

SIT102 Exam Revision

1. In the expression `X < 0 || Y > 0 && Z == 0`, which operator is evaluated first?
 - A. `==`
 - B. `<`
 - C. `>`
 - D. `||`
 - E. `&&`
2. The `'||'` logical operator requires that _____ for the result to be true.
 - A. Both operands are true
 - B. Both operands are false
 - C. Any operand to be true, the other can be false
 - D. A and C
 - E. B and C
3. The `'&&'` logical operator requires that _____ for the result to be true.
 - A. Both operands are true
 - B. Both operands are false
 - C. Any operand to be true, the other can be false
 - D. A and C
 - E. B and C
4. The parameter found in the following statement is _____.
`age = int.Parse(tempStr);`
 - A. `age`
 - B. `int`
 - C. `Parse`
 - D. `"tempStr"`
 - E. `tempStr`
5. Consider the following code segment.

```
int hours;
float rate, pay;
hours = 200;
rate = 10.0f;
if(hours > 40)
    pay = (rate * 40) + (rate * (hours - 40));
else if (hours < 0 && hours >= 100)
    pay = -1;
else
    pay = rate * 40;
```
6. What is the value of `pay` after executing the program segment above?
 - A. -1
 - B. 0
 - C. 1600
 - D. 2000
 - E. 8000

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7. Given the statement

`A = 27 / 9 / 3;`

the expression will assign a value of _____ to A.

- A. 27
 - B. 9
 - C. 3
 - D. 1**
 - E. None of the above
8. Which loop terminates when its condition becomes true?
- A. `do statement while (condition);`
 - B. `for (expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3) statement`
 - C. `while (condition) statement`
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above**
9. Which loop terminates when its condition becomes false?
- A. `do statement while (condition);`
 - B. `for (expr1 ; expr2 ; expr3) statement`
 - C. `while (condition) statement`
 - D. All of the above**
 - E. None of the above
10. Variables declared within the body of a function have _____
- A. Global Scope
 - B. Local Scope**
 - C. Public Scope
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
11. Consider the following statement:
- ```
if ((X >= 4) || (Y <= 5))
 aMessage = "Hello";
else
 aMessage = "Goodbye";
```

Which of the following values will cause the value of aMessage to become “Hello”?

- A. X = 1, Y = 2
- B. X = 2, Y = 3
- C. X = 3, Y = 4
- D. All of the above**
- E. None of the above

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12. Consider the following statements about software errors:  
Error 1 occurs when you introduce typing errors into your program.  
Error 2 occurs when the program halts unexpectedly during execution.  
Error 3 occurs when the program works correctly but produces incorrect results.
- These three errors (Error 1, Error 2, Error 3) can be described as:
- A. Runtime, Logical, Syntax
  - B. Logical, Syntax, Runtime
  - C. Syntax, Logical, Runtime
  - D. Logical, Runtime, Syntax
  - E. Syntax, Runtime, Logical
13. What do programmers use to translate their high-level language statements into machine code?
- A. A debugger
  - B. A translator
  - C. A compiler
  - D. An IDE
  - E. A spooler
14. Which of the following terms refers to the rules of a programming language?
- A. Syntax
  - B. Logic
  - C. Variable
  - D. Procedures
  - E. Reserved rules
15. Which of the following statements below represents a *cast*?
- A. `int value;`
  - B. `int value = 7;`
  - C. `int value = int.Parse("7");`
  - D. `int value = (int) myValue;`
  - E. `int value = tempStr.ToString();`
16. Which of the following statements is true about the following declaration?
- ```
int myAge = 25;
```
- A. This is a legal statement in C#.
 - B. This is an illegal declaration because it uses the comparison operator instead of the assignment operator.
 - C. This is an illegal declaration because assignment operators work from right to left.
 - D. This is an illegal declaration because it is missing the *const* modifier.
 - E. This is an illegal declaration because it initializes a variable.

