

# Concept In Computer Programming

## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (Ms Meenabshi)

- Q1. The two types of RAM are  
(a) Volatile and non-volatile (b) Erasable & Programmable  
(c) static & dynamic (c) none of the above
- Q2. Which of the following symbol is used to indicate start and stop of the program?  
(a) Process symbol (b) Input/output symbol  
(c) Terminal symbol (d) None of the above
- Q3. Group of instructions that directs a computer is called  
(a) Storage (b) Memory  
(c) Logic (d) Program
- Q4. Compiler translates machine code into high-level languages (T/F).
- Q5. \_\_\_\_\_ command is used to display the contents of a file in DOS.
- Q6. \_\_\_\_\_ command is used to display present working directory in UNIX.
- Q7. The 2's complement of binary number 101100 is 010100.
- Q8. The octal equivalent of  $(111010)_2$  is :  
(a) 81 (b) 72  
(c) 71 (d) none of the above.
- Q9. LISP and PROLOG are two popular \_\_\_\_\_ languages.

10. Structured programming employs top-down design (T/F).

11. Which is not a keyword in C.  
ca) const. (b) main  
cc) size of (d) void.

12. A null statement can be represented by a  
ca) newline (b) blank space  
cc) semicolon (d) colon

13. The qualifier that may precede double is:  
ca) signed (b) unsigned  
cc) short (d) long.

14. The modulus operator cannot be applied to \_\_\_\_\_ data type.

15. The associativity of bitwise AND, OR, XOR is  
ca) right to left (b) left to right  
cc) option a for arithmetic operations and b for pointers (d) both b & c.

```
16. main()
{
  int a=4, b=5, result;
  result = a > b ? a : b;
  printf ("The result is = %d\n", result);
  getch();
}
```

What is the output?

Q17. The result of bitwise left shifting of 10000100 is 00001000 (T/F).

Q18. A multiple way branching is provided in 'C' by \_\_\_\_\_ statement.

Q19. What is the output of following programs.

```
main()
{ int a=0, b=0;
  if (a==0)
  if (b==0)
    printf ("Hello Mr");
  else
    printf ("Hello Mrs");
```

Q20. The minimum number of times the do-while loop is executed is

(a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) can't be predicted.

Q21. The break statement is used to

(a) skip the following statements and continue next iteration  
(b) exit the loop immediately  
(c) can transfer the control to any place in program  
(d) none of the above.

Q22. When is default statement executed in switch-case construct

(a) whenever there is exactly one match  
(b) whenever break statement is ~~case~~ omitted in all case statements.

a) whenever there is no match with case labels  
c) options    b) and (c).

823. What is the output of the following program:

```
int a=100;
main()
{
  int a, b=100;
  printf ("a = %d & b = %d \n", a, b);
  a = NEW-VAL(b);
  printf ("a = %d and b = %d \n", a, b);
}
NEW-VAL(int k)
{
  printf ("a = %d \n", a);
  a = k;
  return (a/2);
}
```

824. Maximum number of elements in the declaration `int y[5][8]`, is \_\_\_\_\_

825. Array name represents the \_\_\_\_\_ of starting elements.

826. Structure declaration describes the \_\_\_\_\_ of a structure.

827. Pointers allow direct access of \_\_\_\_\_.

828. The number of arguments used in malloc(  
is  
(a) 0 (b) 1  
(c) 2 (d) 3

829. Preprocessor directives begin with  
(a) # (b) \$  
(c) C:1 (d) none

830. The fopen function returns \_\_\_\_\_ if there was an error to open a file.