### COMPUTER SCIENCE 10TH - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

# → INPUT/OUTPUT HANDLING IN C++

Chapter # 03

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1			sequence			
1.	racn	escape	sequence	musi	STAIT	with.
	_ ~ ~ ~		300001100	1110000	J-041 -	*****

(a) & (and sign)

(b) / (forward slash)

(c) √ \ (back slash)

(d) % (percentage sign)

#### 2. The multi-line comment begins with the character set of.

(a) \*/

(b) **v** /\*

(c) \\*

(d) \*\b

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- <stdio.h> is \_\_\_\_\_\_ file.
  - (a) Document file

(b) Spreadsheet file

(c) √ Header file

- (d) Executable file
- Every C++ program must have this function.
  - (a) cout()

(b) **v** main ()

(c) cin()

(d) None of these

### 5. In this statement "int main(void)" the second void is.

(a) Return type

(b) √ Argument

(c) Function

(d) Variable

### 6. The # symbol is called \_\_\_\_\_ directives

(a) V Preprocessor

(b) Multiprocessor

(c) Postprocessor

(d) None of these

#### All C++ statements must end with:

(a) comma (,)

(b) **v** semicolon (;)

(c) >

(d) <

8.	This is	a statement terminator in C++.
	1-1	(1)

(a) {}

(b) "

(c) V ;

(d)

9. Single line comment written in C++ with \_\_\_\_\_ symbol.

(a) /+

(b) **v** //

(c) \*

(d) None of these

10. gets () function is used to input data type:

(a) Character

(b) Integer

(c) Float

(d) V None of them

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11. getche () function gets a character and the character:

(a) **√** Display

(b) Print

(c) Read

(d) Variable

12. cin() statement is used to data from standard input device:

(a) Process

(b) √ Input

(c) Output

(d) None of them

13. In which logical operator, the result of operation will be true, if both operands are true, otherwise false:

(a) NOT

(b) √ AND

(c) OR

(d) None of them

14. Logical NOT operator takes operand:

(a) Two

(b) Three

(c) Four

(d) **v** None of them

15. The remainder operator (%) requires that both operands be.

(a) Float

(b) **√** Integer

(c) Double

(d) Character

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16.	Relat	ional operators are used to	tw	o operands:					
	(a)	Add	(b)	Combine					
	(c) <b>v</b>	Compare	(d)	Collect					
17.	Incre	crement and decrement operators operate on only one operand and are called:							
	(a) <b>√</b>	Unary operator	(b)	Binary operator					
	(c)	Ternary operator	(d)	None of these					
18.	\n es	cape sequence is used to move the cu	rsor to						
	(a)	New page	(b) <b>v</b>	New line					
	(c)	New paragraph	(d)	New section					
19.	Equal	lity operator is denoted by.							
	(a)	=	(b) <b>√</b>	==					
	(c)	!=	(d)	None of them					
20.	The s	The symbol << is called.							
	(a)	New line symbol	(b)	Output operator					
	(c) <b>√</b>	Insertion operator	(d)	None of them					
21.	Whic	h of the following operator works only	nteger variables?						
	(a)	Increment	(b)	Decrement					
	(c)	Binary operator	(d) <b>v</b>	Both increment & decrement					
22.	If an i	an increment or decrement operator is placed after a variable, it is called as.							
4	(a)	Pre-increment and Pre-decrement	(b)	Post-increment					
	(c)	Post-decrement	(d) <b>√</b>	Post-increment and Post-decrement					
23.	Whic	h of the following escape sequence re	nresen	ts carriage return?					
	(a) <b>v</b>		(b)	\n					
		\n\r	(d)	\c					

24. What value does the variable a have, after all of the code executes?

int a =1;

int b;

b = a++;

(a) **√** 2

(b) 1

(c) 3

- (d) Unknown/undefined
- 25. Those operators that require two operands are known as:
  - (a) Unary operators
- (b) **√** Binary operators
- (c) Ternary operators
- (d) None of them

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## FOR MORE NOTES, MCQS & ONLINE TEST

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