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17. Given the declarations below, the result of `a % b` is:

```
int a = 45;  
int b = 2;
```

- A. .5
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 0
- E. 22

18. In a C# program, the statement below would return a value for *result* of

```
int result = 2 * 3 + 3 * 4 ;
```

- A. 18
- B. 19
- C. 36
- D. 48
- E. the statement will not compile because parentheses were not used

19. The following statement is:

```
counter = counter + 1;
```

- A. illegal
- B. equivalent to

```
counter += 1;
```
- C. equivalent to

```
counter += 1;
```
- D. equivalent to

```
counter = counter.increment;
```
- E. none of the above

20. The code segment below will result in *someValue* having what value?

```
const int someValue = 4;  
++someValue;
```

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7
- E. The code segment is illegal.

21. In the statement below, the variable value would store:

```
bool value = 7 <= 4;
```

- A. 0
- B. 7
- C. true
- D. false
- E. Nothing. It is an illegal statement.

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22. Which of the following is a legal declaration of a string?
- A. `string firstName = new jane;`
 - B. `string firstName = 'jane';`
 - C. `string[] firstName = "jane";`
 - D. `string firstName = 'j';`
 - E. `string firstName = "jane";`
23. Which of the following statements is true about a named constant?
- A. You must assign a value to a constant when you create it.
 - B. It must be written with all uppercase letters.
 - C. You cannot use constants in equations.
 - D. None of the above
 - E. All of A, B and C.
24. Given the below declarations, the result of a/b is:
- ```
int a = 45;
int b = 2;

float x = a/b;
```
- A. 22.5
  - B. 23
  - C. 22
  - D. 1
  - E. The division is illegal because the result is not a whole number
25. If a method does not return a value, its return type is:
- A. `void`
  - B. 0
  - C. `null`
  - D. `false`
  - E. `nothing`
26. When calling or invoking a method that accepts parameters, the argument:
- A. is always a constant value
  - B. is always a variable value
  - C. is always a string
  - D. can be either a constant or variable value
  - E. must be a reference variable
27. In the method header below, message is an example of a(n):
- ```
static void sayHello(string message)
```
- A. formal parameter
 - B. access modifier
 - C. actual parameter
 - D. constant value
 - E. reference parameter

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28. The keyword return:

- A. is used in every method
- B. is used to end a class
- C. is used in every method that returns information
- D. is the first line in every method
- E. is followed by the keyword void in methods that have a return type of void

29. Consider the code segment below:

```
double CalcPay(double hours, double rate)
{
    double gross;
    gross = hours * rate;
    return gross;
}
```

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. the return statement is not required
- B. you must return a boolean type
- C. the function should be declared as private
- D. the return type is incorrect
- E. the return type is correct

30. What is the value of the variable *number* when the following code segment executes?

```
int number = 12;
if (number < 5)
    number += 3;
    number += 4;
```

- A. 5
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 16
- E. 17

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31. What will be printed?

```
char c = '1';
switch(c)
{
    case '1' :
    case '2' : Console.Write("one");
               Console.Write ("two");
    break;
    case '3' : Console.Write ("three");
    case '4' : Console.Write ("four");
    break;
    default : Console.Write ("nothing");
    break;
}
```

- a. one
- b. onetwo**
- c. onetwothreefour
- d. onetwothreefournothing

32. Consider the following code segment

```
if (number > 5)
    if (number < 10)
        Console.WriteLine("HELLO WORLD");
```

The code segment will:

- A. compile successfully because C# allows the use of nested if statements**
- B. compile successfully but throw an error at runtime because nested loops must include curly braces
- C. not compile because you cannot have one if statement directly after another
- D. not compile because brackets are not used
- E. not compile because there is no "else" clause

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33. Consider the following code segment

```
const int HIGH = 100;
int number = 25;
if (number > HIGH)
    Console.WriteLine("Your number is bigger");
else
    Console.WriteLine("Your number is smaller");
```

The code segment will:

