

Computer Science - ICS Part 2 Computer Science Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Convert while into do-while.

```
Int i =1;  
While (l <=15)  
{printf( "/n",1);  
l = i+1;}
```

Ans 1: Conversion:

```
Void main ()  
{  
Int i =1;  
Do  
{  
Printf("/n",1);  
i =i+1;  
} while ( i < =15);  
}
```

Q2. Enlist four properties of a relation.

Ans 1: A table or relation or table which is basis of relational DBMS, by definition must have certain inherent characteristics that form the basis for its underlying strength and flexibility. These characteristics are:

1. No duplicate rows exist
2. The order of the row is insignificant
3. The order of column is insignificant
4. Attributes are all element or Atomic.

Q3. 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 l =1;  
Do  
{  
Fprintf("%d/n", i);  
i+ =6;  
}while (i<39);  
}
```

Q4. What is Autoform?

Ans 1: Autoform is a wizard Access that creates the specific types of form from selected table or query. To create an Autoform select the forms tab and click the New button, There are two types of automatic form. The Autoform generates a simple data entry form based on selected table or query.

Q5. Trace the error in the following code.

```
Void main (void);
{
Int a , b;
A= -10
B = 40
If (a< 0);
B=SQRT (a);
Printf ("result = %f", b );
Getch( );
}
```

Ans 1: Errors:

- 1st errors is ; terminator sign has been used with Main starting which is not allowed.
- 2nd error terminatorsign has been not used in statements where variable are being defined.
- 3rd error is terminator sign has been used with If statement which is not allowed .

Q6. Differentiate between string constant and character constant .

Ans 1: String Constant : String constant are always enclosed in double quotes.'A'or '?' . A Character constant has an equivalent integer value

Ans 2: Character Constant : Character Constant are enclosed in apostrophes (single quotation marks). "ABC" or %d\n\n . A single -character string constant does not have an equivalent integer value.

Q7. What is Object Code?

Ans 1: Object code is a set of instruction codes that is understood by a computer at the lowest hardware level. Object code is usually produced by a compiler that reads some higher level computer language . Source instruction amd translate into equivalent machine language instructions.

Q8. List types of control structure.

Ans 1: Types of Control Structures: There are the following types of control structure:

- Sequence
- Selection
- Repetition.

Q9. Define Escape sequence.

Ans 1: Escape sequences are characters which are specified in the format string of the printf statement in combination with backslash (\). These cause an escape from the normal interpretation of a string so that the next character is recognized as having

special meaning.

Q10. Track the errors .

```
Int p= 20;  
If( price == 20 )  
Price = 0;  
Else  
Price =2,
```

Ans 1: Errors:

- Errors is ; semicolon has not been used after condition of else statement.
-

Q11. Trace the error in the following code.

```
#include<stdio.h>  
#include<conio.h>  
Void main <>  
{  
float area, r = 2.5;  
area = 3.14x are * r;  
printf ("Area =%f", area);  
getch();  
}
```

Ans 1: Erros: Errors is brackets have not been used with Main which are necessary.

Q12. What is the error in the following codes?

```
Int x= 10, y=20;  
IF (X>10&Y<30)  
PRINTF ("%D",X+Y);
```

Ans 1: ERROR:

- Error is data type integer must be starting with small i.
-

Q13. What is the use of datasheet view in MS-Access?

Ans 1: Datasheet View: To see many records of data in MS- Access at the same time, you use a Datasheet view. When you open a table or query using the database window, it will be displayed in datasheet view. A table or query is opened in Datasheet view to perform different operations on the data in the table such as displaying data, adding new data , searching data etc. The Datasheet view is like worksheet. When table is opened in Datasheet view, the field names are displayed as header of columns and each row contains a complete records.

Q14. Define Field.

Ans 1: A field is a unit of data consisting of one or more characteristics i.e ,Employee number Employee name or grade of an Employee in a record of the employee.

Q15. What happens if break is missed in case block?

Ans 1: Reasons: If all break statement are omitted from the switch statement, the code from the first true case down to the end of the switch statement will execute sequentially

Q16. Write the purpose of feasibility study.

Ans 1: The purpose of feasibility study is called preliminary investigation of the required database,It involves the area of identification and selection i.e which area or aspect is to be selected to start with.After the project is selected,it is allocated a specific fund and a proper planning is chalked out of its practical implementation.

Q17. Why a default level is used in switch statement?

Ans 1: Default label in Switch Statement :A default label may be used to provide code to be executed if none of the case label is matched.However the place of default label is not fixed. It may be placed before the first case statement or after the last case

Q18. Write output.Int p, q, r;P= 10;Q = 2;if (p% q = =3)R= 0;ElseR =1;Printf ("%d",r)

Ans 1: Output: R=1

Q19. Trace the output .

```
Int n =6;  
N+ +;  
Printf ("%d",n);
```

Ans 1: Output :
n = 7

Q20. What is the use of assignment statement ?

Ans 1: An Assignment statements gives value to a variable .
Syntax: the general Syntax of an assignment statement is:
Variable = expression;
Example: x= 5
Givess x the value 5.
The value of a variable may be changed.
If x has the value 5, then the assignment statement : x=x+1