## قصی ERRATA (تقین)

## PU CSP

	QUESTIONS NO.	CORRECTIONS
	INFORMATION	NETWORKS
Pg # 175	<ul> <li>5. The process of transferring a file from a local computer to a remote computer on a network is called:</li> <li>A. uploading</li> <li>B. downloading</li> <li>C. FTP</li> <li>D. browsing</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>The process of transferring a file from a local computer to a remote computer on a network is called:</li> <li>A. uploading</li> <li>B. downloading</li> <li>C. FTP</li> <li>D. browsing</li> </ol>
Pg # 175	<ul> <li>All previous networks were replaced by National Science Foundation's NSFNET in: A. 1968</li> <li>B. 1970</li> <li>C. 1980</li> <li>D. 1989</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>All previous networks were replaced by National Science Foundation's NSFNET in: A. 1968 B. 1970 C. 1980 D. 1989</li> </ul>
Pg # 176	16.The US Department of Defense startedthe in 1969:A.LANB.WANC.DARPAD.Internet	<ul> <li>16. The US Department of Defense started the in 1969:</li> <li>A. LAN B. WAN</li> <li>C. DARPA D. Internet</li> </ul>
Pg # 176	18. TCP/IP was developed for use in ARPANET in A. 1970 <b>B. 1973</b> C. 1983 D. 1993	<ol> <li>TCP/IP was developed for use in ARPANET in</li> <li>A. 1970</li> <li>B. 1973</li> <li>C. 1983</li> <li>D. 1993</li> </ol>
Pg # 176	<ul> <li>19. Cellular (mobile) phones systems are often:</li> <li>A. LANs</li> <li>B. MANs</li> <li>C. WANs</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>19. Cellular (mobile) phones systems are often:</li> <li>A. LANs</li> <li>B. MANs</li> <li>C. WANS</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>
Pg # 176	<ul> <li>26. This layer in the OSI model provides network services to user applications:</li> <li>A. physical B. transport</li> <li>C. application D. presentation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>26. This layer in the OSI model provides network services to user applications:</li> <li>A. physical B. transport</li> <li>C. application D. presentation</li> </ul>
	DATA COMMUN	IICATIONS
Pg # 177	<ul> <li>8. The fastest mode of data transmission is:</li> <li>A. simplex</li> <li>B. half-duplex</li> <li>C. full-duplex</li> <li>D. None of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>8. The fastest mode of data transmission is:</li> <li>A. simplex</li> <li>B. half-duplex</li> <li>C. full-duplex</li> <li>D. None of the above</li> </ul>
Pg # 177	<ol> <li>The unguided media carry signals in the form of:</li> <li>A. microwaves</li> <li>B. electromagnetic waves</li> <li>C. infrared waves</li> <li>D. all of the above</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>12. The unguided media carry signals in the form of:</li> <li>A. microwaves</li> <li>B. electromagnetic waves</li> <li>C. infrared waves</li> <li>D. all of the above</li> </ul>

Pg # 178	<ul> <li>21. The maximum data rate that a medium of 10 KHz and signal to noise ratio of 30dB is roughly</li> <li>A. 10Kbps</li> <li>B. 30Kbps</li> <li>C. 100Kbps</li> <li>D. 3Kbps</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>21. The maximum data rate that a medium of 10 KHz and signal to noise ratio of 30dB is roughly</li> <li>A. 10Kbps</li> <li>B. 30Kbps</li> <li>C. 100Kbps</li> <li>D. 3Kbps</li> </ul>
Pg # 178	24.The maximum rate at which a modem transmit data is around bps.A.14,400B.46,000C.64,000D.one million	<ol> <li>The maximum rate at which a modem can transmit data is around bps.</li> <li>A. 14,400</li> <li>B. 46,000</li> <li>C. 64,000</li> <li>D. one million</li> </ol>
	APPLICATION AND USE	S OF COMPUTERS
Pg # 178	<ul> <li>2. Remak RX 32 three-axis servo robot fits machine up to:</li> <li>A. 100 tons</li> <li>B. 200 tons</li> <li>C. 300 tons</li> <li>D. 400 tons</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Remak RX 32 three-axis servo robot fits machine up to:</li> <li>A. 100 tons</li> <li>B. 200 tons</li> <li>C. 300 tons</li> <li>D. 400 tons</li> </ul>
