Multiple Choice Questions, COPA, Semester-2

Dr.V.Nagaradjane

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Chapter 1

Javascript

1.1 Algorithms

1. The sequence of steps taken to solve a problem is called ________.
   (a) explanation (b) steps (c) algorithm (d) item

Answers (1 - 1)

1. (c)

1.2 Flowcharts

1. Graphical representation of the flow of program is called ________.
   (a) executable code (b) flow chart (c) source code (d) algorithm

2. The oval symbol denotes ________ operation in flowchart.
   (a) start/ end (b) continuation/ connector (c) flow direction (d) input/ output

3. The circle symbol denotes ________ operation in flowchart.
   (a) start/ end (b) continuation/ connector (c) flow direction (d) input/ output

4. The parallelogram symbol denotes ________ operation in flowchart.
   (a) start/ end (b) continuation/ connector (c) flow direction (d) input/ output

5. The arrow symbol denotes ________ operation in flowchart.
   (a) start/ end (b) continuation/ connector (c) flow direction (d) input/ output

6. The rectangle symbol denotes ________ operation in flowchart.
   (a) start/ end (b) processing (c) decision making/ looping (d) input/ output

7. The rhombus symbol denotes ________ operation in flowchart.
   (a) start/ end (b) processing (c) decision making/ looping (d) input/ output

8. ________ symbol in flowchart denotes start/ end of flow.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

9. ________ symbol in flowchart denotes continuation or connector.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

10. ________ symbol in flowchart direction of flow of program.
    (a) (b) (c) (d)
1. Web servers send ______ pages in response to client request.
   (a) Word documents
   (b) \LaTeX\ documents
   (c) Powerpoint documents
   (d) HTML documents

2. HTML stands for _________.
   (a) Higher Text Markup Language
   (b) Hyper Text Markup Language
   (c) Hyper Transfer Markup Language
   (d) Hyper Text Manipulation Language

3. HTTP stands for _________.
   (a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
   (b) Hyper Transmission Transfer Protocol
   (c) Hyper Text Transfer Procedure
   (d) Hiker Text Transfer Protocol

4. Port number ________ handles HTTP communications.
   (a) 80
   (b) 443
   (c) 25
   (d) 20

5. HTTPS stands for _________.
   (a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure
   (b) Hyper Transmission Transfer Protocol Secure
   (c) Hyper Text Transfer Procedure Secure
   (d) Hiker Text Transfer Protocol Secure

6. Port number ________ handles HTTPS communications.
   (a) 80
   (b) 443
   (c) 25
   (d) 20

7. When HTTPS protocol is used, browser shows a ________ icon near the address bar.
   (a) open lock
   (b) lock with cross mark (×)
   (c) danger icon
   (d) green lock

8. SSL stands for _________.
   (a) Secure Surfing Layer
   (b) Second Socket Layer
   (c) Secure Socket Layer
   (d) Secure Socket Link

9. Scripting languages like PHP, Perl, Python, ASP.NET, etc., executed by a web server are called ________ side scripts.
   (a) server
   (b) client
   (c) way
   (d) unrelated

10. Scripting languages like Javascript, VBScript, etc., executed by a browser are called ________ side scripts.
    (a) server
    (b) client
    (c) way
    (d) unrelated

11. ________ is a popular open source web server available free of cost.
    (a) Apache
    (b) Microsoft Internet Information Server

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12. MS IIS in web servers stands for
(a) Microsoft Internet Interchange Server
(b) Microsoft Internet Information Signal
(c) Microsoft Internet Information Server
(d) Microsoft Integrated Information Server

Answers (15 - 26)
1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (c)

1.4 Features of web servers
1. URL stands for ____________.
   (a) United Resource Locator
   (b) Uniform Resource Locator
   (c) Uniform Resource Loader
   (d) Uniform Register Locator
2. The first part of URL placed to the left side of : (colon) symbol is ____________.
   (a) protocol
   (b) path
   (c) document name
   (d) none of them
3. The last part of URL placed to the right side of / (forward slash) symbol is ____________.
   (a) protocol
   (b) path
   (c) document name
   (d) none of them
4. The part of URL placed between the protocol and document name and separated by / (forward slash) symbol is ____________.
   (a) protocol
   (b) path
   (c) document name
   (d) none of them
5. Normally, the URL for an HTML document begins with ____________.
   (a) http
   (b) https
   (c) both a and b
   (d) neither a nor b

Answers (27 - 31)
1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)

1.5 Programming languages
1.5.1 Compiler based programming languages
1. Human readable program is called ____________.
   (a) machine code
   (b) source code
   (c) mnemonic code
   (d) key code
2. A compiler converts source code to ____________ code.
   (a) executable machine code
   (b) source code
   (c) mnemonic code
   (d) key code
3. ____________ converts source code to executable machine code.
   (a) document processor
   (b) spreadsheet program
   (c) browser
   (d) compiler
4. The rules to be followed in writing source code are called ____________ of a programming language.
   (a) syntax (b) bugs (c) laws (d) punishments
5. The errors caused by improper syntax in source code are called ____________.
   (a) syntax (b) bugs (c) laws (d) punishments
6. Compilation is ____________ to create an executable program from source code.
   (a) done every time the source code needs to run
   (b) never done
   (c) always incomplete
   (d) done only once
7. Compiled machine code runs ____________ interpreted source code.
   (a) faster than (b) slower than (c) as fast as (d) none of them
8. Assembly language, C, C++, Java, C# are examples of ____________ programming languages.
   (a) interpreter based
   (b) browser based

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(c) compiler based
(d) Excel based

9. Compiler based programming languages are ______ data types and syntax errors.
(a) liberal
(b) strict
(c) uncaring
(d) very lenient about

1.5.2 Interpreter based programming languages

10. The special program which executes source code one line (or few lines) at a time is called ________.
(a) linker
(b) loader
(c) compiler
(d) interpreter

11. Interpreted programs run ______ compiled executable code.
(a) slower than
(b) faster than
(c) as fast as
(d) much faster than

12. Usually, interpreted languages are a bit ______ about data types and syntax.
(a) strict
(b) very strict
(c) liberal
(d) stringent

13. Javascript and VBScript are examples of ______ based scripting languages.
(a) browser
(b) compiler
(c) MS Office
(d) none of them

14. Javascript, Perl, Python, PHP, Linux/Unix shell script, etc. are examples of ______ based programming languages.
(a) compiler
(b) interpreter
(c) MS Office
(d) none of them

Answers (32 - 45)

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (c)
13. (a) 14. (b)

1.6 Introduction to JavaScript

1. Javascript can be used for programming
(a) client side browser
(b) server side (using Node JS)
(c) game development/ desktop applications & mobile apps
(d) all of them

2. Javascript variables are ________ typed.
(a) statically
(b) strongly
(c) dynamically
(d) globally

(a) object oriented
(b) procedural
(c) imperative/functional
(d) all of them

4. Design concepts of Javascript language were taken from ________.
(a) C & C#
(b) COBOL & ADA
(c) BASIC & FORTRAN
(d) Self & Scheme

5. JavaScript runs was developed by ________.
(a) Netscape Communications
(b) Microsoft corporation
(c) Sun Microsystems
(d) Oracle

6. Javascript code is written within ________ tags.
(a) < html > ... < /html >
(b) < body > ... < /body >
(c) < script > ... < /script >
(d) < table > ... < /table >

7. Javascript script type is identified by the parameter type=______.
(a) "text/vbscript"
(b) "text/javascript"
(c) "text/html"
(d) "text/plain"

8. Javascript language is identified by the parameter language=______.
(a) "javascript" (b) "vbscript"
(c) "vba" (d) "java"

(a) Indian
(b) British
(c) ASCII
(d) ECMA-262 & ISO/IEC 16262

10. Javascript objects support the dot notation (e.g. obj.x=2) to access member variables in addition to ________ notation.

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(a) array (obj[‘x’]=2)
(b) block (obj{‘x’}=2)
(c) function (obj(‘x’)=2)
(d) tag (obj<′x′>=2)

11. ___________ statement in JavaScript helps to evaluate any mathematical string at runtime.
   (a) value        (b) eval
   (c) calc         (d) cal
12. Method is a function bound to ___________.
    (a) a procedure  (b) a library
    (c) a script     (d) an object
13. The system of notations used to effectively process string related operations is called ___________.
    (a) impression   (b) parser
    (c) regular expression  (d) concatenation
14. External javascript files should have ___________ as file name extension.
    (a) .asp         (b) .html
    (c) .php         (d) .js
15. In JavaScript, ___________ is used for multiline comments.
    (a) /* ... */     (b) { ... }
    (c) # ... #       (d) $ ... $
16. In JavaScript, ___________ is used for single line comments.
    (a) { ... }      (b) // ... 
    (c) # ... #      (d) $ ... $
17. In JavaScript, keywords/ reserved words ___________ be used as variables, labels or function names.
    (a) may
    (b) should always
    (c) can
    (d) must not

Answers (46 - 62)

1. (d)  2. (c)  3. (c)  4. (d)
5. (a)  6. (c)  7. (b)  8. (a)
9. (d)  10. (a)  11. (b)  12. (d)
13. (c)  14. (d)  15. (a)  16. (b)
17. (d)

1.7 JavaScript Events

1. ___________ event gets activated when a component looses focus.

Answers (63 - 73)

1. (b)  2. (a)  3. (d)  4. (c)
5. (a)  6. (c)  7. (b)  8. (d)
9. (b)  10. (c)  11. (a)
1.8 JavaScript data types

1. ___________ is the Javascript data type to handle numbers.
   (a) Number   (b) String
   (c) Boolean  (d) null

2. ___________ is the Javascript data type to handle character strings.
   (a) Number   (b) String
   (c) Boolean  (d) null

3. ___________ is the Javascript data type to handle the results of logical comparisons (TRUE or FALSE).
   (a) Number   (b) String
   (c) Boolean  (d) null

4. ___________ is the Javascript data type to handle undefined data types.
   (a) Undefined (b) Object
   (c) Number    (d) String

5. ___________ is the Javascript data type to handle objects.
   (a) Undefined (b) Object
   (c) Number    (d) String

6. ___________ is the keyword used in Javascript to define a variable.
   (a) Data      (b) double
   (c) var       (d) DIM

7. ___________ denotes a value which is not a number (e.g., result of division by zero) in Javascript.
   (a) NaN       (b) infinity
   (c) -infinity (d) isNaN()

8. ___________ denotes infinite value in Javascript.
   (a) NaN       (b) infinity
   (c) -infinity (d) isNaN()

9. ___________ denotes negative infinite value in Javascript.
   (a) NaN       (b) infinity
   (c) -infinity (d) isNaN()

10. ___________ tests whether a value is not a number in Javascript.
    (a) NaN      (b) infinity
    (c) -infinity (d) isNaN()

11. ___________ maximum permissible number value in Javascript.
    (a) MAX_VALUE
    (b) MIN_VALUE
    (c) NEGATIVE_INFINITY
    (d) POSITIVE_INFINITY

12. ___________ minimum permissible number value in Javascript.
    (a) MAX_VALUE
    (b) MIN_VALUE
    (c) NEGATIVE_INFINITY
    (d) POSITIVE_INFINITY

13. ___________ value of positive infinity in Javascript.
    (a) MAX_VALUE
    (b) MIN_VALUE
    (c) NEGATIVE_INFINITY
    (d) POSITIVE_INFINITY

14. ___________ value of negative infinity in Javascript.
    (a) MAX_VALUE
    (b) MIN_VALUE
    (c) NEGATIVE_INFINITY
    (d) POSITIVE_INFINITY

15. ___________ function converts a string value to a generic number value.
    (a) Number()  (b) ParseFloat()
    (c) ParseInt() (d) toString()

16. ___________ function converts a string value to an integer value.
    (a) Number()  (b) ParseFloat()
    (c) ParseInt() (d) toString()

17. ___________ function converts a string value to floating point value.
    (a) Number()  (b) ParseFloat()
    (c) ParseInt() (d) toString()

18. ___________ function converts a number value to a string value.
    (a) Number()  (b) ParseFloat()
    (c) ParseInt() (d) toString()

19. ___________ returns a number formatted in exponential notation.
    (a) toExponential()
    (b) toFixed()
    (c) toPrecision()
    (d) valueOf()

20. ___________ returns a number formatted to specified length.
    (a) toExponential()
    (b) toFixed()
    (c) toPrecision()
    (d) valueOf()

21. ___________ returns a number rounded to specified number of digits.
    (a) toExponential()
    (b) toFixed()
    (c) toPrecision()
    (d) valueOf()
22. ___________ function creates a new array.
   (a) newVar()          (b) newArray()
   (c) newDIM()          (d) Redim()

23. Members of an array have index values starting from ________
   (a) 0                      (b) 1
   (c) 100                    (d) 1000

24. Identify the wrong variable declaration from the following:
   (a) var x2=10;
   (b) var _x=2;
   (c) var Ix = 3;
   (d) var name="Krish"

25. Identify the wrong variable declaration from the following:
   (a) var x2=10;
   (b) var _x=2;
   (c) var x.y = 3;
   (d) var name="Krish"

26. Identify the wrong variable declaration from the following:
   (a) var x2=10;
   (b) var _x=2;
   (c) var x y = 3;
   (d) var name="Krish"

27. Identify the wrong initialization of variable from the following:
   (a) var x2=10;
   (b) var _x=2;
   (c) var x=3;
   (d) var name="Krish"

28. A variable declared outside the scope of any function is _________.
   (a) an invalid variable
   (b) a global variable
   (c) a variable with scope limited to a function
   (d) a variable having scope inside a block

Answers (74 - 101)

1.  (a) 2.  (b) 3.  (c) 4.  (a)
5.  (b) 6.  (c) 7.  (a) 8.  (b)
9.  (c) 10.  (d) 11.  (a) 12.  (b)
13.  (d) 14.  (c) 15.  (a) 16.  (c)
17.  (b) 18.  (d) 19.  (a) 20.  (c)
21.  (b) 22.  (b) 23.  (a) 24.  (c)
25.  (c) 26.  (c) 27.  (d) 28.  (b)

1.9 Special characters in Javascript

1. Special characters are otherwise called ___________.
   (a) escape sequences
   (b) invalid characters
   (c) wrong characters
   (d) constants

2. ___________ denotes backspace in Javascript.
   (a) \b
   (b) \t
   (c) \n
3. ___________ denotes newline in Javascript.
   (a) \b
   (b) \t
   (c) \n
4. ___________ denotes tab in Javascript.
   (a) \b
   (b) \t
   (c) \n
5. ___________ denotes vertical tab in Javascript.
   (a) \b
   (b) \t
   (c) \n
6. ___________ denotes form feed (page eject for printer) in Javascript.
   (a) \f
   (b) \r
   (c) \n
7. ___________ denotes enter key in Javascript.
   (a) \f
   (b) \r
   (c) \n
8. ___________ denotes simple back slash in Javascript.
   (a) \f
   (b) \r
   (c) \n
9. ___________ denotes single quote in Javascript
   (a) \f
   (b) \r
   (c) \n
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10. ______ denotes double quotes mark in Javascript.

