Pakistan Air Force Preparation

ENGLISH
Repeated MCQs

By Prof. FAZAL REHMAN SHAMIL

English Repeated MCQs for PAF

By

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Dedication

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2. To my teachers who give me endless knowledge. Especially Google and Youtube.
3. To my students who support me always and appreciate my tutorials website, my video lectures and my live classes.
4. To Barani Institute of Management Sciences from where I polished my Web development and Teaching Skills.
5. To all online visitors of t4tutorials.com. I am nothing without you. I love you.

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Microsoft MS Word MCQ

1) Which of the following is inserted in cross-word?
A. Word fields
B. Bookmarks
C. Placeholders
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

2) What is the Text-styling feature of MS-Word?
A. WordArt
B. WordFont
C. WordColor
D. All of these

3) Where The Crtl + N is used to?
A. Save Document
B. New Document
C. Open Document
D. All of these
E. None of these

4) Which of the following items are placed at the end of a Document?
A. Footer
B. Foot Note
C. Header
D. Endnote
E. None of these

5) Where we insert a Page Number?
A. Header
B. Footer
C. Length
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

6) Which of the following is referred to as Line Spacing?
A. The length of·the line
B. The height of the line
C. The space between the lines of text
D. A and B
E. None of these

7) How can we remove or hide Border of a Shape by Selecting?
A. No Line
B. No Outline
C. White Line
D. No Border
E. None of these

8) Where The Footnotes appear in a Document?
A. End of document
B. Bottom line
C. End of Heading
D. Bottom of a Page
E. None of these

9) Which of the following Item is printed at the bottom of each Page?
A. Footer
B. Foot Note
C. Title
D. Header
E. None of these

10) How we can change the Thickness of a Line from .....
A. Line width
B. Line Height
C. Line Style
D. All of these
E. None of these

11. Which of the following key is used for help in MS Excel?
(a) F5
(b) F7
(c) F3
(d) F1
(e) None of these

12. Which of the following keys are used to Open tab in MS Excel?
(a) Ctrl+u
(b) Ctrl+p
(c) Ctrl+p
(d) Ctrl+g
(e) Ctrl+o

13. Which of the following key is used to "Goto" tab in MS Excel?
(a) F9
(b) F7
(c) F6
(d) F2
(e) F5

14. Which of the following keys are used to save data in MS Excel?

(a) Ctrl+s
(b) Ctrl+p
(c) Ctrl+o
(d) Ctrl+p
(e) None of these

15. Which of the following key is used to edit in MS Excel?
(a) F1
(b) F6
(c) F3
(d) F2
(e) None of these

16. Which of the following key is used to Repeat last action in MS Excel?
(a) F9
(b) F4
(c) F5
(d) F9
(e) None of these

17. Which of the following key underline the text in MS Excel**?**
(a) Ctrl+o
(b) Ctrl+p
(c) Ctrl+u
(d) Ctrl+s
(e) None of these

18. Which of the following key copy the text in MS Excel:
(a) Ctrl+u
(b) Ctrl+c
(c) Ctrl+o
(d) Ctrl+v
(e) None of these

19. Which of the following key close the workbook in MS Excel?
(a) Ctrl+w
(b) Ctrl+v
(c) Ctrl+c
(d) Ctrl+k
(e) None of these

20. **Which of the following cut the text in MS Excel?**
(a) Ctrl+k
(b) Ctrl+v
(c) Ctrl+w

(d) Ctrl+x
(e) None of these

21. Windowing and graphics system implements the...
a) computer Interface
b) graphical User Interface
c) resource Manager
d) user Interface
e) None of these

22. In which year the first Operating System was developed?
a) 1940
b) 1980
c) 1910
d) 1950
e) None of these

23. Which of the following environment subsystems provide different Operating System?
a) services
b) responsibilities
c) applications
d) functions
e) None of these

24. In which year MS-DOS developed?
a) 1984
b) 1961
c) 1991
d) 1971
e) None of these

25. Cache manager is responsible for improving the performance of...
a) I/O device
b) I/O modules
c) programmed I/O
d) file base I/O
e) all of these

26. In which of the following view headers and footers are visible?
a) draft view
b) print layout view
c) normal view
d) page layout view
e) None of these

27. Which of the following command is used to clear the screen?
a) clear
b) clscreen
c) cls
d) all of these

28. What is the process of removing unwanted part of an image?
a) cropping
b) hiding
c) cutting
d) bordering
e) None of these

29. A window displays various options for shutdown. but in which of the following is suitable at the end of day?
a) hibernate
b) shut down
c) restart
d) sleep
e) all of these

30. Which of the following internal command are used in Dos?
a) dir, ren, sys
b) del , disk copy, label
c) cls, rd label
d) time, type, dir
e) None of these

31. What is the text-styling feature of MS word?
a) word art
b) word fill
c) word font
d) word color
e) None of these

32. What is suitable after you install new drivers?
a) sleep
b) hibernate
c) restart
d) shut down

33. Which of the following items are placed at the end of a document?
a) end note
b) footer
c) header
d) foot note
e) all of these

34. The term of computer is derived from...?
a) arabic
b) latin
c) german
d) french
e)None of these

35. What is callled a computer moniter?
a) vdu
b) cctv
c) uvd
d) dvu
e) None of these

36. Who was the father of a babbage computer?
a) augusta adaming
b) allen turing
c) charles babbage
d) simur cray
e) None of these

37. Which of the following stores more data than a DVD?
a) red ray disk
b) CD rom
c) floppy
d) blue ray disk
e) None of these

38. What are the basic operations that are performed by a computer?
a) arithmetic operation
b) logical operation
c) storage and relative
d) None these
e) all these

39. Eight bits are equals to?
a) kilobyte
b) byte
c) megabyte
d) None of these
e) all of these

40. Who was the father of internet?
a) vint cerf

b) denis riche
c) martin cooper
d) chares babbage
e) None of these

41. Which of the following type of Operating System MS-DOS is?
a) graphical user interface
b) menu driven interface
c) command line interface
d) multitasking
e) None of these

42. What is the result of the output that is given by a computer?
a) excursion
b) data
c) instruction
d) information
e) None of these

43. What is more manageable type of analog computer?
a) old-fashioned slide rule
b) analytical engine
c) calculator
d) tabulator
e) None of these

44. What type of technology is used in compact disks?
a) electro magnetic
b) laser
c) electrical
d) mechanical
e) None of these

45. What is called a lesser computer?
a) analog computer
b) micro computer
c) digital computer
d) super computer
e) None of these

46. CAD stands for?
a) computer algorithm for design
b) computer analogue design
c) computer aided design
d) computer application in design
e) None of these

47. Brain of a computer system is called?
a) control unit
b) ALU
c) memory
d) CPU

48. Which is the component of central processing Unit?
a) arithmetic logic unit, control unit
b) arithmetic logic unit, integrated circuits
c) control unit, monitor
d) arithmetic logic unit, mouse

49. -------is the father of computer science?
a) augusta adaming
b) allen turing
c) charles babbage
d) simur cray

50. What is junk e-mail called?
a) spool
b) sniffer script
c) spam
d) spoof
e) None of these

51. Which is the example of non-numeric data?
a) bank balance
b) employee address
c) examination score
d) all of these
e) None of these

52. Which is not anti viruses software?
a) kaspersky
b) mcAfee
c) avira
d) oracle
e) None of these

53. Which of the following generation computer size was very large?
a) fourth generation
b) third generation
c) first generation
d) second generation
e) None of these

54. Who was the father of first electronics computer – ENIAC?

a) j. presper eckert and john w mauchly
b) van-neumann
c) joseph m. jacquard
d) all of these
e) None of these

55. What does DOS stands for?
a) digital open system
b) disk Operating System
c) disk operating session
d) digital Operating System
e) None of these

56. Suggest the name of current CEO of microsoft?
a) Bill Gates
b) Bill Clinton
c) Satya Nadella
d) Babbage
e) None of these

57. Which application layer protocol is not used in internet?
a) resource reservation protocol
b) None of the mentioned
c) internet relay chat
d) remote procedure call
e) None of these

58. Whare internet works on?
a) circuit switching
b) packet switching
c) both packet switching and circuit switching
d) None of these
e) all of these

59. What is not used in media access control?
a) fiber distributed data interface
b) line ethernet
c) digital subscriber
d) all of these
e) None of these

60. Suggest the correct format of Email address?
a) name.website.com
b) name@website@info
c) name@website.info
d) www.nameofebsite.com
e) None of these

61. HTML is used for?
a) high level program
b) web server
c) machine language program
d) web page
e) None of these

62. What is a Web site's front page /main page is called?
a) home page
b) browser page
c) bookmark
d) search page
e) None of these

63. Which is not a search engine?
a) yahoo
b) windows
c) google
d) bing
e) None of these

64. What is the full form of HTML?
a) hyper text manipulating links
b) hyper text manipulation language
c) hyper text markup language
d) hyper text managing links
e) None of these

65. A Computer can be linked to internet through the
a) cable modem
b) phone-line modem
c) DSL
d) all of these
e) None of these

66. Select one of the following are top-level computer domains except?
a) .army
b) .edu
c) .org
d) .gov
e) None of these

67. What is the of metasearch engine?
a) search.io
b) polymeta
c) mamma
d) None of these
e) all of these

68. Which of the following boolean search operators are?
a) not
b) and
c) or
d) all of these
e) None of these

69. What are columns called are in a microsoft access table?
a) fields
b) rows
c) columns
d) records
e) None of these

70. Select the name of the following is not a field type in Microsoft Access?
a) hyperlink
b) lookup wizard
c) memo
d) ole Object
e) None of these

71. Suggest the name of feature is used to duplicate a controls formatting?
a) wizard
b) control
c) manager
d) painter
e) None of these

72. Which is not a type of relationship that can be applied in access database?
a) one to one
b) one to many
c) many to many
d) None of these
e) all of these

73. Select the name of the following option is a method to create a new table in MS Access?
a) directly entering data
b) using design view
c) create table wizard
d) None of these
e) all of these

74. Which of the following is a method to create a query in Microsoft Access?
a) use query wizard
b) drag and drop fields
c) type the SQL
d) all of these
e) None of these

75. Which of the following field type can store photos?
a) it is not possible
b) hyperlink
c) both a and b
d) OLE object
e) None of these

76. Which queries can be used in MS Access?
a) to view data
b) as source for forms
c) as source for reports
d) None of these
e) all of these

77. Select the name of the following shows the final result in a presentable way?
a) reports
b) tables
c) forms
d) queries
e) None of these

78. Which of the following is the default and maximum size of text field in MS Access?
a) 8KB and 1.5 MB
b) 50 And 255 characters
c) 8 And 1 Gb
d) 266 & 64000 characters
e) None of these

79. Select a search value in SQL query can be a specific value?
a) wild card character
b) comparison operation
c) logical operator
d) relationship
e) None of these

80. Which command is used togather data from database?
a) reports
b) tables
c) queries
d) forms
e) None of these

81. Which of the following key Open a presentation in PowerPoint?
(a) Ctrl + O
(b) Ctrl + k
(c) Ctrl+ A
(d) None of these

82. Which of the following key create a new presentation in PowerPoint?
(a) Ctrl + S
(b) Ctrl + M
(c) Ctrl+ N
(d) None of these

83. Which of the following key save a presentation in PowerPoint?
(a) Ctrl + N
(b) Ctrl + S
(c) Ctrl+ P
(d) Ctrl+ F
(e) None of these

84. Which of the following key print a presentation in PowerPoint?
(a) Ctrl+ C
(b) Ctrl+ O
(c) Ctrl+ S
(d) Ctrl+ P
(d) None of these

85. Which of the following key close a presentation in PowerPoint?
(a) Ctrl+ C
(b) Alt+ S
(c) Ctrl+ O
(d) Ctrl+ W
(e) None of these

86. of the following insert a new slide in the presentation in PowerPoint?
(a) Ctrl+ I
(b) Alt+ N
(c) Ctrl+ M
(d) None of these

87. Which of the following key is used for Help in PowerPoint?
(a) F4
(b) F2
(c) F3
(d) F1
(d) None of These

88. Which of the following key cut text in the presentation in PowerPoint?
(a) Ctrl+X
(b) Ctrl+C
(c) Ctrl+L
(d) Ctrl+S
(e) None of These

89. Which of the following key copy text in a presentation in PowerPoint?
(a) Ctrl+P
(b) Ctrl+C
(c) Ctrl+X
(d) Ctrl+F

90. Which of the following key paste text in a presentation in PowerPoint?
(a) Ctrl+Y
(b) Ctrl+Z
(c) Ctrl+A
(d) Ctrl+S
(e) Ctrl+V

Answers:
1- A, 2- A, 3- B, 4- D, 5- D, 6- C, 7- B,
8- D, 9- A, 10- C, 11- D, 12- E, 13- E,
14- A, 15- D, 16- B, 17- C, 18- B, 19- A,
20- D, 21- B, 22- D, 23- C, 24- A, 25- D,
26- B, 27- C, 28- A, 29- B, 30- D, 31- A,
32- C, 33- A, 34- B, 35- A, 36- C, 37- D,
38- E, 39- B, 40- A, 41- C, 42- D, 43- A,
44- B, 45- A, 46- C, 47- D, 48- A, 49- B,
50- C, 51- B, 52- D, 53- C, 54- A, 55- B,
56- C, 57- A, 58- B, 59- E, 60- C, 61- D,
62- A, 63- B, 64- C, 65- D, 66- A, 67- E,
68- D, 69- A, 70- B, 71- D, 72- E, 73- E,
74- D, 75- D, 76- E, 77- A, 78- B, 79- A,
80- C, 81- A, 82- C, 83- B, 84- D, 85- D,
86- C, 87- D, 88- A, 89- B, 90- E

C++

1. Default values in programming are
a) global variables
b) functions calls
c) constants
d) all of the above

2. We use the return statement to return
a) numeric value
b) a value calling function
c) single value
d) None

3. Which statement is true about inline functions?
a) it is not a user-defined function
b) with this function, the size of program becomes small
c) prototype is omitted
d) None

4. The local variables are known as
a) external variables
b) static variables
c) dynamic variables
d) automatic variables

5. When a program is terminated which variable is destroyed?
a) auto variables
b) global variables
c) register
d) local variables

6. Data shared among the functions is done with the help of
a) register variable
b) static variables
c) local variables
d) global variables

7. Which functions are the part of " math.h" file?
a) log
b) log()
c) tan
d) tan(10)

8. Which one is not included in "conio.h" file?
a) kbhit(10)
b) getche()
c) gotoxy()
d) None

9. Which function is used by the programmers to convert lowercase letters to uppercase letters?
a) isupper()
b) toascii()
c) tolower()
d) toupper()

10. The sequential search in C++ is called to be
a) binary search
b) table search
c) linear search
d) None of these

11. An array has a starting address that is known as
a) original address
b) base address
c) memory address
d) all of the above

12. Each index is ------- when the multidimensional array is being accessed
a) separated by commas
b) surrounded by brackets
c) separated by a colon
d) None

13. Heap is a ...
a) binary tree
b) ordinary tree
c) complete binary tree
d) None of these

14. IPO stands for
a) Input Processing Output
b) Input Programming Option
c) Input Program Ordinary
d) None of these

15. The time complexity of the binary search is
a) O (log n)
b) O (n)
c) O(2 log n)
d) None of these

16. How many passes are required to sort a file of size n by using the bubble sort method?
a) N/2
b) N-1
c) N-n
d) 2N

17. The running time for insertion sort is ...
a) O(n^2)
b) O(log n)
c) O(n)
d) O(2 log n)

18. In stack, insertion operation is known as ...
a) push operation
b) insertion operation
c) push operation
d) None of these

19. Which branch deals with the heuristic type of computer problems?
a) artificial intelligence
b) real-time software
c) system software
d) None of these

20. The last step in problem-solving is ...
a) evaluate the solution
b) identify the problem
c) understand the problem
d) all of these

21. Straight selection is a method of
a) repeated searching
b) repeated position adjustment
c) repeated interchange
d) all of these

Answers:
1- D, 2- B, 3- C, 4- D, 5- B, 6- D, 7- B, 8- A, 9- D, 10- C, 11- B, 12- B, 13- C, 14- A, 15- A, 16- B, 17- A, 18- C, 19- A, 20- A, 21- B

1: processor translates the source code into object code as a whole that is called...
A: assembler
B: linker
C: compiler
D: debugger

2: .... is a procedural language...
A: FORTRAN
B: c
C: ADA
D: all of these

3: Bjarne Stroustrup developed...
A: c language
B: c++
C: basic
D: Fortran

4: Between the angle brackets the name of .... is given...
A: header file
B: functions
C: body
D: None of them

5: which of the following is true about header file...
A: definitions of various constants
B: definitions of various data types
C: prototypes of standard library functions
D: All of the above

6: If a semicolon is not used at the end of the statement what message will be displayed by c++...
A: semicolon missing
B: terminator missing
C: error in statements
D: statement missing

7: Which of the following the linker creates a file with extension...
A: CPP
B: ccp
C: obj
D: exe

8: Used the term of running the program on the computer is...
A: compiling

B: loading
C: linking
D: executing
9: syntax error occurs due to...
A: missing semicolon
B: incorrect spelling
C: missing any brace
D: program without declaring
10: shortcut keys are used to compile and run the program in c++...
A: Alt+F9
B: Alt+F5
C: Ctrl+F9
D: F9
11: A compiler can detect which type of error
A: logical error
B: runtime error
C: syntax error
D: all of these
12: which of the following operators can b categorized...
A: binary operators
B: unary operators
C: both a and b
D: None of these
13: Which of the following is the not correct statement...
A: char nm[]= " Akram";
B: char nm[15]="Sameed";
C: char nm="Shahzeb";
D: None of these
14: Which of the following object of drive class can access public inheritance...
A: a public member of the base class
B: private members of the base class
C: a public member of the base class
D: both a and b
15: Stream class that is used to perform both input and output file operation is called...
A: ofstream
B: iostream
C: fstream
D: ifstream

16: Machine language is the .... language of computer...
A: fundamental
B: Assembly
C: java
D: object-oriented
17: The symbol of a rectangle in the flowchart shows...
A: connector
B: I/O
C: process
D: decision
18: A process in which source code translate into machine code is called...
A: Linking
B: executing
C: loading
D: compiling
19: What type of errors will occur in the program when used incorrectly of mathematical formula...
A: syntax error
B: logical error
C: runtime error
D: None of these
20: Cin is used to get .... from the keyboard during execution...
A: input
B: output
C: value
D: clog
21: .... operators are used to comparing two values...
A: relational operator
B: unary operator
C: bitwise operator
D: ternary operator
22: The statements of the program are executed one after the other in the order in which they are written...
A: repetition
B: sequential
C: selection
D: None of these

23: .... is an unconditional control transfer statement...
A: if-else
B: break
C: switch
D: goto

24: The statements can only be used inside the body of loop is...
A: if
B: break
C: continue
D: switch

25: Select one of the following is not valid for the variable name...
A: -abc
B: ABC
C: _abc
D: Abc

26: .... is the keyword of C++
A: include
B: main
C: main
D: define

27: In the program, the unique name is used that called...
A: tokens
B: variables
C: keywords
D: identifiers

28: Actual documents are prepared for the process...
A: coding
B: running
C: executing
D: testing

29: which symbols are used for making decision in flowchart....
A: sequence
B: selecion
C: iteration
D: program

30: C++ introduced in...
A: 1998
B: 1997
C: 1931
D: 1934

31: errors occur in the program are called...
A: logic
B: syntax
C: bugs
D: all of these

32: In the program the word Main means...
A: keywords
B: use defined identifier
C: standard identifier
D: None of these

33: Which of the following is true for the used of escape sequence...
A: independently enclosed in single quotes
B: inside string constant
C: independently enclosed in double quotes
D: all of these

34: Which of the following value a function return...
A: only one
B: more than one
C: according to the statement
D: double

35: .... operator is used to allocate the memory of an object...
A: delete
B: *
C: $
D: new

36: Function that is not used for a string is...
A: strcspn ()
B: strspn ()
C: strstr ()
D: strnicmp ()

37: What is true about the loop structure...
a) body of the loop
b) condition
c) loop control variable
d) all of these

38: .... is not a loop structure...
a) while

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b) do-while
c) switch
d) for

39: Statements that are executed at least once in which structure...
a) while
b) do-while
c) for
d) None of these

40: Which of the following loop inside another loop is called...
a) bounded loop
b) nested loop
c) internal loop
d) inner loop

41: Statements can only be used inside the body of the loop called...
a) if
b) break
c) continue
d) switch

42: Which of the following option is exit due to library function exit()...
a) the function in which it occurs
b) the loop in which it occurs
c) the program in which it occurs
d) al of these

43: Specifier is used to accessing the member of the class outside the class are...
a) protected
b) private
c) public
d) None

44: Which of the following is true about the object of a class contains...
a) member function
b) data members
c) both a and b
d) None of these

45: Which of the following is the characteristics of an object are called...
a) behaviors
b) methods
c) attributes

d) pointer

46: Which of the following is similar to a class...
a) pointer
b) structure
c) array
d) functions

47: Which of the following are designed as member function...
a) public
b) protected
c) private
d) all of these

48: Function of a class that have arguments and has no return data type...
a) overridden function
b) friend function
c) constructor
d) destructor

49. In flowchart rectangle symbol indicates:
a. Input/Output
b. Connector
c. Process
d. Decision

50. C++ is a(n):
a. Object-oriented programming language.
b. Event-driven programming language.
c. Structured programming language.
d. None of these.

51. The arithmetic operators are:
a. Ternary operators
b. Unary operators
c. Binary operators
d. None of these

52. The escape sequence for carrige return is:
a. /t
b. /f
c. /n
d. /r

53. In the switch structure, each case label may be an integer constant or:
a. Real constant

b. Character constant
c. String constant
d. None of these

54. WHat will be the value of 'x' after executing for(x=1;x<=15;x++);?
a. 15
b. 1
c. 14
d. 16

55. The pointers are used for implementing the concept of:
a. Polymorphism
b. Array
c. Structure
d. Inheritance

56. The function stlen("ABC");will return value:
a. 4
b. ABC
c. 3
d. None of these

57. The data item of a structured is called:
a. Fields
b. Elements
c. Members
d. All of these

58. In C++, the functions of a class are called:
a. Attributes
b. Methods
c. Member function
d. Both a and b

59. The derived class is also called:
a. parent class
b. subclass
c. child class
d. both b and c

60. Which of the following type of inheritance is commonly used:
a. private
b. public
c. protected
d. None of these

61. Polymorphism is achieved through

a. destructor
b. constructor
c. virtual function
d. overloading operator

62. Which of the following stream class is used to perform both input and output file operation:
a. ofstream
b. ifstream
c. fstream
d. iostream

63. How many operations can be performed on stack:
a. 4
b. 5
c. 3
d. 2

64. Which of the following is used in recursion operation:
a. stack
b. deque
c. queue
d. tree

65. In order traversal:
a. Right sub-tree is visited first in inorder
b. The root is visited first
c. Left subtree is visited in inorder
d. None of the above

66. In binary I/O, the integer value 16324 will take:
a. 5 bytes
b. 6 bytes
c. 4 bytes
d. 2 bytes

67. A class that has at least one pure virtual function is called:
a. Abstract class
b. Superclass
c. Concrete class
d. Derived class

68. Inheritance is the process of creating new classes called:
a. Superclasses
b. Parent classes
c. Base classes
d. Derived classes

69. Which of the following function is a non-member function of a class?
a. Overridden function
b. Friend function
c. Constructor
d. Destructor

70. When accessing the structure member, the identifier to the left of the dot operator is the name of
a. a structure tag
b. a structure variable
c. the keyword struct
d. a structure member

71. The null character is denoted by
a. '/e'
b. '/n'
c. '/0'
d. 0

72. Each element of an array of character occupies:
a. one byte
b. four bytes
c. two bytes
d. None of the above

73. How many arithmetic operations can be performed on a pointer?
a. 6
b. 4
c. 2
d. 3

74. The only integer that can be assigned directly to a pointer is:
a. 2
b. 0
c. 1
d. 3

75. Which of the following loop structure has test condition after the body of the loop?
a. do-while
b. while
c. for
d. None

76. Which of the following is a counter loop statement?
a. do-while

b. for
c. while
d. None

77. How many relational operators in C++?
a. 2
b. 4
c. 6
d. 3

78. Which of the following is a logical operator?
a. =
b. !=
c. ==
d. !

79. A stream refers to:
a. flow of data
b. output statement
c. input statement
d. the flow of program control709

80. A person that can write a computer program is called:
a. coder
b. programmer
c. analyst
d. coordinator
e. both c and d

81. The term mnemonic is used in
a. C-language
b. Ada language
c. Assembly language
d. Machine language
e. None of these

82. In which year BCPL was developed:
a. 1980
b. 1970
c. 1967
d. 1972
e. None of these

83. Which of the following is the part of C++ compiler?
a. obj
b. .exe
c. .cpp

d. .h
e. None of these

84. The extension of C++ source program is
a. ccp
b. cpp
c. exe
d. obj
e. None of these

85. Which operator is a unary operator?
a. $$
b. >==
c. //
d. ++
e.all of these

86. a++ statement, is equivalent to:
a. a=a+a
b. a=a+1
c. a=++a+1
d. both b and c
e. None of these

87. The cerr is a(n):
a. output stream object
b. built-in error function
c. keyword
d. input stream object
e. all of these

88. The escape sequence for carriage return is:
a. /f
b. /r
c. /n
d. /t
e.both c and d

89. A relational operator:
a. Compares two operands.
b. assign one operand to another
c. logically combines two operands
d. adds two operands.
e. None of these

90. Which of the following statement is a loop statement?
a. while
b. switch
c. if

d. if-else
e. both a and b

91. Which logical operator is unary operator?
a. //
b. !
c. &&
d. both a and b
e. None of the above

92. A pointer may be initialized to
a. NULL
b. Address of a variable
c. 0
d. All of these

93. How many loop structure in C++?
a. 4
b. 2
c. 1
d. 3
e.None

94. Which of the following is an address operator?
a. !
b. *
c. &
d. &&
e. all of these

95. A pointer is a(n):
a. Data type
b. Variable
c. Operator
d. Keyword
e. both c and d

96. Which of the following is a relational operator?
a. %
b. =
c. &&
d. ==
e. all of these

97. In the following statement which statement are correct?
a. char *X3="ABC";
b. char X1[]="ABC";
c. char X2[5]="ABC";

d. both b and c
e. None of these

98. The keyboard 'friend' is used to define a:
a. Friend class
b. Friend constructor
c. Friend function
d. Both a and b

Answers:
1- C, 2- D, 3- B, 4- A, 5- D, 6- D, 7- D,
8- D, 9- D, 10- C, 11- A, 12- C, 13- C,
14- D, 15- C, 16- A, 17- C, 18- D, 19- B,
20- A, 21- A, 22- B, 23- D, 24- C, 25- A,
26- C, 27- D, 28- A, 29- B, 30- B, 31- C,
32- C, 33- D, 34- A, 35- D, 36- C, 37- D,
38- C, 39- C, 40- B, 41- C, 42- C, 43- C,
44- C, 45- C, 46- B, 47- A, 48- B, 49- C,
50- A, 51- C, 52- D, 53- B, 54- C, 55- A,
56- C, 57- D, 58- C, 59- D, 60- B, 61- C,
62- C, 63- D, 64- A, 65- C, 66- D, 67- A,
68- D, 69- D, 70- B, 71- C, 72- A, 73- C,
74- B, 75- A, 76- D, 77- C, 78- D, 79- A,
80- B, 81- C, 82- C, 83- D, 84- B, 85- D,
86- B, 87- A, 88- D, 89- A, 90- A, 91- B,
92- D, 93- D, 94- C, 95- B, 96- C, 97- E,
98- D

Introduction to Computing

1. Deep blue is a
a) mobile
b) scanner
c) computer
d) all of these

2. Communication protocol is a _____ to govern the flow of the information over a network.
a) set of information
b) set of instructions
c) set of rules
d) None of these

3. Teletypewriter terminal is a ...
a) output device
b) input/output device
c) input device
d) None of these

4. The programming language designed for military applications was ...
a) Ada
b) C++
c) C#
d) VISUAL BASIC

5. Punched cards were replaced by ...
a) CD's
b) magnetic tapes
c) floppy disk
d) zip drives

6. TCP is abbreviated as ...
a) Transmission Control Protocol
b) Transfer Control Protocol
c) Transformation Commission Principles
d) Translation Control Principles

7. The brain of computer microprocessor is ...
a) arithmetic logic unit
b) control unit
c) bus interface unit
d) None of these

8. Babbage's analytical engine uses _____ for storing information permanently.
a) magnetic tapes
b) punched cards
c) floppy disks
d) None of these

9. The place where large amount of information stored outside the CPU is ...
a) ALU
b) backing store
c) peripherals
d) control unit

10. Instructions having arithmetic operations, then it's data is transferred to ...
a) register

b) central processing unit
c) arithmetic and logic unit
d) None of these

11. Teraflop stands for ...
a) Trillion floating point operations per second
b) Thousand floating point operations per second
c) Thousand floating point operations per hour
d) Trillion floating point operations per hour

12. Monitor is a ...
a) output device
b) input device
c) input /output device
d) None of these

Answers:
1– C, 2- C, 3- B, 4- A, 5- B, 6- A, 7- B, 8- C, 9- B, 10- C, 11- A, 12- A

Viruses and Computer Security

1: Which antivirus is harmful to the computer?
A. shareware
B. anti virus
C. virus
D. freeware
E. All of these
F. None of these

2: Computer virus is simply meaning is _____
A. hardware component
B. disease
C. set of computer instructions or code
D. Type of bacteria
E. All of these
F. None of these

3: Viruses enter the computer when computer starts is_____.
A. salami shaving
B. macro
C. file infector

D. boot sector
E. All of these
F. None of these

4: Computer antivirus program includes_____ example of
A. Solomon toolkit
B. Norton
C. McAfee
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

5: Which of the following is Format command can't be used for the setting?
A. alignment
B. line spacing
C. margins
D. tabs and indents
E. All of these
F. None of these

6: Text is determined by amount of vertical space between lines of computer paragraph spacing
A. word spacing
B. line spacing
C. text spacing
D. All of these
E. None of these

7: 'credit cards' and 'bank cards' are examples of_____.
A. magnetic stripe
B. inked stripe
C. coded stripe
D. tagged stripe
E. All of these
F. None of these

8: Which Type of software which is designed for users to customize programs is
A. freeware
B. open-source software
C. shareware
D. macros
E. All of these
F. None of these

9: A Which of the following is a software that solves one task is
A. freeware program
B. suite
C. stand-alone program
D. open-source program
E. All of these
F. None of these

10: Worksheets and documents In a spreadsheet program, are present in_____.
A. workbook
B. column
C. cell
D. formula
E. All of these
F. None of these

11: Power of spreadsheet lies in its which of the following.
A. formulas
B. worksheets
C. cells
D. labels
E. All of these
F. None of these

12: "Ctrl + O" short cut keys are used for which of the following command?
A. open a file
B. extract a file
C. open option
D. edit a file
E. All of these
F. None of these

13: "Ctrl + S" short cut keys are used for which of the following command?
A. start file
B. play
C. save the current file
D. stop
E. All of these
F. None of these

14: Switching to the previous window from the current window can be done by shortcut keys which are the following is a correct statement.
A. Ctrl + Shift + Tab
B. Alt + Shift + Tab
C. home key
D. Alt + left arrow
E. All of these
F. None of these

15: "Ctrl + I" short cut keys are used for which of the following command?
A. change the Italic text in Arial
B. change selected text to be in Italics
C. change text in particle illusion
D. change selected text to be in the elite
E. All of these
F. None of these

16: To run/execute the selected command, a key used is
A. Shift key
B. Ctrl key
C. Alt key
D. Enter key
E. All of these
F. None of these

17: Computer word size is a multiple of which of the following
A. 10 bits
B. 16 bits
C. 4 bits
D. 1024 bits
E. All of these
F. None of these

18: which of the following is not a non-volatile?
A. RAM
B. ROM
C. PROM
D. flash memory
E. All of these
F. None of these

19: Computer memory is measured in terms of
A. bytes
B. cells
C. bits
D. units
E. All of these
F. None of these

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20: Which of the following is a nibble is composed of
A. 4 bits
B. 8 bits
C. 2 bits
D. 6 bits
E. All of these
F. None of these

21: Which of the following is an Internet protocol includes
A. MAC
B. Ethernet
C. ARCnet
D. TCP/IP
E. All of these
F. None of these

22: linked to the internet through the Computer which of the following is a correct statement
A. phone-line modem
B. DSL
C. cable modem
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

23: These are all the top-level computer domains except
A. army
B. .edu
C. org
D. .gov
E. All of these
F. None of these

24: Instruction steps which can be written within the diamond-shaped box, of a flowchart which of the following is a correct statement
A. DATA X, 4Z
B. S = B - C
C. IS A < 10
D. PRINT A
E. All of these
F. None of these

25: Defined symbols is performed Resolution of externally by
A. assembler
B. linker
C. loader
D. compiler
E. All of these
F. None of these

26: Rules out the use of GO TO which of following is used?
A. flow chart
B. Nassi-Shneiderman diagram
C. HIPO-DIAGRAMS
D. Pipe
E. All of these
F. None of these

27: Language processor includes which of the following?
A. assembler
B. compiler
C. interpreter
E. both A and C
D. All of these
E. None of these

28: Examples of system programs includes which of the following?
A. Operating System of computer
B. trace program
C. compiler
D. Both A and D
E. All of these
F. None of these

29: System software's are supplied by the_____.
A. inquiry programmers
B. text slots
C. payroll programmers
D. manufacturer
E. All of these
F. None of these

