Techno India Batanagar
Computer Science and Engineering

Model Questions

Subject Name: Basic Computation & Principles of Computer Programming **Subject Code:** CS 201

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which electronic components are used in First Generation Computers?
1. Integrated Circuits
2. Vacuum Tubes
3. VLSI Microprocessor
4. ULSI Microprocessor

2) Which electronic components are used in Second Generation Computers?
1. Transistors
2. Integrated Circuits
3. Vacuum Tubes
4. VLSI Microprocessor
5. ULSI Microprocessor

3) Which electronic components are used in Third Generation Computers?
1. Transistors
2. Integrated Circuits
3. Vacuum Tubes
4. VLSI Microprocessor
5. ULSI Microprocessor

4) Which electronic components are used in Fourth Generation Computers?
1. Transistors
2. Integrated Circuits
3. Vacuum Tubes
4. VLSI Microprocessor
5. ULSI Microprocessor

5) Which electronic components are used in Fifth Generation Computers?
1. Transistors
2. Integrated Circuits
3. Vacuum Tubes
4. VLSI Microprocessor
5. ULSI Microprocessor

6) ENIAC Computer belongs to _____.
1. First Generation Computers
2. Second Generation Computers
3. Third Generation Computers
4. Fourth Generation Computers

7) VLSI Stands for _____.
1. Very Large Storage Integration
2. Very Large Storage Integrator
3. Very Large Scale Integration
4. Very Large Scale Integrator

8) ULSI Stands for _____.
1. Ultra Large Storage Integration
2. Ultra Large Scale Integration
3. Ultra Large Storage Integrator
4. Ultra Large Scale Integrator

9) _____ is used as a programming language in first generation computers?
1. FORTRAN
2. COBOL
3. BASIC
4. Machine Language

10) FORTRAN stands for _____.
1. Translation
2. Format Transformation
3. Fork Transformation
4. Formula Translation

11) Which electronic components are used in First Generation Computers?
1. Transistors
2. Integrated Circuits
3. Vacuum Tubes
4. VLSI Microprocessor
5. ULSI Microprocessor

12) Which electronic components are used in Second Generation Computers?
1. Transistors
2. Integrated Circuits
3. Vacuum Tubes
4. VLSI Microprocessor
5. ULSI Microprocessor

13) Which electronic components are used in Third Generation Computers?
1. Transistors
2. Integrated Circuits
3. Vacuum Tubes
4. VLSI Microprocessor
5. ULSI Microprocessor

14) Which electronic components are used in Fourth Generation Computers?

1. Transistors
2. Integrated Circuits
3. Vacuum Tubes
4. VLSI Microprocessor
5. ULSI Microprocessor

15) Which electronic components are used in Fifth Generation Computers?

1. Transistors
2. Integrated Circuits
3. Vacuum Tubes
4. VLSI Microprocessor
5. ULSI Microprocessor

16) EBCDIC stands for

1. Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
2. Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
3. Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
4. Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code

17) BCD is

1. Binary Coded Decimal
2. Bit Coded Decimal
3. Binary Coded Digit
4. Bit Coded Digit

18) ASCII stands for

1. American Stable Code for International Interchange
2. American Standard Case for Institutional Interchange
3. American Standard Code for Information Interchange
4. American Standard Code for Interchange Information

19) Which of the following is first generation of computer

1. EDSAC
2. IBM-1401
3. CDC-1604
4. ICL-2900

20) Chief component of first generation computer was

1. Transistors
2. Vacuum Tubes and Valves
3. Integrated Circuits
4. None of above

21) FORTRAN is

1. File Translation
2. Format Translation
3. Formula Translation
4. Floppy Translation

22) EEPROM stand for

1. Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
2. Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
3. Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
4. None of the above

23) Second Generation computers were developed during

1. 1949 to 1955
2. 1956 to 1965
3. 1965 to 1970
4. 1970 to 1990

24) The computer size was very large in

1. First Generation
2. Second Generation
3. Third Generation
4. Fourth Generation

25) Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers

1. First Generation
2. Second Generation
3. Third Generation
4. Fourth Generation

26) Special purpose computers are better in performance because

1. They have more memory
2. A set of instructions is built into the machine
3. They are equipped with faster processor
4. None of above

27) UNIVAC is

1. Universal Automatic Computer
2. Universal Array Computer
3. Unique Automatic Computer
4. Unvalued Automatic Computer

28) CD-ROM stands for

1. Compactable Read Only Memory
2. Compact Data Read Only Memory
3. Compactable Disk Read Only Memory
4. Compact Disk Read Only Memory