(a) \f
(b) \r
(c) \\
(d) \\

1.10 Strings in JavaScript

1. ______ function in Javascript returns length of a string.
   (a) length()  (b) charAt()
   (c) charCodeAt()  (d) concat()

2. ______ function in Javascript joins two strings.
   (a) length()  (b) charAt()
   (c) charCodeAt()  (d) concat()

3. ______ function in Javascript returns the character found at specified location in a string.
   (a) length()  (b) charAt()
   (c) charCodeAt()  (d) concat()

4. ______ function in Javascript returns the unicode value of the character found at specified location in a string.
   (a) length()  (b) charAt()
   (c) charCodeAt()  (d) concat()

5. ______ function in Javascript returns the first found location where given pattern occurs in the target string.
   (a) indexOf()
   (b) lastIndexOf()
   (c) substr()
   (d) substring()

6. ______ function in Javascript returns the last found location where given pattern occurs in the target string.
   (a) indexOf()
   (b) lastIndexOf()
   (c) substr()
   (d) substring()

7. ______ function in Javascript returns the substring from given index location to specified length.
   (a) indexOf()
   (b) lastIndexOf()
   (c) substr()
   (d) substring()

8. ______ function in Javascript returns the substring from given index location to specified ending index location.
   (a) indexOf()
   (b) lastIndexOf()
   (c) substr()
   (d) substring()

9. ______ function in Javascript returns the string in upper case characters.
   (a) toLowerCase()
   (b) toUpperCase()
   (c) trim()
   (d) fromCharCode()

10. ______ function in Javascript returns the character equivalent of given unicode value.
    (a) toLowerCase()
    (b) toUpperCase()
    (c) trim()
    (d) fromCharCode()

11. ______ function in Javascript returns the string in lower case.
    (a) toLowerCase()
    (b) toUpperCase()
    (c) trim()
    (d) fromCharCode()

12. ______ function in Javascript removes space, tab or other space holders from beginning and end of a string.
    (a) toLowerCase()
    (b) toUpperCase()
    (c) trim()
    (d) fromCharCode()

Answers (102 - 111)

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c)
5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c)
9. (d) 10. (c)

Answers (112 - 123)

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d)
9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (c)
1.11 Operators in Javascript

1. \(\text{&}\) denotes the bitwise AND operator in Javascript.
   (a) &
   (b) |
   (c) ~
   (d) ^

2. \(\text{\sim}\) denotes the bitwise NOT operator in Javascript.
   (a) &
   (b) |
   (c) ~
   (d) ^

3. \(\text{\&}\) denotes the bitwise OR operator in Javascript.
   (a) &
   (b) |
   (c) ~
   (d) ^

4. \(\text{\&\&}\) denotes the bitwise XOR operator in Javascript.
   (a) &
   (b) |
   (c) ~
   (d) ^

5. \(\text{<<}\) denotes the bitwise LEFT SHIFT operator in Javascript.
   (a) <<
   (b) >
   (c) ~
   (d) ^

6. \(\text{>>}\) denotes the bitwise RIGHT SHIFT operator in Javascript.
   (a) <<
   (b) >
   (c) ~
   (d) ^

7. \(==\) operator in Javascript compares whether two expressions are EQUAL.
   (a) ==
   (b) !=
   (c) ===
   (d) !==

8. \(==\) operator in Javascript compares whether two expressions are EQUAL using strict comparison rules.
   (a) ==
   (b) !=
   (c) ===
   (d) !==

9. \(==\) operator in Javascript compares whether two expressions are NOT EQUAL.
   (a) ==
   (b) !=

10. \(==\) operator in Javascript compares whether two expressions are NOT EQUAL using strict comparison rules.
    (a) ==
    (b) !=
    (c) ===
    (d) !==

11. \(==\) operator in Javascript compares whether the left side expression is LESS THAN the right side one.
    (a) <
    (b) >
    (c) <=
    (d) >=

12. \(==\) operator in Javascript compares whether the left side expression is GREATER THAN the right side one.
    (a) <
    (b) >
    (c) <=
    (d) >=

13. \(==\) operator in Javascript compares whether the left side expression is LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO the right side one.
    (a) <
    (b) >
    (c) <=
    (d) >=

14. \(==\) operator in Javascript compares whether the left side expression is GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO the right side one.
    (a) <
    (b) >
    (c) <=
    (d) >=

15. \(==\) operator in Javascript compares whether the left side expression is LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO the right side one.
    (a) <
    (b) >
    (c) <=
    (d) >=

16. \(==\) operator in Javascript tests whether the left side value is found in the right side collection.
    (a) <
    (b) >
    (c) in
    (d) instanceOf

17. \(==\) operator in Javascript tests whether a variable belongs to particular datatype.
    (a) <
    (b) >
    (c) in
    (d) instanceOf

18. \(==\) operator in Javascript increments the given variable \(x\) BEFORE evaluating the expression.
    (a) \(x++\)
    (b) \(++x\)
    (c) \(x--\)
    (d) \(--x\)

19. \(==\) operator in Javascript increments the given variable \(x\) AFTER evaluating the expression.
    (a) \(x++\)
    (b) \(++x\)
    (c) \(x--\)
    (d) \(--x\)
1.12 Math functions in Javascript

1. ____________ function in Javascript returns positive value of its argument, irrespective of whether the input was positive or negative.

2. ____________ function in Javascript returns sine value of its argument.

3. ____________ function in Javascript returns cosine value of its argument.

4. ____________ function in Javascript returns $\cos^{-1}$ value of its argument.

5. ____________ function in Javascript returns $\sin^{-1}$ value of its argument.

6. ____________ function in Javascript returns tangent value of its argument.

7. ____________ function in Javascript returns $\tan^{-1}$ value of its argument.

8. ____________ function in Javascript returns the higher integer value for given floating point number (e.g., return value for 2.1 is 3).

9. ____________ function in Javascript returns the lower integer value for given floating point number (e.g., return value for 2.8 is 2).

10. ____________ function in Javascript returns the nearest integer value for given floating point number (e.g., return value for 2.1 is 2; that for 2.8 is 3).

Answers (124 - 148)

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (d) 21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (d) 25. (c)
11. _______ function in Javascript returns random number between 0 and 1 (0 included, 1 excluded).
(a) Math.random()
(b) Math.ceil()
(c) Math.floor()
(d) Math.round()

12. _______ function in Javascript returns natural logarithm of given value.
(a) Math.random()
(b) Math.ceil()
(c) Math.log()
(d) Math.exp

13. _______ function in Javascript returns anti-logarithm of given value.
(a) Math.random()
(b) Math.ceil()
(c) Math.log()
(d) Math.exp

14. _______ function in Javascript returns the first number raised to the power of second number.
(a) Math.pow()  (b) Math.max()
(c) Math.min()  (d) Math.sqrt()

15. _______ function in Javascript returns the maximum of the given collection of numbers.
(a) Math.pow()  (b) Math.max()
(c) Math.min()  (d) Math.sqrt()

16. _______ function in Javascript returns the minimum of the given collection of numbers.
(a) Math.pow()  (b) Math.max()
(c) Math.min()  (d) Math.sqrt()

17. _______ function in Javascript returns the square root of the given collection of numbers.
(a) Math.pow()  (b) Math.max()
(c) Math.min()  (d) Math.sqrt()

**Answers (149 - 165)**

1. (d)  2. (a)  3. (b)  4. (c)
5. (d)  6. (a)  7. (d)  8. (b)
9. (c)  10. (d)  11. (a)  12. (c)
13. (d)  14. (a)  15. (b)  16. (c)
17. (d)

1.13 Control statements in Javascript

1. In javascript, *if .. else* condition helps to execute a block of statements ________
(a) only if a condition is fulfilled
(b) without any condition
(c) without any restriction
(d) randomly

2. The value of *x* after executing the following statements would be ________

```javascript
var x, y=10;
if(y < 10){
x=5;
}
else {
x = 8;
}
```

(a) 8  (b) 5  (c) 10  (d) 0

3. The value of *x* after executing the following statements would be ________

```javascript
var x, y=10;
if(y == 10){
x=5;
}
else {
x = 8;
}
```

(a) 8  (b) 5  (c) 10  (d) 0

4. The *switch ... case* statement checks for several ________
(a) loops  (b) blocks
(c) conditions  (d) runs

5. _______ statement is used at the end of each case block in *switch ... case* condition.
(a) continue  (b) break
(c) default  (d) label

6. _______ statement is used at the end of each case block in *switch ... case* condition.
(a) continue  (b) break
(c) default  (d) label

7. In *switch ... case* condition in Javascript, _______ statement is executed if no case condition is fulfilled.
(a) continue  (b) break
(c) default  (d) label
8. What would be the value of the variable \( x \), after executing the following `switch` ... case statement?
\[
\text{var } x, y=3; \text{ switch}(y) \{ \\
\quad \text{case } 1: \\
\quad \quad x=10; \\
\quad \quad \text{break}; \\
\quad \text{case } 2: \\
\quad \quad x=15; \\
\quad \quad \text{break}; \\
\quad \text{case } 3: \\
\quad \quad x=20; \\
\quad \quad \text{break}; \\
\quad \text{default:} \\
\quad \quad x=25; \\
\}\]
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25

9. What would be the value of the variable \( x \), after executing the following `switch` ... case statement?
\[
\text{var } x, y=1; \text{ switch}(y) \{ \\
\quad \text{case } 1: \\
\quad \quad x=10; \\
\quad \quad \text{break}; \\
\quad \text{case } 2: \\
\quad \quad x=15; \\
\quad \quad \text{break}; \\
\quad \text{case } 3: \\
\quad \quad x=20; \\
\quad \quad \text{break}; \\
\quad \text{default:} \\
\quad \quad x=25; \\
\}\]
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25

10. What would be the value of the variable \( x \), after executing the following `switch` ... case statement?
\[
\text{var } x, y=2; \text{ switch}(y) \{ \\
\quad \text{case } 1: \\
\quad \quad x=10; \\
\quad \quad \text{break}; \\
\quad \text{case } 2: \\
\quad \quad x=15; \\
\quad \quad \text{break}; \\
\quad \text{case } 3: \\
\quad \quad x=20; \\
\quad \quad \text{break}; \\
\quad \text{default:} \\
\quad \quad x=25; \\
\}\]
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) 25

Answers (166 - 176)

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c)
9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (d)

1.4 Loops in Javascript

1. In Javascript, `for` loop contains _________ parts.
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

2. In Javascript, first part of `for` loop does _________ parts.
(a) condition checking (b) initialization (c) increment/ decrement (d) continue

3. In Javascript, second part of `for` loop does _________ parts.
(a) condition checking (b) initialization (c) increment/ decrement (d) continue

4. In Javascript, third part of `for` loop does _________ parts.
(a) condition checking (b) initialization (c) increment/ decrement
5. In Javascript, ________ statement helps to skip the remaining statements of the loop for next cycle of execution.
   (a) break
   (b) initialization
   (c) increment/ decrement
   (d) continue

6. In Javascript, ________ statement helps to exit the loop.
   (a) break
   (b) initialization
   (c) increment/ decrement
   (d) continue

7. What would be the value of $x$, on completing the following for loop?
   ```javascript
   var i, x=10;
   for(i = 10; i <=12; i++) {
     s+=i;
   }
   ```
   (a) 43    (b) 45
   (c) 55    (d) 66

8. In Javascript, the ________ loop helps to process each element of an array in succession.
   (a) for
   (b) for ... in
   (c) do ... while
   (d) while

9. In Javascript, the ________ loop helps to the following block of statements only if the condition is true.
   (a) for
   (b) for ... in
   (c) do ... while
   (d) while

10. In Javascript, the ________ loop helps to the following block atleast once even if the condition is FALSE.
    (a) for
    (b) for ... in
    (c) do ... while
    (d) while

Answers (177 - 186)

1. (c)    2. (b)    3. (a)    4. (c)
5. (d)    6. (a)    7. (a)    8. (b)
9. (d)    10. (c)

1.15 Functions in Javascript

1. In Javascript, ________ keyword denotes beginning of a function.
1.16 Objects in Javascript

1. Creating new data types through programming and adding new properties and methods to the data type is called ________ programming.
   (a) rapid  
   (b) object oriented  
   (c) procedural  
   (d) functional  

2. The domain created by a programmer for placing all items related to a specific object/solution in Javascript is called ________.
   (a) object  
   (b) namespace  
   (c) class  
   (d) property  

3. The keyword used in Javascript to create a new data type is ________.
   (a) object  
   (b) namespace  
   (c) class  
   (d) property  

4. The variable placed inside a class definition to store values related to an object (such as colour, size, location, etc.) is called ________.
   (a) object  
   (b) namespace  
   (c) class  
   (d) property  

5. The special method placed inside a class having the name of the class itself as the function name is ________.
   (a) constructor  
   (b) encapsulation  
   (c) abstraction  
   (d) polymorphism  

6. The ability of a class to derive the properties and methods of another class is called ________.
   (a) inheritance  
   (b) encapsulation  
   (c) abstraction  
   (d) polymorphism  

7. The ability to a method having the same name but different behaviour in different parent and child classes is called ________.
   (a) inheritance  
   (b) encapsulation  
   (c) abstraction  
   (d) polymorphism  

8. The ability of a class to bind properties and methods with different access levels is called ________.
   (a) inheritance  
   (b) encapsulation  

9. The ability of a program object to reflect real world objects is called ________.
   (a) inheritance  
   (b) encapsulation  
   (c) abstraction  
   (d) polymorphism

Answers (195 - 203)

1. (b)  
2. (b)  
3. (c)  
4. (d)  
5. (a)  
6. (a)  
7. (d)  
8. (b)  
9. (c)

1.17 Array and data objects in Javascript

1. A collection of values accessible through an index is called ________.
   (a) array  
   (b) function  
   (c) variable  
   (d) block  

2. The array index begins at ________ in Javascript.
   (a) 3  
   (b) 2  
   (c) 1  
   (d) 0  

3. each element of an array may be of ________ data type(s).
   (a) different  
   (b) only the same  
   (c) only integer  
   (d) only float  

4. What would be the value stored in name[2]?
   ```javascript
   var name=new Array("Krish","Ram","Shiva",27);
   ```
   (a) Krish  
   (b) Ram  
   (c) Shiva  
   (d) 27  

5. What would be the value stored in name[3]?
   ```javascript
   var name=new Array("Krish","Ram","Shiva",27);
   ```
   (a) Krish  
   (b) Ram  
   (c) Shiva  
   (d) 27  

6. Length of an array may be accessed using ________ property.
   (a) length  
   (b) size  
   (c) width  
   (d) height  

7. Index of an array may be ________.

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(a) number  
(b) string  
(c) either number or string  
(d) neither number nor string  

8. Array having string value for index is called ________ array.  
(a) assistant  
(b) associative  
(c) decent  
(d) string

Answers (204 - 211)  
1. (a)  
2. (d)  
3. (a)  
4. (c)  
5. (d)  
6. (a)  
7. (c)  
8. (b)

1.18 Browser Object Model (BOM) in Javascript

1. The standard interfaces provided by a browser for interaction with program script is called __________.
(a) Browser Object Model  
(b) Browser Opening Model  
(c) Brown Object Model  
(d) Browser Object Mission  

2. BOM stands for __________.
(a) Browser Object Model  
(b) Browser Opening Model  
(c) Brown Object Model  
(d) Browser Object Mission  

3. Browser Object Model supports access to __________ object.
(a) window  
(b) document  
(c) innerhtml  
(d) all of them  

4. Window.Location object supports __________ properties.
(a) href  
(b) hostname/protocol  
(c) pathname  
(d) all of them  

5. Window.Navigator object supports __________ properties.
(a) appName/appCodeName  
(b) platform  
(c) cookieEnabled/javaEnabled  
(d) all of them  

6. Methods of BOM (Browser Object Model) are called on ________ object.
(a) document  
(b) window  
(c) button  
(d) text

1.19 Document Object Model (DOM) in Javascript

1. The support provided for various components of a HTML document (like head, title, body, etc. in a browser is called ________.
(a) Document Object Model  
(b) Dominant Object Model  
(c) Document Office Model  
(d) Document Object Management  

2. The abbreviation DOM stands for ________.
(a) Document Object Model  
(b) Dominant Object Model  
(c) Document Office Model  
(d) Document Object Management  

3. DOM permits access to __________ methods.
(a) document.getElementById()  
(b) document.getElementsByTagName()  
(c) document.getElementsByClassName()  
(d) all of them  

4. HTML element in DOM offers ________ properties.
(a) innerHTML  
(b) attribute  
(c) setAttribute(attrib, val)  
(d) all of them  

5. Methods of DOM (Document Object Model) are called on ________ object.
(a) document  
(b) window  
(c) button  
(d) text

1.19.1 Cookies in Javascript

6. A text file used to save name, value pairs related to website visited by a browser is called ________.
(a) memory  
(b) history  
(c) cookie  
(d) script  

7. Cookie may have “expires” property which contains ________.
(a) name of owner  
(b) date and time of expiry

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8. ______________ property of the document class permits access to cookie.
(a) `getElementById`
(b) `cookie`
(c) `innerHTML`
(d) `getElementByName`

9. What would be the value of pass property in the following cookie?
   `document.cookie="id=vi;pass=ret;org=iti"`;
(a) vi  (b) ret  (c) iti  (d) none of them

10. Image object in Javascript supports __________ methods/properties.
    (a) isMap/ useMap
    (b) naturalHeight/ naturalWidth
    (c) width/ height/ vspace
    (d) all of them

11. ______________ property of Javascript helps to set a cookie.
    (a) `document.cookie`
    (b) `window.alert`
    (c) `window.history.back`
    (d) `window.prompt`

12. The statement
    ```javascript
    document.cookie="name=Gayathri;"
    ```
    sets a cookie with name property. What is the value of the name property?
    (a) name  (b) ;
    (c) Gayathri  (d) ""

13. What does the following statement do?
    ```javascript
    var x = document.cookie;
    ```
    (a) gets all cookies in a variable named x
    (b) prompts for input and stores the input value in x
    (c) alerts regarding an error
    (d) sets the background color of the document

Answers (218 - 230)

1. (a)  2. (a)  3. (d)  4. (d)
5. (a)  6. (c)  7. (b)  8. (b)
9. (b)  10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (c)
13. (a)
Chapter 2
Visual Basic for Application (VBA)

1. VBA Stands for _________.
   (a) Visual Binary Applications
   (b) Visual Basic for Animations
   (c) Viral Basic for Applications
   (d) Visual Basic for Applications

2. VBA has a coding, compilation, running and debugging environment called _________.
   (a) Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
   (b) Editor
   (c) Highlighter
   (d) Compiler

3. IDE stands for _________.
   (a) Internal Development Environment
   (b) Integrated Design Environment
   (c) Integrated Development Environment
   (d) Integrated Drafting Environment

4. The programming environment which permits coding, compilation, running and debugging from a single window is called _________.
   (a) Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
   (b) Editor
   (c) Highlighter
   (d) Compiler

5. The IDE of VBA supports _________. since it permits drag and drop approach for design of user interface.
   (a) Procedural Approach
   (b) reverse approach
   (c) Rapid Application Development (RAD)
   (d) postfix approach

6. RAD in the design applications stands for _________.
   (a) Ready Application Development
   (b) Rapid Application Development
   (c) Real Application Development
   (d) Rapid Analysis Development

7. GUI stands for _________.
   (a) General User Interface
   (b) Graphical User Interface
   (c) Graphical User Interface
   (d) Graphical Unified Interface

8. VBA permits _________ of data from spreadsheets.
   (a) reading
   (b) writing
   (c) both reading and writing
   (d) neither reading nor writing

9. VBA supports ready made user interface components like _________.
   (a) UserForm, CommandButton
   (b) Label, TextBox, ComboBox, ListBox
   (c) TabStrip, OptionButton, ToggleButton
   (d) all of them