Pg # 179	<ul> <li>7. Which of the following is not involved in e-commerce?</li> <li>A. e-mail</li> <li>B. video conferencing</li> <li>C. electronic banking</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>7. Which of the following is not involved in e-commerce?</li> <li>A. e-mail</li> <li>B. video conferencing</li> <li>C. electronic banking</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>
	SECURITY, COPYRIC	GHT & THE LAW
Pg # 180	<ul> <li>9. Which of the following statements is correct?</li> <li>A. a virus may destroy hardware</li> <li>B. a virus cannot read Pin code or Credit card number</li> <li>C. a virus may make resources unavailable to the users</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>9. Which of the following statements is correct?</li> <li>A. a virus may destroy hardware</li> <li>B. a virus cannot read Pin code or Credit card number</li> <li>C. a virus may make resources unavailable to the users</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>
Pg # 180	<ol> <li>The Act intended to protect individuals from unauthorized use and disclosure of personal information held on a computer system is:</li> <li>A. Privacy Protection Act</li> <li>B. Cable communications Policy Act</li> <li>C. Data Protection Act</li> <li>D. all of the above</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>The Act intended to protect individuals from unauthorized use and disclosure of personal information held on a computer system is:         <ul> <li>A. Privacy Protection Act</li> <li>B. Cable communications Policy Act</li> <li>C. Data Protection Act</li> <li>D. all of the above</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Pg # 181	<ul> <li>13. Making illegal copies of copyrighted software is called:</li> <li>A. copyleft</li> <li>B. theft</li> <li>C. piracy</li> <li>D. either b or c</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Making illegal copies of copyrighted software is called:</li> <li>A. copyleft</li> <li>B. theft</li> <li>C. piracy</li> <li>D. either b or c</li> </ol>
Pg # 181	<ul> <li>23. A program that performs a useful task and at the same time carries out some secret destructive act is called:</li> <li>A. Sabotage B. Trojan horse C. Worm D. Logic bomb</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>A program that performs a useful task and at the same time carries out some secret destructive act is called:         <ul> <li>A. Sabotage</li> <li>B. Trojan horse</li> <li>C. Worm</li> <li>D. Logic bomb</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	WINDOWS OPERA	TING SYSTEM
Pg # 182	<ul> <li>7. CRTL + ALT + Del is:</li> <li>A. an invalid key combination</li> <li>B. recognized by windows</li> <li>C. used to close the active window</li> <li>D. both b and c</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>7. CRTL + ALT + Del is:</li> <li>A. an invalid key combination</li> <li>B. recognized by windows</li> <li>C. used to close the active window</li> <li>D. both b and c</li> </ul>
Pg # 182	<ul> <li>20. The keyboard shortcut to delete a selected item permanently without placing the item in the recycle Bin is:</li> <li>A. CTRL + DELETE</li> <li>B. ALT + DELETE</li> <li>C. SHIFT + DELETE</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>20. The keyboard shortcut to delete a selected item permanently without placing the item in the recycle Bin is:</li> <li>A. CTRL + DELETE</li> <li>B. ALT + DELETE</li> <li>C. SHIFT + DELETE</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>
	WORD PROC	ESSING
Pg # 183	<ol> <li>To select an entire Word document:</li> <li>A. hold down CTRL and press F8</li> <li>B. hold down CTRL and click in the selection bar</li> <li>C. double-click in the selection bar</li> <li>D. choose entire from select menu</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>10. To select an entire Word document:</li> <li>A. hold down CTRL and press F8</li> <li>B. hold down CTRL and click in the selection bar</li> <li>C. double-click in the selection bar</li> <li>D. choose entire from select menu</li> </ul>