Answers:
1– C, 2- C, 3- D, 4- E, 5- E, 6- B, 7- A,
8- A, 9- B, 10- A, 11- C, 12- A, 13- B,
14- B, 15- B, 16- D, 17- B, 18- A, 19- C,
20- A, 21- D, 22- E, 23- A, 24- C, 25- B,
26- B, 27- E, 28- E, 29- D

Microsoft Windows

1. Windows and graphics system implements the

A. User Interface
B. Graphical User Interface
C. Both a&b
D. Resource Manager

E. Computer Interface
F. None of these

2 Base services of Executives is contain by

A. Operating System
B. I/O Modules
C. Programmed I/O
D. Both c & d
E. I/O Devices
F. None of these

3. _____ is managed and implemented by Configuration Manager

A. System Control
B. None of these
C. System Access
D. System registry
E. System Damage
F. Both c&d

4. _____is given to different Operating System by Environment subsystems

A. Applications
B. Functions
C. Services
D. Both a&c
E. Responsibilities
F. None of these

5. Cache manager is responsible for improving performance of

A. Programmed I/O
B. None of these
C. I/O Modules
D. I/O device
E. File base I/O
F. Both a&b

6. Non-procedural language and procedural language are classified as types of

A. data manipulation language
B. Both a&c
C. logical path language
D. None of these
E. internal mapping language
F. external mapping language

7. In DBMS, record-at-a-time manipulation language is also called

A. external level data manipulation language
B. high level data manipulation language
C. internal level data manipulation language
D. None of these
E. low level data manipulation language
F. Both c&e

8. For a three-schema architecture, there is strict partition between external, internal and conceptual level and language used in this structure is

A. storage mapping language
B. logic map language
C. concept mapping language
D. Both a&b
E. view definition language

F. None of these

9. Which language is used by database designers If there is separation between conceptual and internal levels storage definition language

A. external mapping language
B. data definition language
C. internal mapping language
D. Both a&b
E. None of these
F. storage definition language

10. Type of data manipulation language which is embedded in programming and used to retrieve individual objects from database is classified as

A. non procedural language
B. external mapping language
C. internal mapping language
D. procedural language
E. None of these
F. Both a & c

11. Parameters of programs on stack are

A. popped
B. pushed
C. copied
D. both a and b
E. None of these

12. System call routines of Operating System are mostly written in

A. python
B. C++
C. Java
D. C
E. both b and d
F. None of these

13. Operating System provides interfaces of

A. Optimization
B. designing
C. Reusability
D. None of these
E. Both a & b
F. Portability

14. Runtime support system is provided by a system

A. System call routines are mostly written in
B. system programs
C. None of these
D. Both a & b
E. system calls interface
F. processes

15. Programming interfaces of win32 application is used for

A. UNIX
B. Linux
C. Solaris
D. Windows
E. None of these
F. Both a&c

16. Controller process services writes a

A. Write Message
B. Read Message
C. None of these
D. Both a & b
E. Request Message
F. Message

17. A signal is a software mechanism that informs a

A. Processor
B. User
C. Program

D. None of these
E. Both a&c
F. Process

18. In UNIX Fastest form of inter process communication provided as

A. Virtual Memory
B. Memory
C. None of these
D. Both a & b
E. Shared Memory
F. Main Memory

19. Conflicting needs for all deadlocks involve

A. Resources
B. Users
C. Computers
D. None of these
E. Both b&c
F. Programs

20. For procedure, system prevent overlap of buffer

A. Procedure
B. Programs
C. None of these
D. Both a & b
E. Operations
F. Information

21. Getting time and date of computer system is

A. process control
B. file management
C. device management
D. None of these
E. information maintenance
F. Both a & b

22. Operating System programs usually ends

A. Normally

B. Interruptedly
C. Intervally
D. Erroneously
E. None of these
F. Both a&b

23. CloseHandle() call function in windows Operating System is a UNIX's function called for

A. fork()
B. open()
C. read()
D. None of these
E. Both a&b
F. close()

24. Dump of memory of computer system is examined by the

A. programmer
B. designer
C. debugger
D. Engineer
E. None of these
F. Both a&b

25. Getting device attributes of computer system is a

A. process control
B. file management
C. device management
D. information maintenance
E. None of these
F. Both a&b

26. Microsoft has created a 64-bit version of this Operating System, for use with AMD's Operation and Athlon 64 CPUs

A. MS-UNIX
B. Linux
C. Windows XP
D. DOS
E. None of these

F. Both a&b

27. Processors which are supported by data center server edition of windows server 2003 are of number

A. 8
B. 16
C. 32
D. 64
E. 128
F. None of these

28. whenever program requires additional information from you a window is displayed

A. film strip
B. Both a &c
C. None of these
D. menu bar
E. dialog box
F. drop down menu

29. A named area on a disk that is used to store related subfolders and files is called

A. folder
B. menu
C. Window
D. desktop
E. None of these
F. Both a&b

30. Top of window which displays program's name consist of

A. thumbnail
B. dialog box
C. title bar
D. Menu bar
E. None of these

F. Both a&b

31. Windows 7 was released on

A. 2009
B. 2010
C. 2011
D. 2012
E. None of these
F. Both a&b

32. Which one of these allows the user to set up a home network in Windows 7 for sharing files and printers.

A. Home group
B. Windows live
C. Home net
D. Libraries
E. None of these
F. Both a&b

33. A Window 7 system restore does all of these except:

A. Recover lost documents
B. Rewind system settings
C. Uninstall recent programs and drivers
D. None of these
E. Both a&b

34. Process for upgradation of 32 bit version to 64 bit version in windows

A. It cannot be upgraded
B. Download files from Microsoft website and install
C. Run a Windows update setup
D. Run a system restore setup and replace files
E. None of these
F. Both a&b

35. In Windows 7, the shortcut key to minimize all but the active window is:

A. Win + End
B. Ctrl + Home
C. Win + Home
D. Win + D
E. None of these
F. Both a & b

36. In Windows 7, which one of these is true when multiple accounts are being used?

A. Time limits are automatically placed on each account
B. Each user can customize certain account settings
C. Each user is given an Administrator password
D. None of these
E. Both a & b

37. Which is not a library that is included with Windows 7?

A. Pictures
B. Music
C. Documents
D. Movies
E. None of these
F. both a & b

38. Where do you place gadgets in Windows 7?

A. Taskbar
B. Desktop
C. Can't place them anywhere
D. Start Menu
E. None of these
F. Both a & b

39. Windows 7 is preceded by which version of the windows?

A. Windows Vista
B. Windows Crystal

C. Windows XP
D. Windows 2000
E. None of these
F. Both a&b

40. In Windows 7, what is the shortcut key for creating a New Folder?

A. Ctrl + Alt + N
B. Ctrl + Shift + N
C. Alt + Shift + N
D. Ctrl + N
E. None of these
F. Both a & b

Answers:

1– B, 2- A, 3- D, 4- E, 5- E, 6- A, 7- E, 8- E, 9- F, 10- D, 11- D, 12- E, 13- F, 14- E, 15- D, 16- E, 17- F, 18- E, 19- A, 20- E, 21- E, 22- A, 23- F, 24- C, 25- D, 26- C, 27- C, 28- D, 29- D, 30- D, 31- A, 32- A, 33- A, 34- A, 35- C, 36- B, 37- D, 38- B, 39- A, 40- B

Computer Basics

1.The two major types of computer chips are
A. Microprocessor chip
B. External memory chip
C. Primary memory chip
D. Both b & c
E. Both a & c
F. None of these

2. What is the date when Babbage conceived Analytical engine
A.1880
B. 1642
C.1840
D.1850
E.1834
D. None of these

3. A byte consists of
A. One bits
B. Two bits
C. Four bits
D. Five bits
E. Eight bits
F. None of these

4. UNIVAC is
A. Unvalued Automatic Computer
B. Universal Automatic Computer
C. Universal Array Computer
D. Unique Automatic Compute
E. Both b & d
F. None of these

5. The first computer introduced in Nepal first is
A. IBM 1400
B. IBM 1401
C. IBM 1402
D. IBM 1403
E. IBM 1405
F. None of these

6. What is a brand?
A. A name of class to indicate all similar products from different companies
B. The name of companies that made computers
C. The name of product a company gives to identify its product in market
D. Combining A & c
E. All of the above
F. None of these

7. Once you load the suitable program and provide required data, computer does not need human intervention. This feature is known as
A. Accuracy
B. Versatility
C. Automatic
D. Reliability
E. Both b & c
F. None of these

8. Machine language is
A. Machine dependent
B. Error prone
C. Difficult to program

D. All of the above
E. Both a & b
F. None of these

9. The term gigabyte refers to
A. 1024 megabytes
B. 1024 gigabyte
C. 1024 bytes
D. 1024 kilobytes
E. 1024 bits
F. None of these

10. Which of the following is the first computer to use Stored Program Concept?
A. EDSAC
B. UNIVAC
C. ENIAC
D. Both a & c
E. All of the above
F. None of these

11. A compiler is a translating program which
A. Translates instruction of a high level language into machine language
B. It is not involved in program's execution
C. Translates entire source program into machine language program
D. All of the above
E. Anyone of the above
F. None of these

12. Which of the following statement is valid?
A. ADA is a programming language developed by US Defense
B. Lady Augusta is the first programmer
C. Ada is the daughter of Lord Byron, a famous English poet
D. All of the above
E. Any of the above is correct
F. None of these

13. What is required when more than one person uses a central computer at the same time?
A. Terminal
B. Light pen

C. Mouse
D. Digitizer
E. Both b & d
F. None of these

14. Which statement is valid about computer program?
 A. It is understood user
 B. It is understood by a computer
 C. is understood by programmer
 D. Both a & b
 E. Both b & c
 F. None of these

15.When was Pascaline invented?
A. 1837
B. 1617
C. 1620
D. 1642
E. Between b and c
F. None of these

16. The difference between memory and storage is that memory is _____ and storage is _
A. Slow, fast
B. Temporary, permanent
C. Permanent, temporary
D. Both a and b
E. Both b & c
 F. None of these

17.Algorithm and flow chart help us
A. Specify the problem completely and clearly
B. Identify the base of a number system
C. Know the memory capacity
D. Direct the output to a printer
E. Both b and c
F. None of these

18. Nepal brought a computer for census of 2028 BS. This computer was of
A. Fourth generation
B. First generation
C. Second generation
D. Third generation
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

19.The word processing task with changing appearance of document is
A. Editing
B. Writing
C. Formatting
D. All of the above
E. both a & c
F. None of the above

20. In third generation of computers, which IC is used?
A. LSI
B. SSI
C. MSI
D. Both b and c
E. Both a & b
F. None of these

21. Multi user system provides cost saving for small business because of usage of single processing unit to link server
A. Workstation
B. Dumb terminal
C. Main frames
D. personal computers
E. All of the above
B. None of the above

22. Which one is used as primary storage device
A. Floppy
B. Hard disk
C. Magnetic Disk
D. Both b & c
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

23. When the computer mouse moves on table surface, the trackball is
A. Dragged
B. Move in small steps
C. Stationary
D. Difficult to move
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

24. To regulate traffic on the bus, which type of control pins are neede4d in order to prevent two

devices from trying to use this at the same time
A. Status
B. Bus arbitration
C. Bus control
D. Interrupt
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

25. John Napier invented Logarithm in
A. 1620
B. 1614
C. 1617
D. between b & c
E. Between a & c
F. None of the above

77. An integrated circuit is
A. Fabricated on a tiny silicon chip
B. A complicated circuit
C. Much costlier than a single transistor
D. An integrating device
D. both b & c
F. None of the above

26. A computer consists of
A. Input and output unit
B. A central processing unit
C. A memory
D. All of the above
E. Both a & b
F. None of the above

27. Vacuum tubes also called valves because
A. They can stop or allow the flow of current
B. They can amplify the weak signals and make them strong
C. All of the above
D. they can't stop the flow of current
E. Both a & b
F. None of the above

28.. How many address lines are needed to address each machine location in a 2048 x 4 memory chip?
A. 8
B. 10

C. 11
D. 12
E. Between a & b
F. None of the above

29. Data which is properly arranged is called
A. File
B. Information
C. Words
D. Field
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

30. Generation Operating Systems were developed from
A. Fourth
B. Third
C. Second
D. First
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

31. The first firm to mass-market a microcomputer as a personal computer was
A. Data General Corporation
B. Radio Shak
C. Super UNIVAC
D. IBM
E. both b & c
F. None of the above

32. Full form of BCD is
A. Bit Coded Digit
B. Binary Coded Digit
C. Bit Coded Decimal
D. Binary Coded Decimal
E. Binary crucial decimal
F. None of the above

33.The first laptop computer was introduced in market, when and by whom
A. Tandy Model-200, 1985
B. Laplink Traveling Software Inc, 1982
C. Epson, 1981
D. Hewlett-Packard, 1980
E. Contribution of every of the above
F. None of the above

34. A set of information that defines the status of resources allocated to a process is
A. Process description
B. Register Unit
C. ALU
D. Process control
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

35. Each set of Napier's bones consisted of _____ rods.
A.13
B. 11
C. 9
D. 5
E. Both may be a and b
F. None of the above

36.The most popular first generation computer?
A. IBM 2700
B. IBM 1130
C. IBM 360
D. IBM 1650
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

37. Which is considered a direct entry input device?
A. Light pen
B. Mouse and digitizer
C. Optical scanner
E. All of the above
E. Both b & c
F. None of the above

38. A register organized to allow to move left or right operations is called a ____
A. Shift register
B. Adder
C. Loader
D. Counter
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

Answers:
1- E, 2- E, 3- E, 4- B, 5- B, 6- C, 7- C, 8-D, 9- A, 10- A, 11- D, 12- E, 13- A, 14-

E, 15- D, 16- B, 17- A, 18- C, 19- C, 20-D, 21- B, 22- C, 23- C, 24- B, 25- B, 26-A, 27- D, 28- A, 28- C, 29- B, 30- B, 31-B, 32- D, 33- C, 34- A, 35- B, 36- D, 37-E, 38- A

Operating Systems

1. Operating System is_____?
A. link to interface the hardware and application programs
B. Both A & B
C. collection of programs that manages hardware resources
D. all of the mentioned
E. system service provider to the application programs

2. The interface to access the services of Operating System is provided by_____
A. Assembly instructions
B. API
C. Library
D. System calls
E. Both A & C
F. None of these

3. Which one is not true from the following?
A. kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running Operating System
B kernel is the first part of the Operating System to load into memory during booting
C. kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the Operating System
D. kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

4. By the Operating System which one error will be handled from the following?

A. connection failure in the network
B. power failure
C. all of the mentioned
D. lack of paper in the printer
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

5. The command interpreter in The main function is _____

A. to handle the files in Operating System
B. to provide the interface between the API and application program
C. to get and execute the next user-specified command
D. None of the mentioned
E. both A & B

6. The resource management can be done by Operating System via_____

A. both time and space division multiplexing
B. space division multiplexing
C. time-division multiplexing
D. None of the mentioned
E. Both A & B

7. In most Operating System if a process fails it write the error information to a?

A. new file
B. another running process
C. log file
B. None of the mentioned
E. Both C & A

8. In both user processes and in the kernel which facility dynamically adds probes to a running system?

A. DMap
B. DLocate
C. Both A & B
D. DTrace
E. DAdd
F. None of these

9. Which one is not a real-time Operating System from the following?

A. Palm OS
B. Windows CE
C. VxWorks
D. RTLinux
E. Both A & C
F. None of these

10. _____ OS X has?

A. monolithic kernel with modules
B. microkernel
C. hybrid kernel
D. monolithic kernel
E. Both B & D
F. None of these

11. The systems that allow only one process execution at a time is_____

A. unitasking systems
B. uni-programming systems
C. uni-processing systems
D. Both A & C
E. None of the mentioned

12. Each process has its own_____ In Operating System

A. open files
B. pending alarms, signals and signal handlers
C. Both A & B
D. address space and global variables

E. all of the mentioned

F. None of these

13. The new process In Unix created by which system call?

A. create

B. new

C. fork

D. None of the mentioned

E. Both B & C

14. Termination of a process can be due to?

A. fatal error

B. killed by another process

C. normal exit

D. Both B & C

E. all of the mentioned above

F. None of these

15. The ready state of a process is _____?

A. when the process is using the CPU

B., when process is unable to run until some task, has been completed

C. when a process is scheduled to run after some execution

D. Both A & C

E. None of the mentioned

16. Interprocess communication is_____?

A. communication between two process

B. communication between two threads of the same process

C. communication within the process

D. None of the mentioned

E. Both A & C

17. Processes is deadlock if _____

A. all processes are trying to kill each other

B. each process is terminated

C. each process is blocked and will remain so forever

D. Both A & B

E. None of the mentioned

18. Which of the following a process stack does not contain

A. Local variables

B. Function parameters

C.Both A & B

D. Return addresses

E. PID of child process

F. None of these

19. Of a terminated child which system call returns the process identifier?

A. exit

B. Both B & D

C. fork

D. wait

E. get

F. None of these

20. _____ will provide the address of the next instruction that is to be executed by the current process

A. Program counter

B. CPU registers

C. Both A & B

D. Process stack

E. Pipe

F. None of these

21. _____ of the following a Process Control Block(PCB) does not contain:

A. Stack

B. Code

C. Both B & D

D. Bootstrap program

E. Data

F. None of these

22. _____is the number of processes completed per unit time

A. Capacity

B. Output

c. Both A & B
D. Throughput
e. Efficiency
F. None of these

23. The state of a process is_____:
A. the current activity of the process
B. the final activity of the process
C. the activity just executed by the process
D. Both A & D
E. the activity to next be executed by the process
F. None of these

24. Which is not the state of a process of the following?
A. New
B.Waiting
C. Both A & B
D. Old
E. Running
F. None of these

25. _____ is the Process Control Block :
A. Data Structure
B. Process type variable
C. Both A & B
D. A secondary storage section
E. A Block in memory
F. None of these

26. In the current processes, the entry of all the PCBs are in_____
A. Program Counter
B. Process Register
C. Both A & D
D. Process Unit
E. Process Table
F. None of these

27. _____is the degree of multiprogramming?

A. the number of processes executed per unit time
B. the number of processes in memory
C. the number of processes in the ready queue
D. Both A & D
E. the number of processes in the I/O queue
F. None of these

28. Allows _____ process to perform a single thread of control
A. multiple tasks at a time
B. only two tasks at a time
C. Both A & B
D. only one task at a time
E. all of the mentioned
F. None of these

29. ____ is the objective of multi-programming?
A. Have multiple programs waiting in a queue ready to run
B. Have some process running at all times
C. Both A & D
D. To minimize CPU utilization
E. None of the mentioned

30. _____ do not belong to queues for processes of the following?
A. Job Queue
B. Device Queue
C. Both D & E
D. PCB queue
E. Ready Queue
F. None of these

31. _____ I/O request when the process issues?
A. It is placed in the Job queue
B. It is placed in a waiting queue
C. Both A & D
D. It is placed in an I/O queue

E. It is placed in the ready queue
F. None of these

32. A process terminates when_____:
A. It is removed from all, but the job queue
B. Its process control block is never de-allocated
C. Both B & E
D. Its process control block is de-allocated
E. It is removed from all queues
F. None of these

33. Long-term scheduler is_____ ?
A. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
B. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
C. Both A & B
D. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
E. None of the mentioned

34. Medium-term scheduler is _____ ?
A. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
B. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
C. Both B & D
D. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
E. None of the mentioned

35. Short-term scheduler is_____ ?
A. It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
B. It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
C. Both A & D
D. It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
E. None of the mentioned

36. In the short term and the long term scheduler the primary distinction between is_____ :
A. The frequency of their execution
B. The length of their queues
C. The type of processes they schedule
D. Both A & B
F. None of the mentioned

37. _____ is initiated by the user process itself in the only state transition:
A. wakeup
B. dispatch
C. block
D. Both A & C
E. None of the mentioned

38. In multiprogramming environment _____ :
A. the programs are developed by more than one person
B. the processor executes more than one process at a time
C. Both B & D
D. a single user can execute many programs at the same time
E. more than one process resides in the memory

39. In the PCB the context of a process does not contain :
A. memory-management information
B. the value of the CPU registers
C. the process state
D. Both B & D
E. context switch time

40. _____ does not interrupt a running process from the following?
A. Timer
B. A device
C. Both A & E
D. Scheduler process

E. Power failure

41. In the system _____ process can be affected by other processes executing?

A. child process

B. cooperating process

C. Both A & B

D. parent process

E. init process

42. Which one is a synchronization tool of the following?

A. pipe

B. thread

C. socket

D. Both B & D

E. semaphore

Answers:

1– D, 2- D, 3- A, 4- C, 5- C, 6- A, 7- C, 8- D, 9- A, 10- C, 11- C, 12- E, 13- C, 14- E, 15- C, 16- A, 17- C, 18- E, 19- D, 20- A, 21- D, 22- D, 23- D, 24- D, 25- A, 26- E, 27- B, 28- D, 29- B, 30- D, 31- D, 32- E, 33- B, 34- D, 35- D, 36- A, 37- C, 38- E, 39- E, 40- D, 41- B, 42- E

Artificial Intelligence

1. First AI programming language is...

a) FORTRAN

b) IPL

c) LISP

d) BASIC

2. The mechanics of human intelligence investigates in...

a) sociology

b) psychology

c) cognitive science

d) history

3. Which of the following is caused by Ambiguity...

a) multiple word meanings

b) unclear antecedent

c) syntactic ambiguity

d) all of these

4. Which of the following process is repeated, evaluated, and refined?

a) interpretive

b) iterative

c) diagnostic

d) descriptive

5. A series of AI systems developed by?

a) DURHAM

b) BACON

c) MIT

d) RAMD

6. Which of the following is the primary interactive method of communication?

a) speaking

b) reading

c) writing

d) all of these

7. Software development tools are...

a) debuggers

b) editors and interpreters

c) assemblers, compiler

d) all of the above

8. Which of the following is the product of KEE?

a) IntelliCorpn

b) Teknowledge

c) txas Instruments

d) intelliCorpnc

9. Which generation of computers is associated with artificial intelligence?

a) 2nd

b) sixth

c) 4th

d) ffth

10. ………… is called the father of Artificial intelligence...

a) Dennis Ritchie

b) James C Gosling

c) Isaac Newton

d) Alan Turing

11. The goals of AI systems are...

a) Answering questions
b) Manipulating robotic devices
c) Recognizing objects
d) All of the above

12. Which of the following uses the knowledge of mathematics and engineering?
a) push-pop approach
b) bottom-up
c) Top-down
d) rationalist

13. State-space is...
a) Representing your problem with variable and parameter
b) Problem you design
c) Your Definition to a problem
d) The whole problem

14. What is a Web Crawler?
a) Simple reflex agent
b) Model-based agent
c) Problem-solving agent
d) Intelligent goal-based agent

15. Informed search strategy also called...
a) Simple search
b) Online search
c) Heuristic search
d) None of these

16. Zero sum game has player...
a) seven
b) Two
c) three player
d) Multiplayer

17. An agent is composed of...
a) Architecture and Program
b) Perception Sequence
c) Agent Function
d) Architecture

18. Values of alpha-beta search get updated...
a) At the end
b) along the path of search
c) Initial state itself
d) None of the mentioned

19. Calculate the feasibility of the whole game tree used...

a) Evaluation function
b) Alpha-beta pruning
c) Transposition
d) All of these

20. Which of the following is also called First-order Logic?
a) Lower Order Calculus
b) First Order Predicate Calculus
c) Quantification Theory
d) All of these

21. The single propositional symbol created by...
a) Composition sentences
b) Atomic sentences
c) Complex sentences
d) None of these

22. Which one is used to compute the logical inference algorithm?
a) Validity
b) Satisfiability
c) Logical equivalence
d) All of these

23. Single inference rule also called...
a) Resolution
b) Reference
c) Reference
d) None of these

24. Factoring means...
a) Removal of redundant literal
b) Removal of redundant variable
c) Addition of redundant variable
d) Addition of redundant literal

25: Whose introduced lisp...
a) Marvin Minsky
b) John McCarthy
c) Alan Turing
d) Allen Newell and Herbert Simon

26: Artificial intelligence is...
a) Making a Machine intelligent
b) Playing a Game
c) Putting your intelligence into Computer
d) Programming with your own intelligence

27: Which search method takes less memory in mention below...

a) optimal Search
b) linear search
c) Depth-First Search
d) Breadth-First Search

28: Which of the following improved the performance of an agent...
a) observing
b) learning
c) Perceiving
d) None of these

29: Which selected External actions of the agent in these options...
a) learning
b) Actuator
c) Perceive
d) performance

30: Artificial Intelligence approaches..
a) weak Artificial Intelligence
b) applied Artificial Intelligence
c) strong Artificial Intelligence
d) All of these

31: Which of the following are the example of intelligent agents...
a) robot
b) human
c) Autonomous Spacecraft
d) All of these

32: Which is true for describing the judgmental or commonsense part of problem-solving in artificial intelligence...
a) Critical
b) Heuristic Critical
c) Analytical
d) Value-based

33: Which of the following are subfields of Natural language processing...
a) algorithmic and heuristic
b) understanding and generation
c) symbolic and numeric
d) time and motion

34: Which method is used for communication between human...
a) speaking
b) writing

c) reading
d) None of these

35: Which of the following is true about a mouse device is...
a) mechanical electro-chemical
b) electro-chemical
c) optical
d) mechanical and optical

36: The types of agents in artificial intelligence are...
a) 3
b) 4
c) 2
d) 1

Answers:
1- B, 2- C, 3- D, 4- B, 5- B, 6- B, 7- D, 8- A, 9- D, 10- D, 11- D, 12- D, 13- A, 14- A, 15- C, 16- D, 17- A, 18- B, 19- A, 20- D, 21- B, 22- D, 23- A, 24- B, 25- B, 26- C, 27- D, 28- B, 29- D, 30- D, 31- D, 32- B, 33- A, 34- A, 35- D, 36- B

1: Which of the following two major aspects of AI combines Planning problem?
a) FOL & Logic
b) Knowledge-Based Systems
c) Search & Logic
d) Logic & Knowledge-Based Systems

2: Which option is true about Frames is?
a) Data Structure
b) Data Type
c) A way of representing knowledge
d) None of these

3: -------- algorithm takes two sentences and returns a unifier...
a) Unify algorithm
b) Depth-first search
c) Hill-climbing search
d) Inference

4: Neural networks are...
a) It has a set of nodes and connections
b) The node could be in excited state or non-excited state

c) Each node computes it's weighted input
d) All of these

5: Information sent from robot sensors to robot controllers is called...
a) temperature
b) signal
c) pressure
d) feedback

6: Which of the basic parts of a robot?
a) end effector
b) sensor controller
c) arm
d) controller

7: The study of light?
a) Photometry
b) Biology
c) Lightology
d) None of these

8: Which of the following is used to increase the brightness of the pixel?
a) Amount of light
b) Surface
c) Sound
d) Waves

9: The process in which breaking an image into groups is called...
a) Smoothing
b) Segmentation
c) Edge detection
d) None of these

10: ------ is not include in Different learning methods...
a) Deduction
b) Introduction
c) Memorization
d) Analogy

11: which does not include in a model of language consists of the categories?
a) Structural units
b) Role structure of units
c) System constraints
d) Language units

12: Which of the following is not a horn clause?
a) p → q
b) p → Øq
c) p
d) Øp V q

13: the-----term used for describing the judgemental and commonsense part of problem-solving...
a) critical
b) heuristic
c) analytical
d) value-based

14: Which of the following involves General games?
a) Multi-agent
b) Single-agent
c) only Single-agent nor Multi-agent
d) Neither Single-agent and Multi-agent

15: Which ways are true to solve the state-space search?
a) 3
b) 0
c) 2
d) 6

16: Backward state-space search main advantage is...
a) Action
b) Relevant Actions
c) Cost
d) None of these

17: Alpha-beta pruning can be applied in-depth...
a) 10 states
b) 8 States
c) any States
d) Both depth

18: Calculate the feasibility of the whole game tree, which function call?
a) Alpha-beta pruning
b) Transposition
c) Evaluation function
d) None of these

19: ----- is also known is First Order Logic...

a) Lower Order Calculus
b) First Order Predicate Calculus
c) Quantification Theory
d) All of these

20: Logical connectives used to construct the...
a) small sentences
b) complex sentences
c) Logical sentences
d) None of these

21: Which of the following system are Forward chaining?
a) Data-driven, goal-driven
b) Data-driven, data-driven
c) Goal-driven, goal-driven
d) Goal-driven, data-driven

22: ------- is the main components of the expert systems...
a) Inference Engine & Knowledge Base
b) Inference Engine
c) Knowledge Base
d) all of these

23: Semantic Networks used...
a) Hyponymy relation
b) Meronymy relation
c) Holonymy relation
d) All of these

24: Persistence action means...
a) Allow a literal to remain true
b) Allow a literal to remain false
c) Allow a literal to remain both a & b
d) None of these

Answers:
1– C, 2- C, 3- A, 4- D, 5- D, 6- D, 7- A, 8- A, 9- B, 10- B, 11- A, 12- B, 13- B, 14- C, 15- C, 16- B, 17- C, 18- C, 19- D, 20- B, 21- B, 22- A, 23- D, 24- A

BASIC Electronics MCQ's

1. How many pn junctions are in SCR?
a) one
b) two
c) three
d) four

2. Electrolytic capacitors are of --------- capacitance
a) low
b) high
c) constant
d) all of these

3. In a capacitor, when the plate area is increased, then capacitance will ...
a) increases
b) decreases
c) unaffected
d) None of these

4. SCR is made up of ...
a) carbon
b) germanium
c) silicon
d) magnesium

5. Which capacitors can be polarized?
a) ceramic
b) electrolytic
c) mica
d) plastic

6. In zener diode the regulator is kept
a) double bias
b) forward bias
c) reverse bias
d) None of these

7. The logic gate whose output is complement of it's input
a) INVERTER gate
b) NOR gate
c) NAND gate
d) all of these

8. In amplifier's, the differential gain is ...
a) moderate
b) very low
c) very high
d) None of these

9. In amplifier's , which feedback is implemented?
a) positive feedback
b) negative feedback
c) both feedback

d) None of these

10. Series combination of resistors is ...
a) it's equivalent resistance is equal of individual resistance
b) it's equivalent resistance is equal to sum of combined resistance
c) it's equivalent resistance is equal to sum of individual resistance
d) None of these

11. The resistivity of a wire depends on ...
a) length
b) diameter
c) material
d) all of these

12. Ohm's law can not be applied on ...
a) insulators
b) conductors
c) semi-conductors
d) small resistors

13. A logic circuit, that can add two 1-bit numbers and produce outputs for sum and carry
a) full adder
b) semi adder
c) half adder
d) double adder

14. An ordinary transistor is
a) dipolar
b) tripolar
c) bipolar
d) tetra polar

15. What does hybrid word means?
a) unique
b) single
c) dual
d) None of these

16. When the current in primary coil of a transformer is changed it induce change in the magnetic field of
a) capaitor
b) transistor
c) resistor
d) secondary coil

17. We use half wave rectifier for
a) to run AC care
b) to run car radios
c) to run batteries
d) to run tape recorders

18. Zener diode is ...
a) current stabiliser
b) voltage stabiliser
c) resistance stabiliser
d) None of these

19. We can construct exclusive -OR gate using which other gates?
a) AND, NOT and OR gate only
b) AND and NAND gate only
c) OR gate only
d) all of these

20. Unit of resistance is ...
a) ampere
b) ohm
c) emf
d) None of these

21. Transistor amplifier equation is VCE=VCB+........
a) 5VBE
b) 3VEB
c) VBE
d) None of these

22. In a reverse biased junction, its barrier potential will be
a) decreased
b) remain same
c) increased
d) continuosly change

23. Mutaual induction dependents on
a) resistance chnages
b) current changes
c) voltage changes
d) None the above

24. A transformer used to convert unbalanced signals to balanced signals is named as ...
a) auto - transformer
b) balun
c) step-up transformer
d) step down -transformer

25. When we use single transistor we obtain which gate?
a) NOR gate
b) OR gate
c) NOT gate
d) NAND gate

26. The circuit which implements OR operation is called as ...
a) AND gate
b) NOT gate
c) NOR gate
d) OR gate

27. When we increase the number of turns of wire on the secondary coil of a transformer then ...
a) no effect
b) a decrease in the secondary current
c) increase in the secondary current
d) increase in the primary current

28. The deviation in the resistance of a resistor is known as
a) tolerance
b) capacitance
c) inductance
d) None of the above

29. In C.R.O, we connect grid to which potential?
a) negative potential
b) positive potential
c) both
d) None of these

30. A bipolar transistor is ....
a) free electrons and holes are current carriers
b) free electrons are current carriers
c) holes are current carriers
d) all of these

31. Which one is correct about potential barrier?
a) amount of energy required to produce half conduction across PN junction in reverse bias
b) amount of energy required to produce full conduction across PN junction in reverse bias

c) amount of energy required to produce full conduction across PN junction in forward bias
d) None of these

32. An electronic component used to store electric charge is ...
a) inductor
b) resistor
c) capacitor
d) None of these

33. When will a transistor behaves as a linear device ...
a) large signals input
b) small signals input
c) medium signals input
d) all of these

34. What is function of linear series voltage converter?
a) resistance voltage converter
b) shunt voltage converter
c) overflow voltage converter
d) all of these

35. Rectifier is a device used to ...
a) convert DC to AC
b) convert AC to DC
c) both
d) None of the above

36. OP -Amp is the abbrevation of
a) opposite amplifier
b) ohm amplifier
c) operational amplifier
d) all of these

37. Semiconductor's have which of the following bond?
a) Co-ordinate bond
b) Covalent bond
c) Electrovalent bond
d) all of the above

