# ECAT Computer Science Chapter 7 Fortran 77 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The iteration count for the DO statement<br>DO 110 K = 3,19,4 will be | A. 3<br>B. 4<br>C. 5<br>D. 6 |
| 2 | The final value of K after following FORTRAN program segment is executed will be<br>J=2<br>Do 50 I=3,8,J<br>J=J+1<br>50 Continue<br>J=5 * J | A. 2<br>B. 7<br>C. 40<br>D. The program can not be executed |
| 3 | In FORTRAN, the variable COUNT is used as. | A. integer variable<br>B. real variable<br>C. logical variable<br>D. complex variable |
| 4 | The FORTRAN equivalent of the mathematical expression ab/cd is. | A. A * B / C * D<br>B. A.B / C.D<br>C. A * B / (C*D)<br>D. A*B/B*D |
| 5 | Which of the following FORTRAN statement is valid? | A. DIST=VELO * + TIME<br>B. HYP ** 2=BASE **2 + PERP ** 2<br>C. X = X +1.0<br>D. SAL + COMM = 180.0 + PROFIT |
| 6 | Which of the following variable name is legal? | A. PAK 123<br>B. A * B<br>C. COMPUTER<br>D. A/B |
| 7 | Identify the legal FORTRAN arithmetic assignment statement? | A. X = a+b +<u>1</u><br>B. 0.75 = A - B<sup>c</sup><br>C. SN - a * (1-r **n) / (1 - r)<br>D. NET + PR = SALE - COST |
| 8 | If a FORTRAN program begin with statement<br>INTEGER SALARY, PROFIT,LOSS<br>Then through the program integer variables will be represented by | A. SALARY<br>B. PROFIT<br>C. LOSS<br>D. All of the above |
| 9 | A type of computer that is faster because it has fewer instructions. | A. symbolic<br>B. RISC<br>C. ASCII-8<br>D. ROM burner |
| 10 | A collection of software that controls the overall operation of a computer is called | A. application software<br>B. programming language<br>C. system software<br>D. operating software |
| 11 | The shortest period of time is a. | A. milisecond<br>B. nanosecond<br>C. picosecond<br>D. microsecond |
| 12 | A person who gains illegal access to a computer system. | A. hacker<br>B. worm<br>C. software<br>D. zapper |
| 13 | Popular object-oriented languages. | A. Pascal, Modula-3<br>B. C++ , Smalltalk<br>C. LOGO , PROLOG<br>D. COBOL , BASIC |
| 14 | TIme-sharing of resources by users is usually. | A. based on time slices<br>B. based on input<br>C. event-driven<br>D. operated by spooling |

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| 15 | Loading the operating system into a personal computer is called | A. booting<br>B. prompting<br>C. interrupting<br>D. paging |
| 16 | Popular application of flip-flop are. | A. counters<br>B. shift registers<br>C. transfer registers<br>D. all of the above |
| 17 | The data obtained by counting are called | A. digital data<br>B. continuous data<br>C. analog data<br>D. discrete data |
| 18 | Which type of computer operates by directly counting numbers. | A. special purpose<br>B. analog<br>C. digital<br>D. hybrid |
| 19 | A group of characters that are treated as a single entity. | A. bit<br>B. byte<br>C. word<br>D. address |
| 20 | A string of binary digits treated as a unit is called a. | A. bit<br>B. byte<br>C. word<br>D. character |
| 21 | A built in number that identifies a location in storage. | A. character<br>B. word<br>C. byte<br>D. address |
| 22 | In the computer world, the word digital means information that is in. | A. discrete units<br>B. units that can be counted<br>C. continuous , smooth form<br>D. a and b |
| 23 | The smallest unit of information is a(n). | A. byte<br>B. bit<br>C. element<br>D. atom |
| 24 | All of the following are normally input devices except for. | A. a digital camera<br>B. a mouse<br>C. an LCD<br>D. a digitizer (scanner) |
| 25 | Pictures on a monitor are composed of tiny dots called. | A. a pixels<br>B. CRTs<br>C. VDTs<br>D. elements |
| 26 | Examples of pointing devices that are used for computer input are. | A. joysticks<br>B. mice<br>C. trackballs<br>D. all of the above |
| 27 | What is telecommuting? | A. a special form of electronic mail<br>B. a new trend in roboties that may take the place of cars<br>C. a trend towards working at home using personal computers and modems<br>D. none of these |
| 28 | For calculating taxes, input to a computer could be. | A. numbers representing wages<br>B. income<br>C. tax tables<br>D. all of the above |
| 29 | The physical parts of a computer system are called. | A. software<br>B. input<br>C. output<br>D. hardware |
| 30 | The instruction that tell the computer what to do are called. | A. software<br>B. output<br>C. hardware<br>D. telecommunication |
| 31 | The first few working computers. | A. were all made by American scientists<br>B. were used almost exclusively for text processing<br>C. generally had black and white CRT screen |

