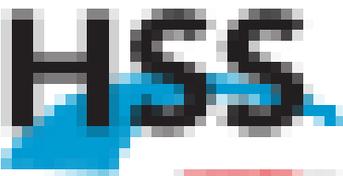


# APS DRUGS

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Additional Details

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## QUESTION

### QUESTION

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1. **Introduction**

2. **Background**

3. **Methodology**

4. **Results**

5. **Discussion**

6. **Conclusion**

7. **References**

## QUESTION 1

Which of the following is a characteristic of a **strongly typed** programming language?

- A. It allows for implicit type conversions between different data types.
- B. It requires explicit type declarations for variables and function parameters.
- C. It uses dynamic typing, where the type of a variable is determined at runtime.
- D. It does not enforce any type constraints on variables or expressions.

**Solution:** B  
A strongly typed programming language requires explicit type declarations for variables and function parameters. This means that the type of a variable or expression is known at compile time and must be explicitly declared.

Option A is incorrect because it describes a feature of a weakly typed language, where implicit conversions are allowed. Option C is incorrect because it describes a feature of a dynamically typed language, where the type is determined at runtime. Option D is incorrect because it describes a feature of a dynamically typed language, where no type constraints are enforced.

## QUESTION 2

Which of the following is a characteristic of a **weakly typed** programming language?

- A. It requires explicit type declarations for variables and function parameters.
- B. It allows for implicit type conversions between different data types.
- C. It uses dynamic typing, where the type of a variable is determined at runtime.
- D. It does not enforce any type constraints on variables or expressions.

### Answer: B

Strongly typed:	Requires explicit type declarations.
Weakly typed:	Allows for implicit type conversions.
Dynamic typing:	Type is determined at runtime.
Static typing:	Type is determined at compile time.



1. **Introduction**

2. **Methodology**

**3. Results and Discussion**

3.1. **Sample Characteristics**

3.2. **Descriptive Statistics**

3.3. **Regression Analysis**

3.4. **Robustness Checks**

3.5. **Conclusion**





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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This involves gathering information about the situation and identifying the specific issue that needs to be addressed.

## 2. Analyze the Problem

Once the problem has been identified, the next step is to analyze it. This involves breaking the problem down into its component parts and understanding the underlying causes. It is important to consider all relevant factors and to identify any constraints or limitations that may affect the solution.

## 3. Generate Possible Solutions

With a clear understanding of the problem, the next step is to generate possible solutions. This involves brainstorming ideas and considering different approaches to solving the problem. It is important to think creatively and to consider all possible options, even those that may seem unconventional. Once a list of potential solutions has been generated, the next step is to evaluate each option and determine which one is the most feasible and effective.

1. **Introduction**

2. **Methodology**

3. **Results and Discussion**

4. **Conclusion**

**QUESTION 1**

The following information relates to the operations of a company for the year ended 31 December 2018:

- Revenue: 1,000,000
- Cost of sales: 600,000
- Administrative expenses: 150,000
- Depreciation: 50,000
- Interest on bank borrowings: 20,000
- Dividend received from subsidiary: 10,000
- Profit on disposal of plant: 10,000
- Loss on disposal of investment: 5,000
- Income tax expense: 30,000

- Required:
- (a) Calculate the gross profit for the year.
  - (b) Calculate the operating profit for the year.
  - (c) Calculate the profit before tax for the year.

Answer:

(a) Gross profit = Revenue - Cost of sales = 1,000,000 - 600,000 = 400,000

(b) Operating profit = Gross profit - Administrative expenses - Depreciation = 400,000 - 150,000 - 50,000 = 200,000

(c) Profit before tax = Operating profit + Profit on disposal of plant - Loss on disposal of investment - Interest on bank borrowings - Income tax expense = 200,000 + 10,000 - 5,000 - 20,000 - 30,000 = 155,000

QUESTION 2

The following information relates to the operations of a company for the year ended 31 December 2018:

- Revenue: 1,200,000
- Cost of sales: 750,000
- Administrative expenses: 180,000
- Depreciation: 60,000
- Interest on bank borrowings: 25,000
- Dividend received from subsidiary: 15,000
- Profit on disposal of plant: 15,000
- Loss on disposal of investment: 8,000
- Income tax expense: 35,000

- Required:
- (a) Calculate the gross profit for the year.
  - (b) Calculate the operating profit for the year.
  - (c) Calculate the profit before tax for the year.