- A. compile and display "Your number is bigger"
- B. compile and display "Your number is smaller"**
- C. not compile because if-else statements require curly braces
- D. not compile because the else keyword is not followed by a Boolean expression
- E. not compile because the condition must use the >= operator

34. Consider the following code segment

```
const int HIGH = 10;
int number = 10;
if(number > HIGH)
{
    Console.WriteLine("HELLO WORLD");
}
Console.WriteLine("HELLO AGAIN");
else
{
    Console.WriteLine("GOODBYE");
}
```

The code segment will:

- A. not compile because you cannot have an else statement without an if**
- B. compile and display "Hello World"
- C. compile and display "Hello World", "Good Bye"
- D. compile and display "Hello World", "Hello Again", "Good Bye"
- E. compile and display "Hello Again", "Good Bye"

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35. What will be printed?

```
int x = 0;
int y = 1;
for(x=0; x < 10; x++)
{
    Console.Write(y.ToString());
}
```

- a. 0000000000
- b. 0123456789
- c. 12345678910
- d. 1111111111

36. Consider the following code segment

```
int num1 = 10;
int num2 = 20;
if (num1 = num2)
    Console.WriteLine("Both numbers are equal");
else
    Console.WriteLine("Both numbers are NOT equal");
```

Which of the following statements about the above code is true?

- A. "Both numbers are equal" will be displayed on the screen.
- B. "Both numbers are NOT equal" will be displayed on the screen.
- C. Curly braces are required.
- D. The program will compile but not run.
- E. The code will not compile.

37. What will be the final value of 'count' after the while loop has finished executing?

```
int count = 0;
while(count > 10)
    Console.WriteLine("x");
    count = count + 1;
```

- a. 0
- b. 11
- c. 9
- d. 10
- e. None of the above

38. The AND operator is written as:

- A. ||
- B. &&

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- C. @@
- D. ::
- E. ++

39. You can use the OR operator when you want:
- A. some action to occur only when two conditions are true
 - B. some action to occur when both conditions are false
 - C. some action to occur even if only one of two conditions is true
 - D. some action to occur sometimes, but not on others
 - E. none of the above

40. The OR operator is written as:
- A. @@
 - B. ::
 - C. &&
 - D. ++
 - E. ||

41. What is the final value of X after the following code is executed?

```
int X;
```

```
X = 10;
```

```
X = X + 1;
```

```
X++;
```

```
X = X - 5;
```

```
X--;
```

- a. 11
- b. 10
- c. 12
- d. 6
- e. 5

42. Which of the following is NOT a keyword used in the switch structure?
- A. case
 - B. else
 - C. break
 - D. default
 - E. switch

43. A(n) ____ is a structure that allows repeated execution of a block of statements.
- A. switch
 - B. loop
 - C. if-else
 - D. nested if-else
 - E. nested switch

44. What will the final value of 'x' be after the for loops have finished executing?

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```
int x = 0;
int y = 0;
for(x= 0; x < 10; x++)
    for(y = 0; y < 10; y++)
        Console.WriteLine("x");
```

- a. 0
- b. 10**
- c. 9
- d. 11

45. Consider the following code segment:

```
int number = 1;
while (number > 0)
    Console.WriteLine("Hello");
```

How many times will the message “Hello” be displayed?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. none of the above**

46. What is printed?

```
static int increment(int x)
{
    x++;
    return x;
}

static void Main(string[] args)
{
    int x = 0;
    increment(x);
    Console.Write(x.ToString());
}
```

- a. 0**
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. x

45. Consider the following code segment:

```
int[] x = { 0, 1, 2, 3 };
int temp;
int i = 0;
int j = x.Length - 1;
while (i < j)
```

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```
{  
    temp = x[i];  
    x[i] = x[j];  
    x[j] = 2 * temp;  
    i++;  
    j--;  
}
```

After this code is executed, array “x” contains the values:

- A. { 3, 2, 2, 0}
- B. {0, 1, 2, 3}
- C. {3, 2, 1, 0}
- D. {0, 2, 4, 6}
- E. {6, 4, 2, 0}

46. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Only while loops can be nested.
- B. Only for loops can be nested.
- C. All loops can be nested.
- D. Loops cannot be nested.
- E. Loops can, but should never, be nested.

