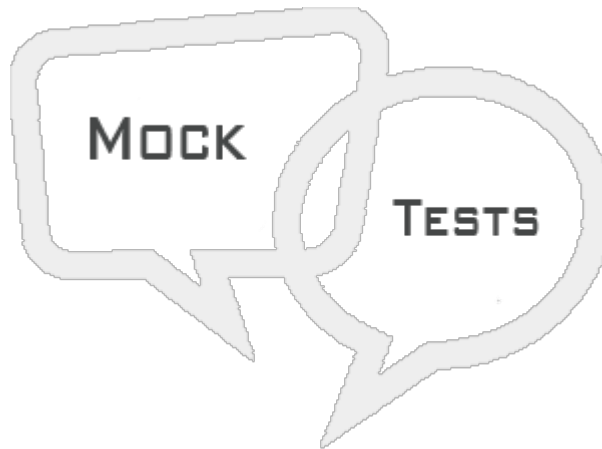


PERL MOCK TEST

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This section presents you various set of Mock Tests related to **Perl**. You can download these sample mock tests at your local machine and solve offline at your convenience. Every mock test is supplied with a mock test key to let you verify the final score and grade yourself.



PERL MOCK TEST IV

Q 1 - Parameters of a function can be accessed inside the function using the special array @_?

- A - true
- B - false

Q 2 - How will you get the count of parameters passed to a perl subroutine?

- A - Using args
- B - using scalar `@_`
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 3 - Which of the following is true about my operator?

- A - The my operator confines a variable to a particular region of code in which it can be used and accessed.
- B - Outside confined region , my variable cannot be used or accessed.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 4 - What is the default scope of perl variables?

- A - global
- B - private
- C - protected

D - friend

Q 5 - Which of the following is correct about lexical variables?

- A - Lexical variables are private variables created using my operator.
- B - Lexical variables are global variables.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 6 - Which of the following operator is used when the current value of a variable must be visible to called subroutines?

- A - my
- B - local
- C - state
- D - None of the above.

Q 7 - Which of the following is true about lexical scoping?

- A - Lexical scoping is done with my operator.
- B - A lexical scope is usually a block of code with a set of braces around it, such as those defining the body of the subroutine or those marking the code blocks of if, while, for, foreach, and eval statements.
- C - The my operator confines a variable to a particular region of code in which it can be used and accessed. Outside that region, this variable cannot be used or accessed.
- D - All of the above.

Q 8 - Which of the following is true about state variables?

- A - state variables maintain their state and they do not get reinitialized upon multiple calls of the subroutines.
- B - These variables are defined using the state operator and available starting from Perl 5.9.4.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 9 - Which of the following is true about state variables?

- A - state variables maintain their state and they do not get reinitialized upon multiple calls of the subroutines.
- B - These variables are defined using the state operator and available starting from Perl 5.9.4.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

Q 10 - Which of the following is true about Subroutine Call Context?

A - The context of a subroutine or statement is defined as the type of return value that is expected.

B - This allows you to use a single function that returns different values based on what the user is expecting to receive.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 11 - Which of the following is true about Perl references?

A - A Perl reference is a scalar data type that holds the location of another value which could be scalar, arrays, or hashes.

B - Because of its scalar nature, a reference can be used anywhere, a scalar can be used.

C - Both of the above.

D - None of the above.

Q 12 - Which of the following function deletes a file?

A - delete

B - unlink

C - seek

D - None of the above.

Q 13 - Which of the following function opens a file in read-only mode?

D - None of the above.

Q 14 - Which of the following function opens a file in writing mode after truncating the file?

D - None of the above.

Q 15 - Which of the following function opens a file in writing mode without truncating the file?

D - None of the above.

Q 16 - Which of the following function disassociate the filehandle from the corresponding file?

A - close

B - unlink

C - seek

D - None of the above.

Q 17 - Which of the following function returns a single character from the specified FILEHANDLE, or STDIN if none is specified?

A - close

B - getc

C - seek

D - None of the above.

Q 18 - Which of the following function renames existing file?

A - rename

B - tell

C - seek

D - None of the above.

Q 19 - Which of the following function returns current position of a pointer in a file?

A - rename

B - tell

C - seek

D - None of the above.

Q 20 - Which of the following function points current position of a pointer to a particular position in a file?

A - rename

B - tell

C - seek

D - None of the above.

Q 21 - Which of the following code create a reference for a variable?

A - `$ref = \ $foo;`

B - `$ref = \@ARGV;`

C - `$ref = \%ENV;`

D - `$ref = \&PrintHash;`

Q 22 - Which of the following code create a reference for a array?

- A - \$ref = \ \$foo;
- B - \$ref = \@ARGV;
- C - \$ref = \%ENV;
- D - \$ref = \&PrintHash;

Q 23 - Which of the following code create a reference for a hash?

- A - \$ref = \ \$foo;
- B - \$ref = \@ARGV;
- C - \$ref = \%ENV;
- D - \$ref = \&PrintHash;

Q 24 - Which of the following code create a reference for a subroutine?

- A - \$ref = \ \$foo;
- B - \$ref = \@ARGV;
- C - \$ref = \%ENV;
- D - \$ref = \&PrintHash;

Q 25 - Which of the following is true about dereferencing?

- A - Dereferencing returns the value from a reference point to the location.
- B - To dereference a reference simply use \$, @ or % as prefix of the reference variable depending on whether the reference is pointing to a scalar, array, or hash.
- C - Both of the above.
- D - None of the above.

ANSWER SHEET

Question Number	Answer Key
1	A
2	B
3	C
4	A
5	A
6	B
7	D
8	C
9	C

10	C
11	C
12	B
13	A
14	B
15	C
16	A
17	B
18	A
19	B
20	C
21	A
22	B
23	C
24	D
25	C

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