10. VBA supports ________ through class module.
    (a) Object Oriented Programming System (OOPS)
    (b) Procedural programming
    (c) Functional programming
    (d) property based model

11. MS Office records macros in _________. language.
    (a) VBA
    (b) C++
    (c) C#
    (d) Java

12. VBA can be used to automate _________. carried out through MS Excel.
    (a) data processing
    (b) graphing
    (c) accessing cell values
    (d) all of them

13. VBA code is compiled into an intermediate code called _________. code.
    (a) P-Code
    (b) MicroSoft Intermediate Code (MSIL)
    (c) Java Virual Machine (JVM) code
    (d) Android Virtual Device (AVD) code

14. Excel file having VBA code is saved using the extension _________.
    (a) .xlsx
    (b) .xlsm
    (c) .xlst
    (d) .xls
15. MS Excel creates __________ to execute VBA code.
(a) real time computer
(b) mobile computer
(c) tablet computer
(d) virtual machine

16. Comment in VBA begins with __________ character and continues till the end of that line.
(a) & (b) ”
(c) ’ (d) /

17. __________ characters should not be used in VBA variable names.
(a) ’, . (b) @, &
(c) $, # (d) all of them

2.1 VBA shortcuts

18. __________ is the shortcut to open VBA IDE from MS Excel.
(a) Alt+F11 (b) Alt+F8
(c) Ctrl+Break (d) Ctrl+G

19. __________ is the shortcut to open immediate window in VBA IDE.
(a) Alt+F11 (b) Alt+F8
(c) Ctrl+Break (d) Ctrl+G

20. __________ is the shortcut to open list of macros.
(a) Alt+F11 (b) Alt+F8
(c) Ctrl+Break (d) Ctrl+G

21. __________ is the shortcut to stop execution of programs in VBA IDE.
(a) Alt+F11 (b) Alt+F8
(c) Ctrl+Break (d) Ctrl+G

22. __________ is the shortcut to display information relating to selected component in VBA IDE.
(a) Ctrl+I (b) Ctrl+J
(c) Ctrl+R (d) Ctrl+Shift+I

23. __________ is the shortcut to properties and methods of a component in VBA IDE.
(a) Ctrl+I (b) Ctrl+J
(c) Ctrl+R (d) Ctrl+Shift+I

24. __________ is the shortcut to display project explorer in VBA IDE.
(a) Ctrl+I (b) Ctrl+J
(c) Ctrl+R (d) Ctrl+Shift+I

25. __________ is the shortcut to display parameter information for selected element in VBA IDE.
(a) Ctrl+I (b) Ctrl+J

26. __________ is the shortcut to add breakpoint in VBA IDE.
(a) F9 (b) F5
(c) F1 (d) F2

27. __________ is the shortcut to display help in VBA IDE.
(a) F9 (b) F5
(c) F1 (d) F2

28. __________ is the shortcut to display object browser in VBA IDE.
(a) F9 (b) F5
(c) F1 (d) F2

29. __________ is the shortcut to run a program in VBA IDE.
(a) F9 (b) F5
(c) F1 (d) F2

30. __________ is the shortcut to display properties window in VBA IDE.
(a) F4 (b) F5
(c) F1 (d) F2

Answers (231 - 260)

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a)
5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c)
9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (a) 12. (d)
13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (d) 16. (c)
17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (b)
21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (c)
25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (d)
29. (b) 30. (a)

2.2 Useful functions in VBA

1. In VBA, the function Asc converts given character value to numeric code in __________ system.
(a) American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
(b) Double Byte Character Set (DBCS)
(c) Unicode
(d) none of them

2. In VBA, the function AscB converts given character value to numeric code in __________ system.
(a) American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
(b) Double Byte Character Set (DBCS)
(c) Unicode
(d) none of them
3. In VBA, the function **AscW** converts given character value to numeric code in _______ system.
   (a) American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
   (b) Double Byte Character Set (DBCS)
   (c) Unicode
   (d) none of them

4. In VBA, the function **Chr** converts given numeric value to character value in _______ system.
   (a) American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
   (b) Double Byte Character Set (DBCS)
   (c) Unicode
   (d) none of them

5. In VBA, the function **ChrB** converts given numeric value to character value in _______ system.
   (a) American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
   (b) Double Byte Character Set (DBCS)
   (c) Unicode
   (d) none of them

6. In VBA, the function **ChrW** converts given numeric value to character value in _______ system.
   (a) American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
   (b) Double Byte Character Set (DBCS)
   (c) Unicode System
   (d) none of them

7. In VBA, **Cstr** function converts any data to _______ type.
   (a) Integer
   (b) Double
   (c) Single
   (d) String

8. **CDBl** function converts String to _______ type.
   (a) Integer
   (b) Double
   (c) Single
   (d) String

9. In VBA, **CInt** function converts String to _______ type.
   (a) Integer
   (b) Double
   (c) Single
   (d) String

10. In VBA, **CStr** function converts String to _______ type.
    (a) Integer
    (b) Double
    (c) Single
    (d) String

11. In VBA, **CDec** function converts String to _______ type.
    (a) Integer
    (b) Double
    (c) Single
    (d) String

12. In VBA, **CByte** function converts String to _______ type.
    (a) number
    (b) byte
    (c) Currency
    (d) Decimal

13. In VBA, **CCur** function converts String to _______ type.
    (a) number
    (b) byte
    (c) Currency
    (d) Decimal

14. In VBA, **CLng** function converts String to _______ type.
    (a) Long
    (b) byte
    (c) Currency
    (d) Decimal

15. In VBA, **CDec** function converts String to _______ type.
    (a) number
    (b) byte
    (c) Currency
    (d) Decimal

16. _______ function in VBA creates a custom error message.
    (a) Format
    (b) CVErr
    (c) InputBox
    (d) MsgBox

17. _______ function in VBA formats a number according to given text strings containing 0, # and comma (,).
    (a) Format
    (b) CVErr
    (c) InputBox
    (d) MsgBox

18. _______ function in VBA displays a message.
    (a) Format
    (b) CVErr
    (c) InputBox
    (d) MsgBox

19. _______ function in VBA displays an input box.
    (a) Format
    (b) CVErr
    (c) InputBox
    (d) MsgBox

**Answers (261 - 279)**

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (c)

**2.3 Data types in VBA**

1. _______ data type in VBA stores true or false values.
   (a) Boolean
   (b) Integer
   (c) Byte
   (d) Long

2. Boolean data type in VBA has size of _______.

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3. Byte data type in VBA has size of
   (a) 1 byte  (b) 2 bytes  
   (c) 3 bytes  (d) 4 bytes

4. Byte in VBA can store values in the range of
   (a) 0 to 255
   (b) -922,337,203,685,477,5807 to +922,337,203,685,477,5807
   (c) ±79,228,162,514,264,337,593,543,950,335
   (d) or ±7.9228162514264337593543950335

5. Currency data type in VBA has size of
   (a) 2 bytes  (b) 3 bytes  
   (c) 4 bytes  (d) 8 bytes

6. Currency data type in VBA can store values in the range of
   (a) ±922,337,203,685,477,5807
   (b) ±9.4065645841247E324
   (c) -32,768 to +32,767
   (d) or ±3.402823E38 to ±1.401298E45

7. Date data type in VBA has size of
   (a) 2 bytes  (b) 3 bytes  
   (c) 4 bytes  (d) 8 bytes

8. Date data type in VBA can store values in the range of
   (a) 0 to 255
   (b) -922,337,203,685,477,5807 to +922,337,203,685,477,5807
   (c) ±79,228,162,514,264,337,593,543,950,335
   (d) or ±7.9228162514264337593543950335

9. Decimal data type in VBA has size of
   (a) 14 bytes  (b) 8 bytes  
   (c) 4 bytes  (d) 2 bytes

10. Decimal data type in VBA can store values in the range of
    (a) 0 to 255
    (b) -922,337,203,685,477,5807 to +922,337,203,685,477,5807
    (c) ±79,228,162,514,264,337,593,543,950,335
    (d) or ±7.9228162514264337593543950335

11. Double data type in VBA has size of
    (a) 14 bytes  (b) 8 bytes  
    (c) 4 bytes  (d) 2 bytes

12. Double data type in VBA can store values in the range of
    (a) ±1.79769313486232E308
    (b) ±4.94065645841247E324
    (c) -32,768 to +32,767
    (d) or ±3.402823E38 to ±1.401298E45

13. Integer data type in VBA has size of
    (a) 14 bytes  (b) 8 bytes  
    (c) 4 bytes  (d) 2 bytes

14. Integer data type in VBA can store values in the range of
    (a) ±1.79769313486232E308
    (b) ±4.94065645841247E324
    (c) -32,768 to +32,767
    (d) or ±3.402823E38 to ±1.401298E45

15. Long data type in VBA has size of
    (a) 14 bytes  (b) 8 bytes  
    (c) 4 bytes  (d) 2 bytes

16. Long data type in VBA can store values in the range of
    (a) ±1.79769313486232E308
    (b) ±4.94065645841247E324
    (c) -32,768 to +32,767
    (d) or ±3.402823E38 to ±1.401298E45

17. Single data type in VBA has size of
    (a) 14 bytes  (b) 8 bytes  
    (c) 4 bytes  (d) 2 bytes

18. Single data type in VBA can store values in the range of
    (a) ±1.79769313486232E308
    (b) ±4.94065645841247E324
    (c) -32,768 to +32,767
    (d) or ±3.402823E38 to ±1.401298E45

19. Object data type in VBA has size of
    (a) 14 bytes  (b) 8 bytes  
    (c) 4 bytes  (d) 2 bytes

20. String data type in VBA has size of
    (a) 14 bytes  (b) 8 bytes  
    (c) 4 bytes  (d) 2 bytes

21. String data type in VBA can store a maximum of
    (a) 65,400 characters.
22. Variant data type in VBA has size of
(a) 14 bytes
(b) 10 + length of string bytes
(c) 16 or 22 + length in bytes
(d) 2 bytes

23. Variant data type can store ____________.
(a) String larger than 65,400 characters in length
(b) number larger than Double
(c) both a & b
(d) none of them

Answers (280 - 302)

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (c)

2.4 Arithmetic operators in VBA

1. The ________ arithmetic operator in VBA takes the highest precedence.
   (a) % (b) +
   (c) - (d) ^
2. The ________ arithmetic operator in VBA calculates power of a number.
   (a) % (b) +
   (c) - (d) ^
3. The ________ arithmetic operator in VBA has precedence after the ^ operator.
   (a) % (b) +
   (c) - (d) /
4. The ________ arithmetic operator in VBA has precedence after the % operator.
   (a) * (b) +
   (c) - (d) /
5. The ________ arithmetic operator in VBA has precedence after the / operator.
   (a) * (b) +
   (c) - (d) none of them
6. In the following expression, find out the first operation:
   3 * 2 + 5 / 2 + 3 % 2 * 2 ^ 4
   (a) 3 * 2
   (b) 2 ^ 4
   (c) 5 / 2
   (d) 3 % 2

2.5 Comparison operators in VBA

1. ________ operator in VBA returns true if the left and sides are equal.
   (a) = (b) <>
   (c) < (d) >
2. ________ operator in VBA returns true if the left and sides are not equal.
   (a) = (b) <>
   (c) < (d) >
3. ________ operator in VBA returns true if the left side is less than the right side.
   (a) = (b) <=
   (c) < (d) >
4. ________ operator in VBA returns true if the left side is greater than the right side.
   (a) = (b) >=
   (c) < (d) >
5. ________ operator in VBA returns true if the left side is less than or equal to the right side.
   (a) <= (b) >=
   (c) <= (d) >
6. ________ operator in VBA returns true if the left side is greater than or equal to the right side.
   (a) <= (b) >=
   (c) <= (d) >
7. What would be the result of the following comparison?:
   5 < 3
   (a) true
   (b) false
   (c) neither true nor false
   (d) both true and false
8. What would be the result of the following comparison?:
   5 > 3
   (a) true

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2.6 Concatenation operators in VBA

1. ________ and ________ are the two concatenation operators available in VBA.
(a) + and & (b) @ and %
(c) * and ! (d) # and $

2. In VBA, using ________ operator for concatenation results in addition if Strings have numeric value and concatenation if Strings have alphanumeric value.
(a) & (b) $ (c) # (d) +

3. In VBA, using ________ operator for concatenation results concatenation of Strings, irrespective of numeric or alphanumeric value stored in the Strings.
(a) & (b) $ (c) # (d) +

4. Choose the result of the following VBA expression:
   \[ x = "20" + "32" \]
(a) 2032 (b) 52 (c) 3220 (d) ""

5. Choose the result of the following VBA expression:
   Choose the result of the following VBA expression:
   \[ x = "20" \& "32" \]
(a) 2032 (b) 52 (c) 3220 (d) ""

6. Choose the result of the following VBA expression:
   \[ x = "Hi," \& "how are you?" \]
(a) "how are you, Hi?" (b) "Hi: how are you"
(c) "Hi, how are you?" (d) "Hi?"

7. Choose the result of the following VBA expression:
   \[ x = "Hi," \& "how are you?" \]
(a) "how are you, Hi?" (b) "Hi: how are you"
(c) "Hi, how are you?" (d) "Hi?"

Answers (309 - 320)
1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d)
5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (a)
9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (b)

2.7 Logical operators in VBA

1. The operators in VBA which combine the results of several comparisons are called ________ operators.
(a) logical (b) arithmetical (c) mathematical (d) concatenation

2. The ________ operator in VBA returns true only if both sides of the operator are true.
2.8 Bitwise operators in VBA

1. _______ operators in VBA compare the corresponding bits of numbers to arrive a result.
   (a) logical (b) arithmetical (c) mathematical (d) bitwise

2. The _______ operator in VBA returns 1 only if both bits are 1.
   (a) OR (b) AND (c) NOT (d) XOR

3. The _______ operator returns 1 if only one of the two bits is 1 and the other one is 0.
   (a) OR (b) AND (c) NOT (d) XOR

4. The _______ operator returns 1 if at least one of the bits is 1.
   (a) OR (b) AND (c) NOT (d) XOR

5. The _______ operator returns 1 if only one of the two bits is 1 and the other one is 0.
   (a) OR (b) AND (c) NOT (d) XOR

6. The expression in VBA \(5 \leq 3\) AND \(4 > 2\) results in _______.
   (a) true (b) false (c) neither true nor false (d) both true and false

7. The expression in VBA \(5 \leq 3\) OR \(4 > 2\) results in _______.
   (a) true (b) false (c) neither true nor false (d) both true and false

8. The expression in VBA \(5 \leq 3\) XOR \(4 > 2\) results in _______.
   (a) true (b) false (c) neither true nor false (d) both true and false

9. The expression in VBA NOT \(4 > 2\) results in _______.
   (a) true (b) false (c) neither true nor false (d) both true and false

10. The expression in VBA NOT \(4 > 2\) results in _______.
    (a) true (b) false (c) neither true nor false (d) both true and false

11. The expression in VBA NOT \(4 < 2\) results in _______.
    (a) true (b) false (c) neither true nor false (d) both true and false
2.9 Mathematical functions in VBA

1. ____ function in VBA returns positive value of a number, irrespective of whether the input is positive or negative.
   (a) ABS (b) ATN (c) COS (d) EXP

2. ____ function in VBA returns the cosine value of given number.
   (a) ABS (b) ATN (c) COS (d) EXP

3. ____ function in VBA returns arc tangent ($\tan^{-1}$) of given input.
   (a) ABS (b) ATN (c) COS (d) EXP

4. ____ function in VBA returns exponential value of given input.
   (a) ABS (b) ATN (c) COS (d) EXP

5. ____ function in VBA returns integer part of given input.
   (a) FIX (b) FORMAT (c) INT (d) LOG

6. ____ function in VBA returns integer portion of given input.
   (a) FIX (b) FORMAT (c) INT (d) LOG

7. ____ function in VBA returns logarithm of given number to specified base.
   (a) FIX (b) FORMAT (c) INT (d) LOG

8. ____ function in VBA returns formatted version of given number (the format being specified by 0 and #).
   (a) FIX (b) FORMAT (c) INT (d) LOG

9. ____ function in VBA initializes random seed.
   (a) SIN (b) RND (c) RANDOMIZE (d) SGN

10. ____ function in VBA returns sine value of given number.
    (a) SIN (b) RND (c) RANDOMIZE (d) SGN

11. ____ function in VBA returns the sign (+ or −) symbol of given number.
    (a) SIN (b) RND (c) RANDOMIZE (d) SGN

12. ____ function in VBA returns a random number.
    (a) SIN (b) RND (c) RANDOMIZE (d) SGN

13. ____ function in VBA rounds the given number to the nearest integer value.
    (a) ROUND (b) SQR (c) TAN (d) SGN

14. ____ function in VBA returns tangent value of given number.
    (a) ROUND (b) SQR (c) TAN (d) SGN

15. ____ function in VBA returns square root of given number.
    (a) ROUND (b) SQR (c) TAN (d) SGN

16. What is the result of the following expression in VBA?:
    \text{FORMAT(25.32864,"##,##,000.00")}
    (a) 025.32864 (b) 25.3286 (c) 00,00,025.33 (d) 025.33

2.10 String functions in VBA

1. ____ function in VBA returns the numeric value of given character in the American Standard Code of Information Interchange (ASCII) system.
   (a) ASC (b) CHR (c) & (d) INSTR

2. ____ function in VBA returns concatenated new string from given String values.
   (a) ASC (b) CHR (c) & (d) INSTR