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| | | D. were, for the most part, developed for wartime uses |
| 32 | Which of the following is increasing as computer technology progresses? | A. speed<br>B. efficiency<br>C. hardware reliability<br>D. all of these are inceasing |
| 33 | Integrated circuits are housed in. | A. vacuum tubes<br>B. transistors<br>C. software<br>D. silicon chips |
| 34 | Mainframe computers are capable of communicating with several users simultaneously by. | A. using a terminal<br>B. using a supercomputer<br>C. using a workstation<br>D. timesharing |
| 35 | Computers that are used to control temperature and humidity in buildings are considered to be. | A. Software<br>B. special-purpose<br>C. non-programmable<br>D. analytical engines |
| 36 | Computers that are used in consumer goods, such as cars, are called. | A. enchanced<br>B. software<br>C. analog<br>D. embedded |
| 37 | The software tools that allow a computer to be used for specific purposes are called. | A. firmware<br>B. terminals<br>C. hardware<br>D. application programs |
| 38 | Testing of each individual program or module is called. | A. program testing<br>B. volume testing<br>C. system testing<br>D. unit testing |
| 39 | In the course of a systems project, systems design | A. follows systems analysis<br>B. follows development<br>C. precedes systems analysis<br>D. is the fourth phase |
| 40 | Positioning of headings and columns for the report format, considered during system design, might use. | A. a record layout an organization chart<br>B. a decision table<br>C. a printer spacing chart<br>D. a printer spacing analysis |
| 41 | Programming and testing are elements of. | A. system analysis<br>B. system development<br>C. implementation<br>D. system design |
| 42 | Data gathering and data analysis take place. | A. after the system survey<br>B. after system analysis<br>C. during system design<br>D. during evaluation |
| 43 | The kind of interview where all questions are planned in advance is called | A. preplanned<br>B. structured<br>C. observation<br>D. unstructutred |
| 44 | The entire new system is used by a portion of the users. | A. direct conversion<br>B. pilot conversion<br>C. file conversion<br>D. parallel conversion |
| 45 | A systems analyst would observe the flow of data and interrelations of people within an organization during. | A. detail design<br>B. preliminary design<br>C. systems analysis<br>D. a system survey |
| 46 | Use to ensure that no alternative is overlooked during data analysis. | A. data flow diagram<br>B. organization chart<br>C. Gantt chart<br>D. decision table |
| 47 | The phase following detail design is, | A. preliminary investigation<br>B. implementation<br>C. system development<br>D. system conversion |
| 48 | Scheduling deadlines and milestones can be shown on a. | A. system survey<br>B. decision table<br>C. prototype<br>D. Gantt chart |

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| 49 | Turning an entire project over to an outside firm for development is called. | A. auditing<br>B. outsourcing<br>C. preliminary investigation<br>D. prototype |
| 50 | The person who requests study or work on a system is the. | A. client<br>B. analyst<br>C. change agent<br>D. user |
| 51 | An organic chip is called a. | A. storage chip<br>B. biochip<br>C. microchip<br>D. silicon chip |
| 52 | One Megabyte is equivalent to. | A. 2<sup>10</sup>bytes<br>B. 2<sup>20</sup>bytes<br>C. 2<sup>30</sup>bytes<br>D. none of these |
| 53 | When the control unit directs the ALU to perform an operation on the data, the machine cycle is involved in its. | A. first step<br>B. third step<br>C. second step<br>D. fourth step |
| 54 | An emerging technology that provides nonvolatile memory chips is. | A. flash memory<br>B. PROM<br>C. CMOS<br>D. CISC |
| 55 | Tool to change PROM chips are called. | A. chip kits<br>B. RAM burners<br>C. PROM burner<br>D. none of these |
| 56 | Assuming 8 bit for data, 1 bit for parity, 1 start bit and 2 stop bits, the number of characters that 1200 BPS communication line can transmit. | A. 10 CPS<br>B. 120 CPS<br>C. 12 CPS<br>D. none of these |
| 57 | The widely used code in data communication is. | A. a bit ASCII<br>B. 7 bit ASCII<br>C. EBCDIC<br>D. none of these |
| 58 | If a processor does not have direct and unassisted access to data items, these items are said to be. | A. off line<br>B. Time Shared<br>C. on line<br>D. None of these |
| 59 | Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as. | A. Updating<br>B. Batching<br>C. Sorting<br>D. Summarising |
| 60 | Which of the following is not a component of telecommunications? | A. sender<br>B. office device<br>C. medium<br>D. receiver |
