MidTerm Papers Solved MCQS with Reference (1 to 22 lectures)

1. Ada discriminate types is similar to _____.
   - o C/C++ pointer
   - o **C/C++ union**
   - o C/C++ reference
   - o all of the given
2. The block structure feature of ALGOL60 has _____ scope.
   - o No
   - o **Local** **PG # 27**
   - o Universal
   - o Global
3. Unlike C/C++, Ada can have _____ within functions/procedures.
   - o Objects
   - o **Functions/procedures**
   - o Events
   - o Parameters

4. In the Decimal fixed point type, the distance between values is implemented as a power of _____.
   - o 2
   - o **10** **PG # 53**
   - o 8
   - o 16
5. Function must have at least _____ return statement.
   - o Three
   - o Two
   - o **One** **Click Here For More Detail**
   - o Four

Every function must have at least one return statement. A procedure is not required to have any return statements. The *expression* in a function's return statement must evaluate to a type that matches the return type in the function's declaration.

6. _____ operations must have one of its parameters of the tagged type.
   - o Concurrent
   - o Synchronized
   - o **Primitive** **PG # 63**
   - o Generic
7. An understanding of implementation issues leads to a/an _____ of why languages are designed the way they are.
   - o Uncertainty
   - o **Understanding** **PG # 5**
   - o Misunderstanding
   - o Confusion

8. _____ has an efficient use of processor and memory.

- Plankul Kool
- **LISP**
- CORBA
- C++

9. _____ is/are harmful as far as readability is concerned.

- **Overloading**
- Orthogonality
- Statements like Break or Continue
- Case statement

10. A language that can be used for a wide domain of applications has higher _____.

- Portability
- **Generality** **PG # 21**
- Reliability
- Readability

11. Imperative programming languages are the direct result of _____.

- Charles Babbage engine
- Logic or list program languages.
- **Von Neumann architecture** **PG # 22**
- Language application domain

12. Which statement is true from programming language evolution perspective about 1970's era?

- Analysis and elaboration era
- **Era of effective software technology** **PG # 32**
- Era of object oriented programming languages
- Era of discovery and description

13. Variable name in SNOBOL may not be longer than _____.

- 150 characters
- 250 characters
- 500 characters
- **120 characters** **PG # 34**

14. If we have two spaces in SNOBOL the first is used for _____ and the second one for _____.

- **concatenation, pattern matching** **PG # 36**
- immediate assignment, replacement
- pattern matching, concatenation
- as a whole assignment, immediate assignment.

15. Today about 50 % coding is done in _____.

- BASIC
- C
- ADA
- **Visual Basic**

16. Which statement is correct about Table in SNOBOL?

- **Table is indexed by number** **PG # 45**
- Table is indexed by the key
- Table can be indexed by both keys and numbers
- Table cannot be indexed

17. Which of the following statement is Correct about SNOBOL?

- Poor readability
- Good writability
- **Poor readability and writability** **PG # 46**
- Good readability

18. The first-level elements in LISP are called _____ level elements.

- First
- Index
- **Top** **PG # 68**
- Priority

The first-level elements in LISP are called top-level elements. For example top elements of list (a b c) are a, b, and c. Similarly, top elements of list (a (b c)) are a and (b c).An empty list is represented by nil. It is the same as ().

19. To write a user defined function in LISP we use _____.

- Setq
- **Defun** **PG # 74**
- Def func
- func

In LISP, defun is used to write a user-defined function. Note that different dialects of LISP may use different keywords for defining a function. The syntax of defun is as below:(defun func-name (arg-1 ... Arg-n) func-body)

20. **dotime** loop of LISP is similar in working to _____ of Ada.

- while loop
- **for loop**
- switch statement
- Both while loop and switch statement

21. (.)Dot operator is a _____ in SNOBOL.