47. Which of the following ‘for’ loops is the correct representation of the ‘while’ loop?

```
int x = 0;  
while(x < 20)  
{  
    x++;  
}
```

- A. for(x = 0; x <= 20; x++)
- B. for(x = 0; x < 20; x++)
- C. for(x = 0; x > 20; x++)
- D. for(x = 0; x >= 20; x++)

48. Which of the following is a legal statement that declares an array?

- A. []double salesFigures
- B. double[] salesFigures;
- C. double salesFigures[];
- D. double[] salesFigures[];
- E. all of the above

49. Which of the following statements declares and creates an array?

- A. double[] salesFigures= new double[20];
- B. double salesFigures[] = double[];
- C. double salesFigures[] = new double;

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- D. `double[] salesFigures;`
E. `double[] salesFigures[] = new double[20];`
50. The last element in an array of 20 elements called *salesFigure* is given by the code:
A. `salesFigure[21]`
B. `salesFigure[20]`
C. `salesFigure[19]`
D. `salesFigure(21)`
E. `salesFigure(19)`
51. Which of the following statements regarding C# arrays is true?
A. The first element of an array has an index of 1.
B. The index of the last element of the array is equivalent to the length of the array.
C. The index of the last element of the array is equivalent to the length of the array plus one.
D. **In C#, an array's size can change after it is initially declared.**
E. In C#, an array can only have one dimension.
52. Consider the following code segment:
- ```
int[] x = {1, 2, 3, 3, 3};
bool[] b = new bool[x.Length];
for (int i = 0; i < b.Length; i++)
 b[i] = false;
for (int i = 0; i < x.Length; i++)
 b[x[i]] = true;
int count = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < b.Length; i++)
{
 if (b[i] == true)
 count++;
}
```

After the code segment is executed, the value of count would be:

- A. 1  
B. 2  
C. **3**  
D. 4  
E. 5

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53. What will be printed?

```
int x = 4;
if(x > 5)
 x = x + 5;
Console.WriteLine("x is " + x);
```

- A. x is 5
- B. x is 9
- C. x is 4
- D. nothing will be printed

54. Exceptions can be trapped by placing the statements that might cause an error in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ block.

- A. find/catch
- B. try/fix
- C. find/finally
- D. try/catch
- E. try/finally

55. How many times will the following while loop print the value of x?

```
int x = 0;
while(x < 10)
{
 Console.WriteLine(x.ToString());
 x++;
}
```

- A. 0
- B. 11
- C. 10
- D. 9

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56. Consider the following code segment:

```
int[] x1 = {0, 1, 2, 3};
int[] x2 = {1, 2, 2, 3};
int i1 = 0;
int i2 = 0;
int count = 0;
while ((i1 < x1.Length) && (i2 < x2.Length))
{
 if (x1[i1] == x2[i2])
 {
 Count++;
 i2++;
 }
 else if (x1[i1] < x2[i2])
 {
 i1++;
 }
 else
 {
 // x1[i1] > x2[i2]
 i2++;
 }
}
```

After the code segment is executed in the above code, what will be the value of counter?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4

57. To read a text file stored on disk, a C# programmer would need to read the file as:

- A. a stream
- B. a channel
- C. a port
- D. a dialog
- E. XML

58. Assignment statements operate from right to left.

- A) True
- B) False

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59. Methods always have parentheses.