| 61 | In time division Multiplexing. | A. Time is doubled between bits of a byte<br>B. Time slicing at CPU level takes place<br>C. Total time available in the channel is divided between users and each user is allotted a time slice<br>D. None of above |
| 62 | Point of sale terminal to. | A. Terminals associated with MICR<br>B. Smart terminal<br>C. Terminal associated with OCR<br>D. None of above |
| 63 | A bootstrap is. | A. the flat cable that connects the CPU to the printer<br>B. the flat cable from the disk controller card to the disk drive<br>C. additional memory device<br>D. a small initialization program to start up the computer |
| 64 | An A/D converter does the conversion from | A. Digital to analog<br>B. Analog to digital<br>C. Voltage to ampere<br>D. Direct to alternate current |
| | | A. Maintaining a program exactly the |

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| 65 | Program maintenance means | way it was initially developed<br>B. Changing a program due to changes in the organization<br>C. Removing the errors from a program<br>D. Changing a program due to changes in the organization |
| 66 | A conceptual error in a program is a/an | A. Logical error<br>B. Execution error<br>C. Syntactical error<br>D. None of the above |
| 67 | Implementation of a program involves | A. Compilation of the program<br>B. Debugging the program<br>C. Testing the program with data<br>D. All of the above |
| 68 | Temporary storage areas within the CPU are called | A. ROMs<br>B. Registers<br>C. Accumulators<br>D. Address |
| 69 | Distribution data entry means that data can be | A. Entered at different location where it originates<br>B. Sent to different locations from a central place<br>C. Access from different places known as distribution points<br>D. Distributed through a network |
| 70 | Excess-3 code is known as | A. Weighted code<br>B. cyclic redundancy code<br>C. algebraic code<br>D. self complementing |
| 71 | Which of the following is associated with optics | A. Winchester<br>B. RAM<br>C. CD-ROM<br>D. None of these |
| 72 | The number 7F00 in Hexadecimal when multiplied by 61 us | A. 7F16<br>B. 167F00<br>C. 7F006<br>D. None of these |
| 73 | The output of a sequential circuit depends upon | A. present input<br>B. past inputs<br>C. both a and b<br>D. none of a and b |
| 74 | Which of the following description relates to a floppy diskette | A. 9-track 1600 BPI<br>B. double sided double density<br>C. 33 Mhz - zero-wait time<br>D. 40 MB capacity |
| 75 | A parallel interface | A. transmit one bit at a time<br>B. transmit one or more bits at a time using a single wire<br>C. transmit 8 or more bits at a time using as many wires<br>D. cannot be used to connect a printer to a PC |
| 76 | Error reports are an example of | A. sheduled report<br>B. on-demand reports<br>C. exception reports<br>D. external reports |
| 77 | Computer follows a simple principle called GIGO which meas | A. Garbage input good output<br>B. garbage in garbage out<br>C. great instruction great output<br>D. good input good output |
| 78 | When the control unit gets an instruction it is called | A. E-mail<br>B. machine time<br>C. I-time<br>D. ALU time |
| 79 | Which of the following is not hardware | A. Magnetic tap<br>B. Printer<br>C. VDU terminal<br>D. Assembler |
| 80 | Pick out the wrong definition | A. Access time - time needed to access the output<br>B. EDP- acronym for Electronic Data Processing |

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| | | C. COBOL - a language used for business data processing<br>D. Control unit - heart of a computer |
| 81 | The lowest level of management is concerned with | A. Operational information<br>B. Traditional information<br>C. Long Term planning<br>D. Strategic information |
| 82 | By word processing we mean | A. Processing only words and not the number<br>B. String manipulation<br>C. A method of providing facility of text processing<br>D. A software game for playing with words like "Hang man" |
| 83 | In computer science, by information we mean | A. Any output coming out form<br>B. Processed data put in intelligent form<br>C. A report printed by computer<br>D. Plural of data |
| 84 | Conferencing in relation to computer systems means | A. Transfer of documents electronically via computers linked to each other<br>B. Getting looked to an international network of computers<br>C. Having unauthorized access to computer data<br>D. online meanings using computers linked to each other |