38. Pure silicon has a resistivity of ...
a) 6000 Ω cm
b) 1000 Ω cm
c) 300 Ω m
d) 600 Ω cm

39. The region of semi-conductor which is lightly doped is known as ...

a) base
b) source
c) emitter
d) all of these

40. Diamond is an example of ...
a) Insulator
b) Conductor
c) Semi-Conductor
d) None of the above

41. Quantities whose values vary in a non-continuous manner are
a) analog
b) vector
c) scalar
d) digital

42. Mutual induction is dependent on which of the following factor ...
a) output polarities
b) current changes
c) winding ratios
d) None of these

43. The common-collector amplifier is called as ...
a) emitter follower
b) base follower
b) collector follower
d) source follower

44. When we heat a pure semiconductor its resistance goes ...
a) goes down
b) goes up
c) remains constant
d) None of these

45. Why semiconductor crystal is much strong?
a) forces between nuclei
b) electron-pair bonds
c) forces between protons
d) all of the above

46. The pentavalent impurities are basically
a) acceptors
b) donors
c) both
d) None of the above

47. CRO stands for

a) cathode-ray oscilloscope
b) cathode ray output
c) cathode oscillator
d) None of these

48. In AND gate if any of logic input is '0' then the output will be ...
a) 0
b) 1
c) 2
d) 3

49. The ripple factor of a power supply is ...
a) diode rating
b) filter efficiency
c) power output
d) voltage regulation

50. LED stands for ...
a) light energy display
b) light-emitting display
c) light-emitting detector
d) light-emitting diode

51. The multimeter is an instrument that measure
a) resistance
b) voltage
c) current
d) all of these

52. When the temperature of the semiconductor is increased, the conductivity will ...
a) decreases
b) increases
c) same every time
d) all of the above

53. Electrons emitted from hot metal surfaces is a process of ...
a) static emission of electrons
b) current emission of electrons
c) thermionic emission of electrons
d) all of these

54. The common transistor has three leads named as...
a) common-emitter bias
b) emitter-collector case
c) collector base emitter
d) None of these

55. The function of the zen diode is ...
a) current amplifier
b) voltage amplifier
c) regulators
d) all of these

56. DSC means ...
a) digital server omitter
b) digital storage oscilloscope
c) device storage omitter
d) None of these

**57. The total
number of electrons in an atom is
termed as ...**
a) atomic radius
b) atomic weight
c) atomic size
d) atomic number

**58. Which of the following logic gates
are known as universal gates?**
a) NOR, NAND, XNOR
b) XOR, NOR, NAND
c) NOT, AND, OR
d) NOR, NAND

**59. To store one BCD digit how many
bits are needed?**
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

**60. What is Avalanche breakdown in
the zener diode?**
a) voltage multiplication
b) electric current multiplication
c) electrons are decelerated
d) rise in voltage

Answers:
1- C, 2- B, 3- A, 4- C, 5- B, 6- C, 7- A,
8- C, 9- B, 10- C, 11- C, 12- C, 13- C,
14- C, 15- C, 16- D, 17- A, 18- B, 19- A,
20- B, 21- C, 22- C, 23- B, 24- B, 25- C,
26- D, 27- B, 28- A, 29- A, 30- A, 31- C,
32- C, 33- B, 34- B, 35- B, 36- C, 37- B,
38- A, 39- A, 40- A, 41- D, 42- B, 43- A,

44- A, 45- B, 46- B, 47- A, 48- A, 49- C,
50- D, 51- D, 52- A, 53- C, 54- C, 55- C,
56- B, 57- D, 58- D, 59- D, 60- B

Compiler Construction

**1. compiler work, source code
into_____?.**
A. Machine code
B. Executable code
C. Binary code
D. Both B and C
E. Both A and C

**2. How many numbers of tokens in
this statement_____.**
printf("k= %d, &k = %x", k, &k);
A. 11
B. 31
C. 4
D. 10
E. None of these

**3. one or more parse tree for some
sentence, that is _____grammer.**
a) Unambiguous
b) Ambiguous
c) Both A and B
d) None of these

**4. A lexical analyzer
produce_____?**
A. Machine code
B. Binary code
C. tokens
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

5. The parts of the compiler are ____.
A. 6
B. 8
C. 2
D. 3
E. None of these

6. One of the fastest logic is _____?.
A. ECL
B. TTL
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

7. compiler indicate the _____error.
A. Syntax error
B. Logical error
C. Run time error
D. All of these

8._____ is not a phase of the compiler.
A. syntax
B. testing
C. lexical
D. Both A and C
E. None of these

9. Parsing is also called_____ analysis?
A. semantic
B. lexical
C. syntax
D. Both A and B

10. A process, a string of tokens can be generated by_____.
A. Parsing
B. Analyzing
C. Translating
D. All of these

11. The binary of the decimal number 368 is equal to _____.
A. 10111000
B. 111100101
C. 110110000
D. 110110010
E. None of these

12. lexical analyzer produce_____.
A. Tokens
B. parser
C. Regular expression
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

13. compiler writer focus on which thing ?.
A. Data dependence
B. Fast performance
C. Correctness
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

14. Running time of any program based on_____.

A. Addressing mode
B. Order of computations
C. Both A and B
D. All of these

15. in FSA technique, _____ is used in the compiler.
A. Parser
B. Lexical analysis
C. token
D. Both A and C
E. None of these

16. _____ is used to assign local variables.
A. Queue
B. token
C. Registers
D. Stack
E. All of these

17. A latch include on _____gates.
A. NAND and NOR
B. AND
C. AND OR
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

18. _____are also called Lexemes.
A. Identifiers
B. Keywords
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

19. Compiler indicates _____errors.
A. logical errors
B. syntax
C. Grammatical
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

20. one of the best parers is _____.
A. Canonical LR
B. SLR
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

21. breaking of character sentences with the following term ?.
A. Packets
B. Groups
C. Tokens
D. None of these

22. Execution time dropped a total of_____clock cycles.
A. 3
B. 7
C. 9
D. 11
E. All of these

23. _____ is used to convert high-level language into a low-level language.
A. Assembler
B. Interpreter
C. Compiler
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

24. Important phase of structured grammar is_____.
A. Context-free
B. Regular
C. Context-sensitive
D. Both A and B

25. One of the Phases Of Analysis Part is_____.
A. Linear Analysis.
B. Backtracking
C. Ambiguity
D. None of these

26. Following are The Problems of Top-Down Parsing?.
A. Backtracking
B. Context-sensitive
C. Ambiguity
D. Both A and C

27. What Are The Various Types Of Intermediate Code Representation?
A. Three address code
B. Postfix
C. Syntax tree
D. All of these

28. YACC stand for_____.
A. Yet Another compiler construction
B. Yet Another compiler-compiler
C. Yet Another compiler code
D. None of these

29. important issues in parsing are _____.

A. Specification of syntax
B. Representation of input after parsing.
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

30. some compiler construction tools are_____.
A. Parser generators
B. Syntax-directed translation engines
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

Answers:
1- E, 2- D, 3- B, 4- C, 5- C, 6- A, 7- A, 8- B, 9- C, 10- A, 11- C, 12- A, 13- C, 14- C, 15- B, 16- D, 17- A, 18- C, 19- C, 20- A, 21- C, 22- C, 23- C, 24- C, 25- A, 26- D, 27- D, 28- B, 29- C, 30- C

Computer Architecture

1. Which registers of the processor are connected to Memory Bus?
A. PC
B. MAR
C. IR
D. Both PC and MAR

2. What is a collection of 8 bits called?
A. Byte
B. Word
C. Record
D. None of these

3. What does ISP stand for?
A. Interchange Standard Protocol
B. Interrupt Service Procedure
C. Instruction Set Processor
D. Information Standard Processing

4. What is the ascending order of a data Hierarchy?
A. Bytes -bit - record - field - file - database
B. Bytes - bit- field - record - file - database
C. Bit - bytes - record - field - file - database

D. Bit - bytes - fields - record - file - database

5. Internal components of the processor are connected by
A. Rambus
B. Processor bus
C. Processor intra-connectivity circuitry
D. Memory bus

6. How much address lines are required to address each memory location in a 2048 x 4 memory chip?
A. 11
B. 12
C. 6
D. 14

7. What is used to choose between incrementing the PC or performing ALU operations?
A. Control unit
B. Conditional codes
C. Multiplexer
D. None of these

8. What is a computer program called that converts an entire program into machine language at one time?
A. Simulator
B. Interpreter
C. Commander
D. Compiler

9. The interconnection between ALU & Registers is collectively known as
A. Information path
B. Data path
C. Process route
D. Information trail

10. Where does the operand is placed in immediate addressing?
A. After OP code in the instruction
B. In the CPU register
C. In stack
D. In memory

11. What is used to store data in registers?
A. JK flip-flop
B. RS flip-flop

C. D flip-flop
D. None of these

12. What are the interrupts which are initiated by an I/O drive?
A. Software
B. External
C. Internal
D. All of these

13. What does MFC stand for?
A. Memory Find Command
B. Mass Format Command
C. Memory Format Caches
D. Memory Function Complete

14. Pipeline implements _____:
A. Decode instruction
B. Fetch operand
C. Fetch instruction
D. All of these

15. What is the time delay between two successive initiations of memory operation called?
A. Memory cycle time
B. Instruction delay
C. Memory access time
D. Memory search time

16. _____ is used in present-day computing was developed by IBM Corporation:
A. Baudot code
B. EBCDIC code
C. ASCII code
D. Hollerith code

17. Where does the decoded instruction is stored in?
A. Registers
B. MDR
C. IR
D. PC

18. The address of the instruction following the CALL instructions stored in/on the:
A. Program counter
B. Stack
C. Stack Pointer
D. Accumulator

19. What does the instruction -> Add LOCA, R0 does?
A. Adds the values of both LOCA and R0 and stores it in R0
B. Adds the value of LOCA with a value in accumulator and stores it in R0
C. Adds the value of LOCA to R0 and stores in the temp register
D. Adds the value of R0 to the address of LOCA

20. What is a micro-program called that is written as the string of 0's and 1's?
A. Symbolic micro-program
B. Symbolic microinstruction
C. Binary microinstruction
D. Binary micro-program

21. _____ registers can interact with the secondary storage:
A. IR
B. R0
C. MAR
D. PC

22. Which interrupts can be initiated by an instruction?
A. Hardware
B. Software
C. Internal
D. External

23. Which gets initialized first during the execution of a program?
A. PC
B. MAR
C. MDR
D. IR

24. In RISC architecture, memory access is limited to instructions:
A. MOV and JMP
B. STA and LDA
C. PUSH and POP
D. CALL and RET

25. What does the control unit generate to control other units?
A. Transfer signals
B. Command Signals
C. Control signals
D. Timing signals

26. _____ is the branch logic that provides decision-making capabilities in the control unit:
A. Unconditional transfer
B. Controlled transfer
C. Conditional transfer
D. None of these

27. What are encoded characters & numbers used as operands?
A. Stored Values
B. Information
C. Data
D. Input

28. Any instruction initiates interrupt which is:
A. hardware
B. software
C. internal
D. external

29. When does the input devices send information to the processor?
A. When the data arrives regardless of the SIN flag
B. When the SIN status flag is set
C. Either of the cases
D. Neither of the cases

30. What do processors of all computers must have?
A. Control unit
B. ALU
C. Primary Storage
D. All of these

31. Which of the following bus structure is used to connect I/O devices?
A. Star bus
B. Rambus
C. Single bus
D. Multiple buses

32. In the CPU, what is the functionality of the control unit?
A. To decode program instruction
B. To perform logic operations

C. To store program instruction
D. To transfer data to primary storage

33. With the help of _____ we reduce the memory access time:
A. SDRAM
B. Cache
C. Heaps
D. Higher capacity RAMs

34. What is a dedicated computer?
A. Which does one kind of software
B. Which is meant for application software only
C. Which is used by one person only
D. Which is assigned to one and only one task

35. What is used to increase the apparent size of physical memory?
A. Disks
B. Hard-disk
C. Virtual memory
D. Secondary memory

36. The most common addressing techniques employed by a CPU is:
A. Direct
B. Indirect
C. Immediate
D. All of these

37. Which format is used to store data?
A. Hexadecimal
B. Octal
C. Decimal
D. BCD

38. A computer add and compare data at _____?
A. CPU chip
B. Memory chip
C. Hard disk
D. Floppy disk

39. _____ is the 8-bit encoding format used to store data in a computer:
A. ANCI
B. ASCII
C. ASCII
D. EBCDIC

40. What does a microcomputer system consist of?
A. Memory
B. Peripheral equipment
C. Microprocessor
D. All of these

41. _____ is used in a source program:
A. Natural language
B. Assembly language
C. High-level language
D. Machine level language

42. Which operation a CPU does not perform?
A. Arithmetic operation
B. Data transfer
C. Logic operation
D. All of these

43. _____ is made of semiconductors:
A. Hard-disk
B. RAM
C. CD disk
D. Floppy disk

44. What is a pipelining strategy called?
A. Instruction manipulation
B. Instruction decoding
c. Instruction prefetch
D. Instruction execution

45. Fast & Small RAMs are known as
A. Cache
B. Stacks
C. Heaps
D. Accumulators

46. What is a stack?
A. 16-bit register in the microprocessor
B. 8-bit register in the microprocessor
C. 16-bit memory address stored in the program counter
D. set of memory locations in R/WM reserved for storing information temporarily during the execution of computer

47. To store the intermediate results the ALU takes help from

A. Registers
B. Accumulators
C. Stack
D. Heap

48. What is a stack pointer?
A. The first memory location where a subroutine address is stored
B. A register in which flag bits are stored
C. 16-bit register in the microprocessor that indicates the beginning of the stack memory
D. A register that decodes and executes the 16-bit arithmetic expression

49. What is the main virtue for using single Bus structure?
A. Cost-effective connectivity and ease of attaching peripheral devices
B. Fast data transfers
C. Cost-effective connectivity and speed
D. None of these

50. _____ is the advantage of a single bus over a multibus:
A. High operating speed
B. Flexibility in attaching peripheral devices
C. Low cost
D. Both B & C

51. In various devices,_____ are used to overcome the difference in data transfer speed:
A. Multiple Buses
B. Buffer registers
C. Speed-enhancing circuitry
D. Bridge circuits

52. Why is an extra clock needed in serial communication?
A. To make efficient use of RS-232
B. To synchronize the devices
C. For programmed baud rate control
D. None of these

53. What do we use to extend the connectivity of the processor bus?
A. PCI bus
B. Multiple buses
C. SCSI bus
D. Controllers

54. The idle situation occurs in which of the following instruction bus?
A. INX H
B. DAA
C. EI
D. DAD RP

55. What does a bus standard developed by IBM for their line of computers 'PC AT' called?
A. M-bus
B. ISA
C. IB bus
D. None of these

56. What is the addressing called that is used in an instruction of the form ADD X Y is?
A. Indirect
B. Index
C. Absolute
D. Immediate

57. _____ is the bus used to connect the monitor to the CPU:
A. Memory bus
B. Rambus
C. PCI bus
D. SCSI bus

58. Through which technique, the speed imbalance between memory access and CPU operation can be reduced?
A. Memory interleaving
B. Cache memory
C. Reducing the size of memory
D. Both A & B

59. What does ANSI stand for?
A. American National Standards Institute
B. American Network Standard Interfacing
C. American Network Security Interrupt
D. American National Standard Interface

60. _____ does not need extra hardware for refreshing of DRAM:
A. Motorola - 6800
B. 8085

C. Z - 80
D. All of these

61. What is the goal of a compiler?
A. Be versatile
B. Be able to detect even the smallest of errors
C. Reduce the clock cycles for a programming task
D. Reduce the size of the object code

62. In every cache valid bit is associated with _____:
A. Each memory word in a cache
B. One bit with all memory words
C. Each memory byte in the cache
D. None of these

63. What does SPEC **stand for?**
A. System Performance Evaluation Corporation
B. Standard Processing Enhancement Corporation
C. Standard Performance Evaluation Code
D. System Processing Enhancing Code

64. The function K=J in J-K flip-flop is used to realize _____:
A. T flip-flop
B. Master-slave flip-flop
C. D flip-flop
D. S-R flip-flop

65. What is the reference system to find the performance of a system As of 2000?
A. SUN SPARC
B. SUN II
C. Ultra SPARC 10
D. None of these

66. How many output lines an encoder has?
A. 2*n
B. n*n
C. 2
D. n

67. Where does the instruction gets stored during a looping operation?
A. System Heap
B. System Stack

C. Registers
D. Cache

68. How many bits does ASCII code require for alphabet character?
A. 8
B. 7
C. 10
D. 12

69. What is the clock period of a processor clock if it is rated as 1250 million cycles per second?
A. 8 * 10-10 sec
B. 1.25 * 10-10 sec
C. 1.6 * 10-9 sec
D. 1.9 * 10-10 sec

70. What one is the basic limitation of FSM?
A. An FSM sometimes recognize grammars that are not regular
B. It sometimes fails to recognize grammar that is regular
C. An FSM can remember the arbitrary large amount of information
D. All of the above comments are true

71. What does CISC stand for?
A. Complex Instruction Set Computer
B. Complex Instruction Sequential Compilation
C. Complete Instruction Sequential Compilation
D. Computer Integrated Sequential Compiler

72. The hexadecimal equivalent of a binary number 10101111 is:
A. 9E
B. 8C
C. AF
D. All of these

73. A dedicated computer is a computer that is assigned...
a) only one task at a time
b) multiple tasks at a time
c) used by multiple people
d) None of these

74. Interrupts initiated by I/O devices are basically

a) external
b) internal
c) intrinsic
d) None of these

75. Which operations are performed by microprograms?
a) read
b) execute
c) right
d) read and execute

76. Where the operand is placed in the immediate addressing?
a) after OP code
b) before OP code
c) in a CPU register
d) None of these

77. Which computer program is used to convert the whole program into the machine language at a time?
a) simulator
b) compiler
c) interpreter
d) commander

78. Which one of the operation is implemented by pipeline?
a) fetch array
b) code instruction
c) execute instruction
d) None of these

79. SRAM's can be used as
a) caches
b) registers
c) buffer
d) TLB's

80. Why we use higher order bits of addressess?
a) specify table address
b) specify row address
c) specify column address
d) None of these

81. Multiplexed signals of the controller are splitted as ...
a) RAS and CAS
b) CAS and NAS
c) MAS and PAS
d) EAS and RAC

82. A program is divided into parts for the ease of execution named as ...
a) fragments
b) segments
c) pages
d) sheets

83. The binary address issued to the instructions and data is known as ...
a) location address
b) physical address
c) logical address
d) None of these

84. MMU stands for
a) Memory Management Unit
b) Memory Model Unit
c) Memory Manipulation Unit
d) None of these

85. The processing required for a single instruction is called an
A. Instruction processing
B. Instruction cycle
C. Memory instruction
D. None of them

86. The fetched instruction is loaded into a register in the processor known as the
A. Memory
B. kernel
C. instruction register (IR)
D. memory registers

87. The processor may perform some arithmetic or logic operation on data is
A. data processing
B. control
C. Processor
D. None of them

88. The contents of the AC are stored in a location
A. 301
B. 302
C. 941
D. 303

89. The collection of paths connecting the various modules is called

A. interconnections
B. communicating
C. joining
D. Interconnection structure

90. As with sequential access, direct access involves --------------------- mechanism
A. Read
B. Write
C. None
D. Both a and b

91. The mapping function is easily implemented using the
A. Registers
B. Memory
C. Main memory address
D. None of them

92. The problem with write-back is that portions of the main memory are
A. valid
B. invalid
C. access
D. None of them

93. The--------------------- processor can be dynamically configured to support write-through caching.
A. Pentium 2
B. Pentium 3
C. Pentium 4
D. None of them

94. The common form of read-mostly memory
A. EPROM
B. EEPROM
C. Flash memory
D. All of these

95. A more attractive form of read-mostly memory is
A. EPROM
B. EEPROM
C. Flash memory
D. None of them

96. A number of chips can be grouped together to form a
A. Main memory
B. Memory bank

C. Memory
D. None of them

97. EPROM stands for
A. Erasable programmable read-only memory
B. An electrically programmable read-only memory
C. Error programmable read-only memory
D. None of them

98. SDRAM stands for
A. Static dynamic random access memory
B. System dynamic random access memory
C. Synchronous dynamic random access memory
D. Syndrome dynamic random access memory

99. There are typically hundreds of sectors per
A. Disk
B. Track
C. Gaps
D. Disk data

100. The information can then be scanned at the same rate by rotating the disk at a fixed speed, known as
A. Constant angular velocity
B. Multiple zone recording
C. Disk data layout
D. None of them

101. The ---------------------- byte is a special bit pattern that delimits the beginning of the field.
A. SYNCH
B. ID
C. 512
D. 600

102. A ------------------ disk can be removed and replaced with another disk
A. Nonremovable
B. Removable
C. Single Sided
D. Double Sided

103. The set of all the tracks in the same relative position on the platter is referred to as a
A. Platter
B. Tracks
C. Cylinder
D. None of them

104. An external device attaches to the computer by a link to an
A. Input module
B. Output module
C. Both a and b
D. None of them

105. Suitable for communicating with remote devices
A. Communication
B. Machine-readable
C. Human readable
D. None of them

106. In how many classify external devices
A. Communication
B. Machine-readable
C. Human readable
D. All of these

107. The user provides input through the
A. Microphone
B. keyboard
C. monitor
D. None of them

108. An I/O module is often responsible for error detection and for subsequently reporting errors to the
A. Processor
B. Main memory
C. RAM
D. None of them

109. The most important system program is the
A. MAC
B. Operating System
C. Linux
D. None of them

110. How many layers of a Computer System
A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

111. The access function must provide protection of resources and data from -------------------- users
A. Unauthorized
B. Authorized
C. End
D. None of them

112. How many types of errors
A. Internal and external hardware errors
B. Memory errors
C. Device failure
D. All of these

113. Addition proceeds as if the two numbers were unsigned integers
A. Integers
B. Signed integers
C. Unsigned integers
D. None of them

114. Starting at any number on the circle, we can add positive k (or subtract negative k) to that number by moving k positions --------------
A. clockwise
B. anticlockwise
C. counterclockwise
D. None of them

115. Compared with addition and subtraction, multiplication is a complex operation, whether performed in -----------------------------
A. software
B. hardware
C. both a and b
D. None of them

116. Addition proceeds as if the two numbers were unsigned integers
A. Integers
B. Signed integers
C. Unsigned integers
D. None of them

117. Starting at any number on the circle, we can add positive k (or subtract negative k) to that number by moving k positions --------------
A. clockwise
B. anticlockwise
C. counterclockwise
D. None of them

118. Compared with addition and subtraction, multiplication is a complex operation, whether performed in -----------------------------
A. software
B. hardware
C. both a and b
D. None of them

119. We have seen that addition and subtraction can be performed on numbers in twos complement notation by treating them as
A. integers
B. signed integers
C. unsigned integers
D. None of them

120. The division is somewhat more ----------------------- than multiplication
A. complex
B. easy
C. different
D. harder

121. The operation is specified by a binary code, known as the
A. operation code or opcode
B. source operand reference
C. result operand reference
D. None of them

122. In most cases, the next instruction to be fetched immediately follows the
A. Back instruction
B. current instruction
C. next instruction
D. None of them

123. During instruction execution, an instruction is read into an ----------------- in the processor
A. Memory buffer register (MBR)
B. Address register (AD)
C. instruction register (IR)
D. index register (IR)

124. These operations are performed primarily on data in
A. Random access memory
B. main memory
C. processor registers
D. None of them

125. The various types of data upon which operations are performed is called
A. Data types
B. Operation repertoire
C. Instruction format
D. None of them

126. We have seen that addition and subtraction can be performed on numbers in twos complement notation by treating them as
A. integers
B. signed integers
C. unsigned integers
D. None of them

127. The division is somewhat more ----------------------- than multiplication
A. complex
B. easy
C. different
D. harder

128. The most common addressing techniques
A. Stack
B. Direct
C. Indirect
D. All of these

129. Different opcodes will use different
A. addressing modes
B. mode fields
C. effective address
D. None of them

130. The disadvantage of the immediate addressing is that the size

of the number is restricted to the size of the
A. Modes
B. Operand field
C. address field
D. registers

131. The most common uses of displacement addressing
A. Relative addressing
B. Base-register addressing
C. Indexing
D. All of these

132. For this addressing method, indexing is not used.
A. Offset
B. Pre index
C. Post index
D. None of them

133. The processor reads an instruction from memory (register, cache, main memory).
A. Fetch instruction
B. Fetch data
C. Process data
D. Interpret instruction

134. ------------------------ may be used only to hold data and cannot be employed in the calculation of an operand address.
A. Arithmetic register
B. Data registers
C. Index register
D. None of them

135. Condition code bits are collected into one or more-----------------
A. Registers
B. Address
C. Flags
D. Codes

136. Contains a word of data to be written to memory or the word most recently read is
A. Program counter
B. Instruction register
C. Memory address register
D. Memory buffer register

137. Interpret the opcode and perform the indicated operation.
A. Fetch
B. Execute
C. Interpret
D. None of them

138. These determine the functions to be performed by the processor and its interaction with memory.
A. Operation Performed
B. Operands used
C. Execution sequencing
D. None of them

139. The use of a large set of registers should decrease the need to access
A. Operations
B. Memory
C. Register
D. None of them

140. A ------------------ is defined to be the time it takes to fetch two operands from registers, perform an ALU operation, and store the result in a register.
A. Machine instruction
B. Machine cycle
C. Instruction register
D. Register operation

141. The stages of the pipeline are an instruction------------------ and an ------------------- that executes the instruction
A. fetch
B. execute/memory
C. both a and b
D. None of them

142. For many years, the general trend in computer architecture and organization has been toward increasing processor complexity
A. Instruction
B. Addressing Modes
C. Specialized registers
D. All of these

Answers:
1- B, 2- A, 3- C, 4- D, 5- B, 6- A, 7- C,
8- D, 9- B, 10- A, 11- C, 12- B, 13- D,
14- D, 15- A, 16- B, 17- C, 18- B, 19- A,
20- D, 21- C, 22-D, 23- A, 24-B, 25- D,
26- A, 27- C, 28- B, 29- B, 30- D, 31- C,
32- A, 33- B, 34- D, 35- C, 36- D, 37- D,
38- A, 39- D, 40- D, 41- C, 42- D, 43- B,
44- C, 45- A, 46- D, 47- B, 48- C, 49- A,
50- D, 51- B, 52- C, 53- A, 54- D, 55- B,
56- C, 57- D, 58- D, 59- A, 60- C, 61- C,
62- C, 63- A, 64- B, 65- C, 66- D, 67- D,
68- B, 69- A, 70- C, 71- A, 72- C, 73- A,
74- A, 75- D, 76- A, 77- A, 78- C, 79- A,
80- B, 81- A, 82- A, 83- C, 84- A, 85- B,
86- C, 87- A, 88- C, 89- D, 89- D, 90- D,
91- C, 92- B, 93- C, 94-D, 95- B, 96- B,
97- A, 98- C, 99- B, 100- A, 101- A,
102- B, 103- C, 104- C, 105- A, 106- D,
107- B, 108- A, 109- B, 110- D, 111- A,
112- D, 113- C, 114- A, 115- C, 116- C,
117- A, 118- C, 119- C, 120- A, 121- A,
122- B, 123- C, 124- C, 125- A, 126- C,
127- A, 128- D, 129- A, 130- C, 131- D,
132- A, 133- A, 134- B, 135- A, 136- D,
137- B, 138- A, 139- B, 140- B, 141- C,
142- D

Data Structures

Q1. log$A$ B =.......?
a=log A + log B ;
b=log A − log B
c=$XAXB = XA+B$
d=$logA/logB$

Q2. we can convert temperatures from Fahrenheit to Celsius by applying the formula ......
a=IntCell temporary = 37;
b=printDigit(n % 10);
c=$C = 5(F − 32)/9$
d=None of these

Q3. Encapsulation is ....?
a= Member functions
b=Information hiding
c=Methods
d=Constructor

Q4. A function is being passed by placing it inside an object. This object is commonly known as a ....
a=Function of all operator
b=Function object
c=Operator overloading
d=Object

Q5. In C++, there are several different mechanisms for returning from a function. The most straightforward mechanism to use is ....
a=Call by value
b=Call by value
c=Return by reference
d=Return by value

Q6. Many languages, C and Java included, pass all parameters using ....
a=Call by reference
b=Call by Value
c=Return by value
d=Return by reference

Q7. Reference variables are often used to avoid copying objects across ....
a=Function-describe boundaries
b=Function-call boundaries
c=Function-Constructor
d=Function destructor

Q8. An ...... is an expression that identifies a non-temporary object.
a=L values
b=R values
c=References
d=Values

Q9. An .... is an expression that identifies a temporary object or is a value (such as a literal constant) not associated with any object.
a=L values
b=R values

c=References
d=Values

Q10. Assignment and comparison of pointer variables in C++ is based on the value of the ....
a=Pointer
b=Class
c=Object
d=Variables

Q11. A .... is a variable that stores the address where another object resides
a=Variables
b=Constant
c=Pointer variable
d=Object

Q12. A member function that examines but does not change the state of its object is an ....
A = Accessor
B = Mutator
c=Constant member function
d= explicit *Constructor*

Q13. A member function that changes the state is a ....
a=Accessor
b=Mutator
c=Constant member function
d= explicit *Constructor*

Q14. The initialization list is used to initialize the .... directly
a=Member functions
b=Data members
c=Functions
d=Constants

Q15. Data members are declared private, thus restricting access to internal details of the class, while methods intended for general use are made public. This is known as ....
a=Data members
b=Encapsulation
c=Information hiding
d=Member Functions

Q16. log *A/B*........
a=log *A* + log *B* ;

b=log *A* − log *B*
c=*XAXB* = *XA+B*
d=None of these

Q17. Suppose you have a group of *N* numbers and would like to determine the *k*th largest. This is known as the ....
a=Delete problem
b=Insert problem
c=Select problem
d=Update problems

Q18. The two most common ways of proving statements in data-structure analysis are proof by ....and proof by ......
a=Implicit& Explicit
b=Induction& Reduction
c=Induction& Contradiction
d=None of these

Q19. A function that is defined in terms of itself is called .... C++ allows functions to be recursive
a=Recursive
b=Garbage value
c= function
d=Variable

Q20. In addition to the return-by-value and return-by-constant-reference idioms, functions can use return-by.........
a= Value
b=Class
c=Object
d=Reference

Q21. The main measure of the efficiency of the algorithm
A. Process and memory
B. Time and space
C. Date and space
D. Complexity and capacity

Q22. Big-oh allows the possibility the growth rates are the
A. different
B. Same
C. Greater

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D. None of these

Q23. Whish Symbol tell us logarithms grows very slowly.
A. logkN=O(N)
B. Log(N)
C. Log2(N)
D. Nlog(N)

Q24. The Relative growth rates of two functions f(N) and g(N) by Limn->0f(N)/g(N) then
A. f (N)= o(g(N))
B. f (N)+o(g(N))
C. G(N)=o(f))

Q25. Gcf()
A. greater common divisor
B. greatest common divisor
C. greatest common divisor
D. None of the above

Q26. If MSN then M mod
A. N<M/2
B. N>=M/2
C. N<=M/2
D. N>M/2

Q27. An online algorithm that runs in
A. binary search
B. fraction time
C. Buble search
D. linear search

Q28. In maximum subsequence, the input size is N=100,000 then O(N3)
A. 3.33
B. 86.67
C. NA
D. 0.03332

Q29. N power 2 symbol is
A. quadratic
B. cubic
C. linear
D. constant

Q30. Log2N symbol is
A. logarithm
B. long-square
C. exponent
D. linear

Q31. Euclid algorithm is used for computing the.