- A) True
- B) False

60. If you break C#'s rules for punctuation, format, or spelling, you will generate a syntax error.

- A) True
- B) False

61. The data type of a variable or constant must be the same for all variables and constants in that program.

- A) True
- B) False

62. The statement `intAge = intAge + 1;` is the same as `intAge += 1;`.

- A) True
- B) False

63. A named memory location that holds data that can be changed during project execution is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) identifier
- B) variable
- C) named constant
- D) constant



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64. A named memory location that holds data that cannot be changed during program execution is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) **constant**
  - B) identifier
  - C) variable
  - D) named variable
65. Constants that are defined by the programmer are called \_\_\_\_\_ constants.
- A) **named**
  - B) intrinsic
  - C) custom
  - D) variable
66. Which of the following shows the correct general form for declaring a variable? (Choose all correct answers)
- A) Identifier = Datatype;
  - B) **Datatype Identifier = LiteralOfCorrectType;**
  - C) **Datatype Identifier;**
  - D) Identifier Datatype;
67. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the visibility of a variable.
- A) **scope**
  - B) namespace
  - C) local
  - D) lifetime
68. What will be printed given the following code?

```
int x = 21;
```

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```
if(x > 0 || x <= 20)
 Console.WriteLine("***");
else
 if(x > 20 || x <= 40)
 Console.WriteLine("000");
 else
 Console.WriteLine("+++");
```

- A. \*\*\*
- B. 000
- C. +++
- D. \*\*\*000+++

69. What is the purpose of the Modulus operator (%)?

- A) To return the quotient of a division operation
- B) To return the remainder of a division operation
- C) To return the product of a multiplication operation
- D) To return the sum of an addition operation

70. Exceptions can be trapped by placing the statements that might cause an error in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ block.

- A) *try/catch*
- B) *find/catch*
- C) *try/fix*
- D) *find/fix*

71. Decisions to be made by a computer are formed as a question which will determine whether a given condition is *true* or *false*.

- A) True
- B) False

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72. The statements under *if* and *else* clauses should be indented for readability and clarity although indentation is not required by the compiler.
- A) True
  - B) False
73. If there is an `&&` and an `||` in a compound condition, the `||` is evaluated before the `&&`.
- A) True
  - B) False
74. A nested *if* statement is an *if* statement that contains additional *if* statements.
- A) True
  - B) False
75. There is no limit to the number of statements that can follow a *case* statement.
- A) True
  - B) False
76. When you call a method, the entire method is executed and then the execution returns to the statement following the call.
- A) True
  - B) False

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77. Which relational symbol is used to test a condition for not equal to?

- A) <>
- B) !!
- C) !=
- D) =!

78. Which relational symbol is used to test a condition for equality?

- A) =
- B) ==
- C) ><
- D) !=

79. Which of the following logical operators is used when both conditions must be *true* for the entire condition to be *true*?

- A) ||
- B) &&
- C) !
- D) None of the above

80. Which of the following logical operators is used to reverse the condition so a *true* condition will evaluate as *false*, and vice versa.

- A) !
- B) ||
- C) &&
- D) !=

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81. Which of the following statements will force the second condition to be tested even if the first condition is true?

Ignore

- A) `age > 16 !| salary++ < salaryLimit;`
