

Class Test (MCQ)

Chapter-2, Chapter-4 and Chapter-7

Set - A

1. Today in developing a program, major emphasis is given on which aspects?
 - a. Efficient algorithms and techniques to save computer time and memory.
 - b. Easily understood logic
 - c. Easy maintenance
 - d. Low usage of costly disk space.
2. Which of the following the term structured programming refers to?
 - a. A collection of techniques to follow for program developing.
 - b. A collection of library code to help programming.
 - c. A collection hardware for fast programming
 - d. A collection of efficient logic
3. The main transfers controls to a sub module to perform a task. What happens when the sub module has completed its task?
 - a. The sub module closes the program
 - b. The sub module returns control to the main module
 - c. The sub module waits idly for the main take the control task
 - d. The sub module transfers control the underlying operating system.
4. Which type of subroutines is frequently used for complex processing that is needed by many users, such as mathematical or statically routines or the sorting the files?
 - a. Internal
 - b. External
5. The top down approach is a useful technique in
 - a. Planning a modular programming
 - b. Writing a smart program code
 - c. A object oriented programming
 - d. Report writing
6. What do we do to identify a module?
 - a. A module is given an abbreviated name
 - b. A module is given a name which reflects what the module does and a number is included with name
 - c. A module is given name with a special prefix
 - d. None of the above.
7. A structure chart is a commonly used planning tool in
 - a. Top-down programming
 - b. Object oriented programming
 - c. Procedural programming
 - d. Data processing
8. Find out the following logic patterns or structures are identified as sufficient for any structured programming?
 - a. The sequence structure
 - b. The loop structure
 - c. The selection structure
 - d. Control structure
9. EOF means—
 - a. There is no record in the file
 - b. The file does not exists
 - c. The file is not accessible
 - d. The file cannot be created
10. In modular programming, the program is broken down into
 - a. Files
 - b. Projects
 - c. Instructions
 - d. Modules
11. Module programming is implemented by
 - a. Subroutine
 - b. instruction
 - c. Source programs
 - d. Machine code
12. Which one is the definition of a subroutine?
 - a. A group of instructions that performs a limited processing task.
 - b. A file that contains a group of instructions that performs a limited processing task.
 - c. A group of instructions that performs a total processing task.
 - d. None.
13. A collection of techniques for planning and writing of program that increases programmer productivity is____
 - a. Modular programming
 - b. Procedural programming
 - c. Structural programming
 - d. Functional programming

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14. Which of the following are related to structured programming?

- a. Top-down programming
- b. Use of control structures-loop, selection, sequence.
- c. Functional programming
- d. OOP

15. In a modular programming, a piece of program that performs a single limited function is known as which of the following?

- a. A class
- b. A module
- c. A loop
- d. A sequence

16. The likelihood of error in a small and limited purpose serving module is reduced.

- a. Because each module is written by an individual team.
- b. Because it is commented well while coding
- c. Because of the propose and size of the each module is limited.
- d. All of the above.

17. In modular programming, each program contains a main module ,which controls everything that happens build it transfers control to sub-modules so that they can he perform their function. Then which of the following is true?

- a. Each sub module exits program when it has performed its function
- b. Each sub module returns control to the main module when it has performed its function
- c. Each sub module calls an exit module when it has performed its function.
- d. None

18. A printed line that contains information about a single entity is which of the following?

- a. Group indication
- b. Heading line
- c. Detail line
- d. Printed line

19. The subroutine that is part of the program that uses is____

- a. An internal subroutine
- b. An external subroutine
- c. None

20. After a subroutine has finished its work what will happen?

- a. The program end
- b. Control is returned transferred to the caller of the subroutine
- c. Control is transferred to the exit routine
- d. None

21. Which one is register?

- a. A special purpose hardware
- b. A special purpose software
- c. A special purpose memory device
- d. None

22. The instructions that transfers control to the subroutine and back a join are commonly known as____

- a. Call instruction
- b. Return instruction
- c. Call and return instructions
- d. Any of the three

23. The transfer of control to the subroutine and return control back is possible because

- a. The location of the instruction to which control is to return is stored in program
- b. The location of the instruction to which control is to return is stored in memory
- c. The location of the instruction to which control is to return is stored in register
- d. None

24. A set of instructions for performing a particular task that can be used by any program as the instructions reside in a library that is external to the using program is____

- a. Internal Subroutine
- b. External Subroutine
- c. Module
- d. None

25. In this technique we define the main program module, which initiated the program call other modules and then terminals. What technique is this?

