

Computer Science - 10th Class Computer Science English Medium Chapter 2 Preparation

Q1. What are arithmetic operators?

Ans 1:

Operators that are used to perform arithmetic operations on numeric values are known as arithmetic operators.

Examples: Division(/), Multiplication(*), Addition(+), Subtraction(-) and Modulus operator(%).

Q2. Difference between getch() and scanf() ?

Ans 1: Scanf():

When we read character through scanf, it requires us to press enter key for further execution.

Getch():

Getch(), it does not wait for enter key to be pressed. The getch() function reads a character and proceeds to the execution of next line.

Q3. How we specify the number of digits after decimal point in floating-point format specifiers ?

Ans 1: When we use %f to display a float value, it displays 6 digits after the decimal point. If we want to specify the number of digits after decimal point then we can write %nf where n is the number of digits.

Q4. What is the list of some basic operator types ?

Ans 1: Following is the list of some basic operator types:

1. Assignment operators.
2. Arithmetic operators.
3. Logical operators.
4. Relational operators.

Q5. What is ternary operator ?

Ans 1: Ternary operators require three operands to perform the operation.

Q6. What is the purpose of modulus operator ?

Ans 1:

Modulus operator (%) performs division of left operand by the right operand and returns the remainder value after division. Modulus operator works on integer data types.

Example: int rem = 17% 2;

Q7. Define multiplication operator.

Ans 1:

Multiplication operator (*) is a binary operator which performs the product of two numbers.

Example: `int mul = 100 * 2;`

Q8. What is the purpose of & symbol with scanf() function ?

Ans 1: The symbol & is called address operator. The & is used before name of variable specifies the memory address of variable where data is to be transferred.

Q9. What is short circuiting ?

Ans 1: C language performs short -- circuit evaluation means that;

1. While evaluating an AND operator, if sub expression at left side of the operator is false then the result is immediately declared as false without evaluating complete expression.
 2. While evaluating an OR operator, if sub expression at left side of the operator is true then the result is immediately declared as true without evaluation complete expression.
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Q10. What is the difference between assignment operator and equal to operator ?

Ans 1: The assignment operator (=) is used to assign a value to a variable.

Equal to operator (==) is used to compare two values of same data type. The relational operator (==) is used to build a condition based on which computer takes some action.