- B) `age > 16 || salary++ < salaryLimit;`
- C) `age > 16 != salary++ < salaryLimit;`
- D) `age > 16 | salary++ < salaryLimit;`

82. Menu items are controls with properties and events.

Ignore

- A) **True**
- B) False

83. Which keyword is used to indicate that a method does not return a value?

- A) ***void***
- B) *null*
- C) *undefined*
- D) *none*

84. To call a method, specify the name of the method followed by parentheses surrounding the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) calling method name
- B) return type
- C) **arguments / parameters**
- D) None of the above

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85. Which keyword is used to pass a value back from inside a method to the calling statement?
- A) *passback*
  - B) *return*
  - C) *value*
  - D) *call*
86. A single execution of the statement(s) in a loop is called an iteration.
- A) *True*
  - B) *False*
87. You should use a *do/while* loop if you know exactly how many times the iterations should occur.
- A) *True*
  - B) *False*
88. Boolean variables are always either *true* or *false*.
- A) *True*
  - B) *False*
89. A *do/while* loop has three parts: initialization, the condition, and the action to occur after each iteration.
- A) *True*
  - B) *False*
90. An array is a series of individual variables that are all referenced by the same name.
- A) *True*
  - B) *False*

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91. A major advantage of using arrays is the ability to use variables for subscripts to reference an element of the array.
- A) **True**
  - B) False
92. Array subscripts are zero based.
- A) **True**
  - B) False
93. Each element in an array can be a different data type as long as you specify the data types in the declaration of the array.
- A) True
  - B) **False**
94. Two-dimensional arrays use horizontal rows and vertical columns.
- A) **True**
  - B) False
95. You must always use two subscripts when referring to the individual elements of a two-dimensional array.
- A) **True**
  - B) False
96. The initial values of array elements can be assigned when the array is declared.
- A) **True**
  - B) False

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97. Each individual variable in an array is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of the array.
- A) index
  - B) subscript
  - C) **element**
  - D) series
98. Which of the following statements creates an array named *strBooks* and allows storage of 15 string variables in the array?
- A) `string[] strBooks[15];`
  - B) **`strBooks = new string[15];`**
  - C) `string[] strBooks[15] = new string[15];`
  - D) `string[] strBooks = new string[15];`
99. Which of the following statements creates an array named *strBookTypes* and allows storage of these 3 items in the array: "Fiction", "NonFiction", and "Periodical"? (Choose all correct answers)
- A) `string[] strBookTypes = new { "Fiction", "NonFiction", "Periodical" };`
  - B) **`string[] strBookTypes = new string[] { "Fiction", "NonFiction", "Periodical" };`**
  - C) **`string[] strBookTypes = { "Fiction", "NonFiction", "Periodical" };`**
  - D) **`string[] strBookTypes = new string[3] { "Fiction", "NonFiction", "Periodical" }`**
100. Which of the following statements declares a two-dimensional array named *strBooks* with 5 rows and 8 columns?
- A) `string[,] strBooks = new string[8,5];`
  - B) `string[] strBooks = new string[5,8];`
  - C) **`string[,] strBooks = new string[5,8];`**
  - D) `string[] strBooks = new string[8,5];`



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101. The default location for a file referenced in the declaration of a `StreamWriter` object is the place where the program executable resides.

A) True

B) False

102. Which of the following subscripts cannot be used to reference an element in an array that is declared with the following statement?

