

# Computer Science - ICS Part 2 Computer Science Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Give single print statement to print the following message 'I Love Pakistan''.

```
Ans 1: Single Print Statement:

printf("NN Love \n Pakistan");

Q2. Convert the following loop in do-while loop.

For (i=3;i <39; i+=6)
{
Printf ("%d/n",i);
}

Ans 1: Conversion:

Void main()
{
    Int I = 1;
    Do
    {
        Fprintf("%d/n",i);
        i += 6;
        ]while (i<39);
}
```

Q3. What is the output of the following code?Int m, n;M = 0;N= m;If;(m = =n)Printf ("BWP");Elseprintf("LHR");

```
Ans 1: Output: BWP
```

Q4. What is Secondary Key?

Ans 1: A secondary key in non-unique field that is used as a secondary key.

Q5. Predict the output of the following code:

Int number =6; ++ number;

Printf ("%d\n", number);

Ans 1: Output: number =7

Q6. Write syntax of while loop, both for single statement and for multiple statement.

```
Ans 1: Syntax for Single Statement and Multiple Statements:
While (condition)
{
```

```
statements(s);
}
```

```
Q7. Trace Error:
Void main()
{
Int a = 2;
If (a == 1)
Printf ("ok);
Else
Printf ("cancel");
Getch();
```

#### Ans 1: Error:

• Error is there must be brackets for If statements body.

```
Q8. Find out errors:
#include <stdio>
Void main()
[
If (50>20) then
Printf ("Islamic Country");
Getch()
}
```

### Ans 1: Errors:

- 1st error is wrong library has been used in this program.
- 2nd error is wrong brackets have been used in Main body.

```
Q9. Trace the erroe in the following code.

Void main ( )
{

Int x = 0

If (x = 1 )

Printf ("hello");

Else

Printf ("bye")
```

Ans 1: Error is ;semicolon has not been used after the condition of else statement

## Q10. List advantages of RDBMS.

Ans 1: 1) Complex queries can be carried out

- 2) Ease of use
- 3) Better security
- 4) cater for future requirement
- 5) Data is only stored once

**Ans 1:** AND Operator: Logical operator & (logical AND) when combine two conditions, evaluates to true if both the condition are true, otherwise it evaluates to false.

Example: Suppose, if the salary of an employee in an organization is less than Rs.10000 and he/she is married than he/she will be given an additional relief allowance. In a C program, let we have two variables; Salary (an int type variable and status) a char type variable representing the marital status of the employee. To evaluate this condition, we can use the && operator:

```
Q12. Trace the output:
Int n = 6;
N++;
Printf ("%,n");
```

Ans 1: Output: n=7

```
Q13. Find the output of the following code #include <stdiio.h>
Void main ()
{
Char grade ='c';
If (grade ='a' || grade= 'b' & &grade ='c'
Printf ("FAIL");
Else
Prints ("pass");
}
```

**Ans 1:** Output: Pass

# Q14. Define Database Objects.

**Ans 1:** Database Objects: MS-Access database consists of various components called the objects. The database objects is used to store data and to retrieve data from database. The major database Objects are:

- 1) Tables
- 2) Queries
- 3) Forms
- 4) Reports

# Q15. Define Transitive Dependency.

**Ans 1:** Transitive Dependency is a functional dependency in a relation between two (or more) non-key attributes. It is also defined as "It states that in a relation R, if an attribute B is functionally dependent on an attribute A, and the attribute C is functionally dependent on the attribute B. This implies that the attributes C is functionally dependent on the attribute A.

Q16. Predict the output of the following code. Int number =6;
Nymber ++;
Printf("%d\n", number);

Ans 1: Output:

#### Q17. Define Standard input.

Ans 1: Standard Input: Standard input is a steam sata (often text)

Going into a program. The program request data transfers by use of the read operation. Not all programs require stream input. Example: the dir and Is programs (which displays files names contained in a directory) may take command-line arguments, but perform their operations without stream data input.

Q18. Write the syntax of printf() statement.

```
Ans 1: Printf(format string,&var,& var2,& var3,......); printf (format string);
```

Q19. How a source code is different than an object code.

#### Ans 1: Source Code:

- · Source code is in the form of the text .
- Source code is Human Readable.
- Source code is generated by human .
- Source code is Input Given to Compiler.

### Ans 2: Object Code:

- Object code is in the form of binary Numbers.
- Object code is in Machine Readable.
- Object code is generated by Compiler.
- Object code is Output of Compiler.

```
Q20. Trace the output.

Void main() {

Int a, b, temp;

a =10;

b =10;

temp =b;

b = a

a = temp;

Printf ("%d\n",a);

Printf ("%d\n",b);

Getch ( );}
```

```
Ans 1: Output: a = 20 b = 10
```