- Reference pointer
- Unary operator
- Class pointer
- **Binary operator**

22. The GOTO statement in SNOBOL is_____.

- explicit
- pattern matched
- implicit
- **an indirect reference.**

23. The first argument in LISP list is the _____

- list
- function
- argument
- **atom**

24. Function in LISP is in _____notation.

- postfix
- infix
- **prefix** **PG # 68**
- none of the given

In LISP, a function and a function call is also a list. It uses prefix notation as shown below:

(function-name arg1 ... argn)

25. _____ may also change global variable as a side effect.

- time LISP iteration
- list LISP iteration
- **dolist LISP iteration**
- dotime LISP iteration

26. We have extensive use of _____ in LISP.

- for loop
- switch statement
- **recursion**
- AI

27. Java has no_____.

- multiple inheritance
- struct
- enum type
- **All of the Given**

28. Which of the following is a language designed for distributed computing architecture?

- **CORBA**
- FORTRAN
- ADA
- LISP

29. _____does not have a predefined inheritance hierarchy.

- ALGOL
- PROLOG
- C++
- **Ada** **PG # 50**

30. Record in Ada is similar to structure in C/C++. Record members in Ada is accessed through a/an_____

- **(.)Dot operator** **PG # 54**
- None of the given
- both (→)arrow operator and (.)Dot operator
- (→)arrow operator

31. We may create our own exceptions in _____.

- C
- SNOBOL
- C++
- **Ada**

32. A language is reliable if during execution it does not create _____.

- Result
- **Error**
- Bytecode
- Malfunction

33. If the program written in a particular language is less _____ than the cost of failure of the system may be significant.

- Writable
- **Reliable** **PG # 20**
- General
- Readable

34. The portability has direct relation with _____.

- Simplicity
- Readability
- Generalization
- **Standardization** **PG # 21**

35. Conditional control transfer" gave rise to the idea of _____ which are blocks of code that can be reused over and over.

- Namespaces
- Header Files
- Objects
- **Libraries** **PG # 22**

36. Identify the feature which was not available in FORTRAN-IV.

- **support for structured programming** **PG # 26**
- logical IF statement
- support for explicit type declarations
- subprograms could also be passed as parameters

Fortran IV was released in 1960 and became the most popular language of its time. It had support for explicit type declarations and logical IF statement. Subprograms could also be passed as parameters. ANSI standard of FORTRAN IV was release in 1966 and remained mostly unchanged for the next 10 years.

37. _____ programming language is known as “Write-Only” language.

- FORTRAN
- BASIC
- PL/1
- **APL** **PG # 29**

38. Which statement is true about SNOBOL?

- Its developers are computer experts
- **Its developers have limited introduction with computer science** **PG # 46**
- Is an example of aspect programming languages
- Have many data types

39. SONOBOL is case _____

- Sensitive
- **In-Sensitive** **PG # 34**
- Super-Sensitive
- Not-Sensitive

40. The earliest form of a computer language was _____ motion.

- **Physical** **PG # 21**
- Logical
- Virtual
- Spiritual

41. _____ is The First High Level Language

- **FORTAN** **PG # 26**
- Ada
- Plankal kül
- LISP

42. Following factors influences a portable language design EXCEPT

- Computer architecture
- Readability
- Programmer's time
- **Windows XP**

43. _____ is concerned with maintenance and debugging this is a very important concern because if maintenance cost is reduced, the overall cost on the software will also be reduced.

- **Readability** **PG # 20**
- Writability
- Orthogonality
- Portability

44. A language that is more orthogonal is usually more _____.

- **Readable**
- Writable
- Portable
- Reliable

45. Which of the given resulted in more complex software requiring support for software engineering in the programming languages.

- increasing Hardware Cost only
- Decreasing Software Cost only
- increasing Hardware Cost and Decreasing Software Cost
- **Decreasing Hardware Cost and increasing Software Cost**

46. COBOL is mainly designed for _____.

- Scientific experiments
- **Business application** **PG # 23**
- Al applications
- Publishing and writing algorithm

47. First language that provided the concept of Pointer data type was _____.

- COBOL
- LISP
- **PL/1** **PG # 29**
- JAVA

PL/I was the first language to introduce unit-level concurrency, exception handling, pointer data type, and array cross sections.