Pg # 183	<ul> <li>8. When you copy a block of text in a word document, it is temporarily stored in the:</li> <li>A. buffer</li> <li>B. register</li> <li>C. clipboard</li> <li>D. cache</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>8. When you copy a block of text in a word document, it is temporarily stored in the:</li> <li>A. buffer</li> <li>B. register</li> <li>C. clipboard</li> <li>D. cache</li> </ul>
Pg # 184	<ul> <li>24. The key board shortcut used to copy selected text or object is:</li> <li>A. CTRL + X B. CTRL + V</li> <li>C. CTRL + C D. CTRL + Y</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>24. The key board shortcut used to copy selected text or object is:</li> <li>A. CTRL + X</li> <li>B. CTRL + V</li> <li>C. CTRL + C</li> <li>D. CTRL + Y</li> </ul>
Pg # 184	<ul> <li>27. Which of the following function keys is used to choose the save as command?</li> <li>A. F2</li> <li>B. F4</li> <li>C. F10</li> <li>D. F12</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>27. Which of the following function keys is used to choose the save as command?</li> <li>A. F2</li> <li>B. F4</li> <li>C. F10</li> <li>D. F12</li> </ul>
Pg # 184	<ul> <li>30. Which of the following commands opens</li> <li>a document?</li> <li>A. CTRL + S</li> <li>B. CTRL + W</li> <li>C. CTRL + O</li> <li>D. CTRL + N</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Which of the following commands opens a document?</li> <li>A. CTRL + S</li> <li>B. CTRL + W</li> <li>C. CTRL + O</li> <li>D. CTRL + N</li> </ul>
Pg # 184	<ul> <li>31. Which of the following command is used switch to normal layout view?</li> <li>A. ALT + CTRL + P</li> <li>B. ALT + CTRL + O</li> <li>C. ALT + CTRL + N</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>31. Which of the following command is used to switch to normal layout view?</li> <li>A. ALT + CTRL + P</li> <li>B. ALT + CTRL + O</li> <li>C. ALT + CTRL + N</li> <li>D. none of the above</li> </ul>
Pg # 184	<ul> <li>34. The direction in which document is printed on paper is called:</li> <li>A. page alignment</li> <li>B. page print view</li> <li>C. page orientation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>34. The direction in which document is printed on paper is called:</li> <li>A. page alignment</li> <li>B. page print view</li> <li>C. page orientation</li> </ul>

	DATABA	SE
Pg # 185	<ol> <li>Which of the following data model is more flexible?</li> <li>A. Network data model</li> <li>B. Hierarchical data model</li> <li>C. Relational data model</li> <li>D. Object data model</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Which of the following data model is more flexible?</li> <li>A. Network data model</li> <li>B. Hierarchical data model</li> <li>C. Relational data model</li> <li>D. Object data model</li> </ol>
Pg # 185	<ul> <li>9. DBMS is better than</li> <li>A. Usual filing system</li> <li>B. Ordinary filing system</li> <li>C. Manual filing system</li> <li>D. Automatically filing system</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>9. DBMS is better than</li> <li>A. Usual filing system</li> <li>B. Ordinary filing system</li> <li>C. Manual filing system</li> <li>D. Automatically filing system</li> </ul>
Pg # 185	<ol> <li>With database data can be checked for</li> <li>Different conditions</li> <li>B. Fixed conditions</li> <li>C. Some conditions</li> <li>D. Specific conditions</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>With database data can be checked for</li> <li>Different conditions</li> <li>Fixed conditions</li> <li>Some conditions</li> <li>D. Specific conditions</li> </ol>
Pg # 185	<ol> <li>With database, data is in</li> <li>A. Standard form</li> <li>B. Unnormalize form</li> <li>C. Complete D. Integrated</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>With database, data is in</li> <li>A. Standard form</li> <li>B. Unnormalize form</li> <li>C. Complete <b>D. Integrated</b></li> </ol>