3. ____ function in VBA returns character value of given numeric value.
   (a) ASC (b) CHR

Answers (339 - 347)
1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (d)

Answers (348 - 363)
1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (d)
4. ______ function in VBA returns location at which the second string occurs within the first string.
   (a) ASC (b) CHR (c) & (d) INSTR

5. ______ function in VBA returns last location at which the second string occurs within the first string.
   (a) INSTRREV (b) LCASE (c) LEFT (d) RIGHT

6. ______ function in VBA returns lower-case version of given string.
   (a) INSTRREV (b) LCASE (c) LEFT (d) RIGHT

7. ______ function in VBA returns upper-case version of given string.
   (a) INSTRREV (b) LCASE (c) LEFT (d) UCASE

8. ______ function in VBA returns given number of characters counted from the left of the string.
   (a) INSTRREV (b) LCASE (c) LEFT (d) RIGHT

9. ______ function in VBA returns given number of characters counted from the right of the string.
   (a) INSTRREV (b) LCASE (c) LEFT (d) RIGHT

10. ______ function in VBA returns length of given string.
    (a) LEN (b) LTRIM (c) RTRIM (d) TRIM

11. ______ function in VBA removes white spaces from the left end of given string.
    (a) LEN (b) LTRIM (c) RTRIM (d) TRIM

12. ______ function in VBA removes white spaces from the right end of given string.
    (a) LEN (b) LTRIM (c) RTRIM (d) TRIM

13. ______ function in VBA removes white spaces from both left and right ends of given string.
    (a) LEN (b) LTRIM (c) RTRIM (d) TRIM

14. ______ function in VBA extracts a substring from given start character for specified count of characters.
    (a) MID (b) REPLACE (c) SPACE (d) STR

15. ______ function in VBA finds given string and replaces it with another.
    (a) MID (b) REPLACE (c) SPACE (d) STR

16. ______ function in VBA returns specified number of spaces.
    (a) MID (b) REPLACE (c) SPACE (d) STR

17. ______ function in VBA converts given number to string.
    (a) MID (b) REPLACE (c) SPACE (d) STR

18. ______ function in VBA compares given strings, returns -1 if the first string is smaller than the second string, 0 if both are equal and 1 if the first is greater than the second string.
    (a) STRCOMP (b) STRCONV (c) STRREVERSE (d) VAL

19. ______ function in VBA converts given string to uppercase, lowercase, proper-case, or unicode.
    (a) STRCOMP (b) STRCONV (c) STRREVERSE (d) VAL

20. ______ function in VBA reverses given string.
    (a) STRCOMP (b) STRCONV (c) STRREVERSE (d) VAL

21. ______ function in VBA returns numeric value of string.
    (a) STRCOMP (b) STRCONV (c) STRREVERSE (d) VAL

Answers (364 - 384)

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (d)

2.11 Date/Time functions

1. ______ function in VBA returns today’s date.
   (a) Date (b) DATEADD (c) DATEDIFF (d) DATEPART

2. ______ function in VBA returns part of a date (YYYY for year, MM for month and DD for day of month).
(a) Date (b) DATEADD
(c) DATEDIFF (d) DATEPART

3. _______ function in VBA returns difference between two dates in specified unit (YYYY for years, MM for months and DD for days).
   (a) Date (b) DATEADD
   (c) DATEDIFF (d) DATEPART

4. _______ function in VBA adds given duration to the specified date (YYYY for years, MM for months and DD for days).
   (a) Date (b) DATEADD
   (c) DATEDIFF (d) DATEPART

5. _______ function in VBA converts given day of month, month and year values to date object.
   (a) DATESERIAL (b) DATEVALUE
   (c) DAY (d) FORMAT

6. _______ function in VBA converts a string value to date.
   (a) DATESERIAL (b) DATEVALUE
   (c) DAY (d) FORMAT

7. _______ function in VBA returns day of month from given date.
   (a) DATESERIAL (b) DATEVALUE
   (c) DAY (d) FORMAT

8. _______ function in VBA returns formatted date object based on given string.
   (a) DATESERIAL (b) DATEVALUE
   (c) DAY (d) FORMAT

9. _______ function in VBA returns month number from given date.
   (a) MONTH (b) MONTHNAME
   (c) HOUR (d) MINUTE

10. _______ function in VBA returns name of month from given date.
    (a) MONTH (b) MONTHNAME
     (c) HOUR (d) MINUTE

11. _______ function in VBA returns hour of day for given time.
    (a) MONTH (b) MONTHNAME
     (c) HOUR (d) MINUTE

12. _______ function in VBA returns minute of hour for given time.
    (a) MONTH (b) MONTHNAME
     (c) HOUR (d) MINUTE

13. _______ function in VBA returns year number from given date object.
    (a) YEAR (b) MONTHNAME
     (c) HOUR (d) MINUTE

14. _______ function in VBA returns current time.
    (a) NOW (b) TIMESERIAL
     (c) TIMEVALUE (d) WEEKDAY

15. _______ function in VBA returns time from hour, minute and second values.
    (a) NOW (b) TIMESERIAL
     (c) TIMEVALUE (d) WEEKDAY

16. _______ function in VBA converts a string to time object.
    (a) NOW (b) TIMESERIAL
     (c) TIMEVALUE (d) WEEKDAY

17. _______ function in VBA returns day of week.
    (a) NOW (b) TIMESERIAL
     (c) TIMEVALUE (d) WEEKDAY

18. _______ function in VBA returns name of the day of week.
    (a) NOW (b) TIMESERIAL
     (c) TIMEVALUE (d) WEEKDAYNAME

Answers (385 - 402)

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b)
5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d)
9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (d)
13. (a) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (c)
17. (d) 18. (d)

2.12 Arrays in VBA

1. Variables which can be accessed using index values (from 0 to given number) are called _______.
   (a) Array (b) Integer
   (c) Double (d) Single

2. Arrays can be created by _______.
   (a) declaring array with a size
   (b) declaring array without size but populating it to desired size
   (c) resizing array using REDIM command
   (d) all of them

3. The following declaration creates an array having _______ number of elements.
   Dim a(3)
   (a) 3 values indexed from 0 to 2
   (b) 4 values indexed from 0 to 3
   (c) 3 values indexed from 1 to 3
   (d) 0 values indexed 0

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4. From the following VBA code, select the correct statement from given choices:
   Dim a(1)
a(0)=10
a(1)=20
REDIM PRESERVE a(2)
a(2)=30
(a) declares an array a with 2 elements
(b) assigns 10 and 20 at indices 0 and 1
(c) resizes the array to have 3 elements and assigns 30 to array index 2
(d) all of them

5. A matrix can be represented using a _______ dimensional array in VBA.
   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

6. The following VBA statement declares a _______ dimensional array.
   Dim a(3,4)
   (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

7. _______ keyword in VBA causes previous elements of array to be kept in the new array.
   (a) NEW (b) DIM (c) PRESERVE (d) NEXT

8. _______ function in VBA returns the smallest index for given array.
   (a) LBOUND (b) UBOUND (c) SPLIT (d) JOIN

9. _______ function in VBA returns the largest index for given array.
   (a) LBOUND (b) UBOUND (c) SPLIT (d) JOIN

10. _______ function in VBA divides a string into an array at the occurrence of specified substring.
    (a) LBOUND (b) UBOUND (c) SPLIT (d) JOIN

11. _______ function in VBA joins elements of an array and creates a string with specified separator.
    (a) LBOUND (b) UBOUND (c) SPLIT (d) JOIN

12. _______ function in VBA returns elements which fulfill certain search criterion.
    (a) ISARRAY (b) FILTER (c) ERASE (d) none of them

13. _______ function in VBA returns true if the argument is an array.
    (a) ISARRAY (b) FILTER (c) ERASE (d) none of them

14. _______ function in VBA removes all elements of an array.
    (a) ISARRAY (b) FILTER (c) ERASE (d) none of them

Answers (403 - 416)
1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (d)
5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (a)
9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (b)
13. (a) 14. (c)

2.13 Conditions in VBA

1. _______ and _______ are the conditional statements available in VBA.
   (a) IF … Then and Select Case
   (b) For and While
   (c) Do While and Do Until
   (d) none of them

2. IF condition in VBA ends with _______ statement.
   (a) ElseIf (b) End If (c) Else (d) Then

3. The line containing IF ends with _______ keyword.
   (a) ElseIf (b) End If (c) Else (d) Then

4. Several successive conditions may be checked using _______ statement of IF condition.
   (a) ElseIf (b) End If (c) Else (d) Then

5. In case none of the conditions in an IF ladder is fulfilled, statements in _______ block are executed.
   (a) ElseIf (b) End If (c) Else (d) Then

6. In the following VBA code, find out the possible bug/error:
   Dim x as Integer
   x=5
   If x < 5
      End If
   (a) End If is missing
   (b) Then keyword is missing at the end of If
   (c) The condition in If statement is incorrect
   (d) none of them
2.14 Loops in VBA

7. ________ condition takes a value and compares it against several Case statements.
   (a) Case   (b) Select Case
   (c) End Select   (d) Case Else

8. Select Case condition ends with ________ statement.
   (a) Case   (b) Select
   (c) End Select   (d) Case Else

9. ________ condition is matched if none of the Case conditions of Select Case is matched.
   (a) Case   (b) Select
   (c) End Select   (d) Case Else

10. What would be the value of y after the execution of the following VBA code:
    Dim x, y as Integer
    x = 5
    Select Case x
    Case 0
       y = 10
    Case 1
       y = 20
    Case 2
       y = 30
    Case Else
       y = 100
    End Select
    (a) 10  (b) 20  (c) 30  (d) 100

Answers (417 - 426)

1. (a)  2. (b)  3. (d)  4. (a)
5. (c)  6. (b)  7. (b)  8. (c)
9. (d)  10. (d)

2.15 Message Box in VBA

1. ________ function in VBA displays a message box.
   (a) MsgBox   (b) InputBox
   (c) Box   (d) Message

2. MsgBox function in VBA takes a ________ as the first and mandatory parameter.
   (a) String   (b) Integer
   (c) Double   (d) Long
3. The second parameter of MsgBox in VBA is _______ to control the buttons of the dialog.
   (a) Integer  (b) Long  
   (c) Single  (d) Double

4. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display only the OK button.
   (a) vbYesNoCancel  (b) vbCrLfYesNoCancel  
   (c) vbAbortRetryIgnore  (d) vbOKOnly

5. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display the OK and Cancel buttons.
   (a) vbYesNoCancel  (b) vbCrLfYesNoCancel  
   (c) vbAbortRetryIgnore  (d) vbOKOnly

6. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display the Yes, No and Cancel buttons.
   (a) vbYesNoCancel  (b) vbCrLfYesNoCancel  
   (c) vbAbortRetryIgnore  (d) vbOKOnly

7. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display the Abort, Retry and Ignore buttons.
   (a) vbYesNoCancel  (b) vbCrLfYesNoCancel  
   (c) vbAbortRetryIgnore  (d) vbOKOnly

8. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display the Yes and No buttons.
   (a) vbYesNo  (b) vbCrLfYesNo  
   (c) vbCritical  (d) vbQuestion

9. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display the Retry and Cancel buttons.
   (a) vbYesNo  (b) vbCrLfYesNo  
   (c) vbCritical  (d) vbQuestion

10. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display critical error message.
    (a) vbYesNo  (b) vbCrLfYesNo  
    (c) vbCritical  (d) vbQuestion

11. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display a warning query.
    (a) vbYesNo  (b) vbCrLfYesNo  
    (c) vbCritical  (d) vbQuestion

12. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display an exclamation message.
    (a) vbExclamation  (b) vbCrLfExclamation  
    (c) vbCrLfDefaultButton1  (d) vbCrLfDefaultButton2

13. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to display an information message.
    (a) vbExclamation  (b) vbCrLfExclamation  
    (c) vbCrLfDefaultButton1  (d) vbCrLfDefaultButton2

14. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to keep the first button as the default button.
    (a) vbCrLfDefaultButton1  (b) vbCrLfDefaultButton2  
    (c) vbCrLfDefaultButton3  (d) vbCrLfDefaultButton4

15. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to keep the second button as the default button.
    (a) vbCrLfDefaultButton1  (b) vbCrLfDefaultButton2  
    (c) vbCrLfDefaultButton3  (d) vbCrLfDefaultButton4

16. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to keep the third button as the default button.
    (a) vbCrLfDefaultButton1  (b) vbCrLfDefaultButton2  
    (c) vbCrLfDefaultButton3  (d) vbCrLfDefaultButton4

17. MsgBox may be provided the option _______ to keep the fourth button as the default button.
    (a) vbCrLfDefaultButton1  (b) vbCrLfDefaultButton2  
    (c) vbCrLfDefaultButton3  (d) vbCrLfDefaultButton4

18. _______ value in MsgBox function of VBA checks whether OK button was clicked.
    (a) vbYesNo  (b) vbCrLfYesNo  
    (c) vbCritical  (d) vbCrLfCritical

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2.16 Input box in VBA

1. Input box in VBA can be displayed using _______ function.
   (a) MsgBox  (b) InputBox
   (c) box     (d) none of them

2. The first parameter of InputBox is _______ for the input dialog.
   (a) prompt message
   (b) title of dialog
   (c) both a & b
   (d) neither a nor b

3. The second parameter of InputBox is _______ for the input dialog.
   (a) prompt message
   (b) title of dialog
   (c) both a & b
   (d) neither a nor b

Answers (458 - 460)

1. (b)  2. (a)  3. (b)

2.17 Creating function in VBA

1. A function begins with _______ keyword.
   (a) Function  (b) End Function
   (c) return     (d) none of them

2. A function ends with _______ statement.
   (a) Function  (b) End Function
   (c) return     (d) none of them

3. The return value of a function is assigned to variable named _______.
   (a) something other than the name of the function
   (b) exactly matching the name of the function
   (c) return
   (d) end

4. Unlike subroutines or procedures, function can _______ a value.
   (a) return  (b) nullify
   (c) add      (d) subtract

5. In a VBA project, inserting a _______ helps to create new function.
   (a) UserForm  (b) Class Module
   (c) Module     (d) none of them

Answers (461 - 465)

1. (a)  2. (b)  3. (b)  4. (a)
5. (c)

2.18 Creating Subroutines in VBA

1. A subroutine begins with _______ keyword.
   (a) Function  (b) End Function
   (c) return     (d) Sub

2. A subroutine ends with _______ statement.
   (a) Function  (b) End Sub
   (c) return     (d) none of them

3. Subroutines are otherwise called _______.
   (a) procedures  (b) conditions
   (c) loops       (d) none of them

4. Subroutines _______ return a value.
   (a) do not  (b) do
   (c) may or may not  (d) none of them

5. In a VBA project, _______ are handled using subroutines.

Answers (437 - 457)

1. (a)  2. (a)  3. (a)  4. (d)
5. (c)  6. (a)  7. (b)  8. (a)
9. (b)  10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (a)
13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (c)
17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (c)
21. (d)

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Answers (466 - 470)

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a)

2.19 Creating macros in VBA

1. A piece of code automatically generated by an MS Office program based on the actions of user is called ________.
   (a) function (b) subroutine (c) macro (d) micro

2. Macro can be recorded using ________ icon in the View menu.
   (a) macro (b) micro (c) Font (d) Paragraph

3. Code for macros is recorded in ________ language.
   (a) C (b) C++ (c) Java (d) VBA

Answers (471 - 473)

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d)

2.20 Object Oriented Programming System (OOPS) through VBA

1. A class can be created by inserting ________ in a VBA project.
   (a) UserForm (b) class module (c) module (d) none of them

2. Class name in a VBA project can be changed through ________.
   (a) Name property in properties window (b) UserForm (c) Module (d) none of them

   (a) Property (b) Function (c) Subroutine (d) all of them

4. VBA supports ________ keyword for access control.
   (a) Private (b) Public (c) both a & b (d) none of them

5. A property in VBA can be assigned new value through ________ keyword.
   (a) Set (b) Let (c) Get (d) none of them

6. The value of a property can be obtained using ________ keyword.
   (a) Set (b) Let (c) Get (d) none of them

7. The variable declared using a new class can be initialized using ________ keyword.
   (a) Set (b) Let (c) Get (d) none of them

8. Find the name of the property created using the following lines of VBA code:
   ```vba
   Private s as Integer
   Public Property Let Score(x as Integer)
   s = x
   End Property
   Public Property Get Score() as Integer
   Score = s
   End Property
   ```
   (a) s (b) Let (c) Get (d) Score

Answers (474 - 481)

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (d)

2.21 Event driven programming in VBA

1. GUI stands for ________.
   (a) General User Interface (b) Graphical Unity Interface (c) Graphical User Interface (d) Graphical User Interaction

2. GUI supports visual components like CommandButton, Label, TextBox, ComboBox, OptionBox, MultiPage, List, etc. which generate ________ on user interaction.
   (a) events (b) properties (c) functions (d) subroutines

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3. Events wait like hidden armoury until a ______ occurs.
   (a) packing  (b) trigger  (c) cleaning  (d) deletion
4. Events fired from components are handled by ______ linked to those events.
   (a) functions  (b) properties  (c) variables  (d) subroutines

Answers (482 - 485)

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d)

