Lesson-11: QBASIC STATEMENTS

A. Fill in the blanks:
   1. By using **semicolon** in a PRINT statement, the items are printed without any spaces between them.
   2. TAB statement prints **Tabular** type of results.
   3. **Input** statement instructs the computer to wait for some data to be entered.
   4. **CLS** command clears all the contents of the screen.
   5. IF-THEN statement is used for making **Comparisons** as well as **Decisions**.
   6. If the condition specified after IF is true, then the instruction after **Then** is executed.
   7. **IF THEN ELSE** is conditional decision making statement.
   8. **Control** statement helps to control the flow of a program.

B. State true or false:
   1. The PRINT statement provides variations to print the output on the screen. <u>TRUE</u>
   2. When comma is used with PRINT statement, the items get closed to each other leaving no space. <u>FALSE</u>
   3. The condition in IF THEN ELSE statement is given by the logical operators. <u>FALSE</u>
   4. While using INPUT statement, the punctuation between the message and the variable is a colon. <u>FALSE</u>
   5. The INPUT statement is used to assign values to variables. <u>FALSE</u>
   6. When INPUT statement is executed, the '?' symbol is displayed. <u>TRUE</u>
   7. You can have only one INPUT statement in a program. <u>FALSE</u>

C. Applications based questions:
   1. Vishal has created a program in QBasic. He wants that the output of the program should be displayed leaving the number of spaces between the values. Suggest to him the appropriate Print command.
      Ans. PRINT X,Y
   2. Smriti wants to give output of a program in infinite loop. Which statement will you suggest to her to use?
      Ans. GOTO

D. Multiple choice questions:
   1. **REM** command helps to insert comments that enable us to understand what the program is all about.
   2. The **INPUT** statement in QBasic is used to accept the data item from the user.
   3. **PRINT TAB** statement can be used in controlling column location.
   4. In Basic, whenever any item is enclosed in the **Square brackets** it means it is optional.
   5. **GOTO** statement is used to transfer the program control from one statement to another.
   6. **ELSEIF** statement is used when we want more choices in the IF ...... THEN statement.

E. Idenfy the errors:
   1. IF A=5 Rs THEN GOTO 60
   Ans. IF A = 5 THEN GOTO 60
   2. IF A>B THEN PRINT A IS GREATER
   Ans. IF A>B THEN PRINT "A IS GREATER"
   3. IF A=10A THEN PRINT A$ ELSE PRINT B
   Ans. IF A = 10 THEN PRINT A ELSE PRINT B
   4. IF Y$="KABIR" THEN GOTO40 OTHERWISE GOTO 80
   Ans. IF Y$ = "KABIR" THEN GOTO 40 ELSE GOTO 80

5. IF X="SUNDAY" THEN PRINT HAVE FUN ELSE PRINT "FOLLOW THE ROUTINE"

Ans. IF X$ = "SUNDAY" THEN PRINT "HAVE FUN" ELSE PRINT "FOLLOW THE ROUTINE"

F. Write Basic statements for the following statements:
   1. To add values of X and Y in Z.
      Ans. Z= X+Y
   2. Increase the value of A by 10 and store in A.
      Ans. A= A+10
   3. Store the name Abhinav in A.
      Ans. A$ = "Abhinav"
   4. Multiply two variables A and B and store the result in C.
      Ans. C= A*B
   5. To print your name and surname without leaving any space between them.
      Ans. PRINT "ANITA"; "MALHOTRA"

G. Answer the following :
   1. What is the use of INPUT statement? What does a computer do when we use INPUT statement?
      Ans. The INPUT statement in QBasic is used to accept the data item from the user and store it in a variable. While using INPUT statement, the computer does the following things:
      (i)   It stops further processing of the program.
      (ii)   It prints a question mark on the screen.
      (iii)   It waits for the user to key in its response and press the Enter key.
      (iv)   It stores or assigns the same data item into the corresponding variable mentioned in the INPUT statement.
   2. What is the use of PRINT statement using TAB function?
      Ans. The TAB function is used to move the print position to the column indicated in its argument. This statement is quite suitable for printing tabular type of results.
      Syntax: PRINT TAB (C); "Constant / Variable / Expression"
      Where C is the column number.
   3. Differentiate the use of PRINT statement with comma and semicolon by using examples.
      Ans. PRINT with comma is used to display the values one after another with plenty of spaces in between. Only five values can be printed in one line. In case of more than five values, the remaining values will be printed on the next line. PRINT with semicolon is used to display the values one after another, without any space in between.

	PRINT WITH COMMA	PRINT WITH SEMICOLON
EXAMPLE	PRINT "NARENDRA","MODI"	PRINT "NARENDRA";"MODI"
OUTPUT	NARENDRA MODI	NARENDRAMODI

   4. Define the conditional statement IF-THEN-ELSE.
      Ans. IF-THEN-ELSE is a conditional decision making statement. If the condition given after IF is true, statement(s) specified after THEN is executed. But if the condition is False, the ELSE statement will be processed.
      Syntax: IF <condition> THEN <statement1> ELSE <statement2>
   5. What is the use of GOTO statement ?
      Ans. In a QBasic program, GOTO statement is used to transfer the program control from one statement to another unconditionally.
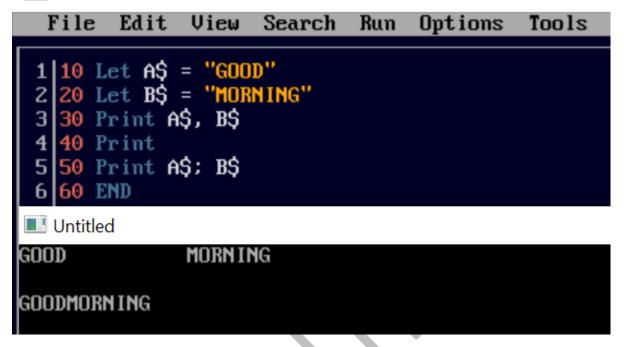   Syntax: [Line No.] GOTO <Line No.>   Example: GOTO 20

ACTIVITY SECTION

Find the output of the following programs:

Program 1

QB64 x64

```
File   Edit   View   Search   Run   Options   Tools

1  10 Let A$ = "GOOD"
2  20 Let B$ = "MORNING"
3  30 Print A$, B$
4  40 Print
5  50 Print A$; B$
6  60 END
```

Untitled

```
GOOD            MORNING

GOODMORNING
```

Program 2

QB64 x64

```
File   Edit   View   Search   Run   Options   Tools

1  Rem CALCULATE THE AREA AND PERIMETER
2  Cls
3  Input L, B
4  AREA = L * B
5  Print Tab(5); "AREA:"; AREA
6  PERI = 2 * (L + B)
7  Print Tab(5); "PERIMETER:"; PERI
8  END
```

Untitled

```
? 10,5
    AREA: 50
    PERIMETER: 30
```