PPT

*Chapter 1: The Programming Process*

1. The programming process is -----------

A) System-development process

B) Coding process

C) Testing process

D) Problem solving process

Answer: D

2. A computer program is a means to end. Which of the following about “the end” is true?

A) The end will normally be information needed to solve a problem.

B) The end will normally be input needed to solve the program.

C) The end will normally be process needed to solve the program.

D) None of the above.

Answer: A

3. Which one is true?

A) The programming process is a problem solving process.

B) The programming process is a data transformation process.

C) The programming process is a coding process.

D) The programming process is a problem defining process.

Answer: A

4. In a programming process what the programmer must do carry out before moving from one activity to the next?

A) Documenting procedure.

B) Model design activities.

C) Checking procedure.

D) Compilation.

Answer: C

5. Which of the following is or are included the problem definition?

A) Out put.

B) What the out look like.

C) Input.

D) Processing algorithm.

Answer: A, B, C

6. In the problem definition which of the following do we use to describe the output that is to be printed?

A) Print chart.

B) Display system layout sheet.

C) A record format form.

D) All of the above.

Answer: A

7.  In the problem definition which of the following do we use to describe the output that is to be displayed on VDT?

A) Print chart.

B) Display system layout sheet.

C)  A record format form.

D) All of the above.

Answer: B

8. Who usually defines the problem to programmer?

A) The system analyst.

B) The program manager.

C) The project manager.

D) A senior programmer.

Answer: A

9. Which of the following defines an algorithm?

A) It is a graphical representation of a program flow.

B) It is the documentation of program logic.

C) It is a list of sequence of steps required to solve the problem.

D) It is the actual program code.

Answer: C

10. What is used to keep track of the number of times something occurs in a program?

A) A loop.

B) A counter.

C) A decision construct.

D) None of the above.

Answer: B

11. What do mean by in correcting?

A) Squaring. B) Adding one.

C) Subtracting one. D) Setting initial value>

Answer: B

12. What do we can an error that occurs while a program is being executed?

A) Syntax error.

B) Logical error.

C) Execution-time error.

D) Bug.

Answer: C

13. Which of the following procedure can you use to check an algorithm?

A) Debugging by automated debugger.

B) Desk checking.

C) Inspection.

D) Consultation.

Answer: B

14. Which of the following defines an algorithm?

A) It is a symbolic representation an algorithm.

B) It is the documentation of program logic.

C) It is a list of the sequence of steps required to solve the problem.

D) It is the actual program code.

Answer: C

15. What does the following notation mean?

      A counter <- 0

A) Destroying the memory location used by a counter.

B) Replacing the value currently in memory location used by a counter by the value zero.

C) Decrementing a counter.

D) Incrementing a counter.

Answer: B

16. A source program written in a High-level language is translated into -------- using a special translator program?

A) Object program. B) Assembly program.

C) IL program. D) Byte code.

Answer: A

17. Violation of the rules of a particular programming language creates what?

A) Syntax error.

B) Logical error.

C) Execution-time error

D) Bug.

Answer: A

18. Which of the following are translator program?

A) Complier. B) Assembler

C) Generator D) Interpreter

Answer: A, B, C, D

19. During testing what type or types or error are eliminated?

A. Syntax Error

B. Logic Error

C. Execution time error

D.  None of the above

Answer: A, B

20. A computer is a

A. Software development environment

B. Code Editor

C. Translation program

D. System software

Answer:  C

21. Which of the following translation program or programs process the entire source program as a unit?

A. Compiler B. Generator

C. Assembler D. Interpreter

Answer: A, B, C

*Chapter 2: Introduction to Structured Programming*

22. 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

Answer: B, C

23 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 programmers

C. A collection of hardware for fast processing

D. A collection of efficient logic

Answer: A

24. 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 task the control back

D. The sub module transfers control the underlying operating system

Answer: B

25. Which type of subroutines is frequently used for complex processing that is needed by many users, such as mathematical or statistical routines or the storing of files?