Answer:





**QUESTION 1**

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**QUESTION 2**

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Year	Value
2000	100
2001	105
2002	110
2003	115
2004	120
2005	125
2006	130
2007	135
2008	140
2009	145
2010	150
2011	155
2012	160
2013	165
2014	170
2015	175
2016	180
2017	185
2018	190
2019	195
2020	200

## 1. Introduction

### 2. Methodology

- Data Collection
- Data Analysis

## QUESTION 1

Which of the following is a characteristic of a **strongly typed** programming language?

- A. It does not require explicit type declarations.
- B. It does not support polymorphism.
- C. It does not support inheritance.
- D. It does not support dynamic typing.

## QUESTION 2

Which of the following is a characteristic of a **weakly typed** programming language?

Which of the following is a characteristic of a **strongly typed** programming language?

Option	Characteristic
A	It does not require explicit type declarations.
B	It does not support polymorphism.
C	It does not support inheritance.
D	It does not support dynamic typing.

Option	Characteristic
A	It does not require explicit type declarations.
B	It does not support polymorphism.
C	It does not support inheritance.
D	It does not support dynamic typing.

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## QUESTION 101: (Topic: Financial Reporting)

On 1/1/2011, a company had a net book value of \$100,000 for its equipment. The company's depreciation expense for 2011 was \$20,000. The company's net book value for its equipment on 12/31/2011 was:

### ANSWER CHOICES:

- A. \$100,000
- B. \$80,000
- C. \$120,000
- D. \$140,000

### ANSWER: B

Equipment is a tangible asset that is subject to depreciation. The net book value of the equipment is calculated as follows:

	2011	2010	2009	2008
Equipment				
Cost	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Accumulated depreciation	(20,000)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Net book value	80,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Accumulated depreciation				
2011	(20,000)	(0)	(0)	(0)
2010	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
2009	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
2008	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)

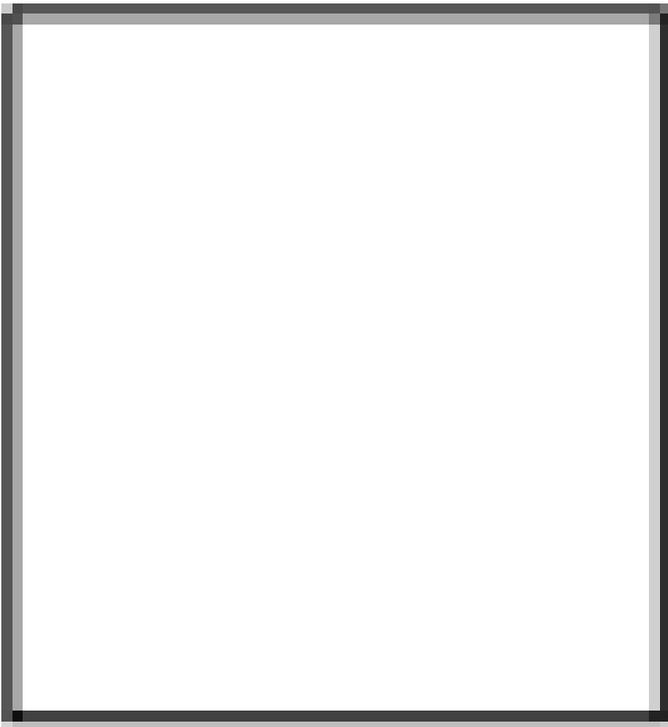
Therefore, the net book value of the equipment on 12/31/2011 was \$80,000.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. \$80,000.

- The net book value of the equipment is calculated as follows:
- The net book value of the equipment on 12/31/2011 was \$80,000.
- The net book value of the equipment on 12/31/2010 was \$100,000.
- The net book value of the equipment on 12/31/2009 was \$100,000.
- The net book value of the equipment on 12/31/2008 was \$100,000.

1. **Introduction**  
2. **Methodology**  
3. **Results**  
4. **Conclusion**

Page 1



1. **Introduction**  
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- [Redacted list item 2]

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