2.22 GUI components in VBA

1. A large window which supports placement of other components on its surface is called ______.
   (a) CommandButton  (b) Label  (c) UserForm  (d) TextBox
2. The ______ member supports Run from Run menu of VBA IDE.
   (a) CommandButton  (b) Label  (c) UserForm  (d) TextBox
3. UserForm supports ______ for control of its window.
   (a) maximize  (b) iconify  (c) close/exit  (d) all of them
4. ______ is suitable to start computation after collecting required input data for processing.
   (a) CommandButton  (b) Label  (c) UserForm  (d) TextBox
5. ______ is suitable to display a prompt message to collect input data.
   (a) CommandButton  (b) Label  (c) UserForm  (d) TextBox
6. ______ is suitable to collect text input from the user.
   (a) CommandButton  (b) Label  (c) UserForm  (d) TextBox
7. ______ is creates an input box with a tick mark.
   (a) CheckBox  (b) OptionBox  (c) List  (d) ToggleButton
8. ______ is creates a box with a circular dot, which can be receives tick only if all related boxes become switched off.
   (a) CheckBox  (b) OptionBox  (c) List  (d) ToggleButton
9. ______ is creates a box with a triangular button, clicking which displays a number of input values.
   (a) ComboBox  (b) OptionBox  (c) List  (d) ToggleButton
10. ______ is creates a box with a scrollable list containing a number of input values.
    (a) ComboBox  (b) OptionBox  (c) List  (d) ToggleButton
11. ______ is creates a control which remains pressed or released after each click.
    (a) ComboBox  (b) OptionBox  (c) List  (d) ToggleButton
12. ______ is creates controls help to create sets of components which can be brought to view by clicking a button at top.
    (a) TabStrip  (b) MultiPage  (c) both a & b  (d) neither a nor b
13. ______ control can be used to set numeric values in other components.
    (a) SpinBox  (b) Image  (c) RefEdit  (d) Label
14. ______ control can be used to display an image.
    (a) SpinBox  (b) Image  (c) RefEdit  (d) Label
15. ______ control can be used to select a range from the spreadsheet when the VBA program runs.
    (a) SpinBox  (b) Image  (c) RefEdit  (d) Label

Answers (486 - 500)

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (c)

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2.23 Properties for VBA controls

1. Properties window can be displayed by
   (a) choosing View → Properties
   (b) pressing Alt+V+W
   (c) pressing F4
   (d) all of them

2. Properties window can be accessed by placing a _______ after the name of a variable.
   (a) dot (.)  (b) $  (c) #  (d) ^

Answers (501 - 502)

1. (d)  2. (a)

2.24 Events associated with VBA controls

1. When a UserForm gets ready, _______ event is fired.
   (a) Activate
   (b) BeforeDragOver
   (c) BeforeDropOrPaste
   (d) Click

2. When content is about to be dragged over a VBA control, it gets _______ event.
   (a) Activate
   (b) BeforeDragOver
   (c) BeforeDropOrPaste
   (d) Click

3. When some content is about to be dropped or pasted on a VBA control, it gets _______ event.
   (a) Activate
   (b) BeforeDragOver
   (c) BeforeDropOrPaste
   (d) Click

4. When a VBA control is clicked, it generates _______ event.
   (a) Activate
   (b) BeforeDragOver
   (c) BeforeDropOrPaste
   (d) Click

5. When a VBA control is double clicked, it generates _______ event.
   (a) DblClick  (b) Deactivate
   (c) Error      (d) Click

6. When a VBA control is deactivated, it generates _______ event.
   (a) DblClick  (b) Deactivate
   (c) Error      (d) Click

7. When a VBA control encounters some error, it generates _______ event.
   (a) DblClick  (b) Deactivate
   (c) Error      (d) Click

8. When a VBA control is initialized, it generates _______ event.
   (a) Initialize (b) KeyDown
   (c) KeyPress   (d) KeyUp

9. When a key in the keyboard is pressed with focus on a VBA control, it generates _______ event.
   (a) Initialize (b) KeyDown
   (c) KeyPress   (d) KeyUp

10. When a key in the keyboard is pushed down with focus on a VBA control, it generates _______ event.
    (a) Initialize (b) KeyDown
    (c) KeyPress   (d) KeyUp

11. When a key in the keyboard is released with focus on a VBA control, it generates _______ event.
    (a) Initialize (b) KeyDown
    (c) KeyPress   (d) KeyUp

12. When mouse button is pushed down on a VBA component, _______ event is generated.
    (a) MouseDown (b) MouseMove
    (c) MouseUp    (d) QueryClose

13. When mouse moves over a VBA component, _______ event is generated.
    (a) MouseDown (b) MouseMove
    (c) MouseUp    (d) QueryClose

14. When mouse button is released after clicking a VBA component, _______ event is generated.
    (a) MouseDown (b) MouseMove
    (c) MouseUp    (d) QueryClose

15. When query closes, the UserForm in VBA receives _______ event.
    (a) MouseDown (b) MouseMove
    (c) MouseUp    (d) QueryClose

Answers (503 - 517)

1. (a)  2. (b)  3. (c)  4. (d)
5. (a)  6. (b)  7. (c)  8. (a)
9. (c)  10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (a)
13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (d)

Author: Dr. V. Nagarajane
2.25 ActiveX data objects in VBA

1. A set of Windows components, each one created for specific works related to content downloaded from the World Wide Web is called _____ controls.
   (a) ActiveX (b) X-Window (c) Visual (d) Spreadsheet

2. In VBA, ADODC Connection object may be enabled using ______ menu.
   (a) Run− >Run (b) Tools− >References (c) File− >Close (d) View− >Properties Window

3. ADODC stands for _______.
   (a) ActiveX Device Object Data Control (b) Anti-Data Object Data Control (c) ActiveX Data Object Data Control (d) ActiveX Double Object Data Control

4. ADODB stands for _______.
   (a) ActiveX Device Object Data Base (b) Anti-Data Object Data Base (c) ActiveX Data Object Data Base (d) ActiveX Double Object Data Base

5. ADODB Connection object may be initialized using _______ statement.
   (a) Dim conn as New ADODB.Connection (b) Dim rs as New ADODB.RecordSet (c) both a & b (d) neither a nor b

6. ADODB RecordSet object may be initialized using _______ statement.
   (a) Dim conn as New ADODB.Connection (b) Dim rs as New ADODB.RecordSet (c) both a & b (d) neither a nor b

7. _______ method of ADODC connection opens a database connection.
   (a) Open (b) Close (c) Make (d) Query

8. In a query performed on data contained in Excel spreadsheet (say Sheet1), table name should be replaced by _______.
   (a) [Sheet1&] (b) [Sheet1$] (c) [Sheet1#] (d) [Sheet1%]

Answers (518 - 525)
1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b)

2.26 Debugging techniques in VBA

1. IDE stands for _______.
   (a) International Development Environment (b) Internet Development Environment (c) Integrated Development Environment (d) Initial Development Environment

2. The IDE of VBA provides _____ to indicate errors immediately on typing.
   (a) coloring (b) popup (c) both a & b (d) neither a nor b

3. A breakpoint may be inserted using _______.
   (a) a click on the margin to the left of a line (b) pressing F9 when cursor is in the line (c) both a & b (d) neither a nor b

4. When a runtime error occurs, choose _______ from the dialog to correct the program.
   (a) End (b) Debug (c) Stop (d) Continue

5. After program stops due to error or breakpoint, hovering mouse over a variable, _______.
   (a) ignores the variable (b) deletes the variable (c) displays the value of the variable (d) resets the variable

6. Using a variable on the right side of computation expression without assigning any value to the variable is may result in _______.
   (a) junk result (b) crashing of program (c) both a & b (d) neither a nor b

7. After program stops due to error or breakpoint, trial code lines may be entered in _______ to see the result of changes on the program.
   (a) Immediate Window (b) Properties Window (c) Code Window (d) Project Explorer

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8. After program stops due to error or breakpoint, execution can be moved to the start of a line by ________.
   (a) choosing Debug $\rightarrow$ Step Into
   (b) Pressing F8
   (c) both a & b
   (d) neither a nor b

9. After program stops due to error or breakpoint, execution can be moved to the end of a line by ________.
   (a) choosing Debug $\rightarrow$ Step Over
   (b) Pressing Shift+F8
   (c) both a & b
   (d) neither a nor b

10. After program stops due to error or breakpoint, line by line execution may be ended by ________.
    (a) choosing Debug $\rightarrow$ Step Out
    (b) Pressing Ctrl+Shift+F8
    (c) both a & b
    (d) neither a nor b

11. After program stops due to error or breakpoint, one can continue execution by ________.
    (a) choosing Run $\rightarrow$ Continue
    (b) Choosing Run $\rightarrow$ Break or pressing Ctrl+Break
    (c) choosing Run $\rightarrow$ Reset
    (d) none of them

12. After program stops due to error or breakpoint, one can break execution by ________.
    (a) choosing Run $\rightarrow$ Continue
    (b) Choosing Run $\rightarrow$ Break or pressing Ctrl+Break
    (c) choosing Run $\rightarrow$ Reset
    (d) none of them

13. After program stops due to error or breakpoint, one can reset the execution by ________.
    (a) choosing Run $\rightarrow$ Continue
    (b) Choosing Run $\rightarrow$ Break or pressing Ctrl+Break
    (c) choosing Run $\rightarrow$ Reset
    (d) none of them

Answers (526 - 538)

1. (c)  2. (c)  3. (c)  4. (b)  
5. (c)  6. (c)  7. (a)  8. (c)  
9. (c)  10. (c)  11. (a)  12. (b)  
13. (c)

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Chapter 3

Smart accounting

3.1 Basics of accounting

1. Accounting is the ________ of monetary transactions.
   (a) recording (b) verification (c) tallying (d) all of them

2. Accounting is concerned with transactions involving ________.
   (a) money (b) no money (c) movement of humans (d) none of them

3. Accounting transactions relate to ________.
   (a) income/expense (b) asset/liability (c) inventory (d) all of them

4. Form used to record accounting transactions contains ________ columns.
   (a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 8 (d) 11

5. First 4 columns of account sheet are used for recording ________.
   (a) credit (b) debit (c) income (d) expense

6. Columns 5 to 8 of account sheet are used for recording ________.
   (a) credit (b) debit (c) income (d) expense

7. First column of debit/credit form is used to record ________ of transaction.
   (a) date (b) particulars (c) Journal Folio (d) amount

8. Second column of debit/credit transaction is used to record ________ of transaction.
   (a) date (b) particulars

9. Third column of debit/credit form is used to record ________ of transaction.
   (a) date (b) particulars (c) Journal Folio (d) amount

10. Fourth column of debit/credit form is used to record ________ of transaction.
    (a) date (b) particulars (c) Journal Folio (d) amount

11. The method of recording debit and credit sides separated by a line is nicknamed ______ accounting.
    (a) T (b) U (c) V (d) W

Answers (539 - 549)

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (a)

3.2 Methods of accounting

1. Accounting system which considers assets, liabilities, revenue and expense is called ______ method of accounting.
   (a) British (b) American (c) Indian (d) none of them

2. Accounting system which considers personal account, real account and nominal account is called ______ method of accounting.
   (a) British (b) American (c) Indian (d) none of them
3. Recording of debits and credits of individuals, bank accounts or other business sources is called ______ account.
(a) real (b) nominal (c) personal (d) none of them

4. Recording of debits and credits related to movable assets, immovable assets, inventory (stock needed for production) is called ______ account.
(a) real (b) nominal (c) personal (d) none of them

5. Recording of debits and credits related to income, expense, inflow of money and outflow of money is called ______ account.
(a) real (b) nominal (c) personal (d) none of them

Answers (550 - 554)
1. (b)  2. (a)  3. (c)  4. (a)  5. (b)

3.3 Accounting concept

1. ______ concept in accounting considers the business and its owner are different entities.
(a) Business entity (b) Money measurement (c) Going concern (d) Dual aspect

2. ______ concept in accounting considers that only transactions involving money should be recorded.
(a) Business entity (b) Money measurement (c) Going concern (d) Dual aspect

3. ______ concept in accounting considers that the business is a perpetual entity.
(a) Business entity (b) Money measurement (c) Going concern (d) Dual aspect

4. ______ concept in accounting considers that each debit has a corresponding credit.
(a) Business entity (b) Money measurement (c) Going concern (d) Dual aspect

Authors (555 - 563)
1. (a)  2. (b)  3. (c)  4. (d)  5. (a)  6. (c)  7. (b)  8. (d)  9. (a)

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3.4 Golden rules of double entry system

1. ________ account debits the receiver and credits the giver.
   (a) personal  (b) real
   (c) nominal  (d) none of them

2. ________ account debits the incoming asset and credits the outgoing asset.
   (a) personal  (b) real
   (c) nominal  (d) none of them

3. ________ account debits expense and credits the income.
   (a) personal  (b) real
   (c) nominal  (d) none of them

Answers (564 - 566)
1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

3.5 Accounting terminologies

1. ________ is a record of all monetary transactions.
   (a) Accrual basis
   (b) Asset
   (c) Credit
   (d) Account

2. ________ denotes increase in money.
   (a) Accrual basis
   (b) Asset
   (c) Credit
   (d) Debit

3. ________ considers incoming money to be instantly available and reduction of cash to occur only on the date of actual outflow of money (instead of the date of transaction).
   (a) Accrual basis
   (b) Asset
   (c) Credit
   (d) Debit

4. ________ denotes movable or immovable property and inventory.
   (a) Accrual basis
   (b) Asset
   (c) Credit
   (d) Debit

5. ________ denotes reduction in money or increase in liability.
   (a) Accrual basis
   (b) Asset
   (c) Credit
   (d) Debit

Answers (567 - 574)
1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c)

3.6 Voucher entry

1. The evidence/proof of a financial transaction is called ________.
   (a) amount  (b) particulars
   (c) date    (d) voucher

2. ________ is a format for recording financial transactions.
   (a) amount  (b) particulars
   (c) date    (d) voucher

3. Voucher has ________ sides.
   (a) 2  (b) 3  (c) 5  (d) 7

4. The left side of a voucher is meant for ________ entries.
   (a) rough  (b) unrelated
   (c) credit  (d) debit

5. The right side of a voucher is meant for ________ entries.
   (a) rough  (b) unrelated
   (c) credit  (d) debit

6. ________ voucher changes inventory position.
3.7 Preparation of final accounts

1. Final accounts are prepared at
   (a) beginning of financial year
   (b) beginning of each working day
   (c) end of each working day
   (d) end of accounting period (financial year/ quarter/ month)

2. ________ is an important accounts prepared at the end of accounting period.
   (a) Balance sheet
   (b) Profit and Loss account
   (c) Trading account
   (d) all of them

3. The statement which shows the total debits and liabilities on the left side and credits and assets on the right side is called
   (a) balance sheet
   (b) trading account
   (c) profit and loss account
   (d) cash account

4. To finalize a balance sheet, ________ is prepared with the aim of making corrections.
   (a) profit and loss account
   (b) Stock & Inventory
   (c) trial balance
   (d) cash flow account

5. Balance sheet and profit & loss accounts are prepared according to schedule of Companies Act.
   (a) I (b) III (c) IV (d) VI

Answers (590 - 594)

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

3.8 Cash book

1. All inflow and outflow of money is recorded in
   (a) cash book
   (b) inventory ledger
   (c) purchase ledger
   (d) sales ledger
2. Bank withdrawal, receipt of cash from investor, proceeds of sale, etc. are entered in ______ side of cash book.
   (a) top  (b) margin  (c) debit  (d) credit

3. Salary payment, rent payment, phone bill, electricity bill, etc. are entered in ______ side of cash book.
   (a) top  (b) margin  (c) debit  (d) credit

Answers (595 - 597)

1. (a)  2. (c)  3. (d)

3.9 Ratio analysis

1. Measuring performance of a company against potential for performance is called ______.
   (a) voucher  (b) ratio analysis  (c) journal  (d) ledger

2. The ratio between current assets and current liabilities \( \frac{\text{current assets}}{\text{current liabilities}} \) is called ______ ratio.
   (a) current  (b) quick  (c) absolute liquid  (d) gross profit

3. The ratio between liquid assets and current liabilities \( \frac{\text{liquid assets}}{\text{current liabilities}} \) is called ______ ratio.
   (a) current  (b) quick  (c) absolute liquid  (d) gross profit

4. The ratio between absolute liquid assets and current liabilities \( \frac{\text{absolute liquid assets}}{\text{current liabilities}} \) is called ______ ratio.
   (a) current  (b) quick  (c) absolute liquid  (d) gross profit

5. The ratio between gross profit and net sales \( \frac{\text{gross profit}}{\text{net sales}} \) is called ______ ratio.
   (a) current  (b) quick  (c) absolute liquid  (d) gross profit

6. The ratio between net profit after taxes and shareholders net worth \( \frac{\text{net profit after taxes}}{\text{shareholders net worth}} \) is called ______ ratio.
   (a) net worth  (b) price earnings (PE)  (c) dividend yield  (d) net profit

7. The ratio between dividend per share and market value per share \( \frac{\text{dividend per share}}{\text{market value per share}} \) is called ______ ratio.
   (a) net worth  (b) price earnings (PE)  (c) dividend yield  (d) net profit

8. The ratio between market price per share and earning per share \( \frac{\text{market price per share}}{\text{earning per share}} \) is called ______ ratio.
   (a) net worth  (b) price earnings (PE)  (c) dividend yield  (d) net profit

9. The ratio between operating profit and net sales \( \frac{\text{operating profit}}{\text{net sales}} \) is called ______ ratio.
   (a) net worth  (b) price earnings (PE)  (c) dividend yield  (d) net profit