A. Internal

B. External

Answer: B

26. 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

Answer: A

27. What do we do identify a module?

A. A module is given a 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 a name with a special prefix.

D. None of the above

Answer: B

28. A structure chart is commonly used planning tool in                         .

A. Top-down programming

B. Object oriented programming

C. Procedural programming

D. Data processing.

Answer; A

29. Find out the following logic patterns or structures are identified as suffient for any structured programming?

A. The sequence structure.

B. The loop structure

C. The selection structure

D. Control structure.

Answer: A, B, C

30.  EOF means……..

A. There is no record in the file.

B. The file does not exist

C. The file is not accessible

D. The file cannot be created

Answer: A

31. In modular programming, the program is broken down into \_\_

A. Files

B.  Projects

C.  Instructions

D. Modules

Answer: D

32. Modular programming is implemented by \_\_\_

A. Subroutine

B. Instructions

C. Source programs

D. Machine code

 Answer: A

33. Which one is the definition of a subroutine?

A. A group of instructions that perform 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

Answer: A

34. A collection of techniques for planning writing for program that increases programmer productivity is

A. Modular programming

B. Procedural programming

C. Structure programming

D. A functional programming

Answer: A

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

A. Top down programming

B. Use of control structure-loop, selection, sequence

C. Functional programming

D. OOP

Answer: A

36. In 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

Answer: B

37. The likelihood of error in a small & limited purpose serving module is reduced. Why?

A. Because each module is written by an individual team.

B. Because it commented well while coding

C. Because the purpose & size of the each module is limited

D. All of the above

Answer: C

38. In Modular programming, each program contains a main module , which controls everything that happens but it transfers control to sub modules so that they can 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

Answer: B

39. 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

Answer: C

40. The subroutine that is part of the program that uses is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. An internal subroutine

B. An external subroutine

C. None

Answer: A

41. 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

Answer: B

42. Which one is register?

A. A special-purpose hardware

B. A special-purpose software

C. A special-purpose memory device

D. None

Answer: C

43. The instruction that transfers control to the subroutine and back again are commonly known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Call instruction

B. Return instruction

C. Call and return instruction

D. Any of the three

Answer: B

44. 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

Answer: C

45. 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

Answer: B

46. In this technique we define the main program module, which initiates the program, call other modules and then terminates. What technique is this?

A. Modular programming

B. Top-down programming

C. Bottom up programming

D. None

Answer: B

47. Structure chart is planning tool used in

A. Modular programming

B. Top-down programming

C. Bottom up programming

D. None

Answer: A

48. 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.

Answer: A, B

49. Reading of first record in a file prior to entering a loop that is executed until EOF id reached is known as \_\_A. Active read B. Priming read

C. Data read

D. Read record

Answer: B

50. Pseudo code is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. language dependent

B. language independent

C. a flowcharting tool

D. a .NET complaint language

Answer: B

*Chapter 3: Conditions that Control Processing*

51. How many ways contents of two variables can be compared?

A. four

B. five

C. six

D. seven

Answer: C

52. The condition A? B is equivalent to which of the following?

A. A> B

B. B= A

C. A? B

D. NOT (B<A)

Answer: D

53. Consider the following statements

        IF A? B THEN

               Instruction-1

        ELSE

               Instruction-2

         END IF

Which of the following will produce the same result as the above does?

