

PPSC Computer Science Full Book test

| Which of the following is not characteristics of COBOL In a COBOL program the input output section is within thedivision In a COBOL program the input output section is within thedivision In a COBOL program the input output section is within thedivision In a COBOL program the input output section is within thedivision In a COBOL program the input output section is within thedivision In a COBOL program the input output section is within the | | | |
|--|----|---|--|
| 1 in the evaluation of computer language all of the following characteristics should be considered except. 2 Which of the following is not characteristics of COBOL 3 In a COBOL program the input output section is within the | Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
| Which of the following is not characteristics of COBOL B. It is a very difficant in terms of coding and execution or an interest calculation or an interest | 1 | | B. Efficiency C. Readability |
| In a COBOL program the input output section is within thedivision B. Procedure C. Configuration D. Environment | 2 | Which of the following is not characteristics of COBOL | coding and execution C. It has limited facilities for mathematical notation |
| 4 All of the following are divisions of the COBOL program except. 5 Which of the following is not true of FORTRAON. 6 Which of the following is not one of the process that a high level language program must go through before it is ready to be executed. 7 All of the following are disadvantage of RPG except. 8 Which of the following are disadvantage of RPG except. 8 Which of the following is most oriented to scientific programming. A It is a very machine dependent language. B It is worthorting. C Lading. | 3 | In a COBOL program the input output section is within thedivision | B. ProcedureC. Configuration |
| Mich of the following is not true of FORTRAON B. It is one of the oldest high level languages C. It is one of the oldest high level languages C. It is one of the oldest high level languages C. It is one of the oldest high level languages C. It is one of the oldest high level languages C. It is one of the oldest high level languages C. It is a problem oriented language D. All of above A Transition C. Lading D. Linking A. It is a very machine dependent language. E. It is very limited in scope C. Is not suited for complex proble requiring extensive programming logic. D. All of the above are dis advantages Which of the following is most oriented to scientific programming. A Tootron B. COBOL C. BASIC D. RPG A The delay in commuting the storage address B. Duplication of address locations C. Unused but available storage locations D. All of above 10 Which of the following file organization is most efficient for a file with a hinge degree of file activity. A Sequential B. ISAM C. VSAM D. B-Tree A Grocery store checkout B. Bank checking account C. Payor II D. None 21 Which file organization is allowed by a direct access storage derive. A little, simple B. large, simple C. large, complex | 4 | All of the following are divisions of the COBOL program except. | B. IdentificationC. Procedure |
| Which of the following is not one of the process that a high level language program must go to be executed. All of the following are disadvantage of RPG except. All of the following are disadvantage of RPG except. All of the following are disadvantage of RPG except. All of the following is most oriented to scientific programmling. A. It is a very machine dependent language. B. It is very limited in scope C. Is not suited for complex proble requiring extensive programming logic. D. All of the above are dis advantages A FORTRON B. COBOL C. BASIC D. RPG A. The delay in commuting the storage address B. Duplication of address locations C. Unused but available storage locations C. Unused but available storage locations D. All of above Which of the following file organization is most efficient for a file with a hinge degree of file activity. Sequential file organization is most appropriate for which of following applications. A. Sequential B. ISAM C. VSAM D. B-Tree A. Grocery store checkout B. Bank checking account C. Pay roll D. None Which file organization is allowed by a direct access storage derive. A. Direct only B. Sequential and direct only C. Indexed and direct only D. Sequential, indexed and direct Large, simple C. Large, complex | 5 | Which of the following is not true of FORTRAON. | B. It is one of the oldest high level languagesC. It is a problem oriented language |
| All of the following are disadvantage of RPG except. B. It is very limited in scope C. Is not suited for complex proble requiring extensive programming logic. D. All of the above are dis advantages Which of the following is most oriented to scientific programming. A FORTRON B. COBOL C. BASIC D. RPG A. The delay in commuting the storage address B. Duplication of address locations C. Unused but available storage locations D. All of above Which of the following file organization is most efficient for a file with a hinge degree of file activity. A. Sequential B. ISAM C. VSAM D. B-Tree A. Grocery store checkout B. Bank checking account C. Pay roll D. None Which file organization is allowed by a direct access storage derive. A. Direct only B. Sequential and direct only C. Indexed and direct only D. Sequential, indexed and direct C. large, complex A. Ittle, simple B. large, simple C. large, complex | 6 | | B. controlling C. Lading |
| 8 Which of the following is most oriented to scientific programmling. 9 One disadvantage of a direct access file is. 10 Which of the following file organization is most efficient for a file with a hinge degree of file activity. 11 Sequential file organization is most appropriate for which of following applications. 12 Which file organization is allowed by a direct access storage derive. 13 Electronic spreadsheets are most useful in situating where relativelydata must be input butcalculations are required. A. The delay in commuting the storage locations. B. Duplication of address locations. C. Unused but available storage locations. D. All of above A. Sequential B. ISAM C. VSAM D. B-Tree A. Grocery store checkout B. Bank checking account C. Pay roll D. None A. Direct only B. Sequential and direct only C. Indexed and direct only D. Sequential, indexed an direct A. little, simple B. large, simple C. large, complex | 7 | All of the following are disadvantage of RPG except. | language. B. It is very limited in scope C. Is not suited for complex problems requiring extensive programming logic. D. All of the above are dis |
| 9 One disadvantage of a direct access file is. 8 Duplication of address locations C. Unused but available storage locations D. All of above 10 Which of the following file organization is most efficient for a file with a hinge degree of file activity. 11 Sequential file organization is most appropriate for which of following applications. 12 Which file organization is allowed by a direct access storage derive. 13 Electronic spreadsheets are most useful in situating where relativelydata must be input butcalculations are required. | 8 | Which of the following is most oriented to scientific programmiing. | B. COBOL C. BASIC |
| Which of the following file organization is most efficient for a file with a hinge degree of file activity. B. ISAM C. VSAM D. B-Tree A. Grocery store checkout B. Bank checking account C. Pay roll D. None Which file organization is most appropriate for which of following applications. A. Direct only B. Sequential and direct only C. Indexed and direct only D. Sequential, indexed an direct A. Little, simple B. ISAM C. VSAM D. B-Tree A. Grocery store checkout B. Bank checking account C. Pay roll D. None A. Direct only B. Sequential and direct only C. Indexed and direct only D. Sequential, indexed an direct A. Little, simple B. large, simple C. large, complex | 9 | One disadvantage of a direct access file is. | storage address B. Duplication of address locations C. Unused but available storage locations |
| Sequential file organization is most appropriate for which of following applications. B. Bank checking account C. Pay roll D. None A. Direct only B. Sequential and direct only C. Indexed and direct only D. Sequential, indexed an direct only D. Sequential, indexed and D. Sequential, indexed and D. Sequential, indexed and D. Sequential, D. Sequentia | 10 | | B. ISAM C. VSAM |
| Which file organization is allowed by a direct access storage derive. B. Sequential and direct only C. Indexed and direct only D. Sequential, indexed an direct A. little, simple B. large, simple C. large, complex | 11 | Sequential file organization is most appropriate for which of following applications. | B. Bank checking account C. Pay roll |
| Electronic spreadsheets are most useful in situating where relativelydata must be input butcalculations are required. B. large, simple C. large, complex | 12 | Which file organization is allowed by a direct access storage derive. | B. Sequential and direct only C. Indexed and direct only |
| | 13 | | B. large, simple |