10. The ratio between net sales and inventory value \( \frac{\text{net sales}}{\text{inventory value}} \) is called ______ ratio.
    (a) inventory  (b) price earnings (PE)  (c) overall profit ratio  (d) net profit

11. The ratio between net profit and total assets \( \frac{\text{net profit}}{\text{total assets}} \) is called ______ ratio.
    (a) inventory  (b) price earnings (PE)  (c) overall profitability  (d) dividend yield
### Answers (598 - 608)

1. (b)  2. (a)  3. (b)  4. (c)  
5. (d)  6. (a)  7. (c)  8. (b)  
9. (d)  10. (a)  11. (c)

### 3.10 Depreciation

1. The reduction in value of an asset with passage of time is called __________.
   (a) appreciation  (b) depreciation  
   (c) escalation  (d) inflation

2. The initial cost of an asset is called __________.
   (a) asset value  
   (b) book value  
   (c) salvage value  
   (d) lifespan

3. The present cost of an asset after allowing for depreciation is called __________.
   (a) asset value  
   (b) book value  
   (c) salvage value  
   (d) lifespan

4. The amount of money obtainable through the disposal of an asset after useful lifespan is called __________.
   (a) asset value  
   (b) book value  
   (c) salvage value  
   (d) lifespan

5. The duration of useful service period of an asset is called __________.
   (a) asset value  
   (b) book value  
   (c) salvage value  
   (d) lifespan

6. At the end of every year, the book value of an asset is recorded after allowing reduction for __________.
   (a) asset value  
   (b) book value  
   (c) salvage value  
   (d) depreciation

7. Book value of a product based on straight line depreciation is __________.
   (a) \[ \text{bookvalue} = \frac{\text{asset value} - \text{salvage value}}{\text{life span}} \times \text{age} \]
   (b) \[ \text{bookvalue} = \frac{\text{asset value} - \text{salvage value}}{\text{production capacity}} \times \text{production made} \]
   (c) \[ \text{bookvalue} = \text{asset cost} - 2 \times \text{straight line depreciation} \times \text{production made} \]
   (d) none of them

8. Book value of a product based on units of production method is __________.
   (a) \[ \text{bookvalue} = \frac{\text{asset value} - \text{salvage value}}{\text{life span}} \times \text{age} \]
   (b) \[ \text{bookvalue} = \frac{\text{asset value} - \text{salvage value}}{\text{production capacity}} \times \text{production made} \]
   (c) \[ \text{bookvalue} = \text{asset cost} - 2 \times \text{straight line depreciation} \times \text{previous book value} \]
   (d) none of them

### Answers (609 - 617)

1. (b)  2. (a)  3. (b)  4. (c)  
5. (d)  6. (d)  7. (a)  8. (b)  
9. (c)

### 3.11 Stock management

1. Purchase, storage and disposal of stock is called __________ management.
   (a) stock  
   (b) cash  
   (c) account  
   (d) reorder

2. The safe stock level at which placing fresh order will just allow fresh stock to reach before old stock depletes is called __________ level.
   (a) stock  
   (b) cash  
   (c) account  
   (d) reorder

3. Storing more stock than necessary for production/ sale, thus reducing cash availability is called __________ level.
   (a) stock  
   (b) overstocking  
   (c) understocking  
   (d) reorder

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4. Storing very low reserve stock resulting in disruption of production/sale is called __________ level.
   (a) stock  (b) overstocking  (c) understocking  (d) reorder

Answers (618 - 621)

1. (a)  2. (d)  3. (b)  4. (c)

3.12 VAT

1. VAT stands for __________ in taxation.
   (a) Value Added Tax  (b) Value Amount Tax  (c) Visual Added Tax  (d) Value Asset Tax

2. The difference between sales value and purchase value of a product is called __________.
   (a) value addition  (b) rate  (c) cost  (d) sales

Answers (622 - 623)

1. (a)  2. (a)

3.13 Cash & fund flow

1. Movement of money into and out of a business is called __________ flow.
   (a) stock  (b) cash  (c) rate  (d) VAT

2. Inflow and outflow of money in a business is called __________ flow.
   (a) stock  (b) cash  (c) rate  (d) VAT

3. Inflow of money __________ the strength of business.
   (a) increases  (b) decreases  (c) does not affect  (d) none of them

4. Outflow of money __________ the strength of business.
   (a) increases  (b) decreases  (c) does not affect  (d) none of them

5. Money held in the form of account balance and cash is generally called __________.
   (a) fund  (b) liquid money  (c) voucher  (d) journal

6. Inflow and outflow of funds in the form of currency and account balance is called __________.
   (a) stock flow  (b) ledger  (c) voucher  (d) fund flow

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3.14 TALLY

1. Tally is a _________ software.
   (a) spreadsheet  (b) accounting
   (c) publishing    (d) animation

2. Tally supports _________ accounting types.
   (a) cash         (b) payroll
   (c) inventory    (d) all of them

3. Tally can maintain accounts for _________ company/companies.
   (a) 9           (b) 99
   (c) 99,999      (d) 100

4. Tally can provide _________ to each company.
   (a) password security
   (b) no security
   (c) barrier
   (d) wrapper

5. Tally can maintain _________ accounts.
   (a) tax accounts
   (b) liabilities accounts
   (c) both a & b
   (d) none of them

6. Tally allows data entry in _________ language(s).
   (a) only Tamil
   (b) only English
   (c) only Hindi
   (d) many Indian/Asian

7. Tally supports _________ system of accounting.
   (a) single entry    (b) double entry
   (c) no entry       (d) null entry

8. Tally generates _________ report(s) automatically based on voucher/journal entries.
   (a) balance sheet
   (b) stock report
   (c) profit & loss account
   (d) all of them

9. Tally can maintain _________ for stock keeping, so that fresh inventory may arrive before the old stock is exhausted.
   (a) reorder level
   (b) profit
   (c) loss

10. Balance sheet is produced _________ when accounts are maintained in Tally.
    (a) manually
     (b) automatically
     (c) remotely
     (d) randomly

11. The statement of account debits, credits, assets and liabilities is called _________.
    (a) stock & inventory report
    (b) profit & loss account
    (c) balance sheet
    (d) cash balance

Answers (630 - 640)

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a)
5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d)
9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (c)

3.15 Accounting in Tally

1. Pressing _________ button in the Gateway of Tally opens company info in Tally.
   (a) Alt+F3
   (b) F11
   (c) F5
   (d) F6

2. Pressing _________ key opens accounting features.
   (a) Alt+F3
   (b) F11
   (c) F5
   (d) F6

3. Payroll, budgeting and scenario management may be enabled through _________ menu in Tally.
   (a) Accounting Features
   (b) Inventory Features
   (c) Statutory and Taxation
   (d) none of them

4. Account Groups, Ledgers, Budget and scenario are available under _________ in Tally.
   (a) Payroll Info
   (b) Inventory Info
   (c) Accounts Info
   (d) none of them

5. Inventory groups, (categories, if needed), items, units of measure, reorder level, inventory vouchers, etc. are available under _________ in Tally.
   (a) Payroll Info
   (b) Inventory Info

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6. Employee groups, employee, attendance/production types, pay heads, salary details, voucher types, etc. are available under ______ in Tally.
   (a) Payroll Info
   (b) Inventory Info
   (c) Accounts Info
   (d) none of them

Answers (641 - 646)

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a)

3.16 Shortcuts in Tally

1. ________ is the shortcut to set date in Tally.
   (a) F6  (b) F5
   (c) F4   (d) F2

2. ________ is the shortcut to create contra voucher in Tally.
   (a) F6  (b) F5
   (c) F4   (d) F2

3. ________ is the shortcut to create payment voucher in Tally.
   (a) F6  (b) F5
   (c) F4   (d) F2

4. ________ is the shortcut to create receipt voucher in Tally.
   (a) F6  (b) F5
   (c) F4   (d) F2

5. ________ is the shortcut to configure a company in Tally.
   (a) F6  (b) F5
   (c) F4   (d) F12

6. ________ is the shortcut to select a company in Tally.
   (a) F1  (b) Alt+F1
   (c) Alt+F2 (d) Alt+F3

7. ________ is the shortcut to change the accounting period from Gateway of Tally.
   (a) F1  (b) Alt+F1
   (c) Alt+F2 (d) Alt+F3

8. ________ is the shortcut to shut a company in Tally.
   (a) F1  (b) Alt+F1
   (c) Alt+F2 (d) Alt+F3

9. ________ is the shortcut to company info from from Gateway of Tally.
   (a) F1  (b) Alt+F1
   (c) Alt+F2 (d) Alt+F3

10. ________ is the shortcut to inventory buttons from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) Alt+F1  (b) Ctrl+F1
    (c) F7     (d) F8

11. ________ is the shortcut to payroll buttons from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) Alt+F1  (b) Ctrl+F1
    (c) F7     (d) F8

12. ________ is the shortcut to Journal from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) Alt+F1  (b) Ctrl+F1
    (c) F7     (d) F8

13. ________ is the shortcut to sales voucher from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) Alt+F1  (b) Ctrl+F1
    (c) F9     (d) F8

14. ________ is the shortcut to purchase voucher from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) Alt+F1  (b) Ctrl+F1
    (c) F9     (d) F8

15. ________ is the shortcut to credit note from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) Alt+F1  (b) Ctrl+F1
    (c) Ctrl+F9 (d) Ctrl+F8

16. ________ is the shortcut to debit note from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) Alt+F1  (b) Ctrl+F1
    (c) Ctrl+F9 (d) Ctrl+F8

17. ________ is the shortcut to reversing journal from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) F10    (b) Ctrl+F10
    (c) Alt+I   (d) Alt+V

18. ________ is the shortcut to reversing journal from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) F10  (b) Ctrl+F10
    (c) Alt+I  (d) Alt+V

19. ________ is the shortcut to Memos from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
    (a) F10    (b) Ctrl+F10
    (c) Alt+I   (d) Alt+V

20. ________ is the shortcut to Accounting Invoice from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
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(a) F10     (b) Ctrl+F10
(c) Alt+I   (d) Alt+V

21. ______ is the shortcut to voucher as invoice from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
(a) F10     (b) Ctrl+F10
(c) Alt+I   (d) Ctrl+V

22. ______ is the shortcut to post dated voucher from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Ctrl+T (b) Ctrl+F10
(c) Alt+I   (d) Ctrl+V

23. ______ is the shortcut to optional voucher from Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Ctrl+T (b) Ctrl+L
(c) Alt+I   (d) Ctrl+V

24. ______ is the shortcut to Payroll from Payroll Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+A   (b) Alt+S
(c) Ctrl+F5 (d) Alt+F4

25. ______ is the shortcut to Attendance from Payroll Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+A   (b) Alt+S
(c) Ctrl+F5 (d) Ctrl+F4

26. ______ is the shortcut to Payroll as Voucher from Payroll Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+A   (b) Alt+S
(c) Ctrl+F5 (d) Ctrl+F4

27. ______ is the shortcut to Payroll Autofill from Payroll Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+A   (b) Alt+S
(c) Ctrl+F5 (d) Ctrl+F4

28. ______ is the shortcut to purchase order from Payroll Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+F4  (b) Alt+F5
(c) Ctrl+F5 (d) Ctrl+F4

29. ______ is the shortcut to sales order from Payroll Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+F4  (b) Alt+F5
(c) Ctrl+F5 (d) Ctrl+F4

30. ______ is the shortcut to physical stock verification from Inventory Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+F4  (b) Alt+F5
(c) Alt+F7  (d) Alt+F10

31. ______ is the shortcut to stock journal from Inventory Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+F4  (b) Alt+F5
(c) Alt+F7  (d) Alt+F10

32. ______ is the shortcut to rejection in from Inventory Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+F4  (b) Alt+F5
(c) Alt+F7  (d) Alt+F10

33. ______ is the shortcut to rejection out from Inventory Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+F6  (b) Ctrl+F6
(c) Alt+F8  (d) Alt+F9

34. ______ is the shortcut to Indent from Inventory Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+F6  (b) Ctrl+F7
(c) Alt+F8  (d) Alt+F9

35. ______ is the shortcut to delivery note from Inventory Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+F6  (b) Ctrl+F7
(c) Alt+F8  (d) Alt+F9

36. ______ is the shortcut to receipt note from Inventory Vouchers in Tally.
(a) Alt+F6  (b) Ctrl+F7
(c) Alt+F8  (d) Alt+F9

Answers (647 - 682)

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a)
5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (b)
9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (c)
13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (c)
17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (c)
21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (c)
25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (a)
29. (b) 30. (d) 31. (c) 32. (b)
33. (a) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (d)

3.17 Double entry system in Tally

1. Tally maintains account using ______ entry system of accounting.
(a) single     (b) double
(c) triple     (d) quadruple

2. Entering each transaction in debit and credit columns is called ______ entry system of accounting.
(a) single     (b) double
(c) triple     (d) quadruple

Answers (683 - 684)

1. (b) 2. (b)
3.18 Budgeting system in Tally

1. Budget in Tally is available under __________ menu in Tally.
   (a) GoT— >Payroll Info
   (b) GoT— >Inventory Info
   (c) GoT— >Accounting Info
   (d) none of them

2. Prior allocation of money for specific purposes using Tally is called _________.
   (a) budgeting
   (b) scenario
   (c) inventory
   (d) voucher entry

3. Budgets can be created using __________ menu in Tally.
   (a) GoT— >Accounts Info— >Groups— >Create
   (b) GoT— >Accounts Info— >Ledgers— >Create
   (c) GoT— >Accounts Info— >Scenarios— >Create
   (d) GoT— >Accounts Info— >Budgets— >Create

4. Progress of expenses against budget allocation may be compared to the trial balance of original company using __________ menu in Trial Balance.
   (a) Budget (Alt+B)
   (b) Column (Alt+C)
   (c) F6
   (d) F7

Answers (685 - 688)

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a)

3.19 Scenario

1. Creating a hypothetical situation for a company is called _________.
   (a) budgeting
   (b) scenario
   (c) inventory
   (d) voucher entry

2. The voucher created for scenario is called _________.
   (a) purchase
   (b) sales
   (c) reversing journal
   (d) payment

3. Reversing journal entries made for scenario _________.
   (a) do not affect
   (b) affect
   (c) change
   (d) permanently damage

4. Scenarios can be created using __________ menu in Tally.
   (a) GoT— >Accounts Info— >Groups— >Create
   (b) GoT— >Accounts Info— >Ledgers— >Create
   (c) GoT— >Accounts Info— >Scenarios— >Create
   (d) GoT— >Accounts Info— >Budgets— >Create

5. Extra columns may be added to the original Trial Balance using __________ menu in Trial Balance.
   (a) Budget (Alt+B)
   (b) Column (Alt+C)
   (c) F6
   (d) F7

6. Reversing journal entries may be made to scenario using __________ shortcut under Accounting Vouchers in Tally.
   (a) F5
   (b) F6
   (c) F7
   (d) F10

7. __________ is the shortcut to delete an item in Tally.
   (a) Alt+D
   (b) Alt+Q
   (c) Alt+P
   (d) Alt+G

8. __________ is the shortcut to quit/ exit/ close Tally.
   (a) Alt+D
   (b) Alt+Q
   (c) Alt+P
   (d) Alt+G

9. __________ is the shortcut to Print a report from Tally.
   (a) Alt+D
   (b) Alt+Q
   (c) Alt+P
   (d) Alt+G

10. __________ is the shortcut to change the language in Tally.
    (a) Alt+D
    (b) Alt+Q
    (c) Alt+P
    (d) Alt+G

11. __________ is the shortcut to duplicate a voucher in Tally.
    (a) Alt+2
    (b) Alt+A
    (c) Alt+C
    (d) Alt+E

12. __________ is the shortcut to add a voucher in Tally.
    (a) Alt+2
    (b) Alt+A
    (c) Alt+C
    (d) Alt+E

13. __________ is the shortcut to export a report to different format in Tally.
    (a) Alt+2
    (b) Alt+A
    (c) Alt+C
    (d) Alt+E

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14. _________ is the shortcut to create a master at a voucher screen in Tally.
   (a) Alt+2  (b) Alt+A  (c) Alt+C  (d) Alt+E

Answers (689 - 702)
1. (b)  2. (c)  3. (a)  4. (c)
5. (b)  6. (d)  7. (a)  8. (b)
9. (c)  10. (d)  11. (a)  12. (b)
13. (d)  14. (c)

3.20 Variance & ratio analysis

1. Comparison of company performance against budget goals is called _________.
   (a) variance analysis  (b) trial balance  (c) balance sheet  (d) profit & loss accounts
2. Cost centre can be created using _________ menu in Features (F11) at Gateway of Tally.
   (a) Accounting features  (b) Inventory features  (c) Statutory & taxation  (d) none of them
3. A number ranging from 0 to 1 (or as a percentage) to measure the performance of company against its potential is called _________.
   (a) scenarios  (b) budgets  (c) ratio analysis  (d) voucher
4. Ratio analysis is available under _________ menu.
   (a) GoT− >Balance Sheet  (b) GoT− >Stock & Inventory Report  (c) GoT− >Profit & Loss Accounts  (d) GoT− >Ratio Analysis

Answers (703 - 706)
1. (a)  2. (a)

