

## Computer Science - ICS Part 2 Computer Science Chapter 12 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Show output.

```
Int m;  
For (m =0; m> = 0; + +)  
Printf("%dt",m);
```

**Ans 1:** Output:  
0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,.....

Q2. Convert while into do-while.

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

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

Q3. Define While Loop.

**Ans 1:** The while loop keeps repeating associated statements until the specified condition becomes false. This is useful where the programmer does not know in advance how many times the loop will be traversed. The syntax of the while statement is

```
While (condition)  
{  
statements(S);  
}
```

The condition in the while loop controls iteration. The statements which are executed when the given condition is true, from the body of the loop. If the condition is true, the body of the loop is executed. As soon as it becomes false, the loop terminates immediately.

Q4. Define nested loop.

**Ans 1:** Nested Loop: Nested loop means a loop inside the body of another loop. Nesting can be done up to any level. But as the level of nesting increases, the complexity of the nested loop also increases. There is no instruction on the type of loops (while, do-while, or for) that may be placed in the body of other loops.

Example: we can place one or more while or do-while loops in the body of the loop. Similarly, one or more for loops can be placed in the body of while or do-while loop.

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Q5. Trace the errors of the following code.

```
Void main( )
{
Int x, y= 5;
For (x= 0; x < 3;x ++ )
If (y > =5)
Print f ("%s\t",x);
}
```

**Ans 1:** Errors:  
0 1 2

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Q6. Predict the output from the following code.

```
Int n;
Clrscr ();
For (n = 5; n > = 1; n --)
Printf ("%d\n",n);
getch();
```

**Ans 1:** Output:  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1

---

Q7. Write any two uses of loop.

**Ans 1:**

1. In any programming language , loops are used to execute a set of statements repeatedly until a particular condition is satisfied.
2. We don't want to write those multiple lines of code again and again, thus you put a loop.

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Q8. Rewrite the following code using do-while loop.

```
Int x= 10;
While (x> =1)
{ printf ("%d", x%2);
x--;
}
```

**Ans 1:** Rewrite in do-while loop:

```
Void main ( )
{
Int x = 10;
Do
{
Printf ("%d\n",x%2);
X=x-1;
}while (n>=1);
}
```

---

Q9. Write the syntax of do -while loop, both for single statement and for multiple statement .

**Ans 1:** Syntax for Single Statement and Multiple Statement :

```
Do  
{  
Statement(s);  
} while (condition);
```

---

Q10. Find output of the following code.

```
#include <stdio.h>  
Void main  
  
{  
Int i, p=1;  
For (i = 1; i < 6; i +=1)  
P* 2;  
Printf ("p is = %d",p);  
}
```

**Ans 1:** Output;

```
2  
2  
2  
2
```

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