29) ALU is

1. Arithmetic Logic Unit
2. Array Logic Unit
3. Application Logic Unit
4. None of above

30) VGA is

1. Video Graphics Array
2. Visual Graphics Array
3. Volatile Graphics Array
4. Video Graphics Adapter

31) IBM 1401 is

1. First Generation Computer
2. Second Generation Computer
3. Third Generation Computer
4. Fourth Generation Computer

32) MSI stands for

1. Medium Scale Integrated Circuits
2. Medium System Integrated Circuits
3. Medium Scale Intelligent Circuit
4. Medium System Intelligent Circuit

33) The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk is

1. 1.40 MB
2. 1.44 GB
3. 1.40 GB
4. 1.44 MB

34) The first computer introduced in Nepal was

1. IBM 1400
2. IBM 1401
3. IBM 1402
4. IBM1402

35) WAN stands for

1. Wap Area Network
2. Wide Area Network
3. Wide Array Net
4. Wireless Area Network

36) MICR stands for

1. Magnetic Ink Character Reader
2. Magnetic Ink Code Reader
3. Magnetic Ink Cases Reader
4. None

37) Step by step instructions written to solve any problem is called

1. Pseudocode
2. Algorithm
3. Assembler
4. class

38) Diagramatic or symbolic representation of an algorithm is called

1. Data-Flow diagram
2. E-R diagram
3. Flow Chart
4.None

39)Procedural programming method is followed in

1. C
2. Cobol
3. Cobra
4. All

40) The C language consist of ____ number of keywords.

1. 32
2. 40
3. 24
4. 56

41) Which of the following is a keyword used for a storage class?

1. Printf
2. external
3. auto
4. scanf

42) The prototype of the function in the header file is

1. Stdio.h
2. stdlib.h
3. conio.h
4. io.h

43) Preprocessor Directives are used for –

1. Macro Expansion
2. File Inclusion
3. Conditional Compilation
4. All of these

44) Which operator has the lowest priority ?

1. ++
2. %
3. +
4. ||

45) The type cast operator is

1. (type)
2. cast()
3. //
4. " "

46) File manipulation functions in C are available in which header file ?

1. streams.h
2. stdio.h
3. stdlib.h
4. files.h

47) Which pair of functions below are used for single xharacter I/O ?

1. getchar() and putchar()
2. scanf() and printf()
3. input() and output()
4. None of these

48) Which function is used to read character as you type ?

1. getchar()
2. getch()
3. getche()
4. Both (2) and (3)

49) What is the output of this program ?

```
void main()
    {
        int a=b=c=10; a=b=c=50;
          printf("\n %d %d %d",a,b,c);
    }
```

1. 50 50 50
2. Compile Time Error

3. 10 10 10
4. Three Garbage Value

50) Which format specifier is used to print the values of double type variable
1. %lf
2. %ld
3. %lu
4. %f

51) What will be the output of the following program?
```
Void main ( )
{
    double x=28; int r; r= x%5;
        printf ("\n r=%d", r);
}
```
1. r= 3
2. Run time Error
3. Compile time Error
4. None of the Above

52) What the following function call mean?
strcpy(s1 , s2);
1. copies s1 string into s2
2. copies s2 string into s1
3. copies both s1 and s2
4. None of these

53) What will be the output of the following program?
```
Void main( )
{
    Int x []= {10,20,30,40,50};
    Print f (" \n %d %d %d %d ", x [4] ,3[x] ,x[2] ,1[x] ,x[0] );
}
```
1. Error
2. 10 20 30 40 50
3. 50 40 30 20 10
4. None of these

54) Which of the following is not s keyword of 'C' ?
1. auto
2. register
3. int
4. function

55) What will be the out put ?
```
void main ( )
{
  char a[] = "INFO" ;
     a + +;
  printf (" \n %s", a);
}
```
1. Error
2. INFO
3. NFO
4. None of these

56) Which of the following operator has right to left associativity?
1. &&
2. //
3. %
4. sizeof

57) What wiil be the output ?
```
Void main ( )
{
    int i ;
    i=0x10+ 010+10;
    Printf ("\nx=%x", i);
}
```
1. x= 34
2. i= 34
3. i = 22
4. Error

58) Explicit type conversion is known as
1. conversion
2. disjunction
3. separation
4. casting

59) What will be the output ?
```
#define SQUARE(X) X * X
void main ( )
{
    printf ("\n Square = %d" , SQUARE(10+2) );
}
```
1. Square = 144
2. Square =32
3. Square =122
4. Square =12

60) By default a function returns a value of type
1. int
2. char
3. void
4. None of these