3.22 Inventory basics

1. Stock maintained for production purpose is called _________.
   (a) ledger  (b) payroll  (c) trial balance  (d) inventory
2. Inventory of general type can be created using _________ menu.
   (a) GoT− >Accounting Info− >Groups− >Create  (b) GoT− >Inventory Info− >Groups− >Create  (c) GoT− >Payroll Info− >Groups− >Create  (d) none of them
3. _________ is an optional grouping of inventory which can be accessed through Features (F11)− >Inventory features.
   (a) Category  (b) Group  (c) Item  (d) Inventory Voucher
4. Items can be created under given category using _________ menu in Tally.
   (a) GoT− >Accounting Info− >Ledgers− >Create  (b) GoT− >Inventory Info− >Items− >Create  (c) GoT− >Payroll Info− >Employees− >Create  (d) none of them

3.21 Analysis of financial statements

1. Schedule VI of Companies Act specifies the format for _________ report.
5. ________ is the shortcut for purchase order in Tally.
   (a) F8 (b) F9 (c) Alt+F4 (d) Alt+F5

6. ________ is the shortcut for sales order in Tally.
   (a) F8 (b) F9 (c) Alt+F4 (d) Alt+F5

7. ________ is the shortcut for purchase voucher in Tally.
   (a) F8 (b) F9 (c) Alt+F4 (d) Alt+F5

8. ________ is the shortcut for sales voucher in Tally.
   (a) F8 (b) F9 (c) Alt+F4 (d) Alt+F5

Answers (709 - 716)
1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (a)

3.23 POS Invoicing

1. POS stands for ________ in accounting/Tally.
   (a) Purchase of Sale (b) Point of Safety (c) Purpose of Sale (d) Point of Sale

2. Point of sale voucher can be created from ________ menu in Tally.
   (a) GoT—>Accounting Info—>Vouchers (b) GoT—>Inventory Info—>Vouchers (c) GoT—>Payroll Info—>Attendance (d) none of them

3. The head of account for a POS voucher should be under ________.
   (a) Sales (b) Purchase (c) Expense (Direct) (d) Income (Indirect)

4. POS voucher entry can be made from ________ menu in Tally.
   (a) GoT—>Accounting Vouchers—>Sales Voucher (F8) (b) GoT—>Inventory Vouchers—>Purchase Vouchers (c) GoT—>Inventory Vouchers—>Sales Vouchers (d) GoT—>Payroll Vouchers—>Payroll

3.24 Taxation in Tally

1. In taxation, TDS stands for ________.
   (a) Tax Deviation at Source (b) Tax Deducted at Station (c) Tax Deducted at Source (d) Tariff Deduction at Source

2. In taxation, TCS stands for ________.
   (a) Tax Creation at Source (b) Tax Collected at Source (c) Tax Combined at Source (d) Tariff Collected at Station

3. In taxation, FBT stands for ________.
   (a) Fringe Benefit Tax (b) Frame Benefit Tax (c) Fast Benefit Tax (d) Fringe Benefit Tariff

4. In taxation, VAT stands for ________.
   (a) Value Assigned Tax (b) Value Approved Tax (c) Value Added Transaction (d) Value Added Tax

5. The tax collected by the employer towards income of an employee is called ________.
   (a) Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) (b) Tax Collected at Source (TCS) (c) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) (d) Value Added Tax (VAT)

6. The tax collected by the seller from the buyer is generally called ________.
   (a) Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) (b) Tax Collected at Source (TCS) (c) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) (d) Value Added Tax (VAT)

7. The tax payable towards perks/small benefits offered by the employer to the employees through extra means other than salary is called ________.
   (a) Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) (b) Tax Collected at Source (TCS) (c) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) (d) Value Added Tax (VAT)

8. The tax on the value added to an item is called ________.
   (a) Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)
(b) Tax Collected at Source (TCS)
(c) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT)
(d) Value Added Tax (VAT)
9. In Tally, taxation details can be controlled through _________.
   (a) GoT— Features (F11)— Payroll Processing
   (b) GoT— Features (F11)— Statutory & Taxation
   (c) GoT— Features (F11)— Cash Centres
   (d) GoT— Features (F11)— Godowns

10. In Tally, taxation details can be controlled through _________.
    (a) GoT— Display— Statutory Reports
    (b) GoT— Display— Statement of Accounts
    (c) GoT— Display— Trial Balance
    (d) GoT— Display— Ratio Analysis

3.25 Languages in Tally

1. Language of Tally user interface can be changed using ________ in Tally Window.
   (a) Languages (Alt+G)
   (b) Delete (Alt+D)
   (c) Print (Alt+P)
   (d) Quit (Alt+Q)

2. Tally ERP 9 supports about _______ languages.
   (a) 1
   (b) 2
   (c) 3
   (d) 13

Answers (721 - 730)
1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d)

Answers (731 - 732)
1. (a) 2. (d)
Chapter 4
E-Commerce

4.1 Introduction to E-Commerce

1. Sale or purchase of items without physically visiting a shop is called ________.
   (a) E-Commerce
   (b) Point of Sale (POS)
   (c) Goods and Services
   (d) Disposal

2. E-Commerce may be carried out using ________ modes.
   (a) SMS/ phone conversation
   (b) Web
   (c) email
   (d) all of them

Answers (733 - 734)
1. (a) 2. (d)

4.2 Types of E-Commerce

1. When the seller and the buyer are both business firms, it is called ________ model of E-Commerce.
   (a) C2B or Consumer to Business
   (b) B2C or Business to Consumer
   (c) B2B or Business to Business
   (d) C2C or Consumer to Consumer

2. When the seller is an individual and the is an individual consumer, it is called ________ model of E-Commerce.
   (a) C2B or Consumer to Business
   (b) B2C or Business to Consumer
   (c) B2B or Business to Business
   (d) C2C or Consumer to Consumer

3. When the seller is an individual and the buyer is a business firm, it is called ________ model of E-Commerce.
   (a) C2B or Consumer to Business
   (b) B2C or Business to Consumer
   (c) B2B or Business to Business
   (d) C2C or Consumer to Consumer

Answers (735 - 738)
1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d)

4.3 Scope of E-Commerce platforms

1. The geographical domain of business of an E-Commerce platform is called ________ of the platform.
   (a) length
   (b) height
   (c) scope
   (d) sales

2. E-Commerce platforms like Quikr, OLX, etc. have ________ scope of business.
   (a) National
   (b) local
   (c) Global
   (d) none of them

3. E-Commerce platforms like Snapdeal, Flipkart, Shopclues, etc. have ________ scope of business.
   (a) National
   (b) local
   (c) Global
   (d) none of them

4. E-Commerce platforms like amazon, eBay, etc. have ________ scope of business.
   (a) National
   (b) local
   (c) Global
   (d) none of them
4.4 Benefits of E-Commerce

1. Benefit of E-Commerce platform is/are
   (a) Competitive pricing to benefit both seller and buyer
   (b) large number of products to choose from
   (c) ability to buy products not available in the local market
   (d) all of them

2. Description of a product by the seller might ________, which will result in customer dissatisfaction.
   (a) not match the product
   (b) be inadequate
   (c) omit certain defects
   (d) all of them

3. During transit, a product might ________, which will result in customer dissatisfaction.
   (a) get damaged
   (b) get broken
   (c) be affected by excess light/ radiation
   (d) all of them

4. After ordering a product, the buyer might ________ the product, which will result in unnecessary transport expense to the seller.
   (a) fail to pay for
   (b) reject
   (c) find defects in
   (d) all of them

5. The delivery for the buyer of E-Commerce platform ________, thus resulting in dissatisfaction to the buyer.
   (a) might not reach on promised date
   (b) may reach as per schedule
   (c) may reach in good condition
   (d) may arrive earlier than the promised date

4.5 Capabilities required for E-Commerce platform

1. ________ in an E-Commerce platform helps to keep selected products until checkout/ payment.
   (a) basket  (b) cart  (c) tray  (d) plate

2. Items added to the cart of an E-Commerce platform are checked out after ________.
   (a) payment  (b) order on COD  (c) both a & b  (d) none of them

3. After placing an order, the buyer is provided ________ for tracking the progress of shipment till delivery.
   (a) Waybill number  (b) postal registration number  (c) consignment tracking ID  (d) any one of a, b or c

4. After delivering a product and its acceptance by the buyer, the seller gets ________.
   (a) payment for the transaction  (b) delisted  (c) penalized for the transaction  (d) scolded through email

5. After completing an E-Commerce transaction, the seller and buyer should be provided an opportunity to ________ their transaction experience.
   (a) undo  (b) regret  (c) provide rating for  (d) forget

6. The E-Commerce platform should provide facility for ________ transaction for electronic payment.
   (a) unprotected  (b) secure  (c) unsafe  (d) uncontrolled

7. The payment gateway of an E-Commerce platform should be available ________.
   (a) 2 hours per day  (b) from 9AM to 5PM  (c) 24 x 7  (d) at midnight every day

8. To protect the customer from loss of money, the E-Commerce platform should maintain a list of ________ and provide appropriate remedy to the customer.
   (a) failed transaction  (b) completed transactions  (c) partially completed transactions

Answers (743 - 747)

1. (d)  2. (d)  3. (d)  4. (d)  5. (a)
9. The user of a E-Commerce platform should remain watchful about ________.
   (a) online fraudsters
   (b) fake web commerce portals
   (c) fake seller/buyer
   (d) all of them

10. ________ is the name for online description of a product.
    (a) Online catalogue
    (b) Offline catalogue
    (c) Printed Catalogue
    (d) Handwritten catalogue

11. Online catalogue should clearly describe ________ of a product sold through E-Commerce platform.
    (a) salient internal features
    (b) physical details
    (c) defects, if any
    (d) all of them

Answers (748 - 758)

1. (b)  2. (c)  3. (d)  4. (a)
5. (c)  6. (b)  7. (c)  8. (d)
9. (d)  10. (a)  11. (d)

4.6 Differences between E-Commerce and traditional commerce

1. In E-Commerce a buyer ________ touch or feel the product.
   (a) cannot
   (b) can
   (c) may
   (d) might

2. After completing an E-Commerce transaction, the buyer needs to ________.
   (a) pick the product and go home
   (b) take the product to home
   (c) collect it directly from a store
   (d) wait till delivery of product

3. In an E-Commerce platform, bargaining is ________.
   (a) not possible
   (b) permitted with certain restrictions
   (c) not allowed
   (d) not permitted

4. The buyer of a new product from an E-Commerce platform ________ the usage of the product.
   (a) gets a demo on
   (b) needs to figure out
   (c) gets a demo by an expert on
   (d) gets a demo through a technician from the seller

5. E-Commerce platforms help the manufacturers to ________ thus reducing the cost of a product.
   (a) directly deliver to the customer
   (b) deliver to the customer through several intermediaries
   (c) deliver to the customer through several distributors
   (d) create a chain of local shops

6. E-Commerce permits ________ without physically visiting several shops.
   (a) comparison of several products
   (b) get best rate possible for buyer/seller
   (c) release the product to a large market without delay
   (d) all of them

Answers (759 - 764)

1. (a)  2. (d)  3. (b)  4. (b)
5. (a)  6. (d)

4.7 Types of E-Commerce websites

1. The online portal of a shop which corresponds to a physically accessible shop, thus making the online store complimentary to the physical store is called ________ E-Commerce site.
   (a) transactional type
   (b) information delivery
   (c) e-marketplace
   (d) none of them

2. The online portal for dissemination of information about products (without permission for online transactions) is called ________ E-Commerce site.
   (a) transactional type
   (b) information delivery
   (c) e-marketplace
   (d) none of them

3. The online portal which permits sellers and buyers to register, sell/buy products online is called ________ E-Commerce site.
   (a) transactional type
4.8. MODES OF PAYMENT FOR E-COMMERCE

Answers (765 - 767)
1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c)

4.8 Modes of payment for E-Commerce

1. In E-Commerce, COD stands for ________.
   (a) Commerce On Delivery
   (b) Cash On Demand
   (c) Cart on Delivery
   (d) Cash On Delivery

2. A card which permits online payment using balance amount available in a bank account is called ________.
   (a) debit card
   (b) credit card
   (c) wallet
   (d) none of them

3. A card which permits spending money first, for which payment will be made later against bill is called ________.
   (a) debit card
   (b) credit card
   (c) wallet
   (d) none of them

4. An online repository in which cash is recharged for spending online is called ________.
   (a) debit card
   (b) credit card
   (c) wallet
   (d) none of them

5. Online payment for an E-Commerce platform can be made using ________.
   (a) credit/debit card
   (b) Internet banking
   (c) electronic Wallet
   (d) all of them

6. In a credit or debit card, a 3 digit number printed on the reverse to verify the card authenticity is called ________.
   (a) Card Verification Value (CVV)
   (b) PIN
   (c) PAN
   (d) Grid

7. Most commonly used credit/debit cards are issued by ________.
   (a) VISA
   (b) Master/Maestro
   (c) American Express
   (d) all of them

8. Usually, credit or debit card number is ________ digits longs.
   (a) 8
   (b) 12
   (c) 16
   (d) 20

9. To complete an E-Commerce transaction, ________ details about a credit/debit card are required.
   (a) Card number/card expiry month/year
   (b) card holder name
   (c) Card Verification Value (CVV)
   (d) all of them

10. In credit/debit cards, CVV stands for ________.
    (a) Credit Verification Value
    (b) Card Verification Value
    (c) Card Validity Value
    (d) Credit Verification Visual

11. During an online transaction, a 6 or 8 digit number called ________ is sent to the registered mobile number/email ID to complete the transaction.
    (a) Card number
    (b) Card Verification Value (CVV)
    (c) One Time Password (OTP)
    (d) Grid Value

12. To make online payment through Internet banking, ________ is required to authorize the user to access the bank account.
    (a) user name
    (b) password
    (c) both a & b
    (d) none of them

13. With relation to online transaction, OTP stands for ________.
    (a) One Time Password
    (b) Only Time Password
    (c) One Type Password
    (d) One Tracking Password

14. OTP may be received through ________.
    (a) SMS
    (b) email
    (c) both a & b
    (d) none of them

15. During a secure online transaction, a ________ icon is shown next to the address bar.
    (a) locked lock
    (b) green lock
    (c) either a or b
    (d) none of them

16. During an insecure online transaction, a ________ icon is shown next to the address bar.
    (a) open lock/lock with red X mark

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(b) closed lock
(c) green lock
(d) none of them

Answers (768 - 783)

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (c)
9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (c)
13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (a)

4.9 Payment gateway

1. The intermediary responsible for processing the transfer of fund from payee to recipient in an E-Commerce transaction is called _________.
(a) Payment gateway
(b) credit card
(c) debit card
(d) wallet

2. ________ is a common Payment Gateway used for online transactions.
(a) CCAvenue (b) PaySeal
(c) BillDesk (d) all of them

3. The payment gateway ________ the amount to the recipient after the payee completes transaction.
(a) transfers
(b) does not transfer
(c) cheats
(d) does not pay

Answers (784 - 786)

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (a)

4.10 General questions on E-Commerce

1. ________ is the trading of goods and items through the Internet.
(a) E-Trade (b) E-Commerce
(c) E-Network (d) none of them

2. What is the full form of B2B?
(a) Bihar to Bihar
(b) Bombay to Bombay
(c) Business to Business
(d) none of them

3. What is the full form of B2C?
(a) Bihar to Chandigarh
(b) Bombay square to Chandigarh
(c) Business to Consumer
(d) none of them

4. What is the full form of ALE in e-commerce?
(a) Application Link Embedding
(b) Application Link Electronics
(c) Application Leakage Enabling
(d) none of them

5. What is the full form of EDI in e-commerce?
(a) Electronic Detailed International
(b) Electronic Data Interchange
(c) Electronic Digital Interchange
(d) none of them

6. Which e-commerce software requires initial one time password investment of licensing fee?
(a) OnPromise (b) SaaS
(c) Open Source (d) none of them

7. Which of the following is a cloud based ecommerce platform (applications are hosted and managed in service providers datacentre, subscribed on payment basis)?
(a) OnPromise (b) SaaS
(c) Open Source (d) none of them

8. Which of the ecommerce software is free of charge (no licensing fee)?
(a) OnPromise (b) SaaS
(c) Open Source (d) none of them

9. What is the full form of C2B?
(a) Chandigarh to Bihar
(b) Chandigarh to Bombay square
(c) Consumer to Business
(d) none of them

10. What is the full form of CRM in e-commerce?
(a) Crime Report Management
(b) Customer Relationship Management
(c) Consumer Resource Management
(d) none of them

11. What is the term given to e-commerce site where product and inventory information is provided by multiple third parties?
(a) online marketplace
(b) online e-commerce
(c) e-marketplace
(d) none of them

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12. In an online marketplace, transactions are processed by ________.
(a) marketplace operator
(b) customer
(c) seller
(d) none of them

13. Example of an online marketplace are ________.
(a) eBay (b) Snapdeal
(c) Flipkart (d) all of them

14. Which of the following ecommerce platforms allows consumers to buy goods directly from seller over the Internet?
(a) e-webshop (b) e-shopping
(c) e-webstore (d) all of them

15. Which software model allows accumulation of a list of items before making the online purchase?
(a) online shopping (b) e-shopping
(c) shopping cart (d) none of them

16. What is the name of the front page of a web store accessed by visitors to the online shop?
(a) storefront (b) webfront
(c) e-store (d) none of them

17. If a company sends bills over the Internet and consumers pay the bills online, it is called ________.
(a) Internet billing (b) web billing
(c) electronic billing (d) none of them

18. Which parties are involved in electronic billing?
(a) billers (b) bankers
(c) consolidators (d) all of them

19. What is the full form of BPP in ecommerce?
(a) Biller Payment Provider (b) Biller Provision Provider
(c) Biller Payment Protector (d) none of them