48. + Sign is used for _____ in SONOBOL

- **Line Continuation** **PG # 39**
- Line Breakage
- Body of the program
- Immediate assignment

49. First electronic computer was

- **ENIAC** **PG # 21**
- Baggage Analytical Engine
- Intel 386
- IBM x86

50. **:** Sign in program written in SONOBOL is used to show the _____

- Line continuation
- **Body of the program**
- Line breaking
- immediate assignment

51. Following are some of the reasons for studying concepts related to different programming languages EXCEPT

- Increased ability to learn new languages
- **Increased capability to design communication links**
- Increased ability to design new languages
- Increased capacity to express programming concepts

52. Following are object oriented programming languages EXCEPT

- C++
- JAVA
- **LISP**
- C#

53. Following are imperative languages EXCEPT

- **LISP** **PG # 22**
- C
- FORTRAN
- PASCAL

A most important class of programming languages, known as the imperative languages, is based upon the von Neumann Architecture. This includes languages like FORTAN, COBOL, Pascal, Ada, C, and many more.

54. Learning the implementation details of a language helps the programmer in…

- Finding bugs
- Fixing bugs
- **Both finding and fixing bugs**
- Neither finding nor fixing bugs

55. Learning curve is _____ proportional to the number of basic components.

- **Directly** **PG # 15**
- Indirectly
- both directly and indirectly
- neither directly nor indirectly

56. Binary operator in SONOBOL must has at least _____ spaces on both sides.

- 2
- **1** **PG # 35**
- 3
- 5

57. PROLOG represent paradigm.

- **Declarative** **PG # 82**
- Formal
- Functional
- Algorithmic

PROLOG stands for PROgramming in LOGic and was design in 1975 by Phillippe Roussell. It is a declarative programming language and is based upon Predicate Calculus.

58. _____ was the first object oriented language.

- COBOL
- LISP
- JAVA
- **SIMULA** **PG # 29**

Simula 67 – 1967 –The first Object-oriented language
It was designed in Norway by Nygaard and Dahl, primarily for system simulation. It was based on ALGOL 60 and SIMULA I. Its primary contributions include the concept of a class which was the basis for data abstraction. Classes are structures that include both local data and functionality.

59. "Everything for everybody" was the motive of the language

- COBOL
- LISP
- **PL/1** **PG # 29**
- JAVA

60. COBOL was the first language that brings the concept of _____

- **Records** **PG # 28**
- Structure
- Object
- Variable

COBOL first language to add macro facility in a high-level language. It also introduced hierarchical data structures (records) and nested selection statements.

61. _____are a type of Aliasing.

- Pointers
- Parameters
- **Arrays**
- Linked List

62. SNOBOL was designed for _____ purpose.

- **String manipulation** **PG # 29**
- Al
- Business
- Scientific

SNOBOL (1964) designed as a string manipulation language (at Bell Labs by Farber, Griswold, and Polensky). It had powerful operators for string pattern matching but suffered from poot readability and maintainability.

63. A space is used as for _____ concatenation

- Variable
- String
- Data Type
- **Operator** **PG # 36**

64. A language evaluation criteria includes following factors EXCEPT

- Readability
- Writability
- Portability
- **Modularity**

65. Learning different programming languages helps in increasing the _____ to express programming concepts

- Range
- Volume
- **Capacity** **PG # 5**
- Level

66. If a language provides a feature of referencing a variable in more than one way then we say that the language provides _____.

- **Aliasing** **PG # 16**
- Data Mining
- Orthogonality
- Reliability

If a language has more than one way to accomplish the same task, then it can cause confusion and complexity.

67. For immediate value assignment _____ sign is used.

- %
- &
- **$** **PG # 40**
- *

68. _____ was considered good for describing algorithms.