A. The complexity of bubble sort
B. Time complexity
C. common divisor
D. the complexity of the binary search

Q32. The complexity of linear search algorithms.
A. C(n)
B. o(logn)
C. o(n2)
D. o (nlogn)

Q33. The complexity of the bubble sort algorithm
A. O(n)
B. Olog(n)
C. O(n)
D. O(nlogn)

Q34. The complexity of merge sort algorithm
A. O(n)
B. O(log(n))
C. O(n2)
D. O(n log (n))

Q35. Which of the following case does not exist in complexity theory?
A. best case
B. worst case
C. average case
D. null case

Answers:
1– A, 2- A, 3- B, 4- B, 5- D, 6- B, 7- B, 8- A, 9- B, 10- A, 11- C, 12- A, 13- B, 14- B, 15- C, 16- B, 17- C, 18- B, 19- A, 20- D, 21- B, 22- B, 23- A, 24- C, 25- B, 26- A, 27- D, 28- C, 29- A, 30- A, 31- C, 32- A, 33- C, 34- D, 35- D

Computer Graphics
1. Erasing of the screen either selective or a part is not possible in ...
a) DVST

b) SCR

c) OCR

d) None of these

2. Computer graphics are classified as

a) raster and pixels

b) vector and raster

c) vector and paths

d) None of these

3. DTP is abbreviated as ...

a) desktop publishing

b) desk town publishing

c) draw top publishing

d) None of these

4. Complex graphics include which of the following operation?

a) selection

b) clipping

c) sorting

d) all of these

5. What happens if the pixels of an image are increased?

a) blur

b) hide

c) better

d) smaller

6. Graphic software is a tool used to create

a) designs

b) images & animated pictures

c) text

d) all of these

7. Which ink is used in laser printer?

a) wet

b) solid

c) dry

d) None of these above

8. LCD projectors are of how many types?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

9. Bit map and vector graphics are used for ...

a) DRO image file format

b) ECR iamge file format

c) EPS image file format

d) None of these

10. Pixel is defined as

a) medium sized screen element

b) largest addressable screen element

c) smallest addressable screen element

d) all of the above

11. The fifth major key element in design of multimedia application is ...

a) graphics

b) styling

c) designing

d) all of these

12. The most simplest output primitive is ...

a) circle

b) point

c) line

d) all of these

13. GUI stands for

a) Graphical user interaction

b) Graphical uniform interchange

c) Graphics user interface

d) None of these

14. The basic input device in GUI is

a) keyboard

b) monitor

c) mouse

d) all of these

15. Geometric transformation include

a) transition

b) drawing

c) scaling

d) None of the above

16. DVST stands for ...

a) Direct Visual Storage Tube

b) Digital View Storing Table

c) Direct View Storage Tube

d) Digital View Storage Tube

17. The term 'raster' is used for ...

a) array

b) queue

c) model

d) matrix

18. Graphics is defined as ...
a) photographs
b) simulations
c) drawing
d) all of these

19. What is the purpose of display card?
a) sending graphics data to output unit
b) receiving graphics data to input unit
c) sending graphics data from output unit
d) all of these

20. Sutherland Hodgeman algorithm is applied on ...
a) line segment
b) concave polygon
c) smooth curves
d) convex polygon

21. Pixels are arranged in
a) three dimensinal grid
b) two dimensional grid
c) one dimensinal grid
d) None of these

22. Which controller is used to read each succesive byte of data from frame buffer?
a) data controller
b) display controller
c) digital controller
d) design controller

23. Each pixel's brightness is ...
a) transitive
b) compatible
c) incompatible
d) None of these

24. RGB models are used for
a) printing
b) texting
c) computer display
d) window display

25. Tweens are a characteristic of which type of animation?
a) AVI animation
b) vector animation
c) scalar animation
d) None of these

26. Active matrix display based on ...
a) thin film transistor
b) mirror
c) CRT
d) None of these

27. Which type of animations uses stop motion techniques?
a) production
b) HTML
c) frame-based animation
d) all of these

28. Vector animation is also named as ...
a) vector animation
b) alpha animation
c) path animation
d) down animation

29. What does CAD stand for?
a) Computer Action Data
b) Commonly Available Data
c) Computer-Aided Design
d) Computer Aided Drawing

30. Graphics software packages are used for ...
a) text
b) pictures
c) design
d) all of these

31. Text or graphic movements are classified into?
a) animation
b) styles
c) designs
d) all of these

32. Animations having sound is ...
a) audio
b) graphics
c) video
d) animation video

33. The refresh rate is basically measured in ?
a) kilo hertz
b) mega hertz
c) hertz
d) giga hertz

34. Display processor is also named as ...
a) display coprocessor
b) graphics
c) editior processor
d) all of these

35. Which device is required for specify scalar values?
a) scalator
b) specificator
c) valuator
d) all of these

36. On screen, each screen point is referred to as _____
a) persistence
b) resolution
c) pixel
d) dot

37. Raster images are also commonly known as ...
a) box map
b) pixmap
c) bitmap
d) None of these

38. Distance from one pixel to the next pixel is named as ...
a) opacity
b) resolution
c) persistence
d) all of these

39. Which algorithm is the simplest algorithm?
a) buffer algorithm
b) banker's algorithm
c) weighted algorithm
d) all of these

40. Interactive computer graphics have _____ components.
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

41. To enable to take computer data we use which projector?
a) dimensional projector
b) trijack mounted projector

c) roof mounted projector
d) None of these

42. The most basic geometric transformations include ...
a) translation
b) rotation
c) scaling
d) all of these

43. The intersection of three primary RGB color will produce ...
a) green color
b) blue color
c) maroon color
d) white color

44. Graphics having only few limited features is called as ...
a) grayscale graphics
b) active graphics
c) passive image
d) None of these

45. The second grid in DUST is know as ...
a) storage mesh
b) phosphor
c) collector
d) None of these

46. Raster scan system use .....
a) absolute mask method
b) tree mask method
c) shadow mask method
d) None of these

47. The hardware devices contain ....
a) plotters
b) speakers
c) scanners
d) nonne of these

48. Which of the following is the example of impact devices?
a) Electrostatic printer,Line printer
b) Inkjet printer,Laser printer
c) Line printer, chain printer
d) None of these

49. Polygon consists of _____ types?
a) one
b) two

c) three
d) four

50. We use LCD commonly in ...
a) Laptops
b) mobiles
c) cameras
d) None of these

51. We can apply rubber band to which type of objects?
a) scalar
b) scale
c) vector
d) all of these

52. A wireless mouse works on the basis of ...
a) infra radiation
b) infra grey radiations
c) infra red radiations
d) infra blue radiations

53. In concave polygon, the object appears as ...
a) half
b) partial
c) full
d) None off these

54. GKS is abbreviated as ...
a) Generic kernel system
b) Graphics kernel standarization
c) Graphics kernel system
d) None of these

55. Which transformation is required for slanting the shape of an object is ...
a) shear
b) scaling
c) reflection
d) None of these

56. The major constraints include ...
a) vertical and left alignment
b) vertical and horizontal alignment
c) horizontal alignment
d) horizontal and right alignment

57. Today display systems are used in ...
a) CUST
b) SUST
c) DUST
d) TUST

58. Relative and absolute are the types of
a) polygon
b) coordinates
c) vertices
d) None of these

59. A type of window which is invoked by an application when multiple inputs are required to specify the desired action is termed as ...
a) panel
b) menu
c) dialog box
d) None of these

60. Which graphics application provides a proper dialogue box to help the user to solve a problem?
a) MS Paint
b) MS Excel
c) MS Word
d) None of these

Answers:
1- A, 2- B, 3- A, 4- B, 5- C, 6- B, 7- C, 8- A, 9- C, 10- C, 11- A, 12- B, 13- C, 14- C, 15- C, 16- C, 17- D, 18- D, 19- A, 20- D, 21- B, 22- C, 23- C, 24- C, 25- B, 26- A, 27- C, 28- C, 29- C, 30- B, 31- A, 32- C, 33- C, 34- A, 35- C, 36- A, 37- C, 38- B, 39- A, 40- C, 41- C, 42- D, 43- D, 44- C, 45- C, 46- C, 47- A, 48- C, 49- B, 50- A, 51- A, 52- C, 53- B, 54- C, 55- A, 56- B, 57- C, 58- B, 59- C, 60- A

Data Analysis And Design

1. To solve any problem the first step is ...
a) evaluate the problem
b) identify the problem
c) understand the problem
d) None of these

2. Solutions that require reasoning built on knowledge and experiences are ...
a) heuristic solutions
b) algorithmics solutions
c) random solutions
d) banker's solutions

3. The complexity of worst-case in quicksort is ...
a) O(log n2)
b) O(n)
c) O(n2)
d) O(n log2)

4. The efficiency of the algorithms is estimated at by...
a) memory and processor
b) time and space
c) complexity and capacity
d) None of these

5. Which one is not in complexity theory?
a) worst case
b) average case
c) null case
d) best case

6. To sort an array of n elements in merge sort the worst-case time complexity is ...
a) O(log)
b) O(log_n)
c) O(n logn)
d) None of these

7. We can easily check the correctness and appropriateness of _____ solutions.
a) heuristic solutions
b) algorithmics solutions
c) random solutions
d) banker's solutions

8. A sort in which it compares the adjacent elements in the list is ...
a) bubble sort
b) merge sort
c) insertion sort
d) quick sort

9. Which one is best when the list is already sorted?
a) bubble sort
b) merge sort
c) insertion sort
d) quick sort

10. The true and false values are used to represent the ...
a) digital data
b) logical data
c) graphical data
d) numerical data

11. PAC stands for
a) Problem Analysis Chart
b) Problem Act Chart
c) Problem Access Code
d) None of these

12. We can improve the efficiency of quicksort by using ...
a) recursive method
b) non-recursive method
c) binary tree method
d) None of these

Answers:
1– B, 2- A, 3- C, 4- C, 5- C, 6- C, 7- B, 8- C, 9- C, 10- B, 11- A, 12- B

Data Mining

1: Which of the following applied to the warehouse?
a) write only
b) read-only
c) both a & b
d) None of these

2: Data can be the store , retrieve and updated in ...
a) SMTOP
b) OLTP
c) FTP
d) OLAP

3: Which of the following is a good alternative to the star schema?
a) snowflake schema
b) star schema

c) star snowflake schema
d) fact constellation

4: Patterns that can be discovered from a given database are which type...
a) More than one type
b) Multiple types always
c) One type only
d) No specific type

5: Background knowledge is...
a) It is a form of automatic learning.
b) A neural network that makes use of a hidden layer
c) The additional acquaintance used by a learning algorithm to facilitate the learning process
d) None of these

6: Which of the following is true for Classification?
a) A subdivision of a set
b) A measure of the accuracy
c) The task of assigning a classification
d) All of these

7: Data mining is?
a) time-variant non-volatile collection of data
b) The actual discovery phase of a knowledge
c) The stage of selecting the right data
d) None of these

8: ------- is not a data mining functionality?
A) Clustering and Analysis
B) Selection and interpretation
C) Classification and regression
D) Characterization and Discrimination

9: Which of the following can also be applied to other forms?
a) Data streams & Sequence data
b) Networked data
c) Text & Spatial data
d) All of these

10: Which of the following are general characteristics or features of a target class of data?
a) Data selection

b) Data discrimination
c) Data Classification
c) Data Characterization

11: -------- is the output of KDD...
a) Query
b) Useful Information
c) Data
d) information

12: What is noise?
a) component of a network
b) context of KDD and data mining
c) aspects of a data warehouse
d) None of these

13. What is the adaptive system management?
a) machine language techniques
b) machine learning techniques
c) machine procedures techniques
d) None of these

14. An essential process used for applying intelligent methods to extract the data patterns is named as ...
a) data mining
b) data analysis
c) data implementation
d) data computation

15. Classification and regression are the properties of...
a) data analysis
b) data manipulation'
c) data mining
d) None of these

16. A class of learning algorithm that tries to find an optimum classification of a set of examples using the probabilistic theory is named as ...
a) Bayesian classifiers
b) Dijkstra classifiers
c) doppler classifiers
d) all of these

17. Which of the following can be used for finding deep knowledge?
a) stacks
b) algorithms

c) clues
d) None of these
18. We define a _____ as a subdivison of a set of examples into a number of classes.
a) kingdom
b) tree
c) classification
d) array
19. Group of similar objects that differ significantly from other objects is named as ...
a) classification
b) cluster
c) community
d) None of these
20. Combining different type of methods or information is...
a) analysis
b) computation
c) stack
d) hybrid
21. What is the name of a database having a set of databases from different vendors, possibly using different database paradigms?
a) homogeneous database
b) heterogeneous database
c) hybrid database
d) None of these
22. What is the strategic value of data mining?
a) design sensitive
b) cost-sensitive
c) technical sensitive
d) time-sensitive
23. The amount of information within data, as opposed to the amount of redundancy or noise, is known as ...
a) paragraph content
b) text content
c) information content
d) None of these
24. What is inductive learning?
a) learning by hypothesis
b) learning by analyzing

c) learning by generalizing
d) None of these

Answers:
1- B, 2- B, 3- D, 4- A, 5- C, 6- A, 7- B, 8- B, 9- D, 10- D, 11- B, 12- B, 13- B, 14- A, 15- C, 16- A, 17- C, 18- C, 19- B, 20- D, 21- B, 22- D, 23- C, 24- C

Digital Image processing
1: levels are 8bit image is...
a) 128
b) 255
c) 512
d) 256
2: Which of the following option is true to Color transformation is processed between the?
a) any color model
b) tricolor model
c) dual-color model
d) single color model
3: Black color in the image represented by...
a) 1
b) 0
c) 256
d) 259
4: Radio waveband is...
a) audio
b) AM & FM
c) both a and b
d) None of these
5: ------- is called matrix of each element...
a) pixels
b) value
c) coordinate
d) dots
6: Cornea is covering the eyes...
a) lashes
b) eyelid
c) exterior
d) anterior
7: Zooms types are...

a) 9
b) 6
c) 2
d) 4

8: Which of the following is not part of the membrane?
a) cells
b) retina
c) choroid
d) cornea

9: Which of the following is the Innermost membrane of eye?
a) cornea
b) eyelid
c) sclera
d) retina

10: Radio waves have ------ ...
a) energy
b) power
c) frequency
d) wavelength

11: ------ types of imaging sensors...
a) 5
b) 4
c) 3
d) 6

12: Gamma rays have ----- ...
a) energy
b) power
c) wavelength
d) frequency

Answers:
1– D, 2- D, 3- B, 4- B, 5- A, 6- D, 7- C, 8- A, 9- D, 10- D, 11- D, 12- D

Digital Logic Design

1. Why we use demultiplexer?
A. Route the data from a single input to one of many outputs
B. Select data from several inputs and route it to a single output
C. Perform serial to parallel conversion
D. Both a and b

2. Which is an example of synchronous inputs?
A. Preset input (PRE)
B. EN input
C. J-K input
D. Clear Input (CLR)

3. Which one is the second step of making a transition table?
A. determining the feedback loop
B. designating output of loops
C. deriving functions of Y
D. plotting

4. We can be imagined that an or gate is look like _____
A. Switches connected in parallel
B. Switches connected in series
C. MOS transistors connected in series
D. None of these

5. The change from a current state to the next state is determined by
A. Previous state and outputs
B. Current state and outputs
C. Current state and the inputs
D. Previous state and inputs

6. Each gate take time for delay _____
A. 2 to 10 ns
B. 3 to 10 ns
C. 1 to 5 ns
D. 3 to 5 ns

7. In Which combination of gates, the arbitrary Boolean function is not possible?
A. OR gates and exclusive OR gate only
B. NAND gates only
C. OR gates and NOT gates only
D. OR gates and AND gates only

8. Which one of the following is used to simplify the circuit that determines the next state?
A. State diagram
B. State assignment
C. State reduction
D. Next state table

9. When both inputs are _____ then NAND latch works.
A. inverted
B. 0
C. 1
D. don't cares

10._____adders are needed to construct an m-bit parallel adder.
A. m+1
B. m-1
C. m
D. m/2

11. _____ is converted by a multiplexer with a register circuit.
A. Serial data to serial
B. Serial data to parallel
C. Parallel data to serial
D. Parallel data to parallel

12. changing in input more than one state is called _____
A. undefined condition
B. ideal condition
C. reset condition
D. race condition

13. _____ is suitable for testing the odd parity of word.
A.AND gate
B.OR gate
C.NOR gate
D.XOR gate

14. Due to change in one input variable, different internal variable change, this makes _____.
A. Hold delay
B. Hold and Wait
C. Clock Skew
D. Race condition

15. In asynchronous circuit _____ is responsible for occurring changes.
A. clock pulse
B. input
C. output
D. time

16. _____will give the sum of full adders as output.
A.Three-point majority circuit
B.Three-bit parity checker
C.Three bit counter
D.Three-bit comparator

17. Which of the following input overrides other?
A. Asynchronous override synchronous
B. Synchronous override asynchronous
C. Clear input override Preset input
D. Preset input override Clear input

18. Present state is determined in synchronous circuits by_____
A. flip-flops
B. clocked flip-flops
C. Unlocked flip-flops
D. latches

19. How many numbers of full and half-adders required to add 16-bit number?
A.8 half-adders, 8 full-adders
B.16 half-adders, 0 full-adders
C.1 half-adder, 15 full-adders
D.4 half-adders, 12 full-adders

20. _____ is a decade counter.
A. Mod-10 counter
B. Mod-5 counter
C. Mod-8 counter
D. Mod-3 counter

21. The state of Present and next of asynchronous circuits are also known as _____
A. primary variables
B. secondary variables
C. excitation variables
D. short term memory

22. From maximum value the time required to a pulse to decrease from 90% to 10% is known as _____.
A.Decay time
B.Rise time
C.The binary level transition period
D.Propagation delay

23. Where is the logic set when the transmission line is idle in the asynchronous transmission?
A. Remains in the previous state
B. It is set to logic low
C. It is set to logic high
D. State of the transmission line is not used to start transmission

24. In _____ stable state depends on order.
A. defined race
B. identical race
C. no critical race
D. critical race

25. Which of the following gates give output 1, if and only if at least one input is 1?
A. OR
B. AND
C. NOR
D. NAND

26. For performing the function of two-input OR gate, What is the minimum number of two-input NAND gates used?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

27. In an application where input signals may _____,Asynchronous circuits are useful.
A. never change
B. change at any time
C. both a and b
D. None

28. The time required by a gate or inverter to change their state is called _____.
A. Rise time
B. Decay time
C. Charging time
D. Propagation time

29. The next state is determined in a sequential circuit is determined by _____ and _____
A. Current state and external input
B. Current state, the flip-flop output
C. State variable, current state
D. Input and clock signal applied

30. SR latch contain _____
A. 4 input
B. 3 inputs
C. 2 inputs
D. 1 inputs

31. If a pulse change from 10% to 90% of its maximum value, the time required is known as _____.
A. Rise time
B. Operating speed
C. Propagation time
D. Decay time

32. By using two cascading counters _____, _____ the divide-by-60 counter in digital clock is implemented.
A. Mod-10, Mod-50.
B. Mod-50, Mod-10
C. Mod-6, Mod-10
D. Mod-50, Mod-6

33. Which table is not a part of the asynchronous analysis procedure?
A. transition table
B. excitation table
C. flow table
D. state table

34. Digital data can be applied to gate by maximum frequency which is called _____.
A. Charging time
B. Propagation speed
C. Binary level transaction period
D. Operating speed

35. Minimum time for which input signal maintained at the input of flip-flop is called _____ of the flip-flop.
A. Set-up time
B. Hold time

C. Pulse Stability time (PST)
D. Pulse Interval time

36. For making a transition table we use _____.
A. 3 steps
B. 5 steps
C. 6 steps
D. 8 steps

37. How many bits must each word have in one-to-four line de-multiplexer to be implemented using a memory?
A. 8 bit
B. 4 bits
C. 2 bits
D. 1 bits

38. The total amount of memory is depends upon _____
A. The organization of memory
B. The size of the address bus of the microprocessor
C. The size of the decoding unit
D. The structure of memory

39. _____ can be determined the Instability condition.
A. table
B. logic diagram
C. map
D. graph

40. If we add an inverter at the output of AND gate, what function is produced?
A. NAND
B. XOR
C. OR
D. NOR

41. Which is also known as coincidence detector?
A. OR gate
B. NOT gate
C. AND gate
D. NAND gate

42. Transition table include _____
A. squares
B. oval

C. rectangles
D. circles

43. For every possible combination of logical states in the inputs, which table shows the logical state of a digital circuit output?
A. Function table
B. ASCII table
C. Truth table
D. Routing table

44. Stack is an acronym for _____
A. Flash Memory
B. LIFO memory
C. FIFO memory
D. Bust Flash Memory

45. When an Asynchronous sequential circuit changes two or more binary states variables a Condition occurs called _____
A. Race condition
B. deadlock condition
C. Running condition
D. None of these

46. A positive OR gate is also a negative
A. NAND gate
B. OR gate
C. NOR gate
D. AND gate

47. Sum of two octal numbers "71" and "36" = _____
A. 123
B. 127
C. 213
D. 345

48. Time delay device is memory element of_____
A. asynchronous circuits
B. synchronous circuits
C. clocked flip-flops
D. Unlocked flip-flops

49. When we input two values 0 and 1 which of the following gates would output 1?

A. OR gate
B. NAND gate
C. AND gate
D. both a and c

50. one nibble= _____ bits
A. 16
B. 8
C. 4
D. 2

51. flip-flops that are unlocked are called
A. Transition tables
B. register
C. Latches
D. None

52. Which is not equal to x?
A. X NAND 1
B. X NOR X
C. X NAND X
D. X NOR 1

53.What value Excess-8 code assigns to "-8"?
A. 0000
B. 1100
C. 1110
D. 1000

54. How many rows are needed in the primitive flow table for the gated latch?
A. 1 row
B. 3 rows
C. 5 rows
D. 7 rows

55. Which gate is added to the inputs to convert OR gate into NAND gate?
A. XOR
B. AND
C. OR
D. NOT

56. LUT What is the acronym for LUT?
A. Local User Terminal
B. Least Upper Time Period
C. Look-Up Table
D. None of given options

57. Final stable state in all cases is _____.
A. undefined
B. same
C. changed
D. inverted

58. Which gate is equal to the EXCLUSIVE NOR gate if we put the inverter on it?
A. NAND
B. AND
C. XOR
D. OR

59. The three basic gates are
A. NOT, NOR, XOR
B. OR, AND, NAND
C. AND, NAND, XOR
D. NOT, OR, AND

60. In timing problem of _____ complexity of asynchronous circuit is involved.
A. inputs
B. feedback path
C. clock pulses
D. outputs

Answers:
1- D, 2- C, 3- B, 4- A, 5- C, 6- A, 7- D,
8- A, 9- C, 10- B, 11- C, 12- D, 13- D,
14- D, 15- B, 16- D, 17- A, 18- A, 19- C,
20- A, 21- B, 22- A, 23- C, 24- D, 25- A,
26- B, 27- C, 28- D, 29- A, 30- C, 31- A,
32- C, 33- B, 34- D, 35- B, 36- C, 37- D,
38- B, 39- B, 40- A, 41- C, 42- A, 43- C,
44- B, 45- A, 46- D, 47- B, 48- A, 49- D,
50- C, 51- C, 52- D, 53- A, 54- A, 55- D,
56- C, 57- B, 58- C, 59- D, 60- B

Discrete Mathematics

1. The function q ∨ r is equal to the function:
A. ((p ∨ r) ∨ q) ∧ (p ∨ r)
B. (p ∧ q) ∨ (p ∧ r)
C. (p ∨ q) ∧ ~(p ∨ r)
D. (p ∨ (r ∨ q)) ∧ ~(~q ∧ ~r)

2. The truth table for (p ∨ q) ∨ (p ∧ r) is the same as the truth table for
A. p ∨ q
B. (p ∨ q) ∧ r
C. (p ∨ q) ∧ (p ∧ r)
D. (p ∨ q) ∧ (p ∨ r)

3. How many have all the vowels together in word MISAPPREHENSION:
A. 15!/2!2!2!2!2!
B. 10!/2!2!2! × 6!/2!2!
C. 13!/2!2!2!2!
D. None of the above

4. The Boolean function [~(~p∧q)∧~(~p∧~q)]∨(p∧r) is equal to the Boolean function:
A. q
B. p ∧ r
C. p
D. None of the above

5. In how many ways can a hungry student choose 3 toppings for his prize from a list of 10 delicious possibilities?
A. 123
B. 220
C. 130
D. 120

6. Which of the following statements is FALSE:
A. (P ∧ Q) ∨ (~P ∧ Q) ∨ (P ∧ ~Q) is equal to ~Q ∧ ~P
B. (P ∧ Q) ∨ (~P ∧ Q) ∨ (P ∧ ~Q) is equal to Q ∨ P
C. (P ∧ Q) ∨ (~P ∧ Q) ∨ (P ∧ ~Q) is equal to Q ∨ (P ∧ ~Q)
D. (P ∧ Q) ∨ (~P ∧ Q) ∨ (P ∧ ~Q) is equal to [(P ∨ ~P) ∧ Q] ∨ (P ∧ ~Q)

7. In any, undirected graph the sum of degrees of all the nodes
A. Must be even
B. Are twice the number of edges
C. Must be odd
D. Need not be even

[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]B[/su_spoiler]

8. The walk of a graph length is:
A. The number of vertices in walk W
B. Total number of vertices in a graph
C. Total number of edges in a graph
D. The number of edges in walk W

[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]D[/su_spoiler]

9. Definition of a plane graph is:
A. A graph, drawn in a plane in such a way that any pair of edges meet only at their end vertices
B. A graph, drawn in a plane in such a way that if the vertex set of the graph can be partitioned into two non - empty disjoint subset X and Y in such a way that each edge of G has one end in X and one end in Y
C. A simple graph which is Isomorphic to Hamiltonian graph
D. None of the above

[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]A[/su_spoiler]

10. A continuous non-intersecting curve in the plane whose origin and terminus coincide :
A. Jordan
B. Planer
C. Hamiltonian
D. All of these

[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]A[/su_spoiler]

11. V is an isolated vertex in a graph, then the degree of v is:
A. 2
B. 1
C. 0
D. 3

[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]C[/su_spoiler]

12. Hasse diagrams are drawn
A. Partially ordered sets
B. Lattices
C. Boolean algebra
D. None of these
[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]A[/su_spoiler]

13. If g and f are two one-to-one functions, then their composition of fog is:
A. Onto
B. One to one function
C. Bijective
D. None of these

14. If 1=1 then 2=3, the conditional statement is:
A. False
B. True
C. Biconditional
D. None of the above

15. Which of the following pair is not congruent modulo 7?
A. 10,32
B. -21,23
C. 25,56
D. None of the above

16. Let A = {1, 2, 3} and
R = {(1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 1)} be a relation on A. Is R:
A. Transitive
B. Reflexive
C. Transitive and Reflexive
D. Symmetric

17. Which one of the following statements is correct?
A. Cyclometric complexity for a flow graph G is V(G) = P + 1, where P is the number of predicate nodes contained in the flow graph G.
B. Cyclometric complexity for a flow graph G is V(G) = N–E+2, where E is the number of edges and N is the number of nodes in the flow graph.
C. The number of regions does not correspond to the cyclomatic complexity
D. None of the above

18. In Boolean addition 1+1=:
A. 2
B. 1
C. 0
D. None of the above

19. The simple graph with n vertices the maximum degree is:
A. n+1
B. 2n-1
C. n
D. n-1

20. The sequence of 4,1,-2,… is -77 is:
A. 29
B. 26
C. 28
D. None of the above
[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]B[/su_spoiler]

21. How many vertices of circle has:
A. only 1
B. 8 vertices
C. No vertices
D. None of the above
[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]C[/su_spoiler]

22. g(x)= 3x+2 then gog(x) :
A. 6x+4
B. 9x+8
C. 3x-2
D. None of the above
[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]B[/su_spoiler]

23. A graph is tree if and only if :
A. Is planar
B. Contains a circuit
C. Is minimally
D. Is completely connected
[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]C[/su_spoiler]

24. The number of distinguishable permutations of the letters in the word BANANA are:
A. 60
B. 36
C. 20
D. 10
[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]A[/su_spoiler]

25. The statement ~(~q)=q Describes:
A. Double negative law
B. Commutative laws
C. implication Laws
D. None of the above
[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]A[/su_spoiler]

26. A graph G is called a ..... if it is a connected acyclic graph:
A. Cyclic graph
B. Tree
C. Regular graph
D. Not graph
[su_spoiler title="Answer - Click Here:" class="padding: -10px;"]B[/su_spoiler]

27. An argument is _____ if the conclusion is not true when all the premises are true:
A. invalid
B. False
C. valid
D. None of the above

28. The relation { (1,2), (1,3), (3,1), (1,1), (3,3), (3,2), (1,4), (4,2), (3,4)} is:
A. Reflexive
B. symmetric
C. Transitive
D. None of the above

29. A ∩ (B U C) = (A ∩ B) U (A ∩ C) is called:
A. Distributivity of intersection over union
B. Distributivity of the union over an intersection

C. None of these
D. Distributivity Law

30. Letters of CHORD taken all at a time can be written in:
A. 500
B. 120
C. 122
D. 135

31. If f(x)=3x+1 then its inverse is:
A. x-1
B. x +2
C. 1/3(x-1)
D. None of the above

32. The number of colors required to properly color the vertices of every planar graph is:
A.2
B.3
C.4
D.5

33. A number of elements in a set are called:
A. Finite
B. Cardinality
C. Strength
D. None of the above

34. A partially ordered relation is transitive,Antisymmetric and:
A. reflexive
B. bisymmetric
C. anti reflexive
D. None of the above

35. Which of the given statement is correct?
A. Functions cannot be defined recursively
B. Sets cannot be defined recursively
C. A recursive definition has one part: Base
D. The process of defining an object in terms of smaller versions of itself is called recursion

36. The empty graph is also known as
A.Trivial graph
B. bipartite graph

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C. regular graph
D. None of the above

37. A function from B to A is called onto function if its range is:
A. B
B. A
C. Neither A nor B
D. both A and B

38. If p= It is raining q = She will go to college
"It is raining and she will not go to college" will be denoted by
A. p ^ q
B. q ^ ˷p
C. q ^ p
D None of these

39. A subset f of B x A is said to be a function from B to A if the domain of f is B and the first element of order pairs off:
A. does not repeat
B. does not exist
C. repeat
D. members of A

40. The negation of "Today is Monday" is:
A. Today is Saturday
B. Today is Wednesday
C. Today is Monday
D. Today is not Monday

41. A function in which the second element of order pair is distinct is called:
A. onto function
B. one-one function
C. identity function
D. inverse function

42. The converse of the conditional statement q ---> p is:
A. p ---> q
B. p ---> ˷q
C. ˷p ---> q
D. None of the above

43. Letters of SAP taken all at a time can be written in:
A. 2 ways

B. 6 ways
C. 24 ways
D. 120 ways

44. Contra-positive of the given statement "If two angles are congruent, then they have the same measure" is
A. If two angles are congruent, then they have not the same measure
B. If two angles are not congruent, then they have the same measure
C. If two angles do not have the same measure, then they are not congruent
D. None of these

45. A student has a maximum of 720 words from a combination of letters of a word given word is:
A. CANADA
B. ENGLAND
C. WASHINGTON
D. None the above

46. The statement "It is not raining if and only if roads are dry" is logically equivalent to
A. If roads are dry then it is not raining
B. If it is not raining then roads are dry
C. Roads are dry if and only if it is not raining
D. None of these

47. The inverse of this statement If p, then q is:
A. If not p, then not q
B. if p, then not q
C. if not p, then q
D. None of the above

48. A converse of this statement If p, then q is:
A. if not q, then not p
B. if not q, then p
C. If q, then p
D. None of these

49. How many bytes are required to encode 2000 bits of data:
A. 2
B. 1

C. 3
D. 10
50. A collection of the graph is:
 A. row and column
 B. Equation
 C. vertices and columns
 D. None of the above
51. The number of edges in a complete graph with 'n' vertices is equal to
 A. 2n-1
 B. n(n-1)
 C. n^2
 D. n(n-1)/2
52. Error-correcting code is a _____:
 A. hamming code
 B. gray code
 C. error deducting code
 D. None of the above
53. The symbol II is ASCII stands for
 A. international information
 B. information interchange
 C. American Standard Code for Information Interchange
 D. None of the above
54. What is domain of function f(x)= x1/2:
 A. [0, ∞)
 B. (2, ∞)
 C. (-∞, 1)
 D. None of the above
55. an ordered collection of objects is:
 A. Relation
 B. set
 C. proposition
 D. Function
56. A function is a Domain of
 A. it is set of natural numbers for which a function is defined
 B. the maximal set of numbers for which a function is defined
 C. the maximal set of numbers which a function can take values
 D. None of the above

57. Range of a function is:
 A. the maximal set of numbers for which a function is defined
 B. the maximal set of numbers which a function can take values
 C. it is a set of natural numbers for which a function is defined
 D. None of the above
58. In an undirected graph, the number of nodes with an odd degree must be:
 A. odd
 B. prime
 C. even
 D. zero
59. What is the cardinality of the set of odd positive integers less than 10?
 A. 5
 B. 10
 C. 3
 D. 20
60. The Gray code of a number whose binary representation is 1000 is:
 A. 0100
 B. 1100
 C. 0111
 D. 0110

Answers:
1- D, 2- A, 3- B, 4- C, 5- D, 6- A, 7- B,
8- D, 9- A, 10- A, 11- C, 12- A, 13- B,
14- A, 15- C, 16- D, 17- A, 18- B, 19- D,
20- B, 21- C, 22- B, 23- C, 24- A, 25- A,
26- B, 27- A, 28- C, 29- D, 30- B, 31- C,
32- D, 33- B, 34- A, 35- D, 36- A, 37- B,
38- B, 39- A, 40- D, 41- B, 42- A, 43- B,
44- C, 45- A, 46- C, 47- A, 48- C, 49- A,
50- C, 51- D, 52- A, 53- C, 54- A, 55- B,
56- B, 57- B, 58- C, 59- A, 60- B

Software Engineering
1. Which of the following is/are issues related to professional

responsibility?
A. Managing Client Relationships
B. Intellectual property rights
C. Confidentiality
D. None of these
E. Both B & C

2. If Software engineers use their skills to misuse other people computers. What does misuse refer to
A. Dissemination of viruses or other malware
B. Unauthorized modification of computer material
C. Unauthorized access to computer material
D. Both A & B
E. None of these
F. All of the mentioned

3. Software engineers shall: Which of the following the correct statement
A. Make sure that the products only meet the SRS.
B. Act consistently with the public interest.
C. Act in a manner that is in the best interests of his expertise and favor.
D. Both B & C
E. All of the mentioned
F. None of these

4. Software engineers should: Which of the following the incorrect statement
A. Maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment.
B. Be dependent on their colleagues.
C. Not use your technical skills to misuse other people's computers.
D. Not intentionally accept work that is outside your capability.
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

5. Software product Efficiency does not include
A. Licensing
B. Responsiveness

C. Processing time
D. Memory utilization
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

6. Bugs and failures in the software are due to?
A. Software Developers
B. Software companies
C. None of these
D. Both A & B

7. The organization has the best software tools and the latest computers, so they should not worry about the quality of the product.
A. False
B. True
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

8. What is Software?
A. Software is documentation and configuration of data
B. Software is a set of programs, documentation & configuration of data
C. Software is a set of programs
D. Both B & C
E. None of these

9. Which of the following is not responsible for software failure?
A. Less reliable and expensive
B. Low expectation
C. Increasing Demand
D. Increasing Supply
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

10. Attributes of good software are?
A. Software functionality
B. Software maintainability
C. Software maintainability & functionality
D. Software development
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

11. Which of the following software engineering activities is not an activity of the software process?
A. Software specification

B. Software dependence
C. Software development
D. Software validation
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

12. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
A. Computer science belongs to Software engineering
B. Software engineering belongs to Computer science
C. Software engineering is concerned with the practicalities of developing and delivering useful software
D. Software engineering is a part of a more general form of System Engineering
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

13. Which of the following statement is true?
A. Customized products are commissioned by a particular customer
B. Generic products and customized products are types of software products
C. Both B & C
D. Generic products are produced by the organization and sold to open market
E. None of these
F. All of the mentioned

14. Software Engineering doesn't have any relation with?
A. Software Validation
B. Software Security
C. Software processes
D. Software reuse
E. Both B & C
F. None of these

15. Which of the following statement is false?
A. The web-based system should be developed and delivered incrementally
B. Web brings the concept of software as service
C. Web-based systems have led to

degradation of programming languages
D. The web has led to the availability of software services and the possibility of developing highly distributed service-based systems
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

16. RAD is a short form of
A. Rapid Application Document
B. Relative Application Development
C. Rapid Application Development
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

17. Which of these models is not appropriate for accommodating any change?
A. Waterfall Model
B. Prototyping Model
C. Build & Fix Model
D. RAD Model
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

18. Which of these is not a type of Prototyping Model?
A. Domain Prototype
B. Vertical Prototype
C. Horizontal Prototype
D. Diagonal Prototype
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

19. Which one is not a phase of the Prototyping Model?
A. Engineer Product
B. Prototype Refinement
C. Coding
D. Quick Design
E. Both B & C
F. None of these

20. Numbers of phases in RAD Model are
A. 3 phases
B. 5 phases
C. 2 phases
D. 6 phases
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

21. A major drawback of RAD Model is?
A. Encourages customer/client feedback
B. Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required
C. Increases reusability of components, Highly specialized & skilled developers/designers are required
D. Increases reusability of components
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

22. SDLC is a short form of
A. System Design Life Cycle
B. Software Design Life Cycle
C. System Development Life cycle
D. Software Development Life Cycle
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

23. If a user is concerned with all phases of SDLC, Which model should be selected?
A. RAD Model
B. Waterfall Model
C. Prototyping Model
D. Both B & C
E. None of these

24. Incremental Model is a combination of?
A. Waterfall Model & RAD Model
B. Linear Model & RAD Model
C. Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model
D. Linear Model & Prototyping Model
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

25. The major advantage of Incremental model is?
A. Easier to test and debug
B. Easier to test and debug & It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early
C. Customer can respond to each increment
D. It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early
E. Both B & C
F. None of these

26. Spiral Model was initially projected by
A. Barry Boehm
B. IBM
C. Royce
D. Pressman
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

27. Which of the following dimensions Spiral Model has?
A. Radial, perpendicular
B. Diagonal, angular
C. Diagonal, perpendicular
D. Radial, angular
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

28. The disadvantage of the Spiral Model is?
A. Strong approval and documentation control
B. Doesn't work well for smaller projects
C. Additional Functionality can be added at a later date
D. The high amount of risk analysis
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

29. User has involvement in all phases of the Spiral Model.
A. False
B. True
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

30. How Spiral Model is different from the Incremental Model?
A. Users can see the system early in the Incremental Model
B. Requirements that change can be aided in Incremental Model
C. Progress can be measured for Incremental Model
D. Both A & B
E. None of these
F. All of the mentioned

31. A model is selected on the bases of
A. Development team & Users

B. Requirements
C. Project type and associated risk
D. Both B & C
E. None of these
F. All of the mentioned

32. In these two models defining requirement early in the cycle is not allowed?
A. Waterfall & Spiral
B. Waterfall & RAD
C. Prototyping & RAD
D. Prototyping & Spiral
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

33. If the development team has less experience on similar projects which life cycle model can be chosen?
A. Iterative Enhancement Model
B. Spiral
C. RAD
D. Waterfall
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

34. Choose a model for a product/project, which has a fixed time frame and has no cost barriers.
A. Incremental
B. Spiral
C. Waterfall
D. RAD
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

35. If the user is not participating, which of the following models will not be able to give the desired outcome?
A. RAD & Prototyping
B. Waterfall & Spiral
C. RAD & Spiral
D. RAD & Waterfall
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

36. An organization is creating an advanced version of the software which is already available in the market, which model will you prefer them?