```
int[] intValue = new int[5];
```

(a) 0

(b) 5

(c) 3

(d) 1

103. Which of the following pairs of statements are equivalent?

(a) `if (sold == true)` equivalent to `if (sold not false)`

(b) `if (sold == true)` equivalent to `if (sold = true)`

(c) `if (sold = true)` equivalent to `if (sold)`

(d) `if (sold == true)` equivalent to `if (sold)`

104. The statements that are coded under a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ clause in the switch statement will execute only if none of the other case conditions are matched.

(a) switch

(b) break

(c) else

(d) default

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105. Which of the following statements creates an array named strBooks and allows storage of 15 string variables in the array?
- (a) `string[] strBooks[15];`
  - (b) `strBooks = new string[15];`
  - (c) `string[] strBooks[15] = new string[15];`
  - (d) `string[] strBooks = new string[15];`
106. What type of loop should you use if you know exactly how many times it should repeat?
- (a) for loop
  - (b) do loop
  - (c) do/while loop
  - (d) do/until loop
107. When an array is declared, string array elements are set to empty strings and numeric array elements are set to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) 0
  - (b) 1
  - (c) null
  - (d) -1
108. A single-line C# comment begins with \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) a single quote
  - (b) a single slash
  - (c) double slashes
  - (d) an asterisk followed by a slash
109. What is the purpose of the Modulus operator (%)?
- (a) To return the quotient of a division operation
  - (b) To return the remainder of a division operation
  - (c) To return the product of a multiplication operation
  - (d) To return the sum of an addition operation

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110. What character is used to concatenate one string to the end of another string?
- (a) plus sign (+)
  - (b) ampersand (&)
  - (c) question mark (?)
  - (d) asterisk (\*)
111. A named memory location that holds data that cannot be changed during program execution is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) constant
  - (b) identifier
  - (c) variable
  - (d) named variable
112. Which of the following logical operators is used when both conditions must be true for the entire condition to be true?
- (a) ||
  - (b) &&
  - (c) ==
  - (d) !=
113. Which of the following logical operators is used to reverse the condition so a true condition will evaluate as false, and vice versa.
- (a) !
  - (b) ||
  - (c) &&
  - (d) !=
114. A named memory location that holds data that can be changed during project execution is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) identifier
  - (b) variable
  - (c) named constant
  - (d) constant

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115. The process of finding and fixing errors in your code is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) reworking
  - (b) rewriting
  - (c) debugging
  - (d) unbugging
116. Which keyword is used to indicate that a method does not return a value?
- (a) void
  - (b) null
  - (c) undefined
  - (d) none
117. In C#, the case structure is coded using the \_\_\_\_\_ statement.
- (a) select
  - (b) swap
  - (c) case
  - (d) None of the above
118. If your project unexpectedly stops during execution, you have experienced a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ error.
- (a) syntax
  - (b) run-time
  - (c) logic
  - (d) unknown
119. Each individual variable in an array is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of the array.
- (a) index
  - (b) subscript
  - (c) element
  - (d) series

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120. Which of the following types of loops should be used if you want to make sure the statement inside the loop execute at least once?
- (a) while
  - (b) while/do
  - (c) do/while
  - (d) do
121. What keyword is used to declare a named constant?
- (a) constant
  - (b) const
  - (c) namedconst
  - (d) nconst
122. What is the lowest index value in a collection that has at least one item?
- (a) -1
  - (b) 1
  - (c) 0
  - (d) 10
123. If a method is defined with three arguments, how many arguments must be passed by the calling statement?
- (a) at least three
  - (b) three
  - (c) three or less
  - (d) None of the above
124. What symbol is used inside square brackets to specify that there are two dimensions to the array being declared?
- (a) semicolon
  - (b) comma
  - (c) colon
  - (d) period

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125. For a pretest loop, the tests for completion occur at the top of the loop and the statements inside the loop \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) never execute
  - (b) execute at least once
  - (c) execute at least twice
  - (d) may never be executed
126. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the visibility of a variable.
- (a) scope
  - (b) namespace
  - (c) local
  - (d) lifetime
127. An entire collection of data stored on a disk and given a unique name is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) field
  - (b) record
  - (c) file
  - (d) stream
128. The process of repeating a series of instructions is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) iteration
  - (b) looping
  - (c) eventing
  - (d) reducing
129. The declaration of a two-dimensional array must specify the number of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, in this order.
- (a) columns, rows
  - (b) elements, subscripts
  - (c) rows, columns
  - (d) None of the above

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130. If the value of variable `intCount` is 11, what will the value of `intCount` be after the following statement executes?

```
intCount++;
```

- (a) 10
  - (b) 0
  - (c) 1
  - (d) 12
131. Which of the following identifiers does not follow the required naming rules in C#?
- (a) Child3
  - (b) THIRDCILD
  - (c) 3rdChild
  - (d) Child\_3
132. Which keyword is used to pass a value back from inside a method to the calling statement?
- (a) passback
  - (b) return
  - (c) value
  - (d) call
133. Which relational symbol is used to test a condition for not equal to?
- (a) <>
  - (b) !!
  - (c) !=
  - (d) =!
134. What keyword causes the switch statement to terminate?
- (a) break
  - (b) stop
  - (c) end
  - (d) halt

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135. To call a method, specify the name of the method followed by parentheses surrounding the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) calling method name
- (b) return type
- (c) arguments/parameters
- (d) None of the above