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Design Tool Questions for IBPS Clerk, SBI Clerk & IBPS RRB

Design Tool Quiz 1

Direction: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

1. The first step in the transaction processing cycle is

- A. Database Operations B. Audit C. Data Entry
D. User Enquiry E. None of these

2. A _____ is a design tool that graphically shows the logic in a solution algorithm

- A. Flowchart B. Hierarchy Chart C. Structure Chart
D. Context Chart E. None of These

3. Which of the following is not computer programming language?

- A. C B. C++ C. JAVA
D. COBOL E. None of these

4. In oracle, which statement is true about segments?

- A. Each table has its own segment.
B. A segment is created every time an extent is created, extended or altered
C. An index segment is created every time a table is created.
D. A segment is deleted whenever a table is truncated.
E. None of these

5. C, BASIC, COBOL, and Java are examples of _____ languages.

- A. low-level B. computer C. system programming
D. high-level E. None of these

6. A graphic presentation of the sequence of steps needed to solve a programming problem is called a —

- A. program flowchart B. step chart C. rule diagram
D. program graph E. program graph

7. A _____ contains specific rules and words that express the logical steps of an algorithm.

- A. programming language B. programming structure C. syntax
D. logic chart E. None of these

8. A prescribed set of well-defined instructions for solving mathematical problems is called

- A. A compiler B. A code C. A description
D. An algorithm E. None of these

9. Computer programs are written in a high level programming language, however the human readable version of a program is called —

- A. Cache B. Instruction set C. Source code
D. Word size E. None of these

10. _____ is a set of symbols, keyboard and set of rules to construct statement.

- A. Computer program B. Programming language C. Assemble
D. Syntax E. None of these



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Correct Answers:

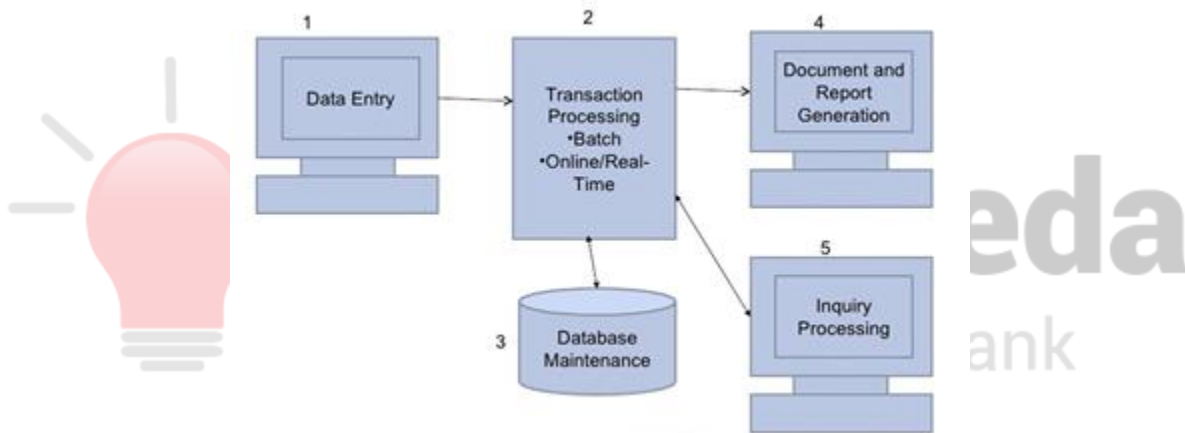
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	A	E	B	D	A	C	D	C	D

Explanations:

1.

The first step in the transaction processing cycle is Data Entry.

Data Entry: - The process of entering data into a computerized database or spreadsheet. Data entry can be performed by an individual typing at a keyboard or by a machine entering data electronically.



2.

A Flow chart is a design tool that graphically shows the logic in a solution algorithm.

Flowchart: - A flowchart is a diagram that describes a process or operation. It includes multiple steps, which the process "flows" through from start to finish. Common uses for flowcharts include developing business plans, defining troubleshooting steps, and designing mathematical algorithms. Some flowcharts may only include a few steps, while others can be highly complex, containing hundreds of possible outcomes.

3.

C: - C Programming is best known programming language. C Programming is near to machine as well as human so it is called as Middle Level Programming Language. C Programming can be used to do verity of tasks such as networking related, OS related.

C++: - C++ is a high-level programming language developed by Bjarne Stroustrup at Bell Labs. C++ adds object-oriented features to its predecessor, C. C++ is one of the most popular programming language for graphical applications, such as those that run in Windows and Macintosh environments.

JAVA: - Java is a general purpose, high-level programming language developed by Sun Microsystems.

COBOL: - Acronym for common business oriented language. Developed in the late 1950s and early 1960s, COBOL is the second-oldest high-level programming language (FORTRAN is the oldest). It is particularly popular for business applications that run on large computers.

All options (from A to D) are programming languages, therefore the right answer is E(None of These)

4.

In oracle a segment is created every time an extent is created, extended or altered is true about segments.

Segments: The level of logical database storage above an extent is called a segment. A segment is a set of extents that have been allocated for a specific type of data structure, and that all are stored in the same table space.

Oracle allocates space for segments in extents. Therefore, when the existing extents of a segment are full, Oracle allocates another extent for that segment. Because extents are allocated as needed, the extents of a segment may or may not be contiguous on disk. The segments also can span files, but the individual extents cannot.

5.

The first high-level languages were introduced in the 1950's. Today, there are many high-level languages in use, including BASIC, C, C++, Cobol, FORTRAN, Java, Pascal, Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby, and Visual Basic.

Sometimes abbreviated as HLL, a high-level language is a computer programming language that isn't limited by the computer, designed for a specific job, and is easier to understand. It is more like human language and less like machine language. However, for a computer to understand and run a program created with a high-level language, it must be compiled into machine language.

6.

A graphic presentation of the sequence of steps needed to solve a programming problem is called a program flowchart.

Flow charts are a graphical method of designing programs and once the rules are learned are very easy to draw. A well-drawn flow chart is also very easy to read since it basically uses just two symbols, two decision constructs and two iteration constructs.

7.

Syntax contains specific rules and words that express the logical steps of an algorithm.

In programming, syntax refers to the rules that specify the correct combined sequence of symbols that can be used to form a correctly structured program using a given programming language. Programmers communicate with computers through the correctly structured syntax, semantics and grammar of a programming language.

8.

An algorithm is a self-contained step-by-step set of operations to be performed. Algorithms exist that perform calculation, data processing, and automated reasoning.

9.

Source code is the only format that is readable by humans. When you purchase programs, you usually receive them in their machine-language format. This means that you can execute them directly, but you cannot read or modify them.

Initially, a programmer writes a program in a particular programming language. This form of the program is called the source program, or more generically, source code. To execute the program, however, the programmer must translate it into machine language, the language that the computer understands. The first step of this translation process is usually performed by a utility called a compiler. The compiler translates the source code into a form called object code. Sometimes the object code is the same as machine code; sometimes it needs to be translated into machine language by a utility called an assembler.

10.

Syntax is a set of symbols, keyboard and set of rules to construct statement.

Syntax: Every spoken language has a general set of rules for how words and sentences should be structured. These rules are collectively known as the language syntax. In computer programming, syntax serves the same purpose, defining how declarations, functions, commands, and other statements should be arranged.

Many computer programming languages share similar syntax rules, while others have a unique syntax design. For example, C and Java use a similar syntax, while Perl has many characteristics that are not seen in either the C or Java languages.



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