A. Iterative Enhancement
B. RAD
C. Spiral
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

37. If the project development schedule is tight we can choose a waterfall model?
A. False
B. True
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

38. Which of the following statement is true?
A. RAD Model aids the reusability of components
B. Prototyping Model aids the reusability of components
C. None of these
D. Both A & B

39. Spiral Model has high constancy requirements.
A. False
B. True
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

40. RAD Model has high constancy requirements.
A. False
B. True
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

41. _____ is not a software process quality?
A. Timeliness
B. Productivity
C. Visibility
D. Portability
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

42. Maintaining software costs more than it does to develop.
A. False
B. True
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

43. Which of these is not an embedded software product?
A. digital function of dashboard display in a car
B. keypad control of a security system
C. pattern recognition game playing
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

44. The purpose of the software process is to deliver the software
A. in time
B. with acceptable quality
C. Both A & B
D. that is cost-efficient
E. None of these

45. Does the following activity provide feedback report in Generic Process Framework?
A. Deployment
B. Modeling & Construction
C. Communication
D. Planning
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

46. Which of the following is not a type of change that we encounter during the support phase?
A. Prevention
B. Adaptation
C. Correction
D. Translation
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

47. Which of the following is internal software quality?
A. Reliability
B. Reusability
C. Usability
D. Scalability
E. Both B & C
F. None of these

48. RUP is a short form of _____ and was created by _____
A. Rational Unified Process, IBM
B. Rational Unified Process, Microsoft
C. Rational Unified Process, Infosys

D. Rational Unified Program, IBM
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

49. The business case for the system is established in the _____ RUP phase?
A. Elaboration
B. Transition
C. Inception
D. Construction
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

50. In Software engineering, which of these is not an essential activity for software processes?
A. Software Validation
B. Software design and implementation
C. Software evolution
D. Software Verification
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

51. Software Engineering that is based on components allows faster delivery.
A. False
B. True
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

Answers:
1- E, 2- F, 3- A, 4- B, 5- A, 6- D, 7- A, 8- B, 9- D, 10- C, 11- B, 12- A, 13- F, 14- A, 15- C, 16- C, 17- A, 18- D, 19- C, 20- B, 21- C, 22- D, 23- A, 24- D, 25- B, 26- A, 27- D, 28- B, 29- A, 30- C, 31- F, 32- D, 33- B, 34- D, 35- A, 36- D, 37- A, 38- D, 39- B, 40- A, 41- D, 42- B, 43- C, 44- C, 45- A, 46- D, 47- B, 48- A, 49- C, 50- D, 51- B

Formal Methods in Software Engineering

1: Which of the following is the reason for software bugs and failures?
a) Software Developers
b) Software companies
c) Both a and b
d) None of these

2: Software is...
a) documentation and configuration of data
b) set of programs
c) both a and b
d) None of these

3: Which of the following phases in RAD Model?
a) 3 phases
b) 6 phase
c) 2 phases
d) 5 phases

4: Which of the following is the purpose of the process is to deliver software?
a) in time
b) with acceptable quality
c) None of these
d) both a & b

5: RUP created by...
a) IBM
b) Infosys
c) Microsoft
d) None of these

6: --------- language the frameworks will not work...
a) PHP
b) Java
c) C#
d) Ruby

7: Which one does not benefit from software reuse?
a) high effectiveness
b) lower costs
c) faster software development
d) lower risks

8: Which of the followings are types of requirements?
a) Reliability
b) Usability
c) Availability
d) All of these

9: Functional requirement is...
a) Portability
b) Maintainability
c) Robustness
d) None of these

10: ------- is not affect the software quality and organizational performance...
a) Product
b) Technology
c) People
d) Market

11: Indirect measure of a product is...
a) Reliability
b) Quality
c) Complexity
d) All of these

12: Which one is not the true statement of a business process?
a) testing software
b) designing a new product
c) hiring an employee
d) purchasing services

Answers:
1– C, 2- C, 3- D, 4- D, 5- A, 6- A, 7- A, 8- D, 9- D, 10- D, 11- D, 12- A

HTML

1. HTML stands for
a) HyperText Mark-Up Language
b) HyperText Mark -Up line
c) Holistic Technical Mechanical Library
d) Hyper Technical Method List

2. What type of language is HTML?
a) programing language
b) scripting language
c) markup language

d) None of these

3. Which of the following tag is used to display an image?
a) <src>
b) <img>
c) <alt>
d) <ul

4. We can bold uor text with which tags?
a) <solid> & <strong>
b) & <s>
c) <img> & <tag>
d) & <strong>

5. What should be the first tag in HTML?
a) <HTML>
b) <body>
c) <style>
d) <title>

6. To create web page we use ...
a) OOP
b) C++
c) VISUAL
d) HTML

7. Which is the fundamental block of HTML?
a) HTML body
b) HTML element
c) HTML tag
d) None of these

8. <a> & tag is being used for
a) adding
b) adding image
c) adding links to web page
d) adding text to web page

9. File of HTML has an extension of ...
a) .h
b) ml
c) .HTML
d) all of these

10. How can we make bulleted lists?
a)
b)
c)
d) all of these

11. Which HTML tag is used for largest heading?
a) <h9>
b) <h5>
c) <h3>
d) <h1>

12. BODY tag is used after ...
a) head
b) title
c) HTML
d) None of these

13. Which of the following is a container?
a) <input>
b) <head>
c) <select>
d) <document>

14. To create a descriptive list which tag is used?
a) <DS>
b) <DD>
c) <DL>
d) <LD>

15. <INPUT> tag is a .....
a) base tag
b) format tag
c) delete tag
d) empty tag

16. To add a line break which tag is used?
a) <strong>
b) <line>
c) <break>
d)

17. Which tag is used to specify font to whole web page?
a) <indexfont>
b) <defaultfont>
c) <targetfont>
d) None of these

18. <TH> ,<TR> & <TD> are the tag of ...
a) list
b) text
c) body
d) table

19. Gif and jpg are the types of ...
a) videos
b) audio
c) image
d) text

20. Which tag we will use to add rows in a table?
a) <i> & </i>
b) &
c) <tr> & </tr>
d) <td> & </td>

21. <p> tag is used for ...
a) pitch
b) paragraph
c) print
d) all of these

22. <TABLE> tag is used in ...
a) head
b) body
c) title
d) None of these

23. What will be added in a table when <td> and </td> tag is used?
a) row
b) cell
c) column
d) list

24. <COLSPAN> tag is added to ...
a) <table>
b) <tr>
c) <td>
d) <th>

Answers:
1– A, 2- C, 3- B, 4- D, 5- A, 6- D, 7- C,
8- C, 9- C, 10- C, 11- A, 12- A, 13- C,
14- C, 15- D, 16- D, 17- B, 18- D, 19- C,
20- C, 21- B, 22- B, 23- C, 24- C

1. In a webpage What tag was used to display that picture?
A. img
B.Picture
C. image
D. src
E. both A & B

F. None of these

2. What is the tag other then <b> to make text bold?
A. <black>
B. <dar>
C. both B & C
D. <strong>
E. <emp>
F. None of these

3. Text and Tags that are not directly displayed on the page are written in which section.
A. <body>
B. <head>
C. both A & C
D. <HTML>
E. <title>
F. None of these

4. _____ tag is used to inserts a line horizontally on your web page?
A. <line direction="horizontal">
B. <line>
C. <hr>
D. both A & B
E. <tr>
F. None of these

5. In HTML document what should be the first tag?
A. <HTML>
B. <title>
C. <head>
D. <document>
E. both A & D
F. None of these

6. _____ tag is used to add a row in a table?
A. <th> and </th>
B. <td> and </td>
C. <tr> and </tr>
D. <cr> and </cr>

E. both B & C
F. None of these

7. In an HTML document how you make a bulleted list?
A.
B. <nl>
C. <list>
D. both A & B
E.
F. None of these

8. In an HTML document How you make a numbered list?
A.
B. <dl>
C. both B & C
D. <list>
E.
F. None of these

9. In HTML document How you make an e-mail link?
A. <mail href="xxx@yyy ">
B.
C.
D. <mail>xxx@yyy </mail>
E. both B & D
F. None of these

10. For making a hyperlink what is the correct HTML?
A. ICT Trends Quiz
d. url="https://mcqsets.com">ICT Trends Quiz
c. <https://mcqsets.com
E. both A & B
b. ICT Trends Quiz
F. None of these

11. In any HTML document which tags to make a text italic?

A. <italics>
B. <ii>
C. <i>
D. <italic>
E. both A & C
F. None of these

12. In an HTML document, _____ tag is used to make a text bold?
A. <b>
B. <bld>
C. <bb>
D. both B & C
E. <bold>
F. None of these

13. For adding a background color which is the correct HTML?
A. <body color="yellow">
B. <body background="yellow">
C. <background>yellow</background>
D. both A & B
E. <body bgcolor="yellow">
F. None of these

14. _____ tag is used for the smallest size heading in HTML?
A. <head>
B. <heading>
C. both A & D
D. <h1>
E. <h6>
F. None of these

15. _____ tag is used for inserting a line break in HTML?
A. <lb>
B.
C. bothB & E
D. <newline>
E. <break>
F. None of these

16. Vlink attribute means that?

A. very good link
B. visited link
C. both A & E
D. active link
E. virtual link
F. None of these

17. To name an element uniquely which attribute is used?
A. class
B. dot
C. both B & D
D. id
E. all of the above
F. None of these

18. For a form in HTML which tag creates a checkbox?
A. <input type="checkbox">
B. <checkbox>
C. <input=checkbox>
D. both A & B
E. <input checkbox>
F. None of these

19. Which tag will you use to create a combo box (drop-down box)?
A. <input type="dropdown">
B. <select>
C. both A & C
D. <list>
E. all of the above
F. None of these

20. Which is not a paired tag in the following?
A. < u >
B. <p>
C. both B & E
D. <img>
E. <i>
F. None of these

21. Did you require _____ to create HTML document?
A. Just a notepad can be used
B. web page editing software
C. High powered computer
D. both A & B
E. None of the above

22. In the HTML document, The special formatting codes used to present content are
A. values
B. attributes
C. tags
D. both A & C
E. None of the above

23. Documents of HTML are saved in?
A. Special binary format
B. ASCII text
C. both A & D
D. Machine language codes
E. None of the above

24. Tags that enclose the text in HTML documents are known as?
A. Pair tags
B. Double tags
C. Couple tags
D. Single tags
E. both A & C
F. None of these

25. In HTML which character tells browsers to stop tagging the text?
A. /
B. %
C. both A & B
D. ?
E. >
F. None of these

26. The tags in HTML document
A. should be written in lower case
B. can be written in both uppercase or lowercase

C. both D & E

D. Should be written in upper case

E. should be written in the proper case

F. None of these

27. A tag Marquee in HTML is to

A. Mark the text so that it is hidden in browser

B. mark the list of items to maintain in queue

C. both A & D

D. Display text with scrolling effect

E. None of the above

28. In HTML there are _____ different of heading tags?

A. 7

B. 5

C. 6

D. 4

E. None of these

29. In a web page _____ is used to create a blank line

A. insert <BLINE>

B. press Enter two times

C. insert <BR> tag

D. both A & B

E. press Shift + Enter

F. None of these

30. _____ of the following is not a style tag?

A. <b>

B. <i>

C. both A & D

D. <tt>

E. All of the above are style tags

F. None of these

31. The object displays in the browser can be modified by?

A. parameters

B. modifiers

C. attributes

D. None of the above

E. both A & B

32. _____ HTML code is valid from the following?

A. <red><font>

B. <font colour="red">

C. both B & D

D. <font color="red">

E. All of the above are style tags

F. None of these

33. Which of an attribute of the following is related to the font tag?

A. face

B. size

C. both B & D

D. color

E. All of the above are style tags

F. None of these

34. HTML supports

A. unordered lists

B. ordered lists

C. both A & B

D. Sami ordered list

E. does not support those types

F. None of these

35. In an ordered list which tag is used to list individual items?

A. UL

B. OL

C. both A & C

D. LI

E. None of the above

F. None of these

36. When the path along with filename of the picture should you use in IMG tag?

A. when the location of the image file and HTML file are different

B. path is optional and not necessary

C. both B & E

D. path is always necessary when inserting image

E. when image file and HTML file both are on the same location

F. None of these

37. Which alignment attribute of the following is not valid?

A. Right

B. Left

C. both A & B

D. Top

E. All of the above

F. None of these

38. If an image could not load in browser _____ attribute is used with img tag to display the text?

A. id

B. name

C. both D & E

D. description

E. alt

F. None of these

39. To set background color green which attribute can be used with BODY tag?

A. vlink="green"

B. background="green"

C. both A & B

D. bgcolor="green"

E. None of the above

40. To merge two cells horizontally which attribute you'll use with TD tag?

A. colspan=2

B. merge=colspan2

C. both A & E

D. rowspan=2

E. merge=row2

F. None of these

41. What tag is used to display that picture in a webpage?

A. picture

B. src

C. both B & D

D.mage

E.img

F. None of these

42. What is HTML?

A. High Text Markup Language

B. Hyper Tabular Markup Language

C. HyperText Markup Language

D. None of these

E. Both A and B

F. Both C and A

43. which of the tag is used to mark the beginning of the paragraph?

A.<TD>

B.

C.<TR>

D.

E.<P>

F.

44. which tag is used to descriptive list starts ?

A.<LL>

B.<DD>

C.<DL>

D.<DS>

D. None of these

E. Both A and B

45. The correct HTML tag for the largest heading is

A.<head>

B.<h6>

C.<heading>

D.<h1>

E. None of these
F. Both A and B

46. The attribute of <form> tag?
A. Method
B. Action
C. Image
D. Button
E. Both A and B
F. None of these

47. Markup tags tell the web browser?
A. How to organize the page
B. How to display the page
C. How to display a message box on the page
D. None of these

48. www is based on which model?
A. Local-server
B. 3-tier
C. world wide web
D. Client-server
E. None of these
F. Both A and C

49. What are Empty elements and is it valid?.
A. No terms exist as Empty Element
B. It is not valid to use Empty Element
C. None of these
D. Empty elements have no data
E. None of these
F. Both A and C

50. Which type of attributes of text box control is used for the maximum character?
A. Size
B. Len
C. all of these
D. Both A and B
E. max length
F. None of these

51. To start the web page which of the following tag is used?
A.<Body>
B.<Title>
C.<HTML>
D.<Form>
E. Both A and B
F. None of these

52. HTML is a subset of
A.SGMT
B.SGML
C.SGMD
D. None of these
E. Both A and B

53. Which are the containers in the following options?
A. <SELECT>
B. <BODY>
C. <INPUT>
D. <Image>
E. Both (a) and (b)
F. None of these

54. Which attribute defines the relationship between the current document and HREF'ed URL is
A.REL
B.URL
C.REV
D. all of these
E. None of these
F. Both A and B

55. <DD>tag is used to accept?, as <DT>tag is used to fit a single line of our web page.
A. line of text
B. word
C. request
D. full paragraph
E. Both A and C
F. None of these

56. The descriptive list starts from which tag?
A. <DL>
B. <LL>
C. <DD>
D. <DS>
E. Both A and B
F. None of these

57. Which command is used to left-align the content inside the table cell?
A.<tdleft>
B.<td align = "left">
C.<td raligh = "left" >
D.<td leftalign>
E. None of these
F. All of them

58. To rest other HTML tags within the description which of the following tag is used?
A.<TH>
B.<CAPTION>
C.<TD>
D.<TR>
E.<Batten>
F. None of these

59. <Base> tag is designed to appear only between
A.<TITLE>
B.<BODY>
C.<FORM>
D.<BATTEN>
E.<FONT>
F.<HEAD>

60. Which of the following command is used to open a link in a new browser window?
A. < a href = "url" target = "new">
B. <a href = "url".new>
C. <a href = "url" target ="open">
D. <a href = "url" target= "_blank">
E. None of these
F. Both A and D

61. The best approach to establish Base URL is?
A. HEAD element
B. BASE element
C. TITAL element
D. Both A and B
E. None of these
F. Both A and E

62. To include a hyperlink and create a new list item which tag is used?
A.<DL>
B.<DD>
C.<LI>
D.<UL>
E.
F. None of these

63. <first> and <First> elements are same?
A. No, they represent different elements altogether
B. First is correct only
C. first is only correct
D. Both are same
E. None of these
F. Both A and B

64. The part of the graphic which is not included in another hot zone is considered to be part of
A. default
B. rect
C. point
D. polygon
F. Both A and B
E. None of these

65. Which of the following is used to create a number list?
A. <LI>

B. <LI> and <OL>

C. <OL>

D.<DL>

E.<DD>

F. None of these

66. <INPUT> is

A. empty tag

B. format tag

C. both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

67. The map definition file is generally stored in

A. RECYCLE-BIN

B. BIN

C. CGI-BIN

D. All of these

E. Both A and B

F. None of these

68. The latest HTML standard is

A.XML

B.SGML

C.HTML 4.0

D.HTML 5.0

E. None of these

F. Both A and B

69. Tag which is used to create a hypertext relationship between the current document and another URL is

A. <LINK>

B. <ISINDEX>

C. <A>

D.

E. Both A and B

F. None of these

70. The text inside the <TEXT AREA> tag works like

A. <P> formatted text

B. <PRE> formatted text

C. <T> formatted text

D. Both A and B

E. None of these

71. What is the correct HTML for adding a background color?

A. <background>yellow<Background>

B. <body color = "yellow">

C. <body bg ="yellow">

D. <body bg color = "yellow">

E. Both A and B

F. None of these

72. Main container for <TR>, <TD> and <TH> is

A. <GROUP>

B. <DATA>

C. <TABLE>

D. Both A and C

E. All of these

F. None of these

73. The body tag mostly used after?

A. Title tag

B. EM tag

C. FORM tag

D. HEAD tag

E. Both A and B

F. None of these

74. How can you make an e-mail link?

A. <a href ="mail to: xxx@y.com">

B. <mail href +"xxx@y.com">

C. <a href = "xxx@y.com">

D. Both B and C

E. None of these

75. Which tag creates a number/order list?

A.<UL>

B.<OT>

C.

D.<OL>

E. Both A and B

F. None of these

76. Which symbol is used at the beginning of HREF?

A. $

B. &

C. #

D. ^

E. Both A and B

F. None of these

77. Choose a Valid name form the following?

A. <123 person>

B.

C. <image>

D. <_person>

E. Both A and B

F. None of these

78. The web standard allows programmers on many different computer platforms to dispersed format and display the information server. These programs are called

A. HTML

B. Internet Explorer

C. Web Browsers

D. Both A and B

E. None of these

Answers:

1– A, 2- D, 3- B, 4- C, 5- A, 6- C, 7- A,
8- E, 9- B, 10- A, 11- C, 12- A, 13- E,
14- E, 15- B, 16- B, 17- D, 18- A, 19- B,
20- D, 21- A, 22- C, 23- B, 24- A, 25- A,
26- B, 27- D, 28- C, 29- C, 30- E, 31- C,
32- D, 33- E, 34- C, 35- D, 36- A, 37- D,
38- E, 39- D, 40- A, 41- E, 42- C, 43- E,
44- C, 45- D, 46- E, 47- B, 48- D, 49- D,
50- E, 51- C, 52- B, 53- E, 54- A, 55- D,
56- A, 57- B, 58- B, 59- F, 60- D, 61- B,
62- C, 63- D, 64- A, 65- B, 66- A, 67- C,
68- D, 69- A, 70- B, 71- D, 72- C, 73- D,
74- A, 75- D, 76- C, 77- D, 78- C

PHP – Web Development

1. PHP stand for_____?

i). Personal Home Page

ii). Hypertext Preprocessor

iii). Pretext Hypertext Processor

iv). Preprocessor Home Page

A. Both iii) and iv)

B. Both i) and ii)

C. None of these

D. only ii)

2. The default extension is

A.   .php

B.   .xml

C.   .HTML

D.   .ph

E. None of these

3. What is the correct syntax of PHP code?

A. < php >

B. <? ?>

C. < ? php ?>

D. <?php ?>

E. None of these

4. Which of the following is used as PHP code editor?

 i) Notepad

ii) Notepad++

iii) Adobe Dreamweaver

iv) PDT

A. Only iv)

B. Only iii)

C. i), ii) and iii)

D. All of these

E. None of these

5. Try/catch Exception was introduced in_____ version of PHP.

A. PHP 5 and later

B. PHP 5

C. PHP 6

D. PHP 4

E. None of these

6. Single line comment is add in PHP by_____.
i) /?
ii) //
iii) #
iv) /* */
A. ii), iii) and iv)
B. i), iii) and iv)
C. Only ii)
D. Both ii) and iv)
E. None of these

7. To store 111 in variable num which PHP statement is used?
A. int $num = 111;
B. int mum = 111;
C. $num = 111;
D. 111 = $num;
E. None of these

8. What will be The Output of the following PHP code?
```php
<?php
$num  = 1;
$num1 = 2;
print $num . "+". $num1;
?>
```
A. 3
B. 1.+.2
C. 1+2
D. Error
E. None of these

9. The Output of the following PHP code?
```php
<?php
$num  = "1";
$num1 = "2";
print $num+$num1;
?>
```
A. 3
B. 1+2

C. Error
D. 12
E. None of these

10. Which is the right way of declaring a variable in PHP?
i) $3hello
ii) $_hello
iii) $this
iv) $This
A. Only ii)
B. Only iii)
C. ii) and iv)
D. ii), iii) and iv)
E. None of these

11. The Output of the following PHP code?
```php
<?php
$foo = 'Bob';
$bar = &$foo;
$bar = "My name is $bar";
echo $bar;
echo $foo;
?>
```
A. My name is BobMy name is Bob
B. My name is BobBob
C. Error
D. My name is Bob Bob
E. None of these

12. Which of the following PHP statements will output Hello World on the screen?
i) echo ("Hello World");
ii) print ("Hello World");
iii) printf ("Hello World");
iv) sprintf ("Hello World");
A. i) and ii)
B. i), ii) and iii)
C. i), ii) and iv)
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these

13. The Output of the following PHP code?

```php
<?php
$color = "maroon";
$var = $color[2];
echo "$var";
?>
```

A. a
B. Error
C. r
D. $var
E. None of these

14. The Output of the following PHP code?

```php
<?php
$score = 1234;
$scoreboard = (array) $score;
echo $scoreboard[0];
?>
```

A. 1
B. Error
C. 2
D. 1234
E. None of these

15. The Output of the following PHP code?

```php
<?php
$total = "25 students";
$more = 10;
$total = $total + $more;
echo "$total";
?>
```

A. 35
B. 35 students
C. Error
D. 25 students
E. None of these

16. From the following what statement is equivalent to $add+=$add ?

A. $add = $add +$add
B. $add = $add
C. $add = $add + 1
D. $add = $add + $add + 1
E. None of these

17. Which statement will output $x on the screen?

A. echo "/$x";
B. echo "$$x";
C. echo "\$x";
D. echo "$x;";
E. None of these

18. _____ is used for symbol a newline character?

A. \r
B. \n
C. /n
D. /r
E. None of these

19. From the following conditional statements is/are supported by PHP?

i) if statements
ii) if-else statements
iii) if-else if statements
iv) switch statements

A. i)
B. i), ii) and iv)
C. ii), iii) and iv)
D. i), ii), iii) and iv)
E. None of these

20. The output of the following PHP code?

```php
<?php
$user = array("Ashley", "Bale",
"Shrek", "Blank");
for ($x=0; $x < count($user); $x++)
    {
    if ($user[$x] == "Shrek") continue;
        printf ($user[$x]);
    }
```

?>
A. AshleyBale
B. ShrekBlank
C. AshleyBaleBlank
D. Shrek
E. None of these

21. If $a = 12 what will be returned when ($a == 12) ? 5 : 1 is Runned?
A. 5
B. 1
C. Error
D. 12
E. None of these

22. What is the name of the father of PHP?
A. Drek Kolkevi
B. Willam Makepiece
C. Rasmus Lerdorf
D. List Barely
E. None of these

23. Function is defined in PHP by_____.
A. Function functionName(parameters) {function body}
B. Data type functionName(parameters) {function body}
C. FunctionName(parameters) {function body}
D. Function {function body}
E. None of these

24. Type Hinting was introduced in which version of PHP?
A. PHP 4
B. PHP 6
C. PHP 5.3
D. PHP 5
E. None of these

25. Which type of function call is used on line 8?
```
1.     <?php
2.     function calc($price, $tax)
3.     {
4.         $total = $price + $tax;
5.     }
6.     $pricetag = 15;
7.     $taxtag = 3;
8.     calc($pricetag, $taxtag);
9.     ?>
```

A. Type Hinting

B. Call By Reference

C. Default Argument Value

D. Call By Value

E. None of these

26. What will be The Output of the following PHP code?
```
<?php
function calc($price, $tax="")
{
    $total = $price + ($price * $tax);
    echo "$total";
}
calc(42);
?>
```
A. 42
B. 0
C. Error
D. 84
E. None of these

27. The Output of the following PHP code?
```
<?php
function a()
{
    function b()
    {
```

```
      echo 'I am b';
    }
    echo 'I am a';
  }
  a();
  a();
  ?>
```
A. Error
B. I am bI am a
C. I am a
D. I am an Error

28. The output of the following PHP code?
```
  <?php
  function a()
  {
    function b()
    {
      echo 'I am b';
    }
    echo 'I am a';
  }
  b();
  a();
  ?>
```
A. I am b
B. I am bI am a
C. I am an Error
D. Error
E. None of these

29. The Output of the following PHP code?
```
  <?php
  $op2 = "blabla";
  function foo($op1)
  {
    echo $op1;
    echo $op2;
  }
  foo("hello");
```
```
  ?>
```
A. hello
B. Error
C. helloblabla
D. helloblablablabla
E. None of these

30. The PHP Function which starts with Double Underscore Is called?
A. Inbuilt Function
B. Magic Function
C. Default Function
D. User-Defined Function
E. None of these

31. _____ PHP functions that accepts any number of parameters .
A. func_get_argv()
B. get_argv()
C. func_get_args()
D. get_argc()
E. None of these

32. _____ is the PHP functions which is used to find files.
A. file()
B. glob()
C. fold()
D. get_file()
E. None of these

33. To get the current memory usage which PHP function is used?
A. get_usage()
B. memory_get_usage()
C. get_peak_usage()
D. memory_get_peak_usage()
E. None of these

34. To generating unique ids which PHP function is used?
A. unique ()
B. id()
C. md5()
D. mdid()

E. None of these

35. To compress a string which PHP function is used?

A. zip_compress()

B. gzcompress()

C. compress()

D. zip()

E. None of these

36. The output of the following PHP code?

```php
<?php
echo chr(52);
?>
```

A. 4

B. 2

C. 3

D. 1

37. The Output of the following PHP code?

```php
<?php
echo ord ("hi");
?>
```

A. 106

B. 104

C. 103

D. 209

E. None of these

38. What will be The Output of the following PHP code?

```php
<?php
echo ucwords("i love my country");
?>
```

A. I love my country

B. i love my Country

C. I love my Country

D. I Love My Country

E. None of these

39. The Output of the following PHP code?

```php
<?php
```

```php
echo lcfirst("welcome to Pakistan");
?>
```

A. welcome to Pakistan

B. welcome to Pakistan

C. Welcome to Pakistan

D. Welcome to Pakistan

E. None of these

40. PHP's numerically indexed array can be started with which of the following position?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 1

D. -1

E. None of these

41. PHP function which will return true if a variable is an array or false if it is not an array.

A. is_array()

B. this_array()

C. do_array()

D. in_array()

E. None of these

42. Which of the following in-built function will add value to the end of an array?

A. array_push()

B. into_array()

C. inend_array()

D. array_unshift()

E. None of these

43. The Output of the following PHP code?

```php
<?php
$fruits = array ("apple", "orange", "banana");
echo (next($fruits));
echo (next($fruits));
?>
```

A. appleapple

B. appleorange

C. orangeorange

D. orangebanana

E. None of these

44. _____ Function is used to get the value of the previous element in an array.

A. prev()

B. before()

C. last()

D. previous()

E. None of these

45. The output of the following PHP code?

```
   <?php
   $fruits = array ("apple", "orange",
array ("pear", "mango"),
   "banana");
   echo (count($fruits, 1));
   ?>
```

A. 6

B. 4

C. 5

D. 3

E. None of these

46. Which of the following function will returns an array consisting of associative key/value pairs?

A. count()

B. array_count()

C. array_count_values()

D. count_values()

E. None of these

47. _____ property scopes is not supported by PHP?

A. static

B. final

C. public

D. friendly

E. None of these

48. Which of the following is used to instantiate an object in PHP assuming the class name to be Foo?

A. $obj = new foo ();

B. $obj = new foo;

C. $obj = new $foo;

D. obj = new foo ();

E. None of these

49. From the following is the right way to call a class constant, given that the class is mathFunction?

A. echo PI;

B. echo mathFunction::PI;

C. echo mathFunction->PI;

D. echo mathFunction=PI;

E. None of these

50. _____ is the method scopes which is not supported by PHP?

i) private

ii) friendly

iii) static

iv) abstract

A. ii) and iv)

B. Only iv)

C. Only ii)

D. Only i)

51. Which one can be used to instantiate an object in PHP assuming the class name to be hello?

A. $obj = new hello();

B. $obj = new hello;

C. $obj = new $hello;

D. obj = new hello();

E. None of these

52. The right way to define a constant?

A. constant PI = "3.1415";

B. const $PI = "3.1415";

C. const PI = '3.1415';

D. constant PI = '3.1415';

E. None of these

53. In PHP the right way to call a class constant, given that the class is math function?

A. echo PI;

B. echo mathFunction->PI;

C. echo mathFunction::PI;

D. echo mathFunction=PI;

E. None of these

54. In PHP how to invoke a method?

A. $object->methodName();

B. object->methodName();

C. object::methodName();

D. $object::methodName();

E. None of these

55. How to declare a method in PHP?

i) function functionName() { function body }

ii) scope function functionName() { function body }

iii) method methodName() { method body }

iv) scope method methodName() { method body }

A. Only ii)

B. Only iv)

C. i) and ii)

D. iii) and iv)

56. In PHP which of the following advanced OOP features is NOT supported?

i) Method overloading

ii) Multiple Inheritance

iii) Namespaces

iv) Object Cloning

A. i)

B. ii)

C. iii) and iv)

D. i) and ii)

E. None of these

57. The advance concepts of was introduced in _____ version of PHP?

A. PHP 4

B. PHP 6

C. PHP 5.3

D. PHP 5

E. None of these

58. _____ is the right way to clone an object?