| 85 | A dump terminal signifies that | A. It has lower IQ compared to an intelligent terminal<br>B. It can not be used as an independent computer<br>C. It does not have a keyboard connected to it<br>D. It belongs to firs generation computers |
| 86 | An application package is used to | A. Meet specific needs of a user<br>B. Run the computer system better<br>C. Run the compiler smoothly<br>D. Enable operating system control hardware better |
| 87 | The part of the computer system which performs the house keeping functions is called | A. Interpreter<br>B. Compiler<br>C. Operating system<br>D. Assembler |
| 88 | For creating and editing legal documents which application package would be most useful? | A. Spreadsheet<br>B. Word processing<br>C. Graphics<br>D. Communication |
| 89 | The concept of sending/receiving text etc, on computer networks is called | A. on-line database<br>B. Electronic mail<br>C. Teleconferencing<br>D. Electronic mail |
| 90 | When a bank teller uses a computer terminal to know the balance in a customer's account it is an example of | A. on-line updating<br>B. off-line processing<br>C. on-line processing<br>D. on-line query |
| 91 | A computer program written in a high level language is called a | A. Source program<br>B. Object program<br>C. Machine language program<br>D. None of the above |
| 92 | Object program is | A. A program written in machine language<br>B. A program to be translated into machine language<br>C. The translation of a high-level language into machine language<br>D. None of the above |
| 93 | The presence of both data and its related instructions in an object is | A. C++<br>B. encapsulation<br>C. orientation<br>D. inheritance |
| 94 | In preparing a program, one should first | A. plan the solution<br>B. code the program<br>C. document the problem |

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| | | D. define the problem |
| 95 | The fist Apple computer was built in | A. a garage<br>B. a warehouse<br>C. an apartment<br>D. a factory |
| 96 | During the development of a program, drawing a flowchart is a means to | A. plan the solution<br>B. code the program<br>C. define the problem<br>D. document the problem |
| 97 | An English-like language that one can use as a program design tool is | A. BASIC<br>B. pseudocode<br>C. PL/I<br>D. Pascal |
| 98 | In preparing a program, desk-checking and translation are example of | A. coding<br>B. planning<br>C. testing<br>D. documentating |
| 99 | The process of detecting, locating and correcting logic error is called | A. desk-checking<br>B. translating<br>C. debugging<br>D. documenting |
| 100 | Comments in the program itself are part of | A. compiling<br>B. translating<br>C. linking<br>D. documenting |
| 101 | A COBOL program has how many divisions | A. four<br>B. two<br>C. five<br>D. seven |
| 102 | The first high-level language to be introduced was | A. COBOL<br>B. FORTRAN<br>C. Pascal<br>D. Ada |
| 103 | The ability of an object to interpret a message using its own methods is called | A. Polymorphism<br>B. encapsulation<br>C. inheritance<br>D. messaging |
| 104 | The language named for a French mathematician is | A. C<br>B. Ada<br>C. Pascal<br>D. Modula-3 |
| 105 | Specifying the kind of input, processing, and output required for a program occurs when | A. planning the solution<br>B. flowcharting the problem<br>C. coding the problem<br>D. defining the problem |
| 106 | Error messages provided by a compiler are called | A. bug<br>B. diagnostic<br>C. translation<br>D. mistakes |
| 107 | After starting the solution to a problem is pesudocode, the next step would be | A. testing the program<br>B. coding the program<br>C. documenting the program<br>D. translating the program |
| 108 | The highest-level language are called | A. 4GLs<br>B. high-level<br>C. assembly<br>D. natural |
| 109 | To activate an object, send | A. a message<br>B. an instance<br>C. a method<br>D. an attribute |
| 110 | Software that translates assembly language into machine language is | A. a binary translator<br>B. a compiler<br>C. an assembler<br>D. a link-loader |
| 111 | A standardized business language is | A. CODASYL<br>B. BASIC<br>C. COBOL<br>D. Ada |
| | | A. as the last step |

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| 112 | In developing a program, documentation should be done | B. throughout the process<br>C. only to explain errors<br>D. only during the design phase |
| 113 | A fourth-generation language used for database retrieval | A. high level language<br>B. assembly language<br>C. query language<br>D. procedural langauage |
| 114 | A language designed to generate routing business reports is | A. COBOL<br>B. LISP<br>C. RPG<br>D. ALGOL |