       A. IF A= B THEN

                 Instruction-1

            ELSE

                   Instruction-2

      END IF

       B. IF B> A THEN

                  Instruction-2

             ELSE

                  Instruction-1

              END IF

        C. IF B? A THEN

                    Instruction-1

             ELSE

                      Instruction-2

             END IF

         D. IF B< A THEN

                       Instruction-2

              ELSE

                        Instruction-1

               END IF

Answer: D

54. Which of the following exchanges the contents in memory locations X and Y?

A. move Y to X

move X to Y

B. move X to TEMP

move Y to X

move TEMP to Y

Answer: B

55. Boolean algebra (Boolean logic) works with which type of variable (fields)?

A. Fields that represent numeric values

B. Fields that represent textual values

C. Fields that represent Boolean values

D. Fields that represent decimal values

Answer: C

56. What value a Boolean field (variable) can have?

A. Any value

B. Only Textual data

C. Either true or false

D. Only numeric value

Answer: C

57. Which of the following operation or operations can be used in Boolean algebra?

A. NEITHER

B. AND

C. OR

D. NOT

Answer: B, C, D

58. Which of the following is or are Boolean Operators?

      A.NEITHER

      B. AND

      C.OR

      D.NOT

Answer: B, C, D

59: When the expression A AND B is true?

A. If A is true and B is true

B. If A is false and B is false

C. Either A is true or B is true

D. Either A is false or B is false

Answer: A

60. NOT A is false \_\_.

A. if A is true

B. if A is false

Answer: A

61. Say a=5 and b=9

Now Consider the Boolean expression NOT (a<b)

This expression evaluates to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. true

B. false

Answer: B

62. Not (3>5) AND (5>3)

This expression will evaluate to---.

A. true

B. false

Answer: A

63. Which of the following is used to represent the possible values of combinations of conditions?

A. Decision table

B. Truth table

C. Argument table

D. Function table

Answer: B

64. If three are n number of conditions what will be the number of rows of possible combinations in the truth table?

A. n2

B. n\*n

C. 2n

D. n/2

Answer: C [see page 57]

65. Two Boolean expressions are equivalent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

         A. When they have the same values for all combinations of conditions.

         B.  When they have the same values for any one combination of conditions.

Answer: A

66. Which of the following is compound condition?

A. More than one conditions used in the same subroutine

B. More than one conditions that are logically related

C. More than one conditions that are combined using Boolean operators

D. None of the above

Answer: C

67. Which of the following is or are true about a condition?

A. It is used to control sub modules from the main module in a program

B. It is used to control a loop

C. It is used to select from among two alternatives for processing

D. It is used to display output of a program

Answer: B, C

68. Which of the following is or are used as input editing techniques?

A. Desk Checking

B. Sequence checking

C. Restricted-value test

D. Counter technique

Answer: B, C

69. What is an error routine?

A. Instructions that causes errors

B. Instructions that prevents errors to occur

C. Instructions that are executed when an error is encountered during processing

D. Suspicious instructions that are skipped during processing

Answer: C

70. If you find a sequence error during processing, which of the following option will be suitable?

A. Display error message and terminate processing

B. Display an error message and wait for the operator and the operator to some corrective action

C. Make a record of the error so that it can be corrected later and continue processing ignoring the error

D. None of the above

Answer: A

71. If you find an invalid input during processing, which of the following option will be suitable?

A. Display error message and terminate processing

B. Display an error message and wait for the operator and the operator to some corrective action

C. Make a record of the error so that it can be corrected later and continue processing ignoring the error

D. None of the above

Answer: B

72. In batch a process where data is stored on a key field (or fields), which type of input editing technique is useful?

A. Desk checking

B. Sequence checking

C. Restricted-value test

D. Counter technique

Answer: B

73. When counter technique can be used?

A. In batch processing where data is stored in a key filed

B. When number of data record to be read be known in advance

C. When number of data is over 10000

D. When data is very few

Answer: B

73. Which is used to plan and document processing that involves complex combinations of conditions?

A. Flow chart

B. Structure Chart

C. HIPO Chart

D. Decision table

Answer: D

74. Which of the following 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 is a program modules

C. It is a tool for planning and documenting processing that involves complex combinations of conditions

D. It is a tool for developing algorithm

Answer: C

75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are best suited to documenting complex decisions involving combinations of conditions.

A. Flow Charts

B. Structure Charts

C. HIPO Charts

D. Decision tables

Answer: D

76. Is the order of rules in a decision table important?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

77. What do we call a situation in which more than one rule of a decision table may be applied for a given combination of condition?