A. destinationObject = clone targetObject;

B. _clone(targetObject);

C. destinationObject = _clone(targetObject);

D. destinationObject = clone(targetObject);

E. None of these

59. If your object must inherit behavior from a number of sources you must use a/an

A. Abstract class

B. Object

C. Interface

D. Static class

E. None of these

60. To tweak an object's cloning behavior what method is used?

A. clone()

B. object_clone()

C. _clone

D. __clone()

E. None of these

61. To call more than one function of the class in single instruction_____ is used?

A. Method chaining

B. Method Including

C. Method adding

D. Typecasting

E. None of these

62. In PHP which of the following magic method is used for implementing overloading?

A. __wakeup

B. __invoke

C. __call

D. __unset

E. None of these

63. The are _____ many levels of error in PHP?

A. 14

B. 15

C. 16

D. 17

E. None of these

64. _____ is the description of Error level E_ERROR in PHP.

A. Fatal Compile-time error

B. Near-fatal error

C. Compile-time error

D. Fatal run-time error

E. All of these

65. E_STRICT Error level was introduced in_____ version of PHP?

A. PHP 5

B. PHP 4

C. PHP 5.2

D. PHP 5.3

E. None of these

66. _____ character do the error _reporting directive use to represent the logical operator NOT.

a) ~

b) !

c) /

d) ^

E. All of these

67. The function which is responsible for sending a custom message to the system log?

A. systemlog()

B. syslog()

C. log_system()

D. sys_log()

E. None of these

68. Exception handling was added with _____ version of PHP.

A. PHP 4

B. PHP 6

C. PHP 5.3

D. PHP 5

E. All of these

69. There are_____ methods available for the exception class?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

E. None of these

Answers:

1– B, 2- A, 3- B, 4- B, 5- A, 6- A, 7- C,
8- C, 9- A, 10- C, 11- A, 12- D, 13- C,
14- D, 15- A, 16- A, 17- C, 18- B, 19- D,
20- C, 21- A, 22- C, 23- A, 24- D, 25- D,
26- A, 27- C, 28- D, 29- A, 30- B, 31- C,
32- B, 33- B, 34- A, 35- B, 36- A, 37- B,
38- D, 39- A, 40- A, 41- A, 42- A, 43- D,
44- A, 45- A, 46- C, 47- D, 48- A, 49- B,
50- C, 51- A, 52- C, 53- C, 54- A, 55- C,
56- D, 57- D, 58- A, 59- C, 60- D, 61- A,
62- C, 63- C, 64- D, 65- B, 66- A, 67- B,
68- D, 69- C

Web Security and forensics

1. If a DNS server accepts and uses the wrong details from a host that has no authority giving that information, then this technique is called ...?
a) DNS hijacking
b) DNS lookup
c) DNS spoofing
d)All of the above
e)a and b
f)None of the above

2. block cipher used by PGP to encrypts data...
a) international data encryption algorithm
b) internet data encryption algorithm
c) private data encryption algorithm
d) All of the above

3. Pretty good privacy PGP(Pretty Good Privacy) is used in...
a) browser security
b) email security
c) FTP security
d) None of the mentioned

4. The extensible authentication protocol is an authentication framework used in...
a) wired local area network
b) wireless networks
c) wired personal area network
d) all of the above

5. What is used to carry traffic of one protocol over the network that does not support that protocol directly...
a) Tunneling
b) Trafficking
c) Transferring
d) Switching

6. In which Mode the authentication header is inserted immediately after the IP header...
a) Tunnel
b) Transport

c) Authentication
d) Both A and B

7. Which of the following is an extension of an enterprise private intranet across a public Network that creates a secure private connection...
a) VNP
b) VSPN
c) VSN
d) VPN

8. What term is considered as a basis for most robust authentication schemes...
a)Registration
b)Identification
c)Encryption
d)Refine information

9. A method that uses two independent pieces/processes of information to identify a user is known as...
a)Authentication through encryption
b)Password-method authentication
c)Two-method authentication
d)Two-factor authentication

10. Where security enforcement is needed firstly...
a)Scripting
b)Application
c)Assigning Roles
d)Administration

11. Which database allows a system administrator to associate a function with a relation...
a)Virtual database
b)Private database
c)Custom database
d)Virtual Private Database(VPD)

12. Applications create queries dynamically, can be considered as a risk source of ...
a)Active attacks
b)Passive attacks
c)Forgery
d)Injection

13. which attacks, the attacker manages to take control of the application to execute an SQL query created by the attacker...
a) SQL injection
b) Direct
c) SQL
d) Application
e) None of these

14. A Web site that allows users to enter text, such as a comment or a name, and then stores it and later displays it to other users, is potentially vulnerable to a kind of attack what attack is it...
a)Cross-site scoring scripting
b) Cross-site request forgery
c) Cross-site scripting
d) Two-factor authentication
e) None of these

15. The attack which forces a user(end-user)to execute unwanted actions on a web application in which he/she is currently authenticated...
a) Cross-site scoring scripting
b) Cross-site request forgery
c) Cross-site scripting
d) Two-factor authentication
e) None of these

16. Even with two-factor authentication, users are vulnerable to which attacks.
a) Man-in-the-middle
b) Cross attack
c) scripting
d) Radiant
e) None of these

17. which factor uses in many applications, where two independent factors are used to identify a user...
a) Cross-site scripting
b) Cross-site request forgery
c) Two-factor authentication
d) Cross-site scoring scripting
e) None of these

18. The system that allows the user to be authenticated once and multiple applications can then verify the user's identity through an authentication service without requiring reauthentication...
a) OpenID
b) Sign-on system
c) Security Assertion Markup Language
d) Virtual Private Database
e) None of these

19. which database is a standard for exchanging authentication and authorization information between different security domains, to provide cross-organization ...
a) OpenID
b) Security Assertion Markup Language
c) Sign-on system
d) Virtual Private Database
e) None of these

20. which id standard is an alternative for single sign-on across organizations, and has seen increasing acceptance in recent years...
a) OpenID
b) Single-site system
c) Security Assertion Markup Language
d) Virtual Private Database
e) None of these

21. which database allows a system administrator to associate a function with a relation the function returns a predicate that must be added to any query that uses the relation...
a)OpenID
b)Security Assertion Markup Language
c)Single-site system
d) Virtual Private Database

22. VPD(virtual private database) provides authorization at the level of specific tuples, or rows, of a relation, and is therefore said to be a mechanism...
a) row-level authorization

b) Column-level authentication
c) authentication
d) Authorization security
e) None of these

Answers:
1– C, 2- A, 3- B, 4- B, 5- A, 6- A, 7- D, 8- C, 9- D, 10- B, 11- D, 12- D, 13- A, 14- C, 15- B, 16- A, 17- C, 18- B, 19- C, 20- A, 21- D, 22- A

Mobile android applications Development
1. Android applications signed at the time _____.
A. before installed
B. After installed
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
2. In android application Which file holds to use the internet_____.
A. create file
B. Manifest file
C. system file
D. None of these
3. Specifies the layout of android screen use_____file.
A. R
B. manifest
C. layout
D. None of these
4. _____ contains the R.java file.
A. src
B. gen
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
5. In memory, Activity doesn't exist That is_____state.
A. initial
B. running
C. starting
D. All of these
6. Src folder contain_____files
A. Java source code
B. XML

C. manifest
D. None of these
7. user interface use for_____
A. xml
B. java
C. c++
D. Both A and B
8.which class store additional information?
A. Bundle
B. Datastore
C. Extra
D. None of these
9. In Status data a _____use in the android system.
A. content provider
B. intents
C. network
D. None of these
10._____method is used to close an activity
A. Finish
B. Stop
C. Close
D. None of these

Answers:
1– A, 2- B, 3- C, 4- B, 5- C, 6- A, 7- D, 8- A, 9- A, 10- A
1. To use the Android menu system what method you should override?
A. on Create Menu()
B. on Create Options Menu()
C. Both A & B
D. on Menu Created()
E. on Create Context Menu()
F. None of these
2. Which is not an Android component of the following?
A. Layout
B. Service
C. Activity
D. Both A & C
E. Content Provider
F. None of these

3. _____is the first callback method invoked by the system during an Activity life-cycle,?
A. on Start()
B. on Stop()
C. Both A & B
D. on Create()
E. on Restore()
F. None of these

4. What does the line of code achieve of the following?Intent intent = new Intent(FirstActivity.this,SecondActivity.class);
A. Starts an activity.
B. Creates a hidden Intent
C. Creates an implicit Intent
D. Create an explicit Intent
E. Both B & C
F. None of These

5. Which is NOT a valid usage for Intents of the following?
A. Activate and Activity
B. Activate a Service
C. Both A & B
D. Activate a Broadcast receiver
E. Activate an SQLite DB Connection.
F. None of these

6. Which is not a valid Android resource file name of the following?
A. my_layout.xml
B. mylayout.xml
C. myLayout.xml
D. Both B & C
E. mylayout1.xml
F. None of these

7. _____of the following is not defined as a process state?
A. Visible
B. Non-visible
C. Both A & B
D. Foreground
E. Background
F. None of these

8. Which folder that contains the R.java file of the following?
A. res
B. src
C. Both B & D
D. bin
E. gen
F. None of these

9. Which is a correct statement about an XML layout file of the following?
A. A file that is used to draw the content of an Activity
B. A layout PNG image file
C. Both A & B
D. A file that contains all application permission information
E. A file that contains a single activity widget.
F. None of these

10. The src folder contains _____ of the following?
A. Image and icon files
B. XML resource files
C. Both A & B
D. The application manifest file
E. Java source code files
F. None of these

11. _____is the parent class of all Activity widgets?
A. View
B. ViewGroup
C. Layout
D. Both A & C
E. Widget
F. None of these

12. _____ is the name of the class used by Intent to store additional information?
A. Parcelable
B. Extra
C. Both A & B
D. Bundle
E. DataStore
F. None of these

13. _____is not included in the Android application framework?
A. Notification Manager
B. Window Manager

C. Both A & B
D. Dialer Manager
E. Package Manager
F. None of these

14. Which Eclipse plugin is required to develop Android application?
A. Android Software Development Kit
B. J2EE
C. Both A & B
D. Android Development Tools
E. Web Development Tools
F. None of these

15. _____ of these files contains text values that you can use in your application?
A. AndroidManifest.xml
B. res/Text.xml
C. res/layout/Main.xml
D. Both B & C
E. res/values/strings.xml
F. None of these

16. The Android project folder "res/" contain_____?
A. Resource files
B. Java Activity classes
C. Both A & B
D. Java source code
E. Libraries
F. None of these

17. Which is a Java call-back method invoked when a view is clicked of the following?
A. Detector
B. OnTapListener
C. Both A & B
D. OnClickDetector
E. OnClickListener
F. None of these

18. Which is not an Activity lifecycle call-back method of the following?
A. onStart
B. onCreate
C. Both A & B
D. onPause
E. onBackPressed

F. None of these

Answers:
1- B, 2- B, 3- D, 4- A, 5- E, 6- C, 7- B, 8- E, 9- A, 10- E, 11- A, 12- D, 13- D, 14- D, 15- E, 16- A, 17- E, 18- E

1. To use the Android menu system what method you should override?
A. on Create Menu()
B. on Create Options Menu()
C. Both A & B
D. on Menu Created()
E. on Create Context Menu()
F. None of these

2. Which is not an Android component of the following
A. Layout
B. Service
C. Activity
D. Both A & C
E. Content Provider
F. None of these

3. _____is the first callback method invoked by the system during an Activity life-cycle,?
A. on Start()
B. on Stop()
C. Both A & B
D. on Create()
E. on Restore()
F. None of these

4. What does the line of code achieve of the following?Intent intent = new Intent(FirstActivity.this,SecondActivity.class);
A. Starts an activity.
B. Creates a hidden Intent
C. Creates an implicit Intent
D. Create an explicit Intent
E. Both B & C

F. None of These

5. Which is NOT a valid usage for Intents of the following?

A. Activate and Activity

B. Activate a Service

C. Both A & B

D. Activate a Broadcast receiver

E. Activate a SQLite DB Connection.

F. None of these

6. Which is not a valid Android resource file name of the following?

A. my_layout.xml

B. mylayout.xml

C. myLayout.xml

D. Both B & C

E. mylayout1.xml

F. None of these

7. _____of the following is not defined as a process state?

A. Visible

B. Non-visible

C. Both A & B

D. Foreground

E. Background

F. None of these

8. Which folder that contains the R.java file of the following?

A. res

B. src

C. Both B & D

D. bin

E. gen

F. None of these

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Computer Network

1. Which of the following is provided IPSec designed security?
A. session layer
B. application layer
C. network layer
D. transport layer
E. All of these
F. None of these

2_____of the tunnel mode IPsec protects
A. Entire IP packet
B. IP payload
C. IP header
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. None of these

3.Firewall works as a Network layer of_____.
A. packet filter
B. frame filter
C. both the frame filter and packet filter
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. None of these

4.which of the following is used to WPA2 security in
A. ethernet
B. wi-fi
C. Bluetooth
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. Both A and B

5. Pretty good privacy (PGP) is used for _____.
A. browser security
B. FTP security
C. email security

D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. Both A and B

6: Which of the following is Confidentiality with asymmetric-key cryptosystem has its own
A. Problems
B. Entities
C. Data
D. Problems
E. Translator
F. All of these

7: A message-digest SHA-I has
A. 820 bits
B. 160 bits
C. 512 bits
D. 628 bits
E. All of these
F. None of these

8: Service beyond Message authentication is a
A. Message Sending
B. Message Confidentiality
C. Message Integrity
D. Message Splashing
E. All of these
F. None of these

9: Document, receiver creates to check integrity of a message, to the_____.
A. Finger Print
B. Hash-Table
C. HashTag
D. HyperText
E. All of these
F. None of these

10: which of the following is a digital signature needs a Private-key system
A. Shared-key system
B. Public-key system
C. All of them
D. All of these
E. None of these

11: which of the following is a correct Aberavationn MAC?
A. Message authentication cipher
B. Message authentication code
C. Message arbitrary connection
D. Message authentication control
E. All of these
F. None of these

12: which of the following is using for Message confidentiality
A. Asymmetric-Key
B. Cipher Text
C. Cipher
D. Symmetric-Key
E. All of these
F. None of these

13: Both document and fingerprint are to preserve the integrity of a document
A. Needed
B. Unimportant
C. Not Used
D. Not needed
E. All of these
F. None of these

14: When data were sent arrive at receiver exactly as they, its called
A. Message Confidentiality
B. Message Sending
C. Message Integrity
D. Message Splashing
E. All of these
F. None of these

15: Which one is the correct according to the Message digest needs to be
A. kept secret
B. public
C. private
D. alone
E. All of these
F. None of these

16: In Message Integrity the message digest needs to be _____.
A. High
B. Secret
C. Low
D. Constant 0
E. All of these

F. None of these

17: Message confidentiality means that sender and receiver expect_____.
A. Nonrepudiation
B. Integrity
C. Confidentiality
D. Authentication
E. All of these
F. None of these

18: Message are encrypted by the sender site and decrypted at the_____.
A. Conferencing
B. Sender Site
C. Site
D. Receiver site
E. All of these
F. None of these

19: inverse of the Period is _____.
A. Signals
B. Frequency
C. Phase
D. Amplitude
E. All of these
F. None of these

20: If the signal changes what is the effect of its frequency is:
A. Infinite
B. Zero
C. Maximum
D. All of these
E. None of these

Answers:
1- C, 2- C, 3- C, 4- B, 5- C, 6- A, 7- B,
8- C, 9- C, 10- B, 11- B, 12- A, 13- A,
14- C, 15- A, 16- B, 17- C, 18- D, 19- B,
20- B

1. The standard documents of IETF are called
A. RCF
B. ID

C. RFC
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

2. When the information packet moves from the higher to lower layers in layer hierarchy, headers are
A. Removed
B. Rearranged
C. Modified
D. Added
E. None of these

3. The format of data is called
A. Semantics
B. Struck
C. Syntax
B . Both A and B
E. None of the mentioned

4. Computer and a keyboard involves_____ transmission to communicate
A. Automatic
B. Simplex
C. Half-duplex
D. Full-duplex
E. None of these

5. The first Network
A. ARPANET
B. CNNET
C. NSFNET
D. ASAPNET
E. None of these

6. _____ physical path is used to travel massages form one place to another
A. Path
B. Protocol
C. Route
D. Medium
E. None of these

7. Which of this is not a network edge device?

A. Switch

B. PC

C. Smartphones

D. Servers

E. None of these

8. A set of rules that governs data communication

A. Standards

B. RFCs

C. Protocols

D. None of these

E. Both A and B

9. In which connection, three or more devices share a link

A. Unipoint

B. Point to point

C. Multipoint

D. None of these

E. Both A and C

10. When a variety of varied PC's work in a single coherent system to its consumer, then it's known as

A. computer network

B. networking system

C. distributed system

D. Both A and B

E. None of the mentioned

11. Two devices are in network if

A. a process is running on both devices

B. PIDs of the processes running of various devices area unit same

C. a method in one device is in a position exchange data with a method in another device

D. None of these

E. Both A and B

12. Which network is built on the top of other networks?

A. overlay network

B. prior network

C. chief network

D. prime network

E. None of these

13. In computer network nodes are

A. the computer that originates the data

B. the computer that routes the data

C. the computer that terminates the data

D. all of the mentioned

E. Both A and C

F. None of these

14. The communication channel is shared by all the machines on the network in

A. unicast network

B. multicast network

C. None of these

D. broadcast network

E. None of these

15. Bluetooth is an example of

A. local area network

B. virtual private network

C. personal area network

D. Both A and B

E. None of these

16. Which device is used to forward packets b/w networks by processing the information included in the packet?

A. Router

B. Bridge

C. Firewall

D. Hub

E. All of these

F. None of these

17. The number of protocols used by a system, one protocol per layer, is known as

A. Protocol architecture

B. Protocol suite
C. Protocol stack
D. None of these
E. All of these
F. Both A and C

18. Network congestion occurs when_____
A. When a system terminates
B. When the connection between two nodes terminates
C. None of the mentioned
D. In case of traffic overloading
E. None of these
F. All of these

19. Which network is used to extend a private network across public networks?
 A. Local area network
B. Enterprise private network
C. Storage area network
D. Virtual private network
E. None of these
F. All of these

20. Which one is not used as a constituent of the residential telephone line?
A. A low-speed downstream channel
B. A high-speed downstream channel
C. A medium-speed downstream channel
D. None of these
E. All of these

21. DSL telco gives which services from the following
A. Wired phone access
B. ISP
C. None of the mentioned
D. All of the mentioned

22. _____ is the function of DSLAM is

A. Convert digital signals into analog signals
B. Convert analog signals into digital signals
C. Amplify digital signals
D. None of these
E. All of these

23. Which term is not associated with DSL
A. DSLAM
B. CMTS
C. CO
D. Splitter
E. All of these
F. None of these

24. HFC contains_____.
A. Fiber cable
B. Coaxial cable
C. Both Fiber cable and Coaxial cable
D. None of these

25. Which of the following statement is not applicable for cable internet access?
A. It is a shared broadcast medium
B. It includes HFCs
C. Analog signal is converted to a digital signal in DSLAM
D. The cable modem connects home PC to Ethernet port

26. Among the optical-distribution architectures that are essentially switched Ethernet is
A. PON
B. NON
C. AON
D. None of these
E. All of these

27. StarBand provides
A. Satellite access
B. FTTH internet access

C. Cable access
D. Telephone access
E. None of these

28. Home Access is provided by
A. DSL
B. FTTP
C. Cable
D. All of these
E. None of these

29. ONT is connected to splitter using
A. Optical cable
B. High-speed fiber cable
C. HFC
D. None of these
E. All of these

30. There are_____ number of layers in the internet protocol stack.
A.6
B. 7
C. 5
D. None of these
E. All of these

31. How many layers are there in the ISO OSI reference model?
A. 5
B. 7
C. 6
D. 15
E. 9
F. None of these

32. This layer is associate degree addition to OSI model in comparison with the Transmission control protocol Information science model
A. Application layer
B. Presentation layer
C. Session layer
D. Both Session and Presentation layer
E. None of these

33. The application layer is implemented in
A. NIC
B. Ethernet
C. End system
D. None of these
E. All of these

34. The transport layer is implemented in
A. NIC
B. End system
C. Ethernet
D. None of these
E. All of these

35. The functionalities of the presentation layer include
A. Data compression
B. Data encryption
C. Data description
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these

36. Delimiting and synchronization of data exchange is provided by
A. Application layer
B. Transport layer
C. Link-layer
D. Session layer
E. All of these
F. None of these

37. In the OSI model, when data is sent from device A to device B, the 5th layer to receive data at B is
A. Application layer
B. Session layer
C. Link-layer
D. Transport layer
E. All of these
F. None of these

38. In TCP IP Model, once information is distributed from device A to

device B, the fifth layer to receive information at B is

A. Link-layer
B. Transport layer
C. Application layer
D. Session layer
E. None of these
F. All of these

39. In the OSI model, as an information packet moves from the lower to the higher layers, headers can

A. Added
B. Rearranged
C. Removed
D. None of these
E. All of these

40. OSI stands for

A. Optical service implementation
B. Operating System interface
C. Open system interconnection
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of These

41. Who many layers are there in the OSI model

A. 7
B. 5
C. 6
D. 4
E. 9
F. 12

42. OSI model has a layer which is not in the TCP/IP model.

A. Application layer
B. Transport layer
C. Session layer
D. None of these
E. All of these

43. _____ layer links the user support and network layers.

A. Transport layer
B. Datalink layer
C. Session layer
D. Network layer
E. All of these
F. None of these

44. TCP/IP uses _____ address in an internet employing

A. Physical address and logical address
B. Port address
C. Specific address
D. All of these
E. None of these

45. TCP/IP model was developed _____ the OSI model.

A. Simultaneous to
B. After
C. Prior to
D. None of these
E. All of these

46. _____ layer is liable for the method of delivery.

A. Network layer
B. Session layer
C. Transport layer
D. Datalink layer
E. All of these
F. None of these

47. The address which is used to identify a process on a host

A. physical address
B. port address
C. logical address
D. specific address
E. None of these
F. All of these

48. _____ layer provides services to the user.

A. Presentation layer
B. Session layer

C. Application layer

D. None of these

E. All of these

49. The rate of transmission is decided by_____ layer.

A. Network layer

B. Transport layer

C. **Datalink** layer

D. Physical layer

E. None of these

F. All of these

50. _____ transmission media has the highest speed in the network.

A. Coaxial cable

B. Twisted pair cable

C. Optical fiber

D. Electrical cable

E. All of these

F. None of these

51. Which type of modulation is used to send data over guided and unguided media as an analog signal?

A. Frequency modulation

B. Amplitude modulation

C. Digital modulation

D. Phase modulation

E. All of these

F. None of these

52. The portion of the physical layer that interfaces with the media access management sub-layer are known as.

A. The physical signaling sub-layer

B. The physical data sub-layer

C. The physical address sub-layer

D. All of these

E. None of these

53. Physical layer provides

A. Mechanical specifications of electrical connectors and cables

B. Electrical specification of transmission line signal level

C. Specification for IR over optical fiber

D. All of these

E. Both A and B

F. None of these

54. The physical layer provides_____ in Asynchronous serial communication.

A. Start and stop signaling

B. Flow control

C. Both A and B

D. None of the mentioned

55. The physical layer is responsible for

A. Line coding

B. Channel coding

C. Modulation

D. Both A and B

E. All of these

F. None of these

56. The physical layer interprets logical communication requests from the particular into hardware-specific operations.

A. Application layer

B. Network layer

C. Transport layer

D. **Datalink** layer

E. Both A and B

F. None of these

57. A single channel is shared by multiple signals by

A. Multiplexing

B. Digital modulation

C. Analog modulation

D. Both A and B

E. All of these

F. None of these

58. Which type of wave is used for wireless transmission?
A. Radio waves
B. Microwaves
C. Infrared
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

59. Datalink layer is responsible for taking the packets from_____ and encapsulating them into frames for transmission.
A. Physical layer
B. Network layer
C. Transport layer
D. Application layer
E. All of these
F. None of these

60. Datalink layer cannot perform _____ task.
A. framing
B. channel coding
C. flow control
D. error control
E. All of these
F. None of these

61. Which sub-layer of the information link layer performs circuit functions that depend on the kind of medium?
A. Media access control sublayer
B. Logical link control sublayer
C. Network interface control sublayer
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

62. The header of a frame generally contains
A. Synchronization bytes
B. Addresses

C. Frame identifier
D. Both A and C
E. All of these
F. None of these

63. When two or more bits in a piece of information has been changed during the transmission, the error is known as?
A. Random error
B. Inverted error
C. Burst error
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

64. CRC stands for
A. Code redundancy check
B. Code repeat check
C. Cyclic redundancy check
D. Cyclic repeat check
E. All of these
F. None of these

65. Which one among the subsequent may be a Datalink protocol?
A. Ethernet
B. Point to point protocol
C. HDLC
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

66. The network layer concerns with
A. Bits
B. Frames
C. Packets
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

67. Network layer does not contain_____ function?
A. Routing
B. Inter-networking

C. Congestion control
D. Both A and C
E. All of these
F. None of these

68. The four-byte IP address consists of
A. Network address
B. Host address
C. Both A and B
D. All of these
F. None of these

69. Each packets contains_____ in virtual circuit network.
A. Full source and destination address
B. Only destination address
C. Only source address
D. A short VC number
E. Both A and B
F. None of these

70. In network layer design which of the routing algorithm is used?
A. Shortest path algorithm
B. Distance vector routing
C. Link state routing
D. Both A and C
E. All of these
F. None of these

71. Multi-destination routing
A. Data is not sent by packets
B. Contains the list of all destinations
C. Is same as broadcast routing
D. Both B and C
E. All of these
D. None of these

72. A subset of a network that includes all the routers but contains no loops is called
a) spanning-tree
b) spider structure
c) spider tree

d) None of the mentioned

73. A subset of a network that includes all the routers but contains no loops is called
A. Spider tree
B. Spider structure
C. Spanning tree
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

74. Which one of the following algorithm is not used for congestion control?
a) traffic-aware routing
b) admission control
c) load shedding
d) None of the mentioned

75. For congestion control which algorithm is not used?
A. Traffic aware routing
B. Admission control
C. Load shedding
D. Both A and C
E. All of these
F. None of these

76. The network layer protocol of the internet is
a) ethernet
b) internet protocol
c) hypertext transfer protocol
d) None of the mentioned

77. In internet the network layer protocol is_____
A. Ethernet
B. Hypertext transfer protocol
C. Internet protocol
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

78. ICMP is primarily used for

a) error and diagnostic functions
b) addressing
c) forwarding
d) None of the mentioned

79. ICMP is primarily used for
A. Error and diagnostic functions
B. Addressing
C. Forwarding
D. Both B and C
E. All of these
F. None of these

80. An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called
a) socket
b) pipe
c) port
d) None of the mentioned

81. An endpoint of an inter-process communication flow across a computer network is called
A. Port
B. Pipe
C. Socket
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

82. Socket-style API for windows is called
a) wsock
b) winsock
c) wins
d) None of the mentioned

83. windows socket-style API is know as_____
A. wsock
B. wins
C. winsock
D. Both A and B
E. All of these

D. None of these

84. A _____ is a TCP name for a transport service access point.
A. Port
B. Pipe
C Node
D. None of these

85. Which of the following is the TCP name of a transport service access point?
A. Node
B. Pipe
C. Port
D. Both A and C
E. All of these
F. None of these

86. Transport layer protocols deal with
a) application to application communication
b) process to process communication
c) node to node communication
d) None of the mentioned

87. Transport layer protocols deals with_____
A. Application to application communication
B. Node to node communication
C. The process to process communication
D. Both A and C
E. All of these
D. None of these

88. Physical or logical arrangement of network is _____
a) Topology
b) Routing
c) Networking
d) None of the mentioned

89. Physical or logical arrangement of the network is Called

A. Networking

B. Routing

C. Topology

D. Both A and C

E. All of these

F. None of these

90. In which topology there is a central controller or hub?

a) Star

b) Mesh

c) Ring

d) Bus

91. In which topology there is a central controller or hub?

A. Bus

B. Mesh

C. Ring

D. Star

E. All of these

F. None of these

92. This topology requires multipoint connection

a) Star

b) Mesh

c) Ring

d) Bus

93. which of the following topology requires multipoint connection

A. Star

B. Bus

C. Ring

D. Mesh

E. All of these

F. None of these

94. Data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world is _____

a) LAN

b) WAN

c) MAN

d) None of the mentioned

95. which of the following Data communication system is responsible for spanning states, countries, or the whole world is _____

A. WAN

B. LAN

C. MAN

D. Both A and B

E. All of these

D. None of these

Answers:

1– C, 2- D, 3- C, 4- B, 5- A, 6- D, 7- A, 8- C, 9- C, 10- C, 11- C, 12- A, 13- D, 14- D, 15- C, 16- A, 17- C, 18- D, 19- D, 20- A, 21- D, 22- B, 23- B, 24- B, 25- C, 26- C, 27- A, 28- D, 29- A, 30- C, 31- B, 32- D, 33- C, 34- B, 35- D, 36- D, 37- B, 38- C, 39- C, 40- C, 41- A, 42- C, 43- A, 44- D, 45- C, 46- C, 47- B, 48- C, 49- D, 50- C, 51- C, 52- A, 53- D, 54- C, 55- E, 56- D, 57- A, 58- E, 59- B, 60- B, 61- A, 62- E, 63- C, 64- C, 65- E, 66- C, 67- F, 68- C, 69- D, 70- E, 71- A, 72- A, 73- C, 74- D, 75- F, 76- B, 77- C, 78- A, 79- A, 80- A, 81- C, 82- B, 83- C, 84- A, 85- C, 86- B, 87- C, 88- A, 89- C, 90- A, 91- D, 92- D, 93- B, 94- B, 95-A

Network Security

1. Which technique is used for data protection ?.

A. Data piracy

B. Authentication

C. Encryption

D. None of these

2._____are the types of firewalls.
A. Packet Filtering
B. Dual Homed Gateway
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

3. Data is mirrored in two disks with_____.
A. RAID 0
B. RAID 2
C. RAID 1
D. All of these

4. IDEA algorithm generates _____keys.
A. 56
B. 28
C. 52
D. 72

5.Coaxial cables used in _____networks
A. Telephone
B. Cable TV
C. Both A and B
D. NONE OF these

6. How many S - boxes used in DES algorithm?
A. 6
B. 24
C. 8
D. 42

7.Optical Fiber transmit_____.
A. light signal
B. radio signal
C. electrical signal
D. Both A and B
E. None of these

8. HTTP port number used is_____.
A. 43
B. 441
C. 443
D. 449
E. Both A and B

9. In networks protocol, TCP/ IP stands for.
A. Transaction control protocol
B. Transmission control protocol
C. Transmission contribution protocol
D. None of these
 [/su_spoiler]

10. Mobile phone commercially available in____year.
A. 1983
B. 1975
C. 2001
D. 1988
E. None of these

11. In populated area_____network used interconnection computer.
A. MAN
B. LAN
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

12. First smartphone is_____.
A. IBM Simon
B. Nokia 1110
C. Samsung
D. None of these

13. Managing the rate at which the traffic in a network is_____ control.
A. Routing
B. Flow
C. Data
D. None of these

14.Name of International Telecommunication Union was_____.
A. International Telegraph Union
B. international Telecommunication organization
C. International Telegraph Bussiness
D. None of these

15. internet service available on mobile phone in_____year
A. 1999
B. 1982
C. 1991
D. 1978
E. None of these

16. _____ switching has used the transfer of coded values from input to output.
A. Combination
B. Time

C. Space
D. None of these
17. Bada is the OS of_____smartphone company.
A. Samsung
B. Nokia
C. Blackberry
D. None of these
18. In _____ iPhone was introduced.
A. 2007
B. 1999
C. 2006
D. None of these
19. Which among the following is/are supported by LAN?
A. HTTP
B. PABX
C. SNDP
D. None of these
20. Which of the following is correct in uniform quantization process _____
A. Step size varies according to the values of the input signal
B. The step size remains the same
C. The quantizer has linear characteristics
D. None of these
E. Both B and C are correct
21. What is the process of converting the analog sample into discrete form is known as _____
A. Quantization
B. Modulation
C. Sampling
D. Multiplexing
22. Which one of the following are the disadvantages of PCM _____
A. Cannot be decoded easily
B. It requires a large bandwidth
C. Very high noise
D. None of the above
23. In the modulation technique that requires minimum bandwidth is _____ _, In digital transmission.