	BASIC CONCEPTS ANI	D TERMINOLOGY
Pg # 186	<ol> <li>How many components are present in data base?</li> <li>A. Two</li> <li>B. Three</li> <li>C. Four</li> <li>D. Five</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>6. How many components are present in data base?</li> <li>A. Two</li> <li>B. Three</li> <li>C. Four</li> <li>D. Five</li> </ul>
Pg # 186	8. IDE is a (an) A. Hardware <b>B. Interface</b> C. Software D. Administrator	<ol> <li>IDE is a (an)</li> <li>A. Hardware B. Interface</li> <li>C. Software D. Administrator</li> </ol>
	DATABASE DESIG	<b>GN PROCESS</b>
Pg # 187	<ol> <li>Which of the following keys does not hold uniqueness property?</li> <li>A. candidate key</li> <li>B. foreign key</li> <li>C. primary key</li> <li>D. secondary key</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Which of the following keys does not hold uniqueness property?</li> <li>A. candidate key</li> <li>B. foreign key</li> <li>C. primary key</li> <li>D. secondary key</li> </ol>
Pg # 187	<ul> <li>4. In ERD model, the relationship between two entities is represented by a:</li> <li>A. diamond symbol</li> <li>B. rectangular box</li> <li>C. oval symbol</li> <li>D. line</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4. In ERD model, the relationship between two entities is represented by a:</li> <li>A. diamond symbol</li> <li>B. rectangular box</li> <li>C. oval symbol</li> <li>D. line</li> </ul>
Pg # 187	<ol> <li>Which of the following is not a broad category of the database system?</li> <li>A. Relational B. Hierarchies</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Which of the following is not a broad category of the database system?</li> <li>A. Relational B. Hierarchies</li> </ol>

	C. Inverted list <b>D. Semantic</b>	C. Inverted list D. Semantic
Pg # 187	<ul> <li>16. Object-oriented is a <ul> <li>A. Broad category of relational database model.</li> </ul> </li> <li>B. Latest research on the relational database model.</li> <li>C. Principles of the relational database model.</li> <li>D. None of the above.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>16. Object-oriented is a <ul> <li>A. Broad category of relational database model.</li> <li>B. Latest research on the relational database model.</li> <li>C. Principles of the relational database model.</li> </ul> </li> <li>D. None of the above.</li> </ul>
Pg # 187	<ol> <li>A relational database system is a system in which         <ul> <li>A. The user views all the data as being stored in the form of tables.</li> <li>B. The operations are operate on tables only.</li> <li>C. The operations are produced as their output, data in form of tables.</li> <li>D. All the above</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol> <li>A relational database system is a system in which</li> <li>A. The user views all the data as being stored in the form of tables.</li> <li>B. The operations are operate on tables only.</li> <li>C. The operations are produced as their output, data in form of tables.</li> <li>D. All the above</li> </ol>
	<b>DATA INTEGRITY AND</b>	NORMALIZATION
Pg # 188	<ul> <li>15. Sometime, a record could not be identified by a single primary key. In this case two keys are combined to identifying a particular record. The join key is called</li> <li>A. Composite key</li> <li>B. Foreign key</li> <li>C. Concatenated key</li> <li>D. Secondary key</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>15. Sometime, a record could not be identified by a single primary key. In this case two keys are combined to identifying a particular record. The join key is called</li> <li>A. Composite key</li> <li>B. Foreign key</li> <li>C. Concatenated key</li> <li>D. Secondary key</li> </ul>
	INTRODUCTION TO MI	CROSOFT ACCESS