61) What will be the value of x after executing the program ?
```
void main ( )
{
  int x;
  x = printf("I See, Sea in C");
  printf("\n x= % d" , x);
}
```
1. x= 15
2. x=2
3. Garbage value
4. Error

62) What is sizeof In 'C' ?
1. Operator
2. Reserve Word
3. Both (A) and (B)
4. Function

63) Study the following C program
```
Void main ( )
{
    Int a= 0;
   For ( ; a ;);
      a++;
}
```
What will be the value of the variable a, on the execution of the above program
1. I
2. 0
3. –1
4. None of these

64) Which is not keyword in 'C' ?
1. typedef
2. const
3. near
4. complex

65) What will be the output of the following program code ?
```
void main ( )
{
   char a[]= "Hello World" ;
    char *p ;
```

```
p=a;
printf("\n%d%d%d%d",sizeof(a),
sizeof(p), strlen (a), strlen(p) );
}
```

1. 11 11 10 10
2. 10 10 10 10
3. 12 12 11 11
4. 12 2 11 11

66) The meaning of arrow operator in a->b

1. (*a).b
2. a.(*b)
3. a.b
4. None of these

67) What will be the output of the following program code?

```
Void main ( )
{
    Printf ("\n ABC\b\b\bInfo World");
}
```

1. Info world
2. ABC Info world
3. strxfrm
4. strcut

68) Which is valid string function ?

1. strpbrk
2. strlen
3. strxfrm
4. strcut

69) What will be the size of following structure?

Struct sample { Static int x; int y,z; } ;

1. 6 bytes
2. 2 bytes
3. + bytes
4. None of these

70) Which of the following function not convert floating point number to string ?

1. fcvt
2. gcvt
3. ecvt
4. hcvt

71) What will be the output ?

```
void main ( )
{
    printf("%d",'B' < 'A' );
}
```

1. Error
2. 1
3. 0
4. None of these

72) Which one of the following is conditional directive ?

1. #nifdefn
2. #ifdefn
3. # ifdefn
4. #ifdef

73) What will be the output ?

```
void main ( )
{
    int x;
    unsigned y;
    printf("\n%d %d", sizeof(x),
sizeof(y) );
}
```

1. 22
2. 24
3. 44
4. None of these

74) What does x stand for in : int **x;

1. x is a pointer to pointer
2. x is not pointer
3. x is long
4. None of these

75) What will be the output ?

```
void main ( )
{
printf("\n %d %d", 10&20, 10/ 20);
}
```

1. 00
2. 10 10
3. 0 30
4. 20 20

76) Which of the following is used as a string termination character ?

1. 0
2. \0
3. /0
4. None of these

77) What will be the output ?

```
void main ( )
{
    int i= 48;
    printf("\n %c %d" ,i,i );
}
```

1. Error
2. 48 48
3. 1 48
4. 0 48

78) A static variable by default gets initialized to

1. 0
2. blank space
3. 1
4. garbage value

79) Find out on which line no . you will get an error ?

Line 1: void main ( )
Line 2: {
Line 3: print("\n Hello World")
Line 4: }

1. Line 1
2. Line 2
3. Line 3
4. Line 4

80) What will be the output of the following program ?

```
void main ( )
{
int x=10,y=20;
printf ("\n %d",x,y);
}
```

1. 10
2. 20
3. 10 20
4. None of these

81) Which function reallocates memory ?

1. realloc
2. alloc
3. malloc
4. None of these

82) What will be the size of following union declaration?

Union Test { Int x; Char y; Float z; } ;

1. 7 bytes
2. 4bytes
3. 1byte

4. 14 bytes

83) Which of the following is not a relational operator?

1. !
2. !=
3. >=
4. <

84) Identify the invalid pointer arithmetic

1. Addition of float value to a pointer
2. Comparision of pointers that do not point to the element of the same array
3. Subtracting an integer from a pointer
4. Assigning the value 0 to a pointer variable

85)which of the following is an operator in 'C'?

1. ,
2. $
3. @
4. None of these

86) A declaration float a,b; occupies _____of memory ?

1. 1 bytes
2. 4bytes
3. 8byte
4. 16 bytes

87) What is the output of the following program ?

```
void main()
 {
 int x=40;y=30;z=80;
if(x<y >z)
printf("\n Hello world");
else printf("\nGood by");
```

1. Hello world
2. Good by
3. Compile time error
4. None of these

88) What is the output of the following code?

```
Void main()
{
 Int c=0, d=5,e=10,a;
A=c>1?d>1||e>1?100:200:300;
Printf("a=%d",a);
}
```

1. a=300
2. a=100
3. a=200
4. None of these

89) Which among the following is a unconditional control structure?