| 115 | The lowest level of programming language is | A. nonprocedural language<br>B. assembly language<br>C. BASIC<br>D. machine language |
| 116 | An assembly language uses | A. English words<br>B. mnemonic codes<br>C. 0s and 1s<br>D. binary digits |
| 117 | The language Smalltalk is | A. procedural oriented<br>B. document oriented<br>C. problem oriented<br>D. object oriented |
| 118 | An operating system is a | A. set of users<br>B. form of time-sharing<br>C. set of programs<br>D. supervisor program |
| 119 | In multiprogramming, two or more programs can be executed | A. by optimizing compiler<br>B. with two computers<br>C. simultaneously<br>D. concurrently |
| 120 | Management of an operating system is handled by | A. by interpreter<br>B. the supervisor program<br>C. utility program<br>D. the CPU |
| 121 | The process of allocating main memory to programs and keeping the programs in memory separate from each other is called | A. memory protection<br>B. memory management<br>C. virtual storage<br>D. real storage |
| 122 | UNIX is an example of a(n) | A. memory management<br>B. generic operating system<br>C. NOS<br>D. utility program |
| 123 | The technique in shared systems that avoid interspersed printout from several programs is | A. paging<br>B. queuing<br>C. slicing<br>D. spooling |
| 124 | The technique whereby part of the program is stored on disk and is brought into memory for execution as needed is called | A. memory allocation<br>B. interrupts<br>C. virtual storage<br>D. prioritized memory |
| 125 | An operating system used exclusively with the manufacturer's computer | A. DOS<br>B. proprietary<br>C. UNIX<br>D. NOS |
| 126 | A portable operating system | A. generic<br>B. backup<br>C. allocated<br>D. utility |
| 127 | Another name for an operating environment is | A. page<br>B. layer<br>C. shell<br>D. supervisor |
| 128 | Which one of the following is a graphical shell? | A. UNIX<br>B. page<br>C. utility program<br>D. GUI |
| 129 | In multiprogramming, the process of confining each program to certain defined limits in memory is called | A. spooling<br>B. time-sharing<br>C. program scheduling<br>D. memory protection |

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| 130 | The corresponding memory spaces for pages are called | A. page utility<br>B. page frames<br>C. page blocks<br>D. page modules |
| 131 | The time between the user's request and the computer's reply | A. concurrent time<br>B. response time<br>C. allocation time<br>D. event time |
| 132 | An on-screen picture | A. page<br>B. NOC<br>C. icon<br>D. spool |
| 133 | Take-a-turn time-sharing | A. spooling<br>B. interfacing<br>C. round-robin-scheduling<br>D. prompting |
| 134 | Page frames are typically | A. 1K or 2K bytes<br>B. 3K or 4K bytes<br>C. 2K or 3K bytes<br>D. 2K or 4K bytes |
| 135 | The memory area for programs with highest priority | A. page frames<br>B. the background<br>C. shells<br>D. queues |
| 136 | Prewritten standard file-handling programs are called | A. pull-down menus<br>B. language<br>C. supervisors<br>D. utilities |
| 137 | The signal that the computer is awaiting a command from the user | A. prompt<br>B. time slice<br>C. event<br>D. interrupt |
| 138 | Another name for virtual memory is | A. virtual page<br>B. foregound<br>C. background<br>D. utility |
| 139 | NOS refers to | A. network open system<br>B. booting<br>C. network operating system<br>D. round-robin scheduling |
| 140 | Super computers are usually designed to process complex scientific applications and the computational speed of the system is most important. Each address in the CRAY-1 holds | A. 16 bits of information<br>B. 32 bits of information<br>C. 48 bit of information<br>D. 64 bits of information |
| 141 | In EBCDIC (extended binary coded decimal interchange code) each character is denoted by | A. 3 bits<br>B. 4 bits<br>C. 5 bits<br>D. 8 bits |
| 142 | Computer follows a simple rule called GIGO, GIGO stand for | A. good input, good output<br>B. great instructions, great output<br>C. garbage in, garbage out<br>D. gated input, gated output |
| 143 | Retaining data for future reference is called | A. storing<br>B. sorting<br>C. memorizing<br>D. programming |
| 144 | The term 'word' in computer terminology refers to | A. bit formed into groups<br>B. coded instructions<br>C. memory size<br>D. language used |
| 145 | A group of electronic, magnetic, or mechanical devices that store data is called | A. register<br>B. address<br>C. program<br>D. software |
| 146 | The fastest type of ADC is | A. time interval<br>B. parallel<br>C. closed loop<br>D. successive |