A. DPCM
B. PAM
C. Delta modulation
D. PCM
24. During the Differential Pulse Code Modulation techniques, in which the decoding is performed by
A. Sampler
B. Accumulator
C. Quantizer
D. PLL
25. When Granular noise occurs if ____
A. Step size is too large
B. Bandwidth is too large
C. Step size is too small
D. None of these
26. How the Code strength is characterized by _____
A. Code weight
B. Code size
C. Maximum distance
D. Minimum distance
27. The value of 'n' should be _____, For better efficiency and simplicity.
A. Minimum
B. Maximum
C. Infinity
D. Zero
28. There are some various types of distortion which are _____
A. Jitter
B. Noise
C. Error
D. None of these
E. Both A & B Correct
29. The Reconstruction of continuous signals is done using _____ algorithm.
A. Interpolation
B. Decimation & Interpolation
C. Decimation
D. None of the Above
30. Where Sampling is used _____

A. Audio
B. Speech
C. Video
D. All of the above
E. None of these

31. Select one that the number of errors that can be corrected without erasure information is _____
A. (Dmin – 1)/2
B. Dmin+1
C. Dmin – 1
D. (Dmin+1)/2

32. Which version field of IPv4 header, when the machine is using some other version of IPv4 then datagram_____.
A. Accepted
B. Discarded
C. Interpreted incorrectly
D. Interpreted

33. What is header of datagram in IPv4_____
A. 20 to 60 bytes
B. 20 to 80 bytes
C. 20 to 40 bytes
D. 0 to 20 bytes

34. Which one of the following source needs to pass information to all routers visited by datagram, the option used in
A. IP-by-IP option
B. Header-by-Header option
C. Hop-by-Hop Option
D. Loop-by-loop Option

35. What is the responsibility of the internetwork, the network layer is _____
A. Host to Server communication
B. Host to User Link
C. User to Host IP
D. Host to Host Delivery

36. What is the abbreviation of CCT...
A. Congestion Controlled Transmission
B. Close Circuit Traffic
C. Close Circuit Transmission
D. Congestion Controlled Traffic

37. Fragmented datagram's fragment size should have the first-byte number of IPv4 divisible by_____
A. 8
B. 16
C. 2
D. 4

38. How IPv6 is designed to allow extension of_____
A. Headers
B. DataSet
C. Protocol
D. Routes

39. When flag field that fragmentation of IPV4 is_____.
A. 2-bit field
B. 1 bit field
C. 4 bit field
D. 3 bit field

40. M bit is 0, value of HLEN is 5, value of total length is 200 and offset value _____ ,in an IPv6 datagram.
A. 200
B. 300
C. 350
D. 400

41. In IPv4, a When machine drops header and trailer when it receives a
A. Frame
B. Signal
C. Request
D. Service

42. The datagram network uses universal addresses defined in the network layer to route packets from source to the...
A. Destination
B. Application
C. Same source
D. Layers

43. How physical and Datalink layers of a network operate...
A. Unjointly
B. Separately
C. Locally
D. Independently

44. _____ are the advantages of hierarchical routing.
A. Flexibility
B. Reliability
C. Scalability
D. Portability
E. None of these

45. One of the following the java.net Net Address class represents.
A. Socket
B. Protocol
C. IP Address
D. MAC Address
E. All of these

46. _____is the Central Computer powerful than other computers in the network.
A. Server
B. Hub
C. Client
D. Switch
E. Both A and B

47. TCP groups a number of bytes together_____in a packet.
A. user datagram
B. datagram
C. segment
D. packet
E. None of these

48. one of the following classes are used for connection-less socket programming?
A. Datagram Socket
B. Datagram Packet
C. Both Datagram Socket
D. Datagram Packet
E. None of these

49. one of the following is a path-vector routing?
A. exterior gateway protocol
B. inter-domain routing
C. network routing protocol
D. All of these

50. _____is the Machine that places the request to access the data
A. Client Machine
B. Server Machine
C. Request Machine
D. None of these

51. _____is the default port of SMTP.
A. 25
B. 70
C. 80
D. 85
E. None of these

52. _____ Net Ware protocol provides link-state routing.
A. SAP
B. RIP
C. NLSP
D. NCP

53. one of the following applications of the Client and Server Model?
A. Email
B. Network Printing
C. World Wide Web
D. All of these

Answers:
1- C, 2-C, 3- C, 4- C, 5- B, 5- C, 7- A, 8-C, 9- B, 10- A, 11- A, 12- A, 13- B, 14-A, 15- A, 16- C, 17- D, 18- A, 19- B, 20-E, 21- A, 22- B, 23- C, 24- B, 25- A, 26-D, 27- A, 28- E, 29- A, 30- D, 31- A, 32-B, 33- A, 34- C, 35- D, 36- D, 37- A, 38-C, 39- D, 40- A, 41- A, 42- A, 43- D, 44-C, 45- C, 46- A, 47- C, 48- A, 49- C, 50-B, 51- A, 52- C, 53- D

Wireless Security

1. Which of these is the anticipation of unauthorized access, data or break to computers by means of wireless networks?
A. Wireless security
B. Wireless access
C. Wired device apps
D. Wired Security
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

2. Which of the following has the strongest wireless security?
A. WPA
B. WEP
C. WPA3
D. WPA2
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

3. Which of the following is has the worst security encryption standard?
A. WPA
B. WPA2
C. WPA3
D. WEP
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

4. Which is an old IEEE 802.11 standard that was released in 1999?
A. WEP
B. WPA
C. WPA2
D. WPA3
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

5. Central node of 802.11 wireless operations is _____
A. Access Point
B. WPA
C. Access Port
D. WAP
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

6. AP stands for
A. Access Port
B. Access Point
C. Accessing Port
D. Access Position
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

7. _____ is similar to AP from 802.11 and is used by mobile operators for offering signal coverage.
A. Base Transmitter Station
B. Base Signal Station
C. Transceiver Station
D. Base Transceiver Station
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

8. BTS is abbreviated as_____
A. Base Transceiver Server
B. Base Transceiver Station
C. Base Transmitter Station
D. Basement Transceiver Server
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

9. How many types of wireless authentication modes?
A. 5
B. 3
C. 2
D. 4
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

10. When a user authenticates to an AP, both go in the path of four-step authentication progression which is known as _____
A. 4-way handshake
B. AP-handshaking
C. Wireless handshaking
D. 4-way connection
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

11. WPS is abbreviated as _____
A. WiFi Protocol Setup
B. Wireless Protected Setup
C. WiFi Protected Setup
D. WiFi Protected System
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

12. It is to use encryption standard such as WPA2 or WPA3 as they are more secure and strong.
A. False
B. True
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

13. Cryptosystem with asymmetric-key has its own _____ with

confidentiality.
A. Data
B. Entities
C. Translator
D. Problems
E. Both C& D
F. None of these

14. Message digestion length of SHA-1 is _____
A. 512 bits
B. 628 bits
C. 820 bits
D. 160 bits
E. Both C& D
F. None of these

15. _____ is a service beyond message authentication?
A. Message Splashing
B. Message Sending
C. Message Integrity
D. Message Confidentiality
E. Both B & C
F. None of these

16. The transmitted message must make sense only to intended _____, in message confidentiality.
A. Sender
B. Receiver
C. Translator
D. Modulor
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

17. Hash functions guarantee message integrity and that the message has not been _____.
A. Over view
B. Replaced
C. Violated
D. Changed
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

18. _____ is needed by a digital signature.
A. Public-key system
B. Private-key system
C. Shared-key system

D. Both A & B
E. All of them
F. None of these

19. Using a _____ is also another way to preserve the integrity of the document.
A. Biometric
B. Eye-Rays
C. X-Rays
D. Finger Print
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

20. How many times do a session symmetric key between the two parties is used?
A. Multiple times
B. Only once
C. Conditions dependant
D. Twice
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

21. _____ is not provided by encryption and decryption.
A. Integrity
B. Privacy
C. Authentication
D. Both A & B
E. All of the above
F. None of these

22. MAC is abbreviated as
A. Message arbitrary connection
B. Message authentication code
C. Message authentication cipher
D. Message authentication control
E. Both B & C
F. None of these

23. Message confidentiality uses _____
A. Cipher
B. Symmetric-Key
C. Asymmetric-Key
D. Cipher Text
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

24. Both document and fingerprint are _____ to preserve the integrity

of a document.
A. Not needed
B. Needed
C. Not Used
D. Unimportant
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

25. Data must arrive exactly as it was sent to receiver from sender, is called _____.
A. Message Sending
B. Message Splashing
C. Message Integrity
D. Message Confidentiality
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

26. Encryption is done at sender site and decryption is done at _____
A. Receiver site
B. Sender Site
C. Conferencing
D. Site
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

27. EAP is abbreviated as
A. Embedded Authentication Protocol
B. Embedded Application Protocol
C. Extended Application Protocol
D. Extensible Authentication Protocol
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

28. Is TKIP an access control protocol?
A. False
B. True
C. Can't say
D. May be
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

29. AAA key (Authentication, Authorization and Accounting Key) is also known as
A. pairwise transient key
B. master session key
C. key confirmation key
D. pre-shared key

E. Both B & C
F. None of these

30. Wi-Fi is abbreviated as
A. Wireless FLAN
B. Wireless LAN
C. Wireless Fidelity
D. Both B & C
E. None of these

31. Wired networks are more vulnerable to jamming and eavesdropping then wireless networks.
A. False
B. True
C. May be
D. Can't say
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

32. In which year wireless communication started?
A. 1869
B. 1879
C. 1885
D. 1895
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

33. If we lack a central point of control, which type of wireless network threat it would be?
A. Non-Traditional Networks
B. Identity Theft
C. Man in the middle attack
D. Ad Hoc Networks
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

34. Scamming/fake access points are created to access data such as credit card information, which type of threats is this?
A. Malicious Association
B. Man in the middle attack
C. Network Injection
D. Identity Theft
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

35. To affect routers and switches

false reconfiguration commands are used, which type of threats is this?
A. Malicious Association
B. Network Injection
C. Denial Of Service
D. Man in the middle attack
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

36. When there is an intermediate between the communications without the knowledge of the communicators, which type of threats is this?
A. Network Injection
B. Malicious Association
C. Accidental Association
D. Man in the middle attack
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

37. SSID is abbreviated as
A. Service Set Independent Device
B. Secure Set Identifier
C. Secure Set Independent Device
D. Secure Service Identifier
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

38. Which of the following is not a legitimate Signal-Hiding Technique?
A. installing the wireless access point away from exteriors of the building
B. using directional antennas and signal shielding techniques
C. reducing the signal strength to the lowest level such that it still provides requisite coverage
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

39. Mobile Device security has 3 categories. Which of the following is not a Mobile Device security category?
A. Traffic security
B. Device security
C. Range security
D. Barrier security
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

40. Many companies prohibited the installation of third-party applications on the company's hardware devices. Which Mobile Device security category implements this?
A. Traffic security
B. Device security
C. Barrier security
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

41. VPN is abbreviated as
A. Virtual Private Network
B. Visual Performance Node
C. Virtual Post Network
D. Virtual Post Node
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

42. Wireless Ethernet 802.11a is also known as
A. Wi-Fi6
B. Wi-Fi5
C. Wi-Fi4
D. Wi-Fi
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

43. In IEEE 802.11, MSDU is abbreviated as
A. Multiframe service datagram usage
B. MAC server device usage
C. MAC service data unit.
D. The main server data user
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

44. In which layer frequency band is defined and wireless signals are encoded?
A. Medium Access Layer
B. Physical Layer
C. Logic Link Control Layer
D. Both B & C
E. None of these

45. The right sequence of the MAC header is
A. Source MAC Address, Destination MAC Address, MAC Control
B. MAC Control, Destination MAC

Address, Source MAC Address
C. Destination MAC Address, Source MAC Address, MAC Control
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

46. Does MAC trailer have CRC in its components?
A. Can't say
B. False
C. True
D. May be
E. None of these

47. Which layer is responsible for keeping track of all the transmitted and received frames?
A. Logic Link Control Layer
B. Medium Access Layer
C. Physical Layer
D. Both C & D
E. None of these

48. All communications are done through APs in IBSS system.
A. False
B. True
C. Can't say
D. May be
E. None of these

49. Which security algorithm was defined for the IEEE 802.11?
A. RSN
B. WEP
C. SSL
D. WPA
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

50. 802.11i's final form is known as
A. Wi-Fi Protected Access
B. Wired Equivalency Privacy
C. Robust Security Network
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

51. In TKIP, the size of the temporal key is?
A. 512 bits
B. 256 bits
C. 128 bits

D. 64 bits
E. Both B & C
F. None of these

52. In WEP, what is the valid size of Group Temporal Key?
A. 512 bits
B. 128 bits
C. 80 bits
D. 40 bits
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

53. _____ is the size of the message integrity code key?
A. 512 bits
B. 128 bits
C. 64 bits
D. 256 bits
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

54. _____ is not a traffic control key.
A. MIC Key
B. WEP Key
C. TK
D. GTK
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

Answers:
1– A, 2- C, 3- D, 4- A, 5- A, 6- B, 7- D, 8- B, 9- C, 10- A, 11- B, 12- B, 13- D, 14- D, 15- C, 16- B, 17- D, 18- A, 19- D, 20- B, 21- A, 22- B, 23- C, 24- B, 25- C, 26- A, 27- D, 28- A, 29- B, 30- C, 31- A, 32- D, 33- D, 34- A, 35- B, 36- D, 37- B, 38- E, 39- C, 40- B, 41- A, 42- B, 43- C, 44- B, 45- B, 46- B, 47- A, 48- A, 49- B, 50- C, 51- B, 52- D, 53- C, 54- A

Operating Systems
1. Who decided the minimum number of frames be allocated to a process?

A. Operating System
B. the amount of available physical memory
C. instruction set architecture
D. None of the above
E. All of the above

2. Which implementation is used to separate mechanism from the policy in the Operating System?
A. Two level implementation
B. Multi level implementation
C. Single level implementation
D. None
E. All of the above

3. _____ is called Operating System?
A. link to interface the hardware and application programs
B. collection of programs that manages hardware resources
C. system service provider to the application programs
D. None
E. all of the above

4. Before an executing instruction is complete a page fault occurs:
A. the instruction must be restarted
B. the instruction must be completed ignoring the page fault
C. the instruction must be ignored
D. None of these
E. All of the above

5. _____ is created by the Operating System from the physical computer.
A. Virtual device
B. Virtual computers
C. Virtual space
D. None
E. All of the above

6. Who provides an interface to access the services of the Operating System?
A. Assembly instructions
B. Library
C. API

D. System calls
E. None

7. Suppose a machine in which all memory reference instructions have only one memory address, How many frame(s) do we need?
A. three
B. two
C. one
D. None

8. Which of them shares characteristics with both hardware and software?
A. Operating System
B. Data
C. Software
D. None
E. All of the above

9. Which one is False?
A. kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the Operating System
B. kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in running Operating System
C. kernel is the first part of the Operating System to load into memory during booting
D. kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session

10. The maximum number of frames in a process is defined by:
A. Operating System
B. instruction set architecture
C. the amount of available physical memory
D. None of the above
E. All of the above

11. Multi programming systems _____.
A. Execute each job faster
B. Are used only one large mainframe computers.
C. Execute more jobs in the same time period
D. Are easier to develop than single programming systems

12. _____ error will be handle by the Operating System.
A. power failure
B. connection failure in the network
C. lack of paper in printer
D. all of the above

13. Algorithm of splitting m frames into n processes for giving equal share the m/n frames is known as :
A. split allocation algorithm
B. equal allocation algorithm
C. proportional allocation algorithm
D. None of these
E. All of the above

14. The layer between the hardware and the user program is
A. Operating environment
B. System environment
C. Operating System
D. None
E. All of the above

15. Which of the following is the main function of the command interpreter?
A. to handle the files in the Operating System
B. to provide the interface between the API and application program
C. to get and execute the next user-specified command
D. None of the above
E. All of the above

16. Allocation of memory to each process according to its size is known as
A. proportional allocation algorithm
B. split allocation algorithm
C. equal allocation algorithm
D. None of the above
E. All of the above

17. _____ is built directly on the hardware.
A. Computer Environment
B. Application Software
C. Database System

D. Operating System
E. None

18. The resource management can be done in an Operating System via
A. space division multiplexing
B. both time and space division multiplexing
C. time division multiplexing
D. None
E. All of the above

19. A high priority process is treated _____ a low priority process, With either equal or proportional algorithm.
A. lesser than
B. greater than
C. same as
D. None
E. All of the above

20. _____ Operating System does not implement multitasking.
A. Windows XP
B. Windows NT
C. Windows 98
D. MS-DOS
E. None

21. When a process fails, most OS write the error information to a _____
a) new file
b) another running process
c) log file
d) None
E. All of the above

22. Which replacement allows a process to select a replacement frame from the set of all frames, even if the frame is currently allocated to some other process?
a) Local
b) Global
c) Universal
d) Localx

23. A platform for other software to run on is called _____

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A. Operating System
B. System Software
C. Application Software
D. All
E. None

24. _____ facility, both in user processes and in the kernel, dynamically adds probes to a running system.
A. DLocate
B. DAdd
C. DMap
D. DTrace
E. None

25. In which replacement each process only select from its own set of allocated frames?
A. Global
B. Universal
C. Public
D. Local
E. None

26. What is the basic objective of an Operating System is?
A. To make the most efficient use of computer hardware
B. To keep systems programmers employed
C. To allow people to use the computer
D. To make computers easier to use
E. None

27. _____ is not a real time Operating System.
A. VxWorks
B. Palm OS
C. RTLinux
D. Windows CE

28. the global replacement algorithm has a problem that is:
A. many frames can be allocated to a process
B. it is very expensive
C. it is very expensive
D. a process cannot control its own page – fault rate

29. Inter process communication allows the process to :
A. communicate and synchronize their actions when using the same address space
B. only synchronize their actions without communication
C. communicate and synchronize their actions without using the same address space
D. do nothing

30. The OS X has _____
A. monolithic kernel
B. monolithic kernel with modules
C. micro kernel
D. hybrid kernel
E. No kernel

31. Which of the following replacement generally results in greater system throughput?
A. Local
B. Universal
C. Public
D. Global

32. Message passing system allows processes to _____.
A. share data
B. communicate with one another by resorting to shared data
C. communicate with one another without resorting to shared data
D. name the recipient or sender of the message

33. One process execution at a time in a system, are called _____
A. uni processing systems
B. uni-programming systems
C. unitasking systems
D. None of the mentioned

34. A process is thrashing if_____.
A. it has no memory allocated to it
B. it spends a lot of time paging than executing
C. it spends a lot of time executing,

rather than paging
D. None

35. Which operations an IPC facility provides?
A. send & delete the message
B. delete & receive message
C. receive & send message
D. write & delete message

36. Each process has its own _____ in Operating System,
A. pending alarms, signals and signal handlers
B. address space and global variables
C. open files
D. all of the above

37. What Thrashing do with the CPU utilization?
A. decreases
B. increases
C. keeps constant
D. None

38. Which operations an IPC facility provides?
A. write & delete the message
B. receive & send message
C. delete & receive message
D. send & delete message

39. Which system call creates the new process in UNIX Operating System?
A. new
B. create
C. fork
D. None of the above

40. What is meant by locality?
A. a set of pages that are actively used together
B. an area near a set of processes
C. a space in memory
D. None of these

41. What is the size of the Messages sent by a process?
A. have to be a variable size
B. can be fixed or variable sized

C. have to be of a fixed size
D None of the mentioned

42. How a process can be terminated? due to _____.
A. killed by another process
B. fatal error
C. normal exit
D. All of the above

43. When a subroutine is called,_____
A. it does not define a new locality
B. it is in the same locality from where it was called
C. it defines a new locality
D. None of the mentioned

44. What a link called when it sends and receives messages between two processes?
A. synchronization link
B. communication link
C. message-passing link
D. all of the mentioned

45. _____is called ready state of a process,
A. when the process is unable to run until some task has been completed
B. when the process is scheduled to run after some execution
C. when the process is using the CPU
D. None of the mentioned

46. A program is composed of many different localities, which _____ overlap.
A. must
B. must not
C. do not
D. may

47. Which one is the TRUE statement for direct communication?
A. Exactly two links exist between each pair of processes
B. A communication link can be associated with N number of the process(N = max. number of processes supported by the system)
C. Exactly N/2 links exist between each

pair of processes(N = max. number of processes supported by the system)
D. A communication link can be associated with exactly two processes

48. _____is called inter-process communication.
A. communication between two threads of the same process
B. communication within the process
C. communication between two process
D. None of these

49. On Which selection the accuracy of the working set depends?
A. working set size
B. number of pages in memory
C. memory size
D. working set model

50. Which helps in indirect communication between processes P and Q?
A. there is a mailbox to help communication between P and Q
B. there is another process R to handle and pass on the messages between P and Q
C. there is another machine between the two processes to help communication
D. None of the mentioned

51. Why a set of processes become deadlock?
A. because each process is terminated
B. because each process is blocked and will remain so forever
C. because all processes are trying to kill each other
D. None of these

52. If a working set window is too small then what will happen?
A. it will cause memory problems
B. it may overlap several localities
C. it will not encompass entire locality
D. None of the mentioned

53. In the non blocking send the sending process _____
A. keeps sending until the message is

received
B. keeps sending until it receives a message
C. sends the message and resumes operation
D. None of the above

54. A process stack does not contain _____
A. PID of a child process
B. Function parameters
C. Return addresses
D. Local variables

55. If the working set window is too large then what will happen?
A. it will not encompass entire locality
B. it will cause memory problems
C. it may overlap several localities
D. None of these

56. In the Zero capacity queue _____.
A. the sender keeps sending and the messages don't wait in the queue
B. the sender blocks until the receiver receives the message
C. the queue can store at least one message
D. None of these

57. _____ system call returns the process identifier of a terminated child.
A. exit
B. fork
C. wait
D. get

58. If the sum of the working - set sizes increases, exceeding the total number of available frames then what will happen?
A. the system crashes
B. then the process crashes
C. the memory overflows
D. the Operating System selects a process to suspend

59. The Zero Capacity queue _____.
A. is referred to as a link

B. is referred to as a message system with no buffering

C. is referred to as a message system with buffering

D. None of the mentioned

60. After the execution of the current process the address of the next instruction is provided by the _____.

A. CPU registers

B. Pipe

C. Program counter

D. Process stack

61. What is the core of the Linux Operating System?

a) command

b) terminal

c) kernel

d) shell

e) None of these

62. Which command is used to remove the files?

a) delete

b) erase

c) dm

d) rm

e) None of these

63. Which of the following command is used to check Linux version?

a) kernel

b) uname -a

c) uname -n

d) uname -s

e) None of these

64. Which command is used with vi editor to delete a single character?

a) y

b) z

c) a

d) x

e) None of these

65. Which command is used to create the file in Linux?

a) echo

b) touch

c) cat

d) None of these

e) all these

66. Which of the following Linux Operating System supports?

a) all of the above

b) multi User

c) multi Process

d) multi-Tasking

e) None of these

67. Which service is used to translate domain names to IP addresses?

a) DNS

b) NFS

c) SMB

d) NIS

e) None of these

68. Which command do you use to create Linux file systems?

a) mount

b) mkfs

c) fdisk

d) fsck

e) None of these

69. Which is not a communication command?

a) write

b) mesg

c) grep

d) mail

e)None of these

70. Which command is used to display the characteristics of a process?

a) du

b) pid

c) au

d) ps

e)None of these

71. Which command is used to sort the lines of data in a file in alphabetical order?

a) sort

b) sort - r

c) st

d) sh

e) None of the above

72. What server is used with the BIND package?
a) DNS
b) named
c) shttp
d) httpd
e) None of these

Answers:
1– C, 2- A, 3- E, 4- A, 5- B, 6- D, 7- B,
8- A, 9- B, 10- C, 11- C, 12- D, 13- B,
14- C, 15- C, 16- A, 17- D, 18- B, 19- C,
20- D, 21- A, 22- B, 23- A, 24- D, 25- D,
26- A, 27- A, 28- D, 29- C, 30- D, 31- D,
32- C, 33- A, 34- B, 35- C, 36- D, 37- A,
38- B, 39- C, 40- A, 41- B, 42- D, 43- C,
44- B, 45- B, 46- D, 47- D, 48- C, 49- A,
50- A, 51- B, 52- C, 53- C, 54- A, 55- C,
56- B, 57- C, 58- D, 59- B, 60- C, 61- C,
62- D, 63- B, 64- D, 65- E, 66- A, 67- A,
68- B, 69- C, 70- D, 71- A, 72- B

1. Where the Paging is implemented ......
(a) Software
(b) Operating System
(c) Hardware
(d) B and C
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

2. Which one of the following is not true about Kernel?
(a) The kernel is made of various modules which can not be loaded in the running Operating System
(b) Kernel remains in the memory during the entire computer session
(c) the kernel is the program that constitutes the central core of the Operating System
(d) the kernel is the first part of the Operating System to load into memory during booting
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

3. The page fault is the ......
(a) error in a specific page

(b) Reference to a page belonging to another program
(c) Access to a page not currently in memory
(d) When a program is not currently in memory
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

4. Which one of the following does not allow the approach to Deadlocks Handling?
(a) Detect & Recover
(b) Virtual Memory
(c) Deadlock Prevention
(d) Deadlock Avoidance
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

5. What do you mean by "Operating System"?
(a) Link to interface the hardware and application programs
(b) system service provider to the application programs
(c) collection of programs that manages hardware resources
(d) C and D
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

6. What is the initial value of the Semaphore that allows only one of the many processes to enter their critical sections?
(a) 0
(b) 16
(c) 1
(d) 8
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

7. In which one of the following the Memory allocation policy allocates the largest hole to the process?
(a) Worst-Fit
(b) First-Fit
(c) Best-Fit
(d) C and D
(e) All of these

(f) None of these

8. What is the main function of the command interpreter?
(a) To handle the files in the Operating System
(b) to provide the interface between the API and application program
(c) To get and execute the next user-specified command
(d) A and D
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

9. How we can describe the Algorithm?
(a) A step by step procedure for solving a problem
(b) A branch of mathematics
(c) A computer language
(d) C and A
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

10. Which of the following is also known as the Chunks memory?
(a) Page
(b) Frame
(c) Sector
(d) Offset
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

11. Which one of the given above is not a real-time Operating System?
(a) Palm OS
(b) Windows CE
(c) VxWorks
(d) RTLinux
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

12. Which one of the following is a Block device?
(a) Disk
(b) Terminals
(c) Printer
(d) Mouse
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

13. Which one of the following resources are always be protected by the Operating System?
(a) CPU
(b) I/O
(c) Memory
(d) B and A
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

14. In which of the following multiplexing, Resource management can be done?
(a) Space division multiplexing
(b) Multiplexer
(c) Time-division multiplexing
(d) A and C
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

15. In the following software types which one is used to simplify using Systems software?
(a) Timesharing
(b) Operating environment
(c) Spreadsheet
(d) Multitasking
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

16. Where the Operating System keeps the information of files in a table?
(a) Directory Index Table
(b) File Allocation Table
(c) File Index Table
(d) File Folder Table
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

17. Which one of the following Scheduling algorithm allocates the CPU first to the process that requests the CPU first?
(a) Priority scheduling
(b) Shortest job scheduling
(c) First-come, first-served scheduling
(d) D and A
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

18. Where the Job Control Language (JCL) statements are used to?
(a) Specify, to the Operating System, the beginning and end of a job in a batch
(b) Allocate the CPU to a job
(c) Read the input from the slow-speed card reader to the high-speed magnetic disk
(d) C and D
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

19. How can you define Time Quantum in the following above?
(a) the multilevel queue scheduling algorithm
(b) priority scheduling algorithm
(c) shortest job scheduling algorithm
(d) round-robin scheduling algorithm
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

20. Which one of the following does not belong to Documentation?
(a) Documentation increases the maintenance time and cost
(b) The documentation gives a better understanding of the problem
(c) Documentation, of a system, should be as clear and direct as possible
(d) C and D
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

21. What does the Priority scheduling algorithm do?
(a) Equal priority processes can not be scheduled
(b) CPU is allocated to the process with the lowest priority
(c) CPU is allocated to the process with the highest priority
(d) B and A
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

22. Which of the following is belong to Scheduling?
(a) Unrelated to performance consideration
(b) Not required in uniprocessor systems
(c) Allowing jobs to use the processor
(d) The same regardless of the purpose of the system
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

23. When a system is in a Safe-state?
(a) Safe sequence
(b) Safe allocation
(c) Safe resource
(d) C and D
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

24. How many processes are involved in the sharing of common data (Dekker's algorithm implements mutual exclusion)?
(a) 4
(b) 12
(c) 1
(d) 2
(e) All of these
(f) None of these

Answers:
1- c, 2- a, 3- c, 4- b, 5- e, 6- c, 7- a, 8- c, 9- a, 10- b, 11- a, 12- a, 13- c, 14- d, 15- a, 16- b, 17- c, 18- a, 19- d, 20- a, 21- c, 22- c, 23- a, 24- d

Softer Design pattern
1: Patterns is...
a) It solves a software design problem
b) It is a model proposed for imitation
c) All of these
d) None of these
2: Which of the following benefits provide patterns?
a) Increasing Development Efficiency
b) Promoting Communication
c) Streamlining Documentation
d) All of these

3: Which of the following pattern focus on the design patterns movement?
a) Data Structures and Algorithms
b) Programming Idioms
c) Mid-Level Design Patterns
d) Architectural Styles

4: Patterns important due to...
a) They captured design accessible to novices and other experts
b) They capture expert design knowledge
c) None of these
d) All of these

5: -------- is a design pattern?
a) Structural
b) Abstract Factory
c) Behavioral
d) All of these

6: -------- design pattern defines a one-to-many dependency between objects...
a) Observer pattern
b) Factory Pattern
c) Facade pattern
d) Singleton method pattern

7: Which of the following are concerned with communication between objects?
a) J2EE Design Patterns
b) Behavioral Design Patterns
c) Creational Design Pattern
d) Structural Design Patterns

8: Which one pattern creating a duplicate object?
a) Filter Pattern
b) Prototype Pattern
c) Bridge Pattern
d) Builder Pattern

9: Which of the following is a pattern language?
a) resembles the structure of natural languages
b) encompasses a collection of patterns
c) is implemented using hypertext
d) All of the above

10: A visitor class is used which changes the executing algorithm of an element class...
A. Business Delegate Pattern
B. Composite Entity Pattern
C. Visitor Pattern
D. MVC Pattern

11: Which of the following represents the structure and behavior of the pattern?
a) Consequences
b) Form
c) Application
d) Name

12: Which design pattern suggests multiple classes?
a) Chain of responsibility pattern
b) Bridge pattern
c) Singleton pattern
d) State pattern

Answers:
1– C, 2- D, 3- C, 4- D, 5- D, 6- A, 7- B, 8- B, 9- B, 10- C, 11- B, 12- A

Software Architecture

1. A review practice includes _____.
A. Review Preparation
B. Review team
C. Organizational Expectation
D. All of the above

2. Architecture of a software is based on _____.
A. Requirements
B. Design
C. All of the mentioned
D. None of the mentioned

3. What is the problem for ht developer in using unit operation?
A. Mapping the requirements to a structural solution

B. Understanding the requirements
C. Identifying and resolving conflicting structural solution
D. All of the above

4. What would happen if the given requirements by the different organization are the same?
A. It may or may not produce same architecture
B. It will produce different architecture
C. It will produce same architecture
D. None of these

5. The main difference between Seeheim model and MVC model is _____.
A. Insulating the application, presentation, and dialogue from changes in each other
B. Most of the important scenarios to guard against are porting from toolkit to toolkit
C. None of these
D. All of the above

6. What are the preconditions before a successful review can proceed?
A. Creation of a review team
B. Involvement of the right people
C. Understanding of the review content
D. All of the above

7. A software architecture results in _____ factors.
A. Social
B. Technical
C. Business
D. All of the above

8. Which one of the following is MVC and Seeheim graphical evidence?
A. Qualities are too abstract to be indirectly used
B. Qualities are too abstract to be directly useful
C. Qualities are not that abstract to be directly useful
D. None of the Above

9. The theme for review team can be considered as _____.

A. Minor
B. Major
C. Project threatening
D. All of the mentioned

10. Software architecture means _____.
A. It comprises of software components
B. It is the structure or structure of systems
C. Relationship among components
D. All of the above

11. The Seeheim's main guard against change is _____
A. Layering- placing different classes of functionality into distinct layers
B. Part-Whole Decomposition
C. All of the above
D. None of these

12. Which one is true?
A. There is redundancy needed for reliability
B. The development unit is able to identify an architect for the system
C. The architecture is forced to match the current organization
D. All of the Above

13. Which of the following factors are influenced by the architect?
A. Background and experience of the architects
B. Developing an organization
C. Customers and end-users
D. All of the above

14. Seeheim model later evolve to _____ model.
A. Slinky Model
B. Arch Model
c. None of these
D. All of the above

15. Software design defines _____.
A. Software design is an activity subjected to constraints
B. Software Design satisfies client needs and desires
C. Software Design specifies the nature

and composition of software product
D. All of the above

16. How do architects influence on developing organization?
A. Long term business
B. Immediate business
C. Organization structure
D. All of the above

17. Which are the layers introduce in Arch Model?
A. Virtual Application
B. Virtual toolkit
C. All of the above
D. None of these

18. Structural design is solved by _____.
a) The specification model following the data flow diagram
b) Specification model is a structure chart showing procedure calling hierarchy and flow of data in and out of procedures
c) Procedures represented as bubbles
d) Emphasizing procedural decomposition

19. Which one is true with regards to the architecture business cycle?
A. Architecture affects the structure of developing organizations
B. The architecture can affect the enterprise goals of the developing organizations
C. All of the Above
D. None of these

20. The Slinky portion of model referred to _____.
A. The ability to contract the allocation of functions to the components
B. The ability to expand the allocation of functions to the components
C. None of these
D. All of the above

21. Which one is false?
A. A software design method is an orderly procedure for providing software design solutions

B. A design notation is a symbolic representational system
C. A design heuristic is a rule proceeding guidance, with a guarantee for achieving some end
D. A process is a collection of related tasks that transforms a set of inputs to the set of output

22. _____ includes in Architecture based process.
A. Analyzing or evaluating the architecture
B. Understanding the requirements
C. Creating the business case for the system
D. All of the above

23. MVC evolves to _____ model.
A. PAC Model
B. Slinky Model
C. Arch Model
D. None of the mentioned

24. What is a false statement about structural design?
A. The advantage is data flow representation
B. It follows Structure chart
C. The structural design introduced notations and heuristics
D. Structural design emphasis on procedural decomposition

25. A business case consists of _____
A. What help does Architecture description language provide?
B. How much should a product cost?
C. What is domain analysis?
D. None of these

26. HCI architectures used in _____.
A. Virtual reality
B. CSCW systems
C. Mobile computing
D. All of the above

27. latest versions of structural design is _____.