| 14 | Which of the following generations of language will likely include the language of the feature. | A. First generation B. Second generation or third generation C. Fourth generation D. Fifth generation |
|----|---|--|
| 15 | In Basic description comments are put in the source program with the. | A. Print statement B. REMARK statement C. INPUT Statement D. DATA Statement |
| 16 | A computer generated output that lets programmer follow the execution of their programs line by line is a. | A. Core dump B. Trace routine C. Deletail listing D. Source listing |
| 17 | A factor in the selection of a source language is. | A. Programmer skill B. Language availability C. Program compatibility with other software D. All of above |
| 18 | In the evaluation of a computer language al of the following characteristics should be considered except. | A. Application oriented features B. Efficiency C. Readability D. Hardware maintenance costs |
| 19 | Which of the following is an example of problem oriented language. | A. BASIC B. PL/1 C. FORTRAN D. All above |
| 20 | Which of the following is not characteristic of COBOL | A. It is a very standardized language B. It is very efficient in terms of coding and execution C. It has limited facilities for mathematical notation D. It is very readable language |
| 21 | In a COBOL program the input output section is within the division | A. Identification B. Procedure C. Configuration D. Environment |
| 22 | Which of the following is not true of FORTRAN. | A. It was developed for scientific and mathematical applications B. It is one of the oldest high -level languages C. it is a problem oriented language. D. It requires extensive internal documentation. |
| 23 | Which of the following is not one of the process that a high level language program must go through before it ready to be executed. | A. Translation B. Controlling C. lading D. Linking |
| 24 | All of the following are dis advantage of RPG except. | A. It is a very machine dependent langauge. B. It is very limited in scope C. Is not suited for complex problems rearing extensive programming logic D. All of the above are dis advantages |
| 25 | Which of the following is most oriented to scientific programming. | A. FORTRAN B. COBOL C. BASIC D. RPG |
| | | A. BASIC programs B. COBOL programs |
| 26 | All computers execute | C. Machine language program D. FORTRAN program |
| 27 | One dis advantage of a direct access file is. | A. The delay in computing the storage address. B. Duplication of address locations C. Unsued, but available, storage locations. D. All of above |
| 28 | Sequential file organization is most appropriate for which of following application. | A. grocery store cheackout B. Bank checking account C. Pay roll D. None |
| | | A. Direct only R. Seguential and direct only |

A. First generation

| 29 | Which file organization is allowed try a direct access storage device. | C. Indexed and direct only D. Sequential indexed and direct |
|----|--|--|
| 30 | The two basic types of record access methods are | A. Sequential and randomB. Direct and immediateC. Sequential and indexedD. None |