Pg # 190	<ul> <li>15. In Access data can be sorted in</li> <li>A. Ascending order</li> <li>B. Descending order</li> <li>C. Normal order</li> <li>D. Both a and b</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>15. In Access data can be sorted in</li> <li>A. Ascending order</li> <li>B. Descending order</li> <li>C. Normal order</li> <li>D. Both a and b</li> </ul>
Pg # 190	<ul> <li>18. Deranging in the table design are made from</li> <li>A. Design view B. Temp view</li> <li>C. Datasheet view</li> <li>D. Quick view</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Deranging in the table design are made from</li> <li>A. Design view</li> <li>B. Temp view</li> <li>C. Datasheet view</li> <li>D. Quick view</li> </ol>
	TABLE AND	QUERY
Pg # 190	<ul> <li>In a relational database, a single piece of information is called:</li> <li>A. Field</li> <li>B. Record</li> <li>C. Entity</li> <li>D. Attribute</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>In a relational database, a single piece of information is called:</li> <li>A. Field</li> <li>B. Record</li> <li>C. Entity</li> <li>D. Attribute</li> </ul>

Pg # 190	<ul> <li>How many table views are available in Microsoft Access?</li> <li>A. 4 B. 3</li> <li>C. 2 D. 1</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>5. How many table views are available in Microsoft Access?</li> <li>A. 4</li> <li>B. 3</li> <li>C. 2</li> <li>D. 1</li> </ul>
Pg # 190	10.The wildcard sal[ei]ma.A.Saleema <b>B.</b> SalimaC.both a and bD.D.none of them	<ol> <li>The wildcard sal[ei]ma.</li> <li>A. Saleema B. Salima</li> <li>C. both a and b D. none of them</li> </ol>
Pg # 191	<ul> <li>12. In a table each element is called</li> <li>A. Entity</li> <li>B. Data file</li> <li>C. Record</li> <li>D. Value</li> </ul>	12. In a table each element is called A. Entity B. Data file C. Record <b>D. Value</b>
Pg # 191	<ul> <li>16. With primary key two rows in a table are</li> <li>A. Same</li> <li>B. Not same</li> <li>C. Light same</li> <li>D. Identical</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>16. With primary key two rows in a table are</li> <li>A. Same</li> <li>B. Not same</li> <li>C. Light same</li> <li>D. Identical</li> </ul>
Pg # 191	<ol> <li>A table may have attributes as primary key</li> <li>A. two</li> <li>B. only one</li> <li>C. foreign key</li> <li>D. all the above</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>18. A table may have attributes as primary key</li> <li>A. two</li> <li>B. only one</li> <li>C. foreign key</li> <li>D. all the above</li> </ul>
	FORMS AND I	REPORTS
Pg # 191	<ol> <li>Forms are designed for:</li> <li>A. Input data</li> <li>B. manipulate data</li> <li>C. accepting change</li> <li>D. all of these</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Forms are designed for:</li> <li>A. Input data</li> <li>B. manipulate data</li> <li>C. accepting change</li> <li>D. all of these</li> </ol>
Pg # 191	10. How many are the layouts of report? A. 2 <b>B. 3</b> C. 4 D. 5	<ul> <li>How many are the layouts of report?</li> <li>A. 2</li> <li>B. 3</li> <li>C. 4</li> <li>D. 5</li> </ul>
Pg # 191	<ol> <li>Displays OLE objects such as a series of images, which of the following toolbox is used?</li> <li>A. Unbound object form</li> <li>B. Found object form</li> <li>C. Sub form D. Option group</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Displays OLE objects such as a series of images, which of the following toolbox is used?</li> <li>A. Unbound object form</li> <li>B. Found object form</li> <li>C. Sub form</li> <li>D. Option group</li> </ol>
Pg # 192	<ol> <li>Which of the following is not unbound control used to accept user input in a custom dialogue box, or part of an option button?</li> <li>A. Combo box B. Toggle button C. Option button</li> <li>D. Check box</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>13. Which of the following is not unbound control used to accept user input in a custom dialogue box, or part of an option button?</li> <li>A. Combo box <b>B. Toggle button</b></li> <li>C. Option button</li> <li>D. Check box</li> </ul>
	GETTING START	ED WITH C
