

ICS Part 2 Computer Science Chapter 11 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What does a compound condition use to join two condition?	A. Relational operator B. Logical operator C. Relational Results D. Logical results
2	Database integrity refers to the	A. Correctness of data B. Consistency of data C. Both a and b D. None of these
3	A key in a relation	A. May not functionally determine any attribute in the row B. Functionally determine only one attribute in the row C. Functionally determine at least one attribute in the row D. Functionally determine all the attribute in the row
4	When a relational expression is false, it has the value	A. 0 B. 1 C. <0 D. S
5	Which of the following is NOT part of an if statement?	A. A condition that evaluates as a Boolean B. A condition that evaluates as true or false C. A true block D. All of are part of an IF statement
6	Which programming structure executes program statements in order?	A. Relation B. Decision C. Sequence D. Repition
7	Which programming structure makes a comparison?	A. Relation B. Decision C. Sequence D. Repitition
8	If x=10 and y=5,, what will the output of the following expression? x>y? x*y: x+y	A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 50
9	Conditional operator takes operands.	A. 3 B. 2 C. 1 D. 5
10	is a functional dependency in a relation between two or more non-key attributes	A. Transitive dependency B. Partial dependency C. Repeating groups D. None of these
11	Insert command is used to insert:	A. A new table B. A new record C. A view D. Dependencies
12	Switch statement is an alternative of:	A. if B. if-else C. Nested if D. Nested if-else
13	A case can be defined as:	A. An individual condition to test B. A set of condition of test C. A statement that includes as if statement D. A block of selection
14	How many times is the test expression of a switch statement evaluated?	A. 0 B. 1

20 The three programming structures are: A. if B. if-else C. Nested if D. All A. Sequential B. Selection C. Repetition D. Iteration A. O. R. D. Heration A. Control structure B. Compound statement C. Sequence structure D. Instruction A. Control structure B. Compound statement C. Sequence structure D. Instruction A. Non-key attribute B. Key attribute C. Composite key D. Sort key The three programming structures are: A. If B. if C. Sequence Sequence Structure B. Compound Statement C. Sequence Structure D. Instruction A. Non-key attribute B. Key attribute C. Composite key D. Sort key D. Sort key The three programming structures are: D. Relation, comparison, and process D. Relation, comparison, and process D. Relation, comparison, and process			C. 2 D. Once for each case
Another term for a computer making a decision is: B. Selection C. Repetition D. Iteration In if statement, false is represented by: A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3 A. Control structure B. Compound statement C. Sequence structure D. Instruction A. Non-key attribute B. Key attribute B. Key attribute C. Composite key D. Sort key The three programming structures are: A. Sequence, decision, and alternation C. Sequence, definition, and process D. Relation, comparison, and	15	Conditional operator is an alternative of:	B. if-else C. Nested if
In if statement, false is represented by: C. 2	16	Another term for a computer making a decision is:	B. Selection C. Repetition
18 refers to group of statements enclosed in opening and closing braces. B. Compound statement C. Sequence structure D. Instruction A. Non-key attribute B. Key attribute C. Composite key D. Sort key A. Sequence, decision, and repition B. Process, decision, and alternation C. Sequence, definition, and process D. Relation, comparison, and	17	In if statement, false is represented by :	B. 1 C. 2
19 In 3NF a non-key attribute must not depend on a B. Key attribute C. Composite key D. Sort key A. Sequence, decision, and repition B. Process, decision, and alternation C. Sequence, definition, and process D. Relation, comparison, and	18	refers to group of statements enclosed in opening and closing braces.	B. Compound statement C. Sequence structure
20 The three programming structures are: B. Process, decision, and alternation C. Sequence, definition, and process D. Relation, comparison, and	19	In 3NF a non-key attribute must not depend on a	B. Key attribute C. Composite key
	20	The three programming structures are:	B. Process, decision, and alternation C. Sequence, definition, and process D. Relation, comparison, and