1. do-while
2. if –else
3. goto
4. for

90) Which of the following language is predecessor to C Programming Language?

1. A
2. B
3. BCPL
4. C++

91) C programming language was developed by

1. Dennis Ritchie
2. Ken Thompson
3. Bill Gates
4. Peter Norton

92) C was developed in the year ___

1. 1970
2. 1972
3. 1976
4. 1980

93) C is a ___ language

1. High Level
2. Low Level
3. Middle Level
4. Machine Level

94) C language is available for which of the following Operating Systems?

1. DOS
2. Windows
3. Unix
4. All of these

95) Which of the following symbol is used to denote a pre-processor statement?

1. !
2. #
3. ~
4. ;

96) Which of the following is a Scalar Data type

1. Float
2. Union
3. Array
4. Pointer

97) Which of the following are tokens in C?

1. Keywords
2. Variables
3. Constants
4. All of the above

98) What is the valid range of numbers for int type of data?

1. 0 to 256
2. -32768 to +32767
3. -65536 to +65536
4. No specific range

99) Which symbol is used as a statement terminator in C?

1. !
2. #
3.~
4. ;

100) Which escape character can be used to begin a new line in C?

1. \a
2. \b
3. \m
4. \n

101) Which escape character can be used to beep from speaker in C?

1. \a
2. \b
3. \m
4. \n

102) Character constants should be enclosed between ___

1. Single quotes
2. Double quotes
3. Both a and b
4. None of these

103) String constants should be enclosed between ___

1. Single quotes
2. Double quotes
3. Both a and b

4.None of these

104) Which of the following is invalid?

1. ‘’
2. “ “
3. ‘a’
4. ‘abc’

105) The maximum length of a variable in C is ___

1. 8
2. 16
3. 32
4. 64

106) What will be the maximum size of a float variable?

1. 1 byte
2. 2 bytes
3. 4 bytes
4. 8 bytes

107) What will be the maximum size of a double variable?

1. 1 byte
2. 4 bytes
3. 8 bytes
4. 16 bytes

108) A declaration float a,b; occupies ___ of memory

1. 1 byte
2. 4 bytes
3. 8 bytes
4. 16 bytes

109) The size of a String variable is

1. 1 byte
2. 8 bytes
3. 16 bytes
4. None

110) Which of the following is an example of compounded assignment statement?

1. a = 5
2. a += 5
3. a = b = c
4. a = b

111) The operator && is an example for ___ operator.

1. Assignment
2. Increment
3. Logical
4. Rational

112) The operator & is used for

1. Bitwise AND
2. Bitwise OR
3. Logical AND
4. Logical OR

113) The operator / can be applied to

1. integer values
2. float values
3. double values
4. All of these

114) The equality operator is represented by

1. :=
2. .EQ.
3. =
4. ==

115) Operators have hierarchy. It is used to know which operator

1. is most important
2. is used first
3. is faster
4. operates on large numbers

116) The bitwise AND operator is used for

1. Masking
2. Comparison
3. Division
4. Shifting bits

117) The bitwise OR operator is used to

1. set the desired bits to 1
2. set the desired bits to 0
3. divide numbers
4. multiply numbers

118) Which of the following operator has the highest precedence?

1. *
2. ==
3. =>
4. +

119) The associativity of ! operator is

1. Right to Left
2. Left to Right
3. (a) for Arithmetic and (b) for Relational
4. (a) for Relational and (b) for Arithmetic

120) Which operator has the lowest priority?

1. ++
2. %
3. +
4. ||

121) Which operator has the highest priority?

1. ++
2. %
3. +
4. ||

122) Operators have precedence. A Precedence determines which operator is

1. faster
2. takes less memory
3. evaluated first
4. takes no arguments

123) Integer Division results in

1. Rounding the fractional part
2. truncating the fractional part
3. Floating value
4. An Error is generated

124) .Which of the following is a ternary operator?

1. ? :
2. *
3. sizeof
4. ^

125) What will be the output of the expression 11 ^ 5?