    A.  Contradiction

    B.  Confusion

    C.  Conflict

     D. Redundancy

 Answer: D

78. A situation in a decision table in which the same combinations lead to different actions is referred to as \_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_.

A. Contradiction

B. Confusion

C. Conflict

D. Redundancy

Answer: A

79. It is possible to move part of the condition from the condition stub to the condition entries and part of the action from the action stub to the action entries. What do we call such a table?

A. mixed-entry decision table

B. Compound decision table

C. Extended-entry decision table

D. Complex-entry decision table

Answer: C

80.  A common requirement of generating business report is inclusion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. company heading

B. detail line

C. various subtotals as a final total

D. None

Answer: C

81. What do we call the field in input record that is used to sequence the file?

A. Control break

B. Control field

C. Control area

D. Control loop

Answer: B

82.     Which field is checked to determine when a subtotal is to be printed?

A. Total field

B. Control field

C. ID field

D. None

Answer: B

83. Where do we use control break situation using control field?

A. In business analysis

B. In printing business report

C. In structure report

D. In structure chart

Answer: B

84. Line printed at the top of the pages of a report is ------------.

A. Heading line

B. Final line

C. Detail line

D. None

Answer: A

85. Which of the following is headlining line?

A. A line that contains sales amount for each item.

B. A line that prints subtotal for each item.

C. A line that final total in the report.

D. A line printed that identifies the contents of each column.

Answer: D

86. In printing report all the input records for an item are grouped together to facilitate printing the item’s total. How this grouping is accomplished?

A. Sorting the input file by control field.

B. Changing the order of the input fields.

C. Checking sequence error in records.

D. None

Answer: A

87. You are using employee files to print pay report and the file sorted in ascending order by employee. In a loop which condition should you say is a control break?

A. When new employee number is equal to the previous employee number.

B. When new employee number is greater than previous employee number.

C. When new employee number is 0.

D. When new employee number is less than previous employee number.

Answer: B

88. What do we call a control break that is encountered when processing the first record in an ordered file?

A. Control field

B. False control break.

C. Page break.

D. Line break.

Answer: B

89. In which of the following tools there is in option for branching?

A. Structured chart.

B. HIPO chart.

C. Flow chart.

D. N-S flow chart

Answer: D

90. Which one does use branching?

A. Conventional flowchart.

B. N-S Flowchart

Answer: B

91. Which is the following is true for a loop structure?

A. One instruction must check the end of the loop.

B. At least one instruction must alter the condition being tested if the is to be terminated.

C. At least one instruction must beak the loop.

D.  None.

Answer: B

92. Case structure can be categorized as a -------

A. Selection structure.

B. Loop structure.

C. Sequence structure

D. None.

Answer: A

93.     What do you mean by the term “single spacing”?

A. Printing with no blank lines between report lines.

B. Separating report lines.

C. Printing a blank line between report lines.

D. None.

Answer: A

94.     What do you mean by the term “double spacing’?

A.      Printing with no blank lines between report lines.

B.      Separating report lines.

C.      Printing a blank line between report lines.

D.      Printing page break.

Answer: B

*Chapter 6: Multi – level Control Breaks*

95. In processing business file, you find that there are number of levels of subtotals. Each different level of subtotal is control by different control field. This situation is defined as

A. Multi-level control break.

B. Multi-level condition break.

C. Multi-level loop break.

D. None.

Answer: A

96. Processing that produces more than one level of subtotal is -------

A. Multi –level control break.

B. Multi-level condition break.

C. Multi-level loop break.

D. None.

Answer: A

97. The most significant field in the ordering of a file and the field that changes least frequently is ------

A. Minor control field.

B. Major control field.

C. Master Field.

D. Control break.

Answer: B

98. The least significant field in the ordering of a file and the field that changes least frequently is----

A. Minor control field.

B. Major control field.

C. Master field.

D. Control break.

Answer: A

99. The other than the major or minor control field, present only when there are three or more control fields is -----------.

