Division *

- A
- B
- C
- D

✓ 1. Importance of Studying Programming Languages is/are: 1/1

- Increased capacity to express ideas
- Improved background for choosing appropriate languages
- Overall advancement of computing
- All of the above ✓

✓ 2. In high level programming language Java, each program statement ends with the 1/1

- comma
- semicolon ✓
- double quotation marks
- single quotation marks

✓ 3. Language which support one particular paradigm is: 1/1

- (●) Smalltalk ✓
- ( ) C
- ( ) Java
- ( ) Perl

✓ 4. Which of the following is not an OOPS concept? 1/1

- ( ) Encapsulation
- ( ) Polymorphism
- (●) Exception ✓
- ( ) Abstraction

✗ 5. languages have adopted following features that aid separate compilation: 0/1

- ( ) Extern
- (●) Breaking point features ✗
- ( ) Execution trace feature
- ( ) None of the above

Correct answer

- (●) Extern

✗ 6. In testing/ debugging assertion means: 0/1

- ○ Control expression
- ○ Conditional expression
- ◉ Both a & b ✗
- ○ None of the above

Correct answer

- ◉ Conditional expression

✗ 7. Function is basic building blocks in which language: 0/1

- ◉ Imperative Languages ✗
- ○ Applicative Languages
- ○ Rule-based Languages
- ○ Object-oriented programming

Correct answer

- ◉ Applicative Languages

✓ 8. Which of the following supports the concept of hierarchical classification? 1/1

- ○ Polymorphism
- ○ Encapsulation
- ○ Abstraction
- ◉ Inheritance ✓

✓ 9. The feature by which the program that work on one platform can be modified on other platform is called ---------- 1/1

- ○ Reusability
- ◉ Portability ✓
- ○ Robustness
- ○ Locality

✓ 10. Which of the following is the functionality of 'Data Abstraction'? 1/1

- ◉ Reduce Complexity ✓
- ○ Binds together code and data
- ○ Parallelism
- ○ None of the mentioned

✗ 11. What is printed by the print statements in the program PI assuming call by reference parameter passing? 0/2

```
Program PI()
{
        x=10;
        y=3;
        func1(y, x, x);
        print x;
        print y;
}
func1 (x, y, z)
{
        y = y + 4;
        z = x + y + z;
}
```

- ○ 10, 3
- ○ 31, 3
- ◉ 27, 7 ✗
- ○ None of the above

Correct answer

- ◉ 31, 3

✓ 12. Which of the these is the functionality of 'Encapsulation'? 1/1

- (●) Binds together code and data ✓
- ( ) Using single interface for general class of actions.
- ( ) Reduce Complexity
- ( ) All of the mentioned

✓ 13. From the point of view of the programmer what are the major advantages of using a high-level language rather than internal machine code or assembler language? 1/1

- ( ) Program portability
- (●) Easy development ✓
- ( ) Efficiency
- ( ) Portability

✓ 14. Which was the first language for Artificial intelligence? 1/1

- ( ) ALGOL60
- ( ) FORTRAN
- (●) LISP ✓
- ( ) COBOL

✓ 15. Which was the first high level language developed for business purpose? 1/1

- ALGOL 60
- LISP
- COBOL ✓
- FORTRAN

✓ 16. Semantic of a program means— 1/1

- Format of a program
- Meaning of a program ✓
- Simply content of a program
- None of these

✓ 17. Which was the first language for scientific applications? 1/1

- ALGOL60
- FORTRAN ✓
- LISP
- COBOL

✓ 18. What does the following fragment of C-program print? 2/2

```
char c[] = "GATE2021";

char *p =c;

printf("%s", p + p[3] - p[1]) ;
```

- ○ GATE2021
- ○ E2021
- ◉ 2021 ✓
- ○ 021

PPL-Test-Unit 1 (continue) 18 of 20 points

✓ The major components of Computer that are associated with programming language are: * 1/1

- ○ Primitive Operations
- ○ Sequence Control
- ○ Data access
- ○ Storage management
- ◉ All of the above ✓

✓ A small high-speed data storage that is between main memory and the central processor is ---------- 1/1

- high-speed registers
- external files
- ◉ Cache memory ✓
- Primary memory

✗ Firmware A set of machine-language instructions implemented by programs, called 0/1

- microprograms
- subprogram
- ◉ software ✗
- None of the above

Correct answer

- ◉ microprograms

✓ Binding Occurs at------- 1/1

- language definition
- language implementation
- None of the above
- ◉ Both A & B ✓

✓ Does the compiler program translate the whole source code in one step? 1/1

- ○ No
- ○ Depends on the Compiler
- ○ Don't Know
- ◉ Yes ✓

✓ #include is called 1/1

- ◉ Preprocessor directive ✓
- ○ Inclusion directive
- ○ File inclusion directive
- ○ None of the mentioned

✓ Which of the following is the functionality of 'Data Abstraction'? 1/1

- ◉ Reduce Complexity ✓
- ○ Binds together code and data
- ○ Parallelism
- ○ None of the mentioned

✓ The following are programming paradigms: 1/1

- ○ Procedural, object-imperative, scripting, declaring, functional, aspect-oriented
- ○ High Level Language, Low Level Language
- ○ Java, C++, Pascal
- ◉ Procedural, object-oriented , Logic ✓

✗ This paradigm tells how to solve something rather than what to solve: 0/1

- ○ object-oriented
- ○ procedural
- ○ scripting
- ◉ functional ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ procedural

✓ Which of these is the functionality of 'Encapsulation'? 1/1

- ◉ Binds together code and data ✓
- ○ Using single interface for general class of actions.
- ○ Reduce Complexity
- ○ All of the mentioned

✓ What is the output of this program? 1/1

```
class Test {
int a;
public int b;
private int c;
}
class AcessTest {
public static void main(String args[])
{
Test ob = new Test();
ob.a = 10;
ob.b = 20;
ob.c = 30;
System.out.println(" Output :a, b, and c" + ob.a + " " + ob.b + " " + ob.c);
}
}
```

- ○ Compilation error
- ○ Run time error
- ◉ Output : a, b and c 10 20 30 ✓
- ○ None of the mentioned

✓ Which of the following supports the concept of hierarchical classification? 1/1

- ○ Polymorphism
- ○ Encapsulation
- ○ Abstraction
- ◉ Inheritance ✓

✓ Which language follows the Logical paradigm 1/1

- ◉ Prolog ✓
- ○ Java
- ○ Fortran
- ○ cobol

✓ Logic programming also known as 1/1

- ○ Imperative programming
- ◉ Declarative programming ✓
- ○ Applicative programming
- ○ Object oriented programming

✓ logic programming does not have code, instead it defines two pieces of knowledge 1/1

- ○ Head & subhead
- ○ Code and program
- ◉ facts and rules ✓
- ○ Loops and subroutines

✓ The first procedure programming language was 1/1

- ○ Ada
- ◉ FORTRAN ✓
- ○ C
- ○ LISP

✓ The first operational functional programming language was 1/1

- ○ Ada
- ○ FORTRAN
- ○ ALGOL
- ◉ LISP ✓

✓ Iteration in functional languages is usually accomplished via recursion 1/1

- (●) true ✓
- ( ) false

✓ In Functional Programming variables are mutable 1/1

- ( ) true
- (●) false ✓

✓ Functional programming consists only of 1/1

- ( ) statements
- (●) Pure functions ✓
- ( ) functions
- ( ) Lower order functions

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