(C- Language)

Note: Attempt any TWO descriptive answers (either from "C-Language" or from "Visual Basic") of the following questions.

1. What is meant by programming language? Discuss different types of programming languages.
2. Write a program that inputs three numbers and displays the maximum number by using if-else, if statement.
3. What is for loop? Write down syntax and working of for loop with example.
4. Write down the step-by-step procedure to create a C-program?
5. Write a program in C-language that accepts three numbers from user and display the largest number using nested if.
6. What is nested loop? Write its syntax and explain its working with flowchart and example.
7. Describe characteristics of High-Level Language.
8. What is Switch Statement? Write its syntax, draw flow chart and explain its working.
9. Write a program that inputs a number from the user and displays the factorial of that number.
10. Write any eight characteristics of C-Language.
11. What is if-else statement? Draw its flow chart, also explain its working with an example.
12. Write a program in C that inputs a number from the user and displays the table of that number using for loop
13. Discuss printf function in detail.
14. What is nested "if" statement? Explain its working with example.
15. Write a program that displays counting from 10 to 1 using For loop

OR (Visual Basic)

1. What is meant by programming language? Discuss different types of programming languages.
2. Write a program in VB that inputs three numbers and displays the maximum number by using nested if statement.
3. What is for next loop? Write down syntax and working of for next loop with example.
4. How can we create a project in VB? Explain its different steps.
5. Write a program in VB that input three numbers by using three text box and display the largest number.
6. What is nested loop? Write its syntax and explain its working with flowchart and example
7. Describe characteristics of High-Level Language.
8. Write a program to swap the value of two variables without using third variable.
9. What is if-then-else statement? Draw its flow chart, also explain its working with an example.
10. Write a program in VB that inputs a number from the user and displays the table of that number using for—Next loop
11. What is variable? Write down the rules to give name to the variable.
12. Define array. Explain its different types in Visual Basic (VB).
13. Write a program that displays counting from 10 to 1 using For-Next loop