Pg # 192	<ul> <li>6. The expression in define directive:</li> <li>A. can only be changed at the end of the program</li> </ul>	<ul><li>6. The expression in define directive:</li><li>A. can only be changed at the end of the program</li></ul>

<ul> <li>Which of the following key is used to save a file?</li> <li>A. F2</li> <li>B. F3</li> <li>C. F5</li> <li>D. F9</li> </ul> C language has been developed by <ul> <li>A. Ken Thompson</li> <li>B. Dennis Ritchine</li> <li>C. Peter Norton</li> <li>D. Martin Richards</li> </ul> 2. C language has been developed at <ul> <li>A. Microsoft Corp. USA</li> <li>B. AT and T Bell Labs. USA</li> <li>C. Borland International USA</li> <li>D. IMB, USA</li> </ul> 3. C language came into existence in the year <ul> <li>A. 1971</li> <li>B. 1957</li> <li>C. 1972</li> <li>D. 1983</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>9. Which of the following key is used to save a file?</li> <li>A. F2 B. F3 C. F5 D. F9</li> <li>11. C language has been developed by A. Ken Thompson</li> <li>B. Dennis Ritchine</li> <li>C. Peter Norton</li> <li>D. Martin Richards</li> <li>12. C language has been developed at A. Microsoft Corp. USA</li> <li>B. AT and T Bell Labs. USA</li> <li>C. Borland International USA</li> <li>D. IMB, USA</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>A. Ken Thompson</li> <li>B. Dennis Ritchine</li> <li>C. Peter Norton</li> <li>D. Martin Richards</li> <li>C. Clanguage has been developed at</li> <li>A. Microsoft Corp. USA</li> <li>B. AT and T Bell Labs. USA</li> <li>C. Borland International USA</li> <li>D. IMB, USA</li> <li>C. Clanguage came into existence in the year</li> <li>A. 1971</li> <li>B. 1957</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A. Ken Thompson</li> <li>B. Dennis Ritchine</li> <li>C. Peter Norton</li> <li>D. Martin Richards</li> <li>12. C language has been developed at</li> <li>A. Microsoft Corp. USA</li> <li>B. AT and T Bell Labs. USA</li> <li>C. Borland International USA</li> <li>D. IMB, USA</li> <li>13. C language came into existence in the year</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>A. Microsoft Corp. USA</li> <li>B. AT and T Bell Labs. USA</li> <li>C. Borland International USA</li> <li>D. IMB, USA</li> <li>B. C language came into existence in the year</li> <li>A. 1971</li> <li>B. 1957</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A. Microsoft Corp. USA</li> <li>B. AT and T Bell Labs. USA</li> <li>C. Borland International USA</li> <li>D. IMB, USA</li> </ul> 13. C language came into existence in the year
year A. 1971 <b>B. 1957</b>	
5. 1572 D. 1565	A. 1971 B. 1957 C. 1972 D. 1983
<ul> <li>C is a</li> <li>A. Middle level language</li> <li>B. High level language</li> <li>C. Low level language</li> <li>D. None of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>14. C is a</li> <li>A. Middle level language</li> <li>B. High level language</li> <li>C. Low level language</li> <li>D. None of the above</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>The real constant in C can be expressed in which of the following forms?</li> <li>A. Fractional form only</li> <li>B. Exporential form only</li> <li>C. ASCII form only</li> <li>D. Both a and b</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>16. The real constant in C can be expressed in which of the following forms?</li> <li>A. Fractional form only</li> <li>B. Exporential form only</li> <li>C. ASCII form only</li> <li>D. Both a and b</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>The maximum width of a C variable name can be</li> <li>A. 6 characters B. 8 characters</li> <li>C. 10 characters D. 20 characters</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>19. The maximum width of a C variable name can be</li> <li>A. 6 characters</li> <li>B. 8 characters</li> <li>C. 10 characters</li> <li>D. 20 characters</li> </ul>
). In b=6.6/ a+(2 * a + (3 * c) / a * d) / (2 /	20. In b=6.6/a+(2 * a + (3 * c) / a * d) / (2 / n); which operation will be performed first A. 6.6 / a B. 2 * a C. 3 * c D. 2 / n