1. 5
2. 6
3. 14
4. None of these

126) The type cast operator is

1. (type)
2. cast()
3. //
4. " "

127) Explicit type conversion is known as

1. Casting
2. Conversion
3. Disjunction
4. Separation

128) The operator + in a+=4 means

1. a = a + 4

2. a + 4 = a
3. a = 4
4. a = 4 + 4

129) p++ executes faster than p+1 because
1. p uses registers
2. p++ is a single instruction
3. ++ is faster than +
4. None of these

130) Which of the following statements is true?
1. C Library functions provide I/O facilities
2. C inherent I/O facilities
3. C doesn't have I/O facilities
4. Both (1) and (3)

131) Header files in C contain
1. Compiler commands
2. Library functions
3. Header information of C programs
4. Operators for files

132) Which pair of functions below are used for single character I/O.
1. Getchar() and putchar()
2. Scanf() and printf()
3. Input() and output()
4. None of these

133) The printf() function retunes which value when an error occurs?
1. Positive value
2. Zero
3. Negative value
4. None of these

134) Identify the wrong statement
1. putchar(65)
2. putchar('x')
3. putchar("x")
4. putchar('\n')

135) Which of the following is charecter oriented console I/O function?
1. getchar() and putchar()
2. gets() and puts()
3. scanf() and printf()
4. fgets() and fputs()

136) An Ampersand before the name of a variable denotes
1. Actual Value
2. Variable Name
3. Address
4. Data Type

137) Symbolic constants can be defined using
1. # define
2. const
3. symbols
4. None of these

138) Null character is represented by
1. \n
2. \0
3. \o
4. \e

139) Which header file is essential for using strcmp() function?
1. string.h
2. strings.h
3. text.h
4. strcmp.h

140) malloc() function used in dynamic allocation is available in which header file?
1. stdio.h
2. stdlib.h
3. conio.h
4. mem.h

141) File manipulation functions in C are available in which header file?
1. streams.h
2. stdio.h
3. stdlib.h
4. files.h

142) C supports how many basic looping constructs
1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. 6

143) A statement differs from expression by terminating with a
1. ;
2. :
3. NULL
4. .

144) What should be the expression return value for a do-while to terminate
1. 1
2. 0
3. -1
4.NULL

145) Which among the following is a unconditional control structure
1. do-while
2. if-else
3. goto
3. for

146) continue statement is used
1. to go to the next iteration in a loop
2. come out of a loop
3. exit and return to the main function
4. restarts iterations from beginning of loop

147) Which operator in C is called a ternary operator
1. if..then
2. ++
3. ?
4. ()

148) Which of the following header file is required for strcpy() function?
1. string.h
2. strings.h
3. files.h
4. strcpy()

149) The meaning of conversion character for data input is
1. Data item is a long integer
2. Data item is an unsigned decimal integer
3. Data item is a short integer
4. None of the above

150) The conversion characters for data input means that the data item is
1. An unsigned decimal integer
2. A short integer
3. A hexadecimal integer
4. A string followed by white space

151) An expression contains relational, assign. ment and arithmetic operators. If Parenthesis are not present, the order will be

1. Assignment, arithmetic, relational
2. Relational, arithmetic, assignment
3. Assignment, relational, arithmetic
4. Arithmetic, relational, assignment

152) Which of the following is a key word is used for a storage class

1. printf
2. external
3. auto
4. scanf

153) In the C language 'a' represents

1. a digit
2. an integer
3. a character
4. a word

154) The number of the relational operators in the C language is

1. Four
2. Six
3. Three
4. One

155) A compound statement is a group of statements included between a pair of

1. double quote
2. curly braces
3. parenthesis
4. a pair of /'s

156) A Link is

1. a compiler
2. an active debugger
3. a C interpreter
4. a analyzing tool in C

157) The continue command cannot be used with

1. for
2. switch
3. do
4. while

158) In C, a Union is

1. memory location
2. memory store
3. memory screen
4. None of these

159) When the main function is called, it is called with the arguments

1. argc
2. argv
3. None of these
4. both a & b

160) A multidimensional array can be expressed in terms of

1. array of pointers rather than as pointers to a group of contiguous array
2. array without the group of contiguous array
3. data type arrays
4. None of these

161) C allows arrays of greater than two dimensions, who will determined this

1. programmer
2. compiler
3. parameter
4. None of these

162) A pointer to a pointer in a form of

1. multiple indirection
2. a chain of pointers
3. both a and b
4. None of these

163) Pointers are of

1. integer data type
2. character data type
3. unsigned integer data types
4. None of these

164) Maximum number of elements in the array declaration int a[5][8] is

1. 28
2. 32
3. 35
4. 40

165) If the size of the array is less than the number of initializers then,

1. Extra values are being ignored
2. Generates an error message
3. Size of Array is increased
4. Size is neglected when values are given

166) Array subscripts in C always start at

1. -1
2. 1
3. 0
4. Value provided by user

167) A Structure

1. can be read as a single entity
2. cannot be read as a single entity
3. can be displayed as a single entity
4. has member variables that cannot be read individually