

## Computer Science - ICS Part 2 Computer Science Chapter 9 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Differentiate between increment and decrement operators.

**Ans 1:** Increment Operators: The increment operator increase the value of its operand by one. It is denoted by the symbole ++.  
Example: Count++, Where count is a variable. The effect of this expression is equivalent to the following expression:  
Count =  
Count +1;

**Ans 2:** Decrement Operators: The decrement operator decreases the value of its operand by one. It is denoted by the symbol--.  
Example count--, where count is a variable . The effect of this expression is equivalent to the following expression:  
Count =  
Count -1;

Q2. What do you Know about C statement ?

**Ans 1:** C-Statement is a statement in which a command is given to the computer that instructs the computer to take a specific action, such as display to the screen, or collect input. A computer program is made up of a series of statements.

Q3. Identify the errors in the following lines:

**Ans 1:** Integer A= 2+3 ;  
Float B =5;  
int C = A+B  
Errors in the Lines :

1. Integer A =2+3
2. If we want to store a value in integer variable we should write int instead of integer in this line integer is written which is an error
3. Float B =5;
4. If the data type is float then value must be in point but in this line an integer value is assigned to float variable which is an error
5. Int C = A+B;
6. A is an integer variable and B is a float variable, integer can be added in float but its answer cannot be stored in an integer and in this line the answer of integer and float variable is stored in integer variable which is an error.

Q4. Write the legal characters of an identifier.

**Ans 1:** There are the following legal characters of identifiers :

- The first letter of an identifier should be either a letter or an underscore. However, it is discouraged to start an identifier name with an underscore.
- There is no rule on length of an identifier. However the first 31 characters of identifiers are discriminated by the compiler.

Q5. What do you mean by Case Sensitive in C-Language ?

**Ans 1:** C is a Case Sensitive language. This means that C compiler considers uppercase and lowercase letters to be distinct

characters. For example, the compiler considers SQUARE\_AREA and Square\_Area as two different identifiers to different memory locations.

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Q6. What is assignment operator ?

**Ans 1:** The Assignment operator is used to store a value or a computational result in a variable . In C, the symbol= represents the assignment operator e.g. In the following statement, values of the two variables, height and width, are multiplied and the results is assigned to the variable Area

Area = Height\*width

The value of the right side of the operator is assigned to the variable on the left side of the assignment operator .

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Q7. Differentiate between Unary and binary operator.

**Ans 1:** Unary Operator: Unary mean consisting of single component or element. Operator means a symbol that tells the compiler to perform specific mathematical or logical functions. A unary operator in C is an operator that takes a single operand in an expression or statement.

**Ans 2:** Binary Operator: A binary operator is an operator that operates on two operands and manipulates them to return a result. Operators are represented by special characters or by keywords and provide an easy way to compare numerical values or character strings

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Q8. List three names of functions used for character input.

**Ans 1:** The data type char is used to represent a letter, number. A char type variable occupies 1 byte in memory and can represent individual characters such as 'a', 'x', '5', and '#' etc. (The character '5' is manipulated quite differently than the integer 5 in the computer, so one should not consider both the same. We shall thoroughly discuss the topic in next chapter). In C, a character is expressed as enclosed in apostrophes such as 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o'. And 'u' etc.

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Q9. Write any two rules for naming Variables.

**Ans 1:** 1) A variable name can consist of letters, digits, and the underscore character (\_)  
2) A variable can only be declared for only one data type.

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Q10. What are Keywords?

**Ans 1:** Keywords : Keywords or reserved are the words, which have predefined meanings in C. There are 32 words defined as keywords in C. These have predefined uses and cannot be used or redefined for any other purpose in a C program. They are used by the compiler as an aid to compile the program. They are always written in lower case.

Examples :

- Auto
  - Break
  - Int
  - Double
  - For
  - If
  - Signed
  - static
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