| 147 | Most of the errors in computer system could be attributed due to | A. virus<br>B. programming errors<br>C. hardware problems<br>D. data entry errors |

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| 148 | The five basic parts of a computer system are | A. hardware, software, memory,VDU, and magnetic tape<br>B. store,arithmatic and logic unit, control unit, input device, and output device<br>C. CPU, ALU,software,firmware, and operating system<br>D. data bus,control lines,address bus,memory, and printer |
| 149 | A typical microcomputer has 64 K memory. It has 65,536 registers,each register storing 1 byte Each register is called | A. memory location<br>B. address<br>C. byte<br>D. word |
| 150 | Pick up wrong statement regarding analog computers | A. Initial conditions during integration operation are imposed in an analog computer during reset mode<br>B. Differentiators is analog circuit are not popular, became they are incapable of handling noisy ramp signals<br>C. Memory or storage is an essential component of an analog computer<br>D. Repetitive operations of analog computers are done to get a display on oscilloscope |
| 151 | Diodes are used in analog computer circuit as | A. phase shifter<br>B. rectifier<br>C. binary logic<br>D. limiter |
| 152 | A computer process information | A. as direct by the operator<br>B. automatically<br>C. at once<br>D. gradually and eventually |
| 153 | Which of the following IC logic family has maximum fan out capacity? | A. TTL<br>B. DTL<br>C. MOS<br>D. CMOS |
| 154 | How many input leads will be required for a chip containing four two-input Not gates? | A. 7<br>B. 14<br>C. 12<br>D. 13 |
| 155 | An error in a computer hardware and software is called a bug. Another name for its is | A. glitch<br>B. hacker<br>C. virus<br>D. pixel |
| 156 | The correct order of data hierarchy is | A. bit-byte-record-field-file-data base<br>B. bit-byte-record-field-file-data base<br>C. bit-byte-file-record-field-data base<br>D. bit-byte-field-record-file-data base |
| 157 | The act of reading new data into a register | A. erases the previous contents of the register<br>B. is usually not possible<br>C. is possible only when the register is an accumulator<br>D. is possible only when the register is an accumulator or instruction register |
| 158 | Which of the following is termed ad minimum error code? | A. Binary code<br>B. Gary code<br>C. Excess 3-code<br>D. Octal code |
| 159 | The correct processing unit | A. is operated from the control panel<br>B. is controlled by the auxiliary storage unit<br>C. is controlled by input as it enters the system<br>D. controls all input,output, and processing |
| 160 | Which of the following is the example of sequential circuit | A. flip-flop<br>B. counter<br>C. shift register<br>D. accumulator |
| 161 | Micro processor is based on | A. thermionic values<br>B. transistors<br>C. integrated circuits |

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| | | D. single integrated circuit or chip |
| 162 | Real time computing is possible because of the following number of storage locations | A. storage capability<br>B. high speed<br>C. accuracy<br>D. versatility |
| 163 | Storage of 1K means that it has following number of storage locations | A. 1000<br>B. 964<br>C. 1024<br>D. 1032 |
| 164 | The term 'baud' is a measure of the | A. speed at which data travels over a communications line<br>B. capacity of memory<br>C. error detection/correction capability of computer system<br>D. instruction execution time |
| 165 | An interfact is basically a component that | A. test the system<br>B. corrects the errors in program<br>C. allows two incompatible entities with one another<br>D. enhances the capability of a system/equipment |
| 166 | Debug is a term denoting | A. error correction process<br>B. writing of instruction in developing a new program<br>C. fault detection in equipment<br>D. determine useful life |
| 167 | A 64 K-bit word computer has | A. 64 x 1000 bits<br>B. 64 x 1012 bits<br>C. 64 x 1020 bits<br>D. 64 x 1024 bits |
| 168 | Simulation is a process in which | A. computer is used to control a process<br>B. computer gather data for later processing<br>C. full capacity of the system is utilized<br>D. the computer system and program are used to produce actions similars to those in a real physical system |
| 169 | Real time system | A. are effective in process control<br>B. process transactions by means of direct-access devices<br>C. process data in manner similar to batch-access devices<br>D. are not possible to achieve control |
| 170 | A collection of related fields in data organizing is called | A. group<br>B. register<br>C. file<br>D. record |