A. Minor control field.

B. Major control field.

C. Master Field.

D. Intermediate-level control field.

Answer: D

100. Which of the following is group-indication technique in printing reports?

A. Printing one line for each input record

B. Printing value of a control field for each input record

C. Printing value of a control field only when the value changes.

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

101. What do we call a report that does not contain detail lines ?

A. Detail – printed report

B. Group- printed report

C. Grouped report

D. Sorted report

Answer: B

102. In which type of report one line summarizes more than one input record?

A. Detail-printed

B. Group-printed

Answer: B

103. What is call action?

A. A temporary transfer of control another module

B. To return control to another module

C. To transfer value to another module

D. None

Answer: A

104. What is GOTO action?

A. A temporary transfer of control another module

B. To return control to another module

C. To transfer value to another module

D. A permanent transfer of control another module.

Answer: D

105. HIPO chart, ---------------------

A. Hierarchical input process-out chart.

B. Higher input-process-out chart.

C. High-level input-process-out chart.

D. None

Answer: A

106. In HIPO chart, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. One page is prepared for each module.

B. One page created for all module.

C. One page prepared for the main module.

D. None.

Answer: A

107. Which three of the following are shown in the HIPO chart?

A. What data is used by the module(input).

B. The processing steps performed by the module(process).

C. The fields changed or records written by the module (output)

D. The control fields (control)

Answer: A,B,C

108. The first step in preparing HIPO chart is to develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. A structure chart.

B. A pseudo code.

C. A program flow chart.

D. A process chart.

Answer: A

109. Which of the following is the main disadvantage of a HIPO chart?

A. It is straightforward.

B. It is neatly documented

C. It is bulky; since it contains one page for each module.

D. It is difficult to understand.

Answer: C

*Chapter 7: Tables*

110. Two tables with the same number of elements & some logical relationship is a

A. Single table

B. Paired table

C. Argument table

D. Function table

Answer: B

111. Data items those are of the same types are considered to be what?

A. Homogeneous data

B. Paired data.

C. Single data.

D. None

Answer: A

112. What is homogeneous data?

A. Data items those are the same length.

B. Data items those are the same type

C. Textual data items.

D. Numeric data items.

Answer: B

113. Why tables can be required?(chose two)

A. To hold information that is in processing.

B. To store results of processing.

C. To hold summery information.

D. To store control information.

Answer: A, B

114. Accessing a function table directly without first searching an argument table is known as \_\_\_

A. Discrete table.

B. Direct table addressing.

C. Direct table analyzing.

D. Direct table acting.

Answer: B

115. To perform a table search, we look for  particular value in the argument table that equaled the search argument in \_\_\_\_

A. Discrete table

B. Segmented table.

C. Function table.

D. None

Answer: A.

116. A table that is searched is \_\_\_what?

A. The argument table.

B. The function table.

C. The multidimensional table.

D. The binary table.

Answer: A

117. A table that contains values that are to be retrieve for use in processing \_\_\_\_\_ What?

A. The argument table

B. The function table..

C. The multidimensional table.

D. The binary table.

Answer: B

118. An argument table in which each represents a particular value that is compared to find an exact match is\_\_\_. What?

A. A segmented table.

B. A discrete table

Answer: B

119. An argument table in which the argument entry is upper or lower limit of values is \_What?

A. A segment table.

B. A discrete table

Answer: A

120. The value that is compared with argument table entries is \_\_\_\_. What?

A. Function table.

B. Search argument.

C. Search parameter

D. Search entry

Answer: B

121. 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 argument that is equal to the search argument.