20. What is the full form of BSP in ecommerce?
(a) Biller Service Protector (b) Biller Service Provider
(c) Biller Service Packer (d) none of them

21. What is the full form of CSP in ecommerce?
(a) Card Service Provider (b) Customer Service Provider
(c) central Service Provider (d) none of them

22. What is the full form of ACH in ecommerce?
(a) Association of Clearing Houses (b) Anonymous Cleansing House
(c) Automatic Clearing House (d) none of them

23. What is the full form of BITS in ecommerce?
(a) Bihartiya Institute of Technology & Society (b) Banking Industry Technology Secretariat
(c) Banking Institute of Technology & Society (d) none of them

24. Which system facilitates the adoption of electronic payment for online transactions?
(a) motivated electronic purchase system (b) electronic payment system
(c) online payment system (d) none of them

25. What is the full form of CVN in ecommerce?
(a) Card Verification Number (b) Commerce Verified Number
(c) Consumer Verified Number (d) none of them

26. In ________ system, payment gateway allows the consumer to specify the bank from which payment should be made.
(a) e-pay banking (b) e-commerce banking
(c) net banking (d) none of them

27. What can be used by a consumer and accepted by a merchant for making payments?
(a) merchant card (b) payment card
(c) visiting card (d) none of them

28. What is the size of payment card?
(a) 85.60 × 53.98cm (b) 85.60 × 53.98mm
(c) 85.60 × 53.98m (d) none of them

29. The default period of loan for a credit card holder is ________ days.
30. A partial payment of loan in case of charge cards may attract _________.
   (a) bonus  (b) late fee
   (c) interest  (d) none of them

31. In which card, a card holder is not required to make payments every month?
   (a) charge  (b) credit
   (c) debit  (d) none of them

32. In which card, funds are directly withdrawn from his bank account for each payment made through the card?
   (a) debit  (b) credit
   (c) ATM  (d) none of them

33. What is the full form of ATM?
   (a) Any Time Money
   (b) Automated Transaction Management
   (c) Automated Teller Machine
   (d) none of them

34. Which card cannot be used for cash withdrawal?
   (a) ATM  (b) charge
   (c) debit  (d) none of them

35. Which cards have a monetary value store on the card itself?
   (a) ATM  (b) charge
   (c) stored-value  (d) none of them

36. Which cards are not issued in the name of any individual?
   (a) ATM  (b) stored value
   (c) debit  (d) none of them

37. Which cards are commonly used to buy gasoline (petrol), diesel and other fuels?
   (a) fleet/fuel  (b) ATM
   (c) credit  (d) none of them

38. Which cards store card data that can be read by physical contact and swiping past a reading head?
   (a) magnetic strip
   (b) embossing
   (c) smart
   (d) none of them

39. Which card contains a chip having embedded integrated circuit which can process data?
   (a) magnetic strip
   (b) embossing
   (c) smart
   (d) none of them

40. Which of the following authenticates and handles credit card payment for e-commerce?
   (a) payment gateway
   (b) e-commerce gateway
   (c) software gateway
   (d) none of them

Answers (787 - 826)

1. (b)  2. (c)  3. (c)  4. (a)
5. (b)  6. (a)  7. (b)  8. (c)
9. (c)  10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (a)
13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (a)
17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (b)
21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (b)
25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (b) 28. (b)
29. (a) 30. (c) 31. (c) 32. (a)
33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (b)
37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (a)
Chapter 5
Cyber security

5.1 Introduction to cyber security

1. Protecting data from online attacks, deletions, malware, etc. is called ________ security.
   (a) physical (b) cyber (c) hyper (d) reliable

2. Victims of cyber attack might loose ________
   (a) data (b) money (c) both a & b (d) none of them

3. The practice of protecting data from unauthorized access is called ________ security.
   (a) physical (b) disk (c) risk (d) information

4. Under information security, any device having ________ is classified as a computing device.
   (a) processor (b) memory (c) both a & b (d) neither a nor b

5. Under information security, CIA stands for ________.
   (a) Criminal Investigation Agency (b) Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability
   (c) Cost Information Agency (d) Credit Integrity Assessment

Answers (827 - 831)
1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)

5.2 Threats to information security

1. Script files sent mostly through email attachment to attack host computer are called ________.
   (a) Worms (b) Phishing attacks (c) Trojans (d) Computer Viruses

2. Attacking the victims through fake URL resembling that of a valid financial institution is called ________.
   (a) Worms (b) Phishing attack (c) Trojan (d) Computer Viruses

3. Getting the user ID and password from a victim through dubious program is called ________ attack.
   (a) Worms (b) Phishing attack (c) Trojan (d) Computer Viruses

4. A malicious program spreading through Internet and storage media and attacking the data in victims computer is called ________.
   (a) Worms (b) Phishing attack (c) Trojan (d) Computer Virus

Answers (832 - 835)
1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (d)
5.3 Vulnerability and risk management

1. Potential weaknesses in IT infrastructure through which a cyber attack might occur is called
   (a) strength
   (b) antivirus
   (c) vulnerability
   (d) port

2. Vulnerability for cyber attack may be in
   (a) operating system
   (b) application software
   (c) IT infrastructure
   (d) all of them

3. To protect the network infrastructure from vulnerability, ________ is setup.
   (a) firewall
   (b) Internet security software
   (c) both a & b
   (d) none of them

4. The person using vulnerability in operating system or application software or IT infrastructure to intrude in to the computer of a victim is called
   (a) hacker
   (b) cracker
   (c) maker
   (d) taker

5. Periodic assessment of security vulnerability in computer systems is called
   (a) threat
   (b) attack
   (c) hacking
   (d) security audit.

6. Maintaining computers free from cyber attack is called
   (a) cyber attack
   (b) risk management
   (c) online fraud
   (d) phishing

7. The security audit team ________ to keep the computers safe from cyber attacks.
   (a) assesses vulnerability
   (b) decides the safety measures through hardware and software
   (c) considers latest threat scenario and implements information safety
   (d) all of them

8. To ensure information safety, ________ should be implemented.
   (a) physical access security
   (b) password access security
   (c) secure IT infrastructure
   (d) all of them

Answers (836 - 843)

1. (c)  2. (d)  3. (c)  4. (a)
5. (d)  6. (b)  7. (d)  8. (d)

5.4 Directory service

1. A single point of access for several networking services is called
   (a) Directory Service
   (b) web server
   (c) email server
   (d) none of them

2. Directory service permits security administrators to
   (a) concentrate on security of directory service instead of individual machines
   (b) create new vulnerabilities
   (c) damage the security of computers
   (d) create new virus

3. Directory service should be able to
   (a) include new services
   (b) easily search for information in the network
   (c) the information stored on the directory server should be accessible from any operating system
   (d) all of them

4. LDAP in directory service stands for
   (a) Light Weight Director Access Provider
   (b) Light Weight Director Access Protocol
   (c) Light Weight Director Access Provider
   (d) Light Weight Director Access Protection

Answers (844 - 847)

1. (a)  2. (a)  3. (d)  4. (b)

5.5 Access control

1. Protecting access to a computer through
   (a) physical restriction of entry
   (b) password security for login
   (c) both a & b
   (d) none of them

Author: Dr.V.Nagaradjane
Answers (848 - 848)

1. (c)

5.6 Software development security

1. Security should be implemented at the stage of ________ in software.
   (a) development stage
   (b) entire life cycle
   (c) Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)
   (d) all of them
2. SDLC in software development stands for ________.
   (a) Software Development Life Circus
   (b) Software Development Life Cycle
   (c) Software Drafting Life Cycle
   (d) Software Development Lead Cycle
3. Protection from ________ of source code means non-disclosure of the source code to outsiders.
   (a) disclosure
   (b) alteration
   (c) destruction
   (d) log of changes (who is making request)
4. Protection from ________ of source code means alloting the right to edit the source code to authorized persons only.
   (a) disclosure
   (b) alteration
   (c) destruction
   (d) log of changes (who is making request)
5. Protection from ________ of source code means protection of any individual from destroying the software source code.
   (a) disclosure
   (b) alteration
   (c) destruction
   (d) log of changes (who is making request)
6. Protection from ________ of source code means recording all changes made to the source code and the person making such changes.
   (a) disclosure
   (b) alteration
   (c) destruction
   (d) log of changes (who is making request)
7. ________ of access rights in source code development means verification of role before permitting access to source code.
   (a) verification
   (b) maintaining historical records
   (c) error handling
   (d) log of changes (who is making request)
8. ________ in source code development means verification of role before permitting access to source code.
   (a) verification
   (b) maintaining historical records
   (c) error handling
   (d) log of changes (who is making request)
9. ________ in source code development means handling of configuration errors, session errors and exceptions.
   (a) verification
   (b) maintaining historical records
   (c) error handling
   (d) log of changes (who is making request)

Answers (849 - 857)

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b)
5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b)
9. (c)

5.7 Privacy protection

1. Protecting the data divulged by customers from unauthorized access is called ________.
   (a) privacy protection
   (b) audit
   (c) antiviruss
   (d) vulnerability
2. Information on criminal records of individuals, financial data of companies, genetic information, address, mobile number, email ID, record of web surfing behaviour, record of credit card, record of debit card, netbanking details, etc. are classified under ________.
   (a) privacy protection
   (b) audit
   (c) antiviruss
   (d) vulnerability

Answers (858 - 859)

1. (a) 2. (a)
5.8 Information Security Audit

1. Information security audit may be conducted with reference to ________.
   (a) vulnerabilities  
   (b) threats  
   (c) preventive measures  
   (d) all of them

2. Information security audit analyses events of past threats to formulate ________.
   (a) security measures  
   (b) safe practices  
   (c) software protection  
   (d) all of them

3. Any single employee _______ hold all data needed for making a complete financial transaction.
   (a) should not (b) should  
   (c) may (d) might

4. IT audit of the firm should be conducted periodically, which may be every ________.
   (a) fortnight (b) month  
   (c) quarter (d) all of them

Answers (860 - 863)

1. (d)  2. (d)  3. (a)  4. (d)

5.9 Information Technology (IT) Act

1. IT act was enacted in the year ________.
   (a) 1900  (b) 1950  
   (c) 2000  (d) 2008

2. IT act aims to ________.
   (a) protect victims of cyber fraud  
   (b) punish misbehous involving technology  
   (c) both a & b  
   (d) none of them

3. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 2Lakh and imprisonment up to 2 years for tampering with computer source documents.
   (a) 65  (b) 66  
   (c) 66B  (d) 66C

4. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 5Lakh and imprisonment up to 3 years for hacking.
   (a) 65  (b) 66  
   (c) 66B  (d) 66C

5. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 1Lakh and imprisonment up to 3 years for receiving stolen computer or mobile device.
   (a) 65  (b) 66  
   (c) 66B  (d) 66C

6. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 1Lakh and imprisonment up to 3 years for misuse of password.
   (a) 65  (b) 66  
   (c) 66B  (d) 66C

7. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 1Lakh and imprisonment up to 3 years for cheating with computer.
   (a) 66D  (b) 66E  
   (c) 66F  (d) 67

8. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 2Lakh and imprisonment up to 3 years for publishing private images of others.
   (a) 66D  (b) 66E  
   (c) 66F  (d) 67

9. Section ________ of IT Act imposes life imprisonment for cyber terrorism.
   (a) 66D  (b) 66E  
   (c) 66F  (d) 67

10. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 1Lakh and imprisonment up to 5 years for publishing obscene content.
    (a) 66D  (b) 66E  
    (c) 66F  (d) 67

11. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 1Lakh and imprisonment up to 7 years for publishing sexual content.
    (a) 67A  (b) 67B  
    (c) 67C  (d) 68

12. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 1Lakh and imprisonment up to 7 years for publishing child porn.
    (a) 67A  (b) 67B  
    (c) 67C  (d) 68

13. Section ________ of IT Act imposes undefined fine amount and imprisonment up to 3 years for failure to maintain records by operator.
    (a) 67A  (b) 67B  
    (c) 67C  (d) 68

14. Section ________ of IT Act imposes fine up to 2Lakh and imprisonment up to 3 years for failure to comply with orders.
    (a) 67A  (b) 67B  
    (c) 67C  (d) 68
15. Section _______ of IT Act imposes undefined fine amount and imprisonment up to 7 years for refusal to decrypt data.
(a) 69 (b) 70 (c) 67C (d) 68

16. Section _______ of IT Act imposes fine up to 1Lakh and imprisonment up to 3 years for disclosure of wrong information.
(a) 69 (b) 70 (c) 67C (d) 68

17. Fine up to Rs. ______ may be imposed under sections 66B (receiving stolen mobile/computer), 66C (password misuse), 66D (cheating with computer), 67 (publishing obscene content), 67A (publishing sexual content), 67B (publishing child porn) & 70 (disclosure of wrong information) of the IT Act, 2000.
(a) 1Lakh (b) 2Lakh (c) 5Lakh (d) none of them

18. Fine up to Rs. ______ may be imposed under sections 65 (tampering with computer), 66E (publishing private images of others) & 68 (failure to comply with orders) of the IT Act, 2000.
(a) 1Lakh (b) 2Lakh (c) 5Lakh (d) none of them

19. Fine up to Rs. ______ may be imposed under section 66 (hacking) of the IT Act, 2000.
(a) 1Lakh (b) 2Lakh (c) 5Lakh (d) none of them

20. Imprisonment up to _______ years may be imposed under section 65 (tampering with computer documents) of the IT Act, 2000.
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

21. Imprisonment up to _______ years may be imposed under sections 66 (hacking), 66B (receiving stolen computer/mobile), 66C (misuse of password), 66D (cheating with computer), 66E (publishing private images of others), 67C (failure to maintain records by operator), 68 (failure to comply with orders) & 70 (disclosure of wrong information) of the IT Act, 2000.
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

22. Imprisonment up to _______ years may be imposed under section 67 (publishing obscene content) of the IT Act, 2000.
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

23. Imprisonment up to _______ years may be imposed under sections 67A (publishing sexual content) & 69 (refusal to decrypt data) of the IT Act, 2000.
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

24. Imprisonment up to _______ years may be imposed under section 66F (cyber terrorism) of the IT Act, 2000.
(a) Life (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 7

Answers (864 - 887)

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (a) 21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (a)
Chapter 6

General Questions on VBA

1. VBA is _________.
   (a) a Microsoft programming language used to extend Excel functions
   (b) a statistical tool developed by Microsoft for financial analysts
   (c) an open-source programming environment
   (d) a Microsoft programming environment that replaces Excel

2. A unit of VBA code is called a _____.
   (a) subroutine (b) routine
   (c) macro (d) program

3. Which of the following is a programming language that includes built-in commands that mimic the functionality available from menus and dialog boxes within an application?
   (a) Macro language
   (b) HTML
   (c) FrontPage
   (d) Query-by-example tool

4. Which of the following refers to computer code, in VBA, that performs some action on or with objects?
   (a) Excel function
   (b) Sub procedure
   (c) Primary key
   (d) Integrity constrain

5. In VBA, which of the following is a place to store a piece of information?
   (a) Compartment (b) Variable
   (c) Macro (d) Field

6. Which of the following VBE tools displays a tree diagram that consists of every workbook currently open in Excel?
   (a) Menu bar
   (b) Code window
   (c) Immediate window
   (d) Project Explorer window

7. Which of the following is most useful for executing VBA statements directly and for debugging your code?
   (a) Properties window
   (b) Immediate window
   (c) Project Explorer window
   (d) Code window

8. Function procedure differs from Sub procedure in that Function procedure:
   (a) refers to a set of programming instructions that performs some action
   (b) is an information statement that you provide to VBA
   (c) is a set of programming instructions that returns a single value
   (d) is a code in a VBA module

9. Which of the following would you use to declare a variable explicitly?
   (a) Dim statement
   (b) Operator
   (c) Do-While loop
   (d) Comment tool

10. Which of the following structures is useful for decisions involving three or more options?
    (a) For-Next (b) Elseif
    (c) If-Then (d) Select Case

11. What does VBA stand for?
    (a) Visual Basic for Applications
    (b) Virtual Basic for Advanced programming
    (c) Very Basic Applications
    (d) Visual Basic Applied

12. What is a macro used for?
    (a) To access programs in Excel
    (b) To create buttons and forms in Excel
    (c) To automatically complete a series of Excel steps
    (d) To link Excel files together

13. What does a VBA macro consist of?
    (a) Excel functions
    (b) Computer code that performs some actions on or with objects
    (c) User instructions and Excel functions
(d) Macro instructions that direct the user application and provide help to the user

14. Which of the following VBA windows shows the code of the active object?
   (a) Explorer Window
   (b) Properties window
   (c) Immediate window
   (d) Code window

15. Which of the following would NOT be a good use for a macro?
   (a) Inserting a logo on all spreadsheets
   (b) Creating a custom button
   (c) Performing the same calculation on multiple workbooks
   (d) Computing statistical calculations on data

16. A piece of a macro that completes some sub task is called a _____ procedure.

   (a) function  (b) sub
   (c) visual    (d) sub macro

17. Which of the following would you begin a comment line with?
   (a) Single quote
   (b) Double quote
   (c) Underscore
   (d) Equal sign

Answers (888 - 904)

1. (a)  2. (c)  3. (a)  4. (b)  5. (b)  6. (d)  7. (b)  8. (c)  9. (a)  10. (d)  11. (a)  12. (c)  13. (b)  14. (d)  15. (d)  16. (b)  17. (a)