	can be <b>A. 6 characters</b> B. 8 characters C. 10 characters D. 20 characters

		ELEMENTS	5 OI	FC
Pg # 194	16.	A variable name is any combination of alphabets, digits or underscore. A. 1 to 2 B. 1 to 4 <b>C. 1 to 8</b> D. 1 to 16	16.	A variable name is any combination of alphabets, digits or underscore.A. 1 to 2B. 1 to 4C. 1 to 8D. 1 to 16
Pg # 194	17.	Some compilers allow variable names whose length could be up to A. 1 to 20 characters B. 1 to 40 characters <b>C. 1 to 60 characters</b> D. 1 to 80 characters	17.	Some compilers allow variable names whose length could be up to A. 1 to 20 characters B. 1 to 40 characters C. 1 to 60 characters <b>D. 1 to 80 characters</b>
Pg # 194	18.	Which of the following special symbol is used within a variable? A. + B. @ <b>C</b> D. none	18.	Which of the following special symbol is used within a variable? A. + B. @ C <b>D. none</b>
		INPUT/OL	JTP	UT
Pg # 194	2.	The escape sequence for backslash is: A. \ <b>B. \b</b> C. \\ D. \t	2.	The escape sequence for backslash is: A. \ B. \b C. \\ D. \t
Pg # 194	3.	The format specifier %u is used for: A. integer B. unsigned short <b>C. unsigned float</b> D. unsigned long int	3.	The format specifier %u is used for: A. integer <b>B. unsigned short</b> C. unsigned float D. unsigned long int
Pg # 195	8.	%10.5d, where 15 is a A. Integer B. Precision <b>C. Field where</b> D. Format symbol	8.	%10.5d, where 15 is a A. Integer <b>B. Precision</b> C. Field where D. Format symbol
Pg # 195	13.	Which of the following format is used for the white space? <b>A. %c</b> B. %w C. %s D. %f	13.	Which of the following format is used for the white space? A. %c B. %w C. %s D. %f
Pg # 195	15.	The function that is used to read only one string at a time is called         A. scanf() <b>B. puts()</b> C. gets()       D. getchar()	15.	The function that is used to read only one string at a time is calledA. scanf()B. puts()C. gets()D. getchar()
Pg # 195	19.	Which of the following is correct? A. sort unsigned int I B. unsigned int I <b>C. unsigned I</b> D. all the above	19.	Which of the following is correct? A. sort unsigned int I <b>B. unsigned int I</b> C. unsigned I D. all the above
Pg # 195	20.	When we declare the integer as unsigned int num_students, then what will be the range of integers? A32768 to +32767 B65535 to 0 <b>C. 0 to 5535</b> D. 0 to 4294967295	20.	When we declare the integer as unsigned int num_students, then what will be the range of integers? A32768 to +32767 B65535 to 0 C. 0 to 5535 D. 0 to 4294967295

		DECISION CON	IST	RUCTS
Pg # 197	6.	Which of the following is not a relational operator? <b>A. ==</b> B. = C. != D. <=	6.	Which of the following is not a relational operator?A. == <b>B. =</b> C. !=D. <=
Pg # 197	20.	Which of the following symbol is represented as unary operator? <b>A. +</b> B. ! C. / D. ~	20.	Which of the following symbol is represented as unary operator? A. + <b>B. !</b> C. / D. ~
		LOOP CONS	TRI	JCTS
Pg # 197	3.	In case of programming, when you want to do something a fixed number of times, then which of the following statement is used? A. for statement <b>B. while statement</b> C. do-while statement D. continue statement	3.	In case of programming, when you want to do something a fixed number of times, then which of the following statement is used? <b>A. for statement</b> B. while statement C. do-while statement D. continue statement
Pg # 198	10.	A multiple statement while loop is terminated with a A. Right brace B. Right bracket <b>C. Coma</b> D. Semicolon	10.	A multiple statement while loop is terminated with a <b>A. Right brace</b> B. Right bracket C. Coma D. Semicolon