B. The search ends when we find a table argument that is less than the search argument

C. The search ends when we find a table argument that is greater or equal to the search argument

        D. None

Answer: C

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

A. The search ends when we find a table argument that is equal to the search argument.

B. The search ends when we find a table argument that is less than the search argument.

C. The search ends when we find a table argument that is greater or equal to the search argument.

D. None

Answer: B

123. For which type of tables  the binary search is a more efficient technique?

A. Large tables.

B. Small tables

C.A table with 500entries.

D. None

Answer: A

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

A. Ascending order

B. Descending order

C. Either ascending  or descending order

D. None

Answer: C

125. 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 argument table.

C. Entries can be searched faster.

D. None

Answer: C

*Chapter 8: Multiprocessing: Sequential Access*

126. A relatively permanent file that contains information used regularly is a -------------

A. Transaction file B. Master file

C. Index file D. Data file

Answer: B

127. What is a master file?

A. A relatively permanent file that contains information used

B. A relatively permanent file that contains information used to update or maintain master information.

C. A relatively permanent file that contains valuable information

D. . A relatively permanent file that contains on transactional information

Answer: A

128. A master file must be-------------

A. Checked

B. Written

C. Updated or maintained

D. None

Answer: C

130. A relatively temporary file that contains information used to update or maintain master file is a ------------

A. Transaction file

B. Master file

C. Index file

D. Data file

Answer A

131. What is a transaction file?

A. A relatively permanent file that contains information used

B. A relatively temporary file that contains information used to update or maintain a master file

C. A relatively permanent file that contains valuable information

D. A relatively permanent file that contains on transactional information.

Answer: B

132. It is a method of reading or writing a file in which first record is processed first and then the second and so on.What the method is?

A. Sequential access.

B. Serial Access.

C. Direct access

D. Binary access.

Answer: B

133. In sequential access ,which of the following is true?

A. First record is processed first and the second and so on

B. Records are processed in sequence of key field.

C. Records are processed in random

D. None

Answer: B

137. A special case serial access where in which records in the file are accessed in order of one or more field is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Sequential access

B. Random access.

C. Direct access

D. None.

Answer: A

138. Processing in which data is accumulated over a period of time and then processed as a group is--------------

A. Transaction processing

B. Data processing

C. Batch processing

D. File processing

Answer: C

139. File processing activities include which of the following?

A. Scheduling

B. Maintaining

C. Updating

D. Referencing

Answer: B,C,D

140. Any activity that changes the number of records in a master file is------------

A. Updating

B. Maintaining

C. Scheduling

D. Creating

Answer: B

141. Referencing means--------------

A. Extracting information from file

B. Changing the contents of records in a master file

C. Changing the contents of records in a transaction file.

D. None

Answer: A

142. Initial creation of  master file is considered as---------

A. Maintenance activity

B. Updating

C. Referencing

D. None

Answer: A

144. For which purpose Magnetic tape is used for?

A. Backing up files

B . Archiving files

C. Mirroring files

D. Splitting files

Answer :A

145. What does backing up mean?

A. providing a way to restore a master file in case the current version of the master file can no longer be used.

B. providing a way to restore a transaction file in case the current version of the master file can no longer be used.

C. providing a way to restore a archive file in case the current version of the master file can no longer be used

D. None

Answer: A

146. We mean by grandfather-father-son?

A. It is a technique for archiving a master file in tape

B. It is a technique for backing up a master file in tape

C. It is a technique for splitting a master file in tape

D. It is a technique for creating a master file

Answer: C

147. A file to which records are added by placing them after the records already in the file-what it is called?

A. A batch file

B. An exe file

C. An assembly file

D. A piggyback file

Answer: D

148. Volatility rate means?

A. Number of records per storage unit of a file during creation.

B. A measure of relative number of records in a file that are altered during an update run.

C. A measure of relative amount of change in a master file.

D. None.

Answer: C

149. Activity rate means?

A. Number of records per storage unit of a file during creation.

B. A measure of relative number of records in a file that are altered during an update run.

C. A measure of relative amount of change in a master file.

D. None.

Answer: B

Problem Notes: 53, 64, 78, 77, 79