- a. Modular programming
- b. Top down programming
- c. Bottom-up programming
- d. None

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Set - B

1. Structure chart is planning tools used in ____
 - a. Modular programming
 - b. Top down programming
 - c. Bottom-up programming
 - d. None
2. Which of the following is/are true for structure chart?
 - a. It does not show the exact processing steps
 - b. It does not show what modules will be called under what condition
 - c. It does not show function to perform
 - d. It does not show relationship between modules
3. Reading of first record in a file prior to entering a loop that is executed until EOF is reached is known as ____
 - a. Priming read
 - b. Active read
 - c. Data read
 - d. Read record
4. Pseducode is
 - a. Language dependent
 - b. Language independent
 - c. Flowcharting tool
 - d. .net compilation language
5. Which is used to plan and document processing that involves complex combination of conditions?
 - a. Flow Chart.
 - b. Structure Chart
 - c. HIPO Chart
 - d. Decision Table
6. Which of the flowing is true for a decision table?
 - a. It is a tool for identifying and documenting modules in a program?
 - b. It is a tool for showing what happens in a program module.
 - c. It is a tool planning and documenting processing that involves complex combination of conditions.
 - d. It is a tool for developing algorithm.
7. Is the order of rules in a decision table important?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
8. What do we call a situation in which more than one role of a decision table may be applied for a given combination of condition?
 - a. Contradiction.
 - b. Confusion.
 - c. Conflict.
 - d. Redundancy.
9. A situation in a Decision table in which the same combinations of conditions lead to different actions is referred to us ____
 - a. Contradiction.
 - b. Confusion.
 - c. Conflict.
 - d. Redundancy.
10. It is possible move part of the condition from the condition stub to the condition entries and the part of the action from the action stub to the action entries?
 - a. Mixed-entry decision table.
 - b. Compound decision table.
 - c. Extended entry decision table
 - d. Complex entry decision table
11. Two table with the same number of elements and some logical relationship is a
 - a. Single table
 - b. Paired table
 - c. Argument table
 - d. Function table
12. Data items those are of the same type are considered to be what?
 - a. Homogeneous data
 - b. Paired data
 - c. Single data
 - d. None
13. What is homogenous data?
 - a. Data items those are of same length
 - b. Data items those are of same type
 - c. Numeric data items
 - d. Character date items
14. Why table can be required (choose 2)
 - a. To hold information that is required in processing
 - b. To store results of processing
 - c. To hold summery information
 - d. To store control information

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15. Accessing a function table directly without first searching an argument table is known as

- a. Direct table accessing
- b. Direct table addressing
- c. Direct table analyzing
- d. Direct table acting.

16. Is perform a table search, we look for a particular value in the argument table that equaled the search argument in_____

- a. Discrete table
- b. Segmented table
- c. Function table
- d. None

17. A table that in searched is _____

- a. The argument table
- b. The function table
- c. The multidimensional table
- d. The binary table

18. The table that contains values that are to be retrieved for use in processing is _____

- a. The argument table
- b. The function table
- c. The multidimensional table
- d. The binary table

19. An argument table in which each entry represents a particular value that is compared to find an exact match is _____

- a. A segmented table
- b. A discrete table

20. An argument table in which argument entry is the upper or lower limit of a range of values is _____

- a. A segmented table
- b. A discrete table

21. The value that is compared with argument table entries is _____

- a. Function argument
- b. Search argument
- c. Search parameter
- d. Search entry

22. How search argument is compared in case of a segmented table in ascending order to find an entry?

- a. The search ends when we find a table is equal to the search argument
- b. The search ends when we find a table is greater or equal to the search argument
- c. The search ends when we find a table is less than to the search argument
- d. none

23. For which type of table the binary search is a more efficient technique?

- a. Large table
- b. Small table
- c. A table with 500 entry
- d. None

24. When the binary search is used, in what order the argument table should be?

- a. Ascending order
- b. Descending order
- c. Enter ascending or descending order
- d. None

25. Which of the following is an advantage of direct table addressing?

- a. Argument entries can be accessed without having to search the function table
- b. Function entries can be accessed without having to search the function table
- c. Entries can be searched faster
- d. None