Pg # 198	11.	<ul> <li>A while loop is more appropriate than a for loop when</li> <li>A. The terminating condition occurs unexpectedly</li> <li>B. The body of the loop will be executed at least once</li> <li>C. The program will be executed at least once</li> <li>D. The number of times the loop will be executed is known before the loop is executed</li> </ul>	11.	<ul> <li>A while loop is more appropriate than a for loop when</li> <li>A. The terminating condition occurs unexpectedly</li> <li>B. The body of the loop will be executed at least once</li> <li>C. The program will be executed at least once</li> <li>D. The number of times the loop will be executed is known before the loop is executed</li> </ul>
Pg # 198	13.	The break statement is used to exit from which part of a loop? A. Beginning B. Middle C. End <b>D. None of the above</b>	13.	The break statement is used to exit from which part of a loop? A. Beginning <b>B. Middle</b> C. End D. None of the above
D # 400		FUNCTION	<u>SI</u>	NC
Pg # 199	9.	A built-in function: A. cannot be redefined <b>B. can be redefined</b> C. cannot return a value D. should be redefined	9.	A built-in function: <b>A. cannot be redefined</b> B. can be redefined C. cannot return a value D. should be redefined
Pg # 199	14.	<ul> <li>Which of these are valid reasons for using functions?</li> <li>A. They use less memory than repeating the same code</li> <li>B. They run faster</li> <li>C. They keep different program activities separate</li> </ul>	14.	<ul> <li>Which of these are valid reasons for using functions?</li> <li>A. They use less memory than repeating the same code</li> <li>B. They run faster</li> <li>C. They keep different program activities separate</li> </ul>

	D. They keep variables safe from other	D. They keep variables safe from other parts
	parts of the program	of the program
Pg # 199	<ul> <li>16. The variables commonly used in C functions are accessible</li> <li>A. To all other functions</li> <li>B. To only one function</li> <li>C. To specific functions</li> <li>D. To special functions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>16. The variables commonly used in C functions are accessible</li> <li>A. To all other functions</li> <li>B. To only one function</li> <li>C. To specific functions</li> <li>D. To special functions</li> </ul>
Pg # 199	<ul> <li>17. Which of the following can be passed to a function via arguments?</li> <li>A. Constants</li> <li>B. Variables (with values)</li> <li>C. Expressions</li> <li>D. Preprocessor directives</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>17. Which of the following can be passed to a function via arguments?</li> <li>A. Constants</li> <li>B. Variables (with values)</li> <li>C. Expressions</li> <li>D. Preprocessor directives</li> </ul>
Pg # 199	<ul> <li>18. Which of the following is true?</li> <li>A. C functions are all equal</li> <li>B. C functions can be nested within each other</li> <li>C. C functions are arranged in a strict hierarchy</li> <li>D. C functions can only be called from main()</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>18. Which of the following is true?</li> <li>A. C functions are all equal</li> <li>B. C functions can be nested within each other</li> <li>C. C functions are arranged in a strict hierarchy</li> <li>D. C functions can only be called from main()</li> </ul>
Pg # 199	<ul> <li>19. An external variable is defined in a declaration</li> <li>A. in main () only</li> <li>B. in the first function that uses it</li> <li>C. in any function that uses it</li> <li>D. outside of any function</li> </ul> FILE HANDL	<ul> <li>19. An external variable is defined in a declaration <ul> <li>A. in main () only</li> <li>B. in the first function that uses it</li> <li>C. in any function that uses it</li> <li>D. outside of any function</li> </ul> </li> <li>ING IN C</li> </ul>
Pg # 199	<ol> <li>Which of the following mode open only an existing file for both reading and writing?</li> <li>A. "w" B. "w+"</li> <li>C. "r+" D. "a+"</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>2. Which of the following mode open only an existing file for both reading and writing?</li> <li>A. "w" B. "w+"</li> <li>C. "r+" D. "a+"</li> </ul>