- FORTRAN
- **ALGOL** **PG # 27**
- LISP
- Ada

69. Which of the following is an incorrect option from the following statements regarding „objectives of learning new languages'?

- Help to compare different languages.
- Help in transition from one language to other language.
- **Help in understanding the language piracy policy.**
- Help to choose a language for development of a certain application.

70. If a language become very simple then it will _____.

- **increase readability**
- increase writability
- increase readability and decrease writability
- decrease both readability and writability

71. LISP was basically developed to solve _____ problems.

- **Artificial intelligence** **PG # 23**
- Accounting
- Scientific
- Business

72. Smalltalk was the first purest _____ language and pioneered graphical user interface.

- **object oriented** **PG # 30**
- structured
- procedural
- functional

Smalltalk - 1972-1980 – The Purest Object-Oriented Language
It was developed at Xerox PARC, initially by Alan Kay and then later by Adele Goldberg.

73. Which of the following is used for indirect referencing in SNOBOL?

- **Unary $** **PG # 42**
- Binary S
- Unary &
- Binary &

74. SIZE () arid REPLACE () in SNOBOL4 are _____ functions

- **Primitive** **PG # 42**
- built-in
- user defined
- both primitive and built-in

Primitive Functions

There are a number of primitive functions but we shall look at only a few. These include SIZE and REPLACE functions. The SIZE function returns the size of a string and the REPLACE function is used to replace one character with another in the entire string.

75. Reliability of a language addresses following concepts/ factors EXCEPT

- Type checking
- Array bounds checking
- Exception handling
- **Language development environment** **PG # 20**

76. _____ provide middle layer among browser and database.

- JavaScript
- **PHP**
- C#
- SMALTALK

77. The only Control structure in SNOBOL is _____.

- If Else statement
- Switch statement
- **Go to Statement** **PG # 45**
- For Loop

78. Two-dimensional arrays are stored column-wise (column major) in _____.

- ALGOL
- BASIC
- **FORTRAN** **PG # 5**
- C#

79. The first high level language is _____.

- **FORTRAN** **PG # 26**
- Plankal kool
- Ada
- SNOBOL

80. _____was the first step towards the complex languages of today.

- ENIAC
- Pascal
- A-0 Compiler
- **Short Code language** **PG # 22**

81. Ada 95 is the first internationally standardized _____ programming language.

- Structured
- **Object-Oriented** **PG # 48**
- Non-Structured
- Logical

82. In the Ordinary fixed point type, the distance between values is implemented as a power of _____.

- 16
- **2** **PG # 52**
- 10
- 8

83. Operator overloading _____ Writability but Readability is affected.

- **Decreases**
- Increases
- Has no affect on
- Stabilizes

84. _____ is not good as far as reliability of a language is concerned.

- Orthogonality
- **Readability**
- Writability
- Aliasing

85. Which statement best suited for C programming language?

- String manipulation language
- First language to provide exception handling
- **With powerful set of operators but poor type checking** **PG # 30**
- Introduce the notion of class

86. _____ operations in SNOBOL are right associative.

- Unary
- **Exponentiation** **PG # 34**
- Multiplication
- Addition

87. _____ is used in arithmetic expression in SNOBOL.

- Space operator
- $ operator
- **String**
- Character

88. We use _____ operator for indirect referencing in SNOBOL.

- Unary dot(.)
- **Unary $** **PG # 42**
- Binary dot(.)
- Binary $

89. In _____ we shape the program as a function.

- SNOBOL
- LISP
- ALGOL
- **C**

90. LISP was the first programming language that introduced the concept of _____.

- Pointers
- Arrays
- **Dynamic typing**
- Trees

91. Which of the following is used in LISP to forbid the evaluation of a symbol?

- Space
- **Quote** **PG # 70**
- Hyphen
- Double quote

92. In Ada the example of composite data type is_____.

- integer data type
- floating data type
- **array**
- all of the given

Note: Give me a feedback and your Suggestion also If you find any mistake in mcqz plz inform me Viva Contact us Page on our Site. And tell me your answer with references.