A. Regular Notations
B. Wide support by CASE (Computer-Aided Software Engineering)
C. More detailed and flexible processes
D. Wide support by CASE, More detailed and flexible processes

28. Analyzing and evaluating architecture follow

_____.
A. ADL's provide valuable analytical capabilities but tend to concentrate on run-time properties of the system
B. Maintainability has many facets
C. Maintainability is the main aspect
D. All of the above

29. Why does s many design principles shared by software engineering design?
A. For expansion of product lifetime
B. The common design goal of creating high quality design
C. All of the above
D. None of these

30. The wrong procedure for structural design is _____
A. More procedural approach
B. Handling of larger and more complex products
C. The transition of problem models to solution models
D. Designing Object oriented systems

31. Software Design includes

_____.
A. Software Engineering Design
B. Software Product Design
C. None of the above
D. a, b

32. Is the design principles considered unique? Why?
A. They are characteristic of well-constructed programs
B. They are robust
C. All of the Above
D. None of these

33. Design task followed

_____.

A. Checking model's completeness
B. Choosing specific classes, operations
C. Following design task heuristics
D. All of the above

34. Which one is true?
A. Design – Understanding problem
B. Analysis – Solving problem
C. a, b
D. None of the above

35. The primary goal for software engineering design is

_____.
A. To specify the behavior of program satisfying software product specification
B. To specify the structure of the program satisfying software product specification
C. None of these
D. All of the above

36. Which analysis is not acceptable?
A. Object-oriented design always dominates the structural design
B. Object-oriented design is far better approach compared to structural design
C. Object-oriented uses more specific notations
D. Object oriented design are given more preference than structural design

37. _____in case of software design process.
A. Engineering design resolution produces the SRS
B. Analysis occurs at the end of engineering design with the SRS
C. Product design resolution produces the design document
D. Analysis occurs at the start of product design with a product idea

38. A good program

_____.
A. must have certain characteristic at delivery and must be maintainable during time
B. must conform to its design constraints
C. at delivery must satisfy its

requirements
D. All of the Above

39. Software management need because _____ ?
A. It is done with few people with fixed skills and abilities
B. Software development is complex and expensive
C. It is not time-consuming
D. None of the mentioned

40. For generic problem solving strategy _____ is not in sequence.
A. Understand the problem
B. Select the Best solutions
C. Iterate if no solution is adequate
D. Generate candidate solutions

41. _____is the principle of feasibility?
A. Designs that can meet more stakeholder needs and desired subject, to constraints are better
B. Designs that make easier to change are better
C. A Design is acceptable only when it is realized
D. Designs that can be built for less money, in less time with less risk are better

42. Which definition is wrong?
A. Project is one-time effort to achieve a particular goal for an organization
B. Organizing is directing people doing project work
C. Planing is formulating a scheme for doing a project
D. Staffing is filling the positions in an organizational structure

43. _____ is true about generic software product design process.
A. It ends with Product Design Problem
B. It begins with SRS
C. The analysis is done and the end product is a project mission statement
D. None of the mentioned

44. "Designs that make easier to change are better" which principle said that?
A. Principle of Economy
B. Principle of Adequacy
C. Principle of Changeability
D. Principle of Feasibility

45. _____is not a project development activity.
A. Tracking
B. Planning
C. Organizing
D. Operating

46. Why iteration is important for design?
A. To generate and improve solutions many times for better output
B. To frequently reanalyze the problem
C. All of the above
D. A & C

47. Define the principle of adequacy.
A. Designs that can meet more stakeholder needs and desired subject, to constraints are better
B. Designs that make easier to change are better
C. Designs that can be built for less money, in less time with less risk are better
D. A Design is acceptable only when it is realized

48. Business activities include _____.
A. Project
B. Planning
C. Operations
D. A & C

49. Which of these steps defined by generic software engineering design process?
A. Generic software engineering design process's first job after the analysis is detailed design.
B. Architectural design is followed by Detailed design.
C. Attention is turned later to

architectural design.
D. a, b
E. None of these

50. Define the principle of economy.
A. A Design is acceptable only when it is realized
B. Designs that can meet more stakeholder needs and desired subject, to constraints are better
C. Designs that can be built for less money, in less time with less risk are better
D. Designs that make easier to change are better
E. None of these

51. Project planning have role of _____.
A. Milestone
B. Estimation
C. Schedule
D. All of the Above
E. None of these

52. Which is true about the resolution process in a generic software engineering design process?
A. Detailed design is a high-resolution process.
B. Architectural design is low resolution process.
C. a, b
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these

53. _____ does a good design follow.
A. A good design should specify a program that can be built, tested and deployed on time
B. A good design can vary risk
C. A good design should be concluded in its budget
D. a, b
E. a, c

54. A project fails because of _____.
A. Problems faced by rules governing the project

B. Lack of anticipation of resources to accomplish tasks
C. All of the mentioned
D. None of the mentioned

55. In software engineering design process _____ follows wrong sequence ?
A. Finalize design
B. Generate candidate architecture
C. Analyze problem
D. Select detailed design
E. None of these

56. Which one is true from the following?
A. Basic design principles are evaluative criteria that state characteristics of good design
B. Design Principles state desirable design characteristics based on meeting stakeholder needs and desires
C. Constructive Design principles state desirable engineering design characteristics based on past software development experience
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these

57. _____ makes tracking activity more essential.
A. It schedules, estimates and follows resource allocation
B. No need to follow rules
C. All of the above
D. None of these

58. The quality attributes are calculated under _____.
A. None observable
B. Observable
C. All of the above
D. None of these

59. the observation of SAAM conclude _____
A. Result of SAAM
B. Stakeholder Participation
C. The role of direct scenario

D. All of the above
E. None of these
60. Decomposition for design project is _____.
A. Resolution: Detailed design
B. Analysis: Design Problem
C. Resolution: Product specifications
D. All of the above
E. None of the above

Answers:
1– D, 2- A, 3- C, 4- B, 5- D, 6- D, 7- D,
8- B, 9- A, 10- D, 11- A, 12- B, 13- D,
14- D, 15- D, 16- D, 17- C, 18- B, 19- B,
20- D, 21- B, 22- D, 23- A, 24- A, 25- B,
26- D, 27- D, 28- D, 29- C, 30- A, 31- D,
32- A, 33- D, 34- A, 35- D, 36- A, 37- D,
38- D, 39- B, 40- C, 41- C, 42- B, 43- D,
44- C, 45- D, 46- D, 47- A, 48- D, 49- D,
50- C, 51- D, 52- D, 53- D, 54- C, 55- A,
56- C, 57- A, 58- C, 59- D, 60- D

Software Requirements Engineering
1. Which of the following is correct for the types of requirements?
A. Reliability
B. Availability
C. Usability
D. All of the above
2. Select the developer-specific requirement?
A. Availability
B. Portability
C. Usability
D. Maintainability
E. Both B & D
3. The following is not a step of requirement engineering?
A. design
B. elicitation
C. documentation
D. analysis
4. What is an abbreviation of FAST?
A. Functional Application Specification Technique

B. Facilitated Application Specification Technique
C. Fast Application Specification Technique
D. None of the mentioned
5. Symbolic representation of QFD is...
A. quality function development
B. quality function deployment
C. quality function design
D. None of the mentioned
6. What are the system requirement of the documents..?
A. SRS
B. SDD
C. SRD
D. DDD
7. The most important stakeholder is_____:
A. Middle-level stakeholder
B. Entry-level personnel
C. Users of the software
D. Managers
8. Which of these steps is includes in the Requirement engineering process...
A. Requirement Gathering
B. Feasibility study
C. Validation
D. Both A & B
9. In the elicitation process, the developers discuss with the client and end-users and know their expectations for the software.
A. Organizing requirements
B. Requirement gathering
C. Negotiation & discussion
D. Documentation
10. Which the process to gather the software requirements from the client, analyze and document them is known as.....
A. Software system analyst
B. User interface requirements
C. Requirement elicitation process
D. Requirement engineering process

11. How the interviews held between two persons across the table is...
A. Written
B. Non-structured
C. One-to-one
D. Group

12. The computer-based system can have a profound effect on the design that is chosen and also the implementation approach will be applied.
A. Behavioral elements
B. Flow-oriented elements
C. Scenario-based elements
D. Class-based elements

Answers:
1- D, 2- E, 3- A, 4- B, 5- B, 6- A, 7- C, 8- D, 9- B, 10- D, 11- C, 12- A

Advanced Software Engineering

1. Select one option which is not automation?
A. CRM Tools
B. SCM Tools
C. ERP Tools
D. Operating System

2. Which one of the following is used to provide the right information to the right person at the right time for proper decision making?
A. MIS
B. DBMS
C. PSO
D. ISO

3. characteristic for Testability function is not include_____.
A. Simplicity
B. Operability
C. Robustness
D. Observability

4. Which testing method Cyclomatic Complexity comes under?
A. Black Box
B. White Box
C. Yellow Box
D. Green Box

5. Prototyping involves in software process is...
A. evolutionary
B. discrete
C. throwaway prototyping
D. all of these
E. both A and C options

6. Which one of the following is a sequence of statements from one place in the program to another?
A. Gateway
B. Route
C. Path
D. Sub-path
E. None of these

7. What is the aim of the designer in software engineering?
A. cohesive, coupled
B. coupled, cohesive
C. coupled, functional
D. maintainable, cohesive

8. Loop Testing methodology successfully tested using by?
A. Concatenated
B. Simple loops
C. Nested loops
D. All of these
E. None of these

9. Conversion of Adjusted Function Point Count to LOC count is dependent on
A. Team Size
B. Project Duration
C. Programming Language
D. Cost Drivers

10. Cleanroom philosophy in software engineering who was first proposed by...
A. Mills
B. Dyer
C. Linger
D. All of these

11. What is an abbreviation of MTTF...
A. mean-time-to-function
B. manufacture-time-to-function
C. mean-time-to-failure
D. None of the mentioned
12. certification approach is not part of _____.
A.   Generation of test cases from the end of the server.
B.   Reliability
C.   Creation of usage scenarios
D.   Specific usage file
Answers:
1– D, 2- A, 3- C, 4- B, 5- E, 6- D, 7- A, 8- D, 9- C, 10- D, 11- C, 12- A

Software Project Management

1. What are Requirements refined and analyzed to assess their clarity, completeness, and_____
A. Consistency
B. Correctness
C. Concurrency
D. None of these
2. A software project that meets all the given objectives is a success of _____.
A. Project fundamental purpose
B. Project quality
C. Project requirement
D. Project management myth
E. None of these
3. _____ is not an effective software project management focus..
A. people
B. product
C. process
D. popularity
4. What is the abbreviation of PM-CMM...
A. product management capability maturity model
B. process management capability maturity model

C. people management capability maturity model
D. project management capability maturity model
5. _____ is not a project manager's activity.
A. project design
B. project management
C. project planning
D. project control
6. The _____ is not an approach to software cost estimation?
A. Analytical
B. Critical
C. Empirical
D. Heuristic
7. Which one of the following is not considered as a risk in project management?
A. Staff turnover
B. Testing
C. Product competition
D. Specification delays
8. What is the process each manager follows during the life of a project is known as
A. Project Management
B. Project Management Life Cycle
C. Manager life cycle
D. All of the mentioned
9. Quality planning is the process of developing a quality plan for_____.
A. customers
B. project manager
C. team
D. project
10. Which of the following is the sub-process of process improvement?
A. Process introduction
B. De-precertification
C. Process analysis
D. Process distribution
11. Which one the following is an internal software quality from given below?

A. reusability
B. reliability
C. scalability
D. usability

12. What is the symbolic representation of RUP _____
A. Rational Unified Process
B. Rational Unified Process
C. Rational Unified Program
D. Rational Unified Process

13. What limits the options of the project team?
A. Constraints
B. Assumptions
C. Technology
E. Deliverables

14. The work breakdown that covers the acquisition of a specific defense material item and is related to contractual effort, is called_____
A. Contract WBS
B. Contract Program WBS
C. Program WBS
D. None of these

15. Work Breakdown Structure of how many types...
A. Three
B. Two
C. Four
D. None of these

16. Requirements Management is Important? because of the changes...
A. in technology
B. to the environment
C. in customer's expectations
D. in all of the mentioned.
E. None of these

17. The following costs are not part of the total effort cost_____
A. Costs of lunchtime food
B. Costs of providing heating
C. Costs of networking
D. Costs of support

18. Which of the following is related to the overall functionality of the delivered software?
A. Product-related metrics
B. Function-related metrics
C. Size-related metrics
D. None of the mentioned

19. Whenever evaluating current problems and desired information the analyst begins to..
A. Model
B. Synthesize solutions
C. Specification
D. None of these

20. What is the research-oriented software development_____
A. Product-related problems
B. Process-related problems
C. People-related problems
D. Technology-related problems

21. What type of reviews conducted at each of these phases_____
A. Analysis
B. Design
C. Coding
D. All of given
E. None of these

22. Technical kernel of software engineering_____
A. Testing
B. Requirement Analysis
C. Design
D. Implementation

Answer:
1– A, 2- D, 3- D, 4- C, 5- A, 6- B, 7- A,
8- B, 9- D, 10- C, 11- A, 12- A, 13- A,
14- C, 15- B, 16- B, 17- A, 18- B, 19- B,
20- A, 21- D, 22- C

Object-Oriented Analysis & Design
1. Abstraction has _____ types.
a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

2. To hide the internal implementation of an object we use ...
a) inheritance
b) encapsulation
c) polymorphism
d) None of these

3. The vertical dimension of a sequence diagram shows
a) abstract
b) line
c) time
d) messages

4. CRC approach and noun phrase approach are used to identify ...
a) classes
b) collaborators
c) use cases
d) object

5. Abstraction provides an operation named as ...
a) encapsulation
b) call back
c) turndown
d) inheritance

6. To distinguish between active and non-active object which property is applied?
a) abstraction
b) polymorphism
c) concurrency
d) aggregation

7. The time-oriented diagram includes...
a) sequence
b) classes
c) activity
d) None of these

8. Aggregation is ...
a) set of relationship
b) composed of relationship
c) part of the relationship
d) all of these

9. Cohesion and coupling are represented by using ...
a) structure part
b) structure effect
c) dependence matrix
d) all of these

10. Refinement is a process of
a) inheritance
b) collaboration
c) elaboration
d) polymorphism

11. SMI stands for
a) software maturity index
b) system maturity information
c) software model index
c) None of these

12. Group of functionally related objects is ...
a) concatenation
b) cohesion
c) coupling
d) all of these

Answers:
1- D, 2- B, 3- C, 4- A, 5- B, 6- C, 7- A,
8- B, 9- C, 10- C, 11- A, 12- B

Software Testing

1. Which quality is measured as a foundation of requirement...?
a) Hardware
b) Programmers
c)Software
d) None of the mentioned

2. Select which option is not true about SQA...?
a) Audits and reviews to be performed by the team
b) Amount of technical work to be performed
c) Evaluations to be performed
d) Documents that are produced by the SQA team.

3. A product which is manufactured by using the degree of the design specification...
a) Quality of conformance
b) Quality Control

c) Quality Assurance
d) None of the above.

4. Software quality assurance consists of which function of management.
a) reporting functions
b) auditing functions
c)both and b
d)all of the above

5. Which of the following is not included in prevention cost?
a) equipment calibration and maintenance
b) formal technical reviews
c) test equipment reviews
d) quality planning reviews

6. Select what is the primary objective of formal technical reviews to find during the process so that after the release of the software they do not become the defect...
a) failure
b) faults
c) errors
d) None of the mentioned

7. Select the people who identify the document and verifies the correctness of the software...
a) Project manager
b) SQA team
c) Project team
d) All of the mentioned

8. Select the option which is not an appraisal in SQA?
a) inter-process inspection
b) maintenance
c) testing
d) quality planning

9. Select which one is not External failure costs?
a) testing
b) helpline support
c) warranty work
d) complaint resolution

10. What happened if an expected result is not specified then

a. we cannot run the test
b. we cannot automate the user input values
c. it may be difficult to determine if the test has passed or failed
d. it may difficult to repeat the test

11. Loop Testing methodology includes which of the following.
a. Simple Loops
b. Nested Loops
c. Concatenated Loops
d. All of the above

12. Faults are found most cost-effectively in which test activity?
a. design
b. execution
c. planning
d. Check Exit criteria completion

13. Which of the following is considered as the component testing?
a) Black box testing
b) Grey box testing
c) White-box testing
d) Both a and b

14.component testing is responsible for which of the person
a) Software tester
b) Designer
c) Developer
d) User

15.which level of testing is used to identify the defects ...
a) Acceptance testing
b) Integration testing
c) Unit testing
d) System Testing

16.Which phase is considered as software architecture phase..
a) Design
b) Implementation
c) Development
d) Requirement gathering

17.Which of the following is not a method of dynamic testing...

a) inspection
b) System testing,UAT
c) Inspection ,Walk through,Technical review
d) Unit Testing

18. As per specified requirements Which testing is concerned as the behavior of the whole product ?
a) Acceptance testing
b) Component testing
c) Integration testing
d) System testing

19. The test level is performed at which level...
a)It depends on nature of a project.
b) Unit ,System, Integration,Acceptance
c) Unit, Integration, Acceptance, System
d) Unit,Integration, System,Acceptance

20. In which phase the defect is less costly...
A. Coding
B. Design
C. Requirements Gathering
D. Implementation

21. Acceptance testing through which user is satisfied is considered as which of the following...
a. White-box testing
b. Gray box testing
c. Black box testing
d. None of the above

22. training cost fall in which phase ...
a. Failure
b. Prevention
c. Build
d. Appraisal

23. Test Readiness is conducted in which phase...
a. project manager
b. test manager
c. quality assurance
d. user or customer

24. Select which measurement taken by the two people are same refers to the term which is called as...
a. reliability
b. validity
c. calibration
d. ease of use and simplicity

25. Choose which effort is required for locating and fixing an error in an operational program
A. Efficiency
B. Usability
C. Maintainability
D. Testability

26. What is the basic reason for the poor quality in an organization can be...
A. Lack of knowledge about quality
B. Lack of involvement by management
C. Time constraints
D. Both an and b
E.None of the above

27.The effort required for modifying an operational program.
A. Availability
B. Maintainability
C. Portability
D.Flexibility

28. What is Integrity?
A. a program satisfies its specs and fulfills the user's mission and goals
B. learning, operating, preparing input, interpreting the output of a program
C. couple one system with another
D. access to data or software by unauthorized persons can be controlled or accessed
E. None of the above

29. To achieve the software Quality is easily adaptable only with programming skills?
A. True
B. False

30.What is the Failure to enforce standards as a contributor to poor quality is because of...
A. Lack of knowledge
B. Lack of involvement by management
C. None of the above
D. Both A and B.

31. For the achievement of quality like make the products which have no defect such products and services we require called.
A. Close cooperation between management and staff
B. Commitment
C. An environment in which quality can flourish
D. All of these

32. Is the quality of the software is a long-term strategy.
A. True
B. False

33. Is the 100% Quality of software is achievable.
A.YES
B.NO
C.depent on tester
D.envirement factor involve

34. What is not to be possibly done by black-box tester
A.Find system weakness
B.Understand the source code
C.Understand functional specification or requirments document
D.Motivated to find faults.

35. What type of change do you need before when you are able to obtain a behavior change?
A. Lifestyle change
B. Internal change
C. Vocabulary change
D. Management change

36. What is the term RE represent in the quantifying risk...
A. Risk End
B. Risk behaviors
C. Risk ratio
D. None of these

37. Select from which of the following the regression testing should be performed.
a) Every week
b) After the software has changed
c) As often as possible

d) When the environment has changed
e) Both option (b,d)

38. When would the testing have been stopped?
a) When all the tests run
b) When the faults have been fixed
c) When the time completed
d) when all the risk are resolved

39. non-functional test does not belong to which of the following categories?
a) Performance
b) Usability and Security
c) State-level Transition
d) all of the above

40. Which of the following is a form of functional testing?
a) Security level testing
b) Boundary value analysis
c) Performance testing
d) Usability testing

41. When reporting faults found to developers, testers should be:
a) polite and helpful
b) Diplomatic
c) sensitive and insisting that a bug is not a "feature" if it should be fixed
d) All of the above

42. Impact Analysis helps to decide which of the following testing describe below.
a) How much regression testing should be done
b) How many more test cases need to write
c) Exit Criteria
d) Different Tools to perform Regression Testing

43. Select which of the below is not a Fundamental Test Process?
a) Test Planning
b) Requirement Analysis
c) implementation and Execution
d) Evaluating test criteria and reporting

44. Which of the following techniques is NOT a black box technique?

a) Syntax testing
b) Linear Code Sequence and Jump
c)State transition testing
d) Boundary value analysis

45. What should be done in the kick-off phase of a formal review
a) Explaining all objective
b) Follow up meetings
c) Fixing defects found
d) Individual Meeting

46. Select Impact Analysis is used in which of the following?
a)User acceptance testing
b) Component testing
c) Non-functional system testing
d) Maintenance testing

47.Which of the following is not checked by Statement Coverage
a) Missing Statements
b) Unused Branches
c) Dead Code
d) Unused Statement

48. What is used as a measure of code coverage?
a)Test Effectiveness
b) Trends analysis
c) Defects
d) Time Spent Testing

49.Where the Alpha testing is done at...
a) Developer's end
b) Developer's & User's end
c) User's end
d) None of the above

50. Which of the following belong to the testing levels?
a) Unit Testing
b) System Testing
c) Integration Testing
d) All of the above

51. In which testing Boundary value analysis belong to?
a) None of below
b) Black Box Testing
c) White Box & Black Box Testing
d) White Box Testing

52. Select White box technique in the statement given below?
a) Statement Testing
b) Condition Coverage
c) Decision Testing
d) All of the above

53.Which of the below is to be possible for Exhaustive testing
a) always adoptable
b) possible
c) impractical and impossible
d) impractical but possible

54. White Box Techniques are also classified as
a) Error guessing technique
b) Structural testing
c) Design based testing
d) None of the above

55. Maintenance testing is performed by using which methodology in the below statements can be possible?
a) Retesting
b) Sanity testing
c) Confirmation testing
d) Breadth test and depth test

56. Lower and upper limits are present in which chart?
a) Run chart
b) Bar chart
c) Control chart
d) None of the above

57. Which of the below statements are possible for Cyclomatic complexity?
a) Black box testing technique
b) White box testing technique
c) Yellow box testing technique
d) Green box testing technique

58.The testing is described by which of the following terms?
a) Finding errors in functions
b) Evaluating software to find errors
c) A stage of all projects
d) all of these

59.Select what is the expected result of software testing is

a)Only important in system testing and its out comes.
b)Most useful when specified in advance
c)Only used in component testing
d)All of the above

60.the normal operational capacity testing is ...
a)Load testing
b)Performance testing
c)Stress testing
d)All of the above.

61. Which of the following is correct when the fault remains in the system for some period and then disappears?
A. Intermittent
B. Permanent
C. Transient
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these

62. Which one of the following method is used to achieve reliable systems?
A. Fault tolerance
B. Fault removal
C. Fault prevention
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these

63. A system maintaining its integrity while accepting a temporary halt in its operation is said to be in a state of
A. Graceful Degradation
B. Full Fault Tolerance
C. Fail-Safe
D. Fail Soft
E. None of these

64. Which one of the Error Detection checks is not a part of Application detection?
A. Reversal checks
B. Coding checks
C. Hardware checks
D. Timing checks

65. What is Exception handling is_____

A. backward error recovery mechanism
B. forward error recovery mechanism
C. All of the above
D. None of these

66. The non-occurrence of improper alteration of information said to be
A. Integral Dependability
B. Maintainable Dependability
C. Confidential Dependability
D. Available Dependability

67. N-version programming which is the independent generation of N, the value of N...
A. is less than 2
B. is greater than 2
C. is less than 1
D. is greater than 1
E. None of these

68. Which of the following is correct on all fault-tolerant techniques rely on
A. Dependability
B. Redundancy
C. Integrity
D. All of the above
E. None of these

69. The _____ effect, with backward error recovery mechanism it is imperative for a communicating process to reach consistent recovery points to avoid them.
A. Domino
B. Whirlpool
C. Static
D. Dynamic
E. None of these

70. What is the most common cause of soft errors in hardware system?
A. Voltage Fluctuation
B. Alpha Particles
C. Cosmic Rays
D. Thermal Issue

71. Property is not a requirement for Fault Tolerance is given below?
A. Fail-Safe
B. Dynamic Recovery

C. Fault Isolation
D. Fault Containment

72. What mechanism used to find latent failure in memory modules of the following...
A. Swapping
B. Paging
C. Scrubbing
D. Sniffing
E. None of these

73. What mostly lead to soft errors in hardware?
A. Alpha Particle
B. Voltage Fluctuation
C. Thermal Issue
D. Cosmic Rays

74. Size can be measured in _____ if a direct approach to software project sizing is taken:
A. LOC and FP
B. FP
C. LOC
D. None of the above

75. Which one is true If X is the MTBF of a system and Y is the failure rate of the system?
A. NX = Y, where N is the lifetime
B. X/Y = N, where N is the lifetime
C. X * Y = 1
D. X = Y

76. _____ of the following is not one of the five information domain characteristics of Function Point(FP) decomposition?
A. External process
B. External inquiries
C. External inputs
D. External outputs

77. Fault tolerance do not require _____ property:
A. Dynamic Recovery
B. Fail-Safe
C. Fault Containment
D. Fault Isolation

78. The project planner must reconcile the estimates based on decomposition techniques to produce a single estimate of effort. True or false?
A. Partially true
B. Partially false
C. True
D. False

79. _____ Operating System architecture is suitable for FT based systems:
A. C – Real-Time Kernel
B. A – Monolithic Kernel
C. B – MicroKernel
D. D – All of the above

80. What is the common mechanism used to find latent failure in memory modules?
A. Sniffing
B. Swapping
C. Paging
D. Scrubbing

81. _____ availability criteria is optimal for carrier-grade class systems?
A. 10 minutes of downtime per year
B. 10 seconds of downtime per year
C. 40 seconds of downtime per year
D. 40 minutes of downtime per year

82. The sizing approach is represented as _____ if an Indirect approach is taken:
A. Fuzzy Logic
B. LOC and FP
C. LOC
D. FP

83. _____ forms exist of Barry Boehm's COCOMO Model?
A. Five
B. Three
C. Twelve
D. No form exists

84. To characterize _____, MTTR is the best way:
A. Availability
B. Fault Tolerance

C. Dependability
D. Reliability
85. _____is the associated with the Product Risk.
A. Test object
B. non-availability of the test environment
C. Negative consequences
D. Control of test item
E. None of these
86. one of the following factors affect the probable consequences?
A. Risk timing
B. Contingency planning
C. Risk avoidance
D. Risk monitoring
E. None of these
87._____is the Risk management most important jobs.
A. Project manager
B. Production team
C. Investor
D. Client
E. None of these
88. one of the following is Risk management responsibility?
A. Project team
B. Investor
C. Developer
D. Customer
E. None of these
89. one of the following ways to deal with a Risk?
a. Transfer
b. Ignore
c. Mitigate
d. Contingency
e. All of these
90. _____model is used to Project risk factor.
A. Prototyping model
B. Waterfall model
C. Spiral model
D. None of these
91. _____strategies means that the impact of the risk will be reduced.

A. Contingency plans
B. Avoidance strategies
C. Minimization strategies
D. All of these
92. RE indicates_____.
A. Risk exposure
B. Related expense
C. Risk expense
D. Risk evaluation
E. None of these
93. one of the following is Risk?
A. The negative consequence that must occur
B. The negative consequence that will occur
C. The negative consequence that could occur
D. The negative consequence that shall occur
E. None of these
94. _____ Risk is the really want Building an excellent product or system.
A. Business
B. Schedule
C. Technical
D. Performance
E. None of these

Answers:
1– C, 2- C, 3- A, 4- C, 5- A, 6- C, 7- B,
8- D, 9- A, 10- D, 11- D, 12- C, 13- C,
14- C, 15- C, 16- A, 17- C, 18- D, 19- D,
20- C, 21- C, 22- B, 23- B, 24- A, 25- C,
26- D, 27- D, 28- D, 29- B, 30- B, 31- D,
32- A, 33- B, 34- B, 35- C, 36- D, 37- E,
38- D, 39- C, 40- B, 41- D, 42- A, 43- B,
44- B, 45- A, 46- D, 47- A, 48- A, 49- A,
50- D, 51- B, 52- D, 53- D, 54- B, 55- D,
56- A, 57- B, 58- B, 59- A, 60- C, 61- C,
62- D, 63- C, 64- C, 65- B, 66- B, 67- B,
68- B, 69- A, 70- C, 71- A, 72- D, 73- D,
74- C, 75- C, 76- A, 76- A, 77- B, 78- D,
79- C, 80- A, 81- C, 82- D, 83- B, 84- A,
85- A, 86- A, 87- A, 88- A, 89- E, 90- C,
91- C, 92- A, 93- C, 94- A

Technical Report Writing

1._____ establishes the technical report.
A. Logical conclusion
B. Illogical Conclusion
C. Personal prejudice
D. Misplaced learning

2. Which is not basis for a technical report?
A. Facts
B. Tests
C. Personal prejudices
D. Experiments

3. The shorter report is considered to be as.
A. One to five pages
B. Three to five pages
C. Four to five pages
D. Two paragraph

4. In technical writing the largest report termed is.
A. Conclusion/recommendation
B. Discussion
C. Heading
D. Footing

5. In a technical report Which of these must be avoided.
A. Facts
B. Logical conclusion
C. Objective evaluation
D. Subjective evaluation

6. Once getting the problem identified with its causes, next step involved in;
A. Choosing team lead
B. Identifying a solution to the problem
C. Identifying the problem
D. All of the above

7. We, us and our are examples of;
A. Contractions
B. Pronoun usage
C. Name usage
D. Noun

8. A report may be used for?
A. Reading
B. Hearing
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

9. A list of illustrations, included; figures and tables, placed on;
A. Abstract vision
B. Title page
C. Table of contents
D. Bottom line

10. Last step of writing an effective website, involved in;
A. Error correction
B. Testing the website
C. Enhancing tone
D. Overviewing

11. Which of these is not a parameter in a report?
A. Extent of information
B. Quality of information
C. Age of writer
D. Ability to acquire information

12. What audience is the least information needed?
A. Low tech audience
B. Lay audience
C. High-tech audience
D. All of the above

13. Which of the following is not a parameter of a report?
A. Ability to acquire additional information
B. Quality of additional information acquired
C. Ability to arrive at a subjective evaluation
D. Ability to provide worthwhile recommendations

14.A factor, not achieved by collaboration among teams, known as:
A. Performance measures
B. Decreased cycle time
C. Limits costs
D. All of the above

15. If the goal of writing is to direct action or activity, it is the resulting in communication is known as:

A. Communicating to instruct
B. Communicating to inform
C. Communicating to persuade
D. Communicating to develop interaction

16. To which of these people is the report not very crucial?
A. Engineers
B. Scientists
C. Teachers
D. Business executives

17. Which of these reports is raised annually?
A. Inventory reports
B. Confidential reports
C. Laboratory reports
D. Inspection reports

18. Which of these is not a part of a report?
A. Frontmatter
B. Gender
C. Front cover
D. Title page

19. Which of these reports are used in business?
A. Formal technical reports
B. Informal reports
C. Personal reports
D. Musical reports

20. _____ report includes a breakdown of machinery.
A. Feasibility
B. Periodic
C. Trouble
D. Progress

21. Which of these forms is not used to write a non-formal report?
A. Filling in a blank form
B. App
C. Form of a letter
D. Memorandum

22. In which of these forms is a non-formal letter not written?
A. Filling in a blank form
B. Form of a letter

C. Form of a memorandum
D. Formal of a notice

23. Non- formal report written in the form of a letter is similar to a _____.
A. Complaint letter
B. Notice
C. Friendly letter
D. Business letter

24. A memorandum is almost like a _____.
A. Simple letter
B. Formal letter
C. Informal letter
D None of these

Answers:
1– A, 2- C, 3- A, 4- B, 5- D, 6- D, 7- B, 8- C, 9- C, 10- B, 11- C, 12- C, 13- C, 14- D, 15- A, 16- C, 17- B, 18- B, 19- A, 20- C, 21- B, 22- D, 23- D, 24- A

Analysis of Algorithms

1. Define the implementation level 0f data structure?
A. abstract level
B. implementation level
C. application level
D. None of these
E. all of the above

2. left and right subtree differ in height by unit 1 are BST known as?
A. AVL tree
B. red-black tree
C. lemma tree
D. None of these
E. all of the above

3. define the level in a data structure in which data is ready for execution?
A. abstract level
B. implementation level
C. application level
D. None of these
E. all of the above

4. the stack is also known as?

A. Last in first out
B. First in last out
C. First in first out
D. None of these
E. all of the above

5. Which one is not the component of the data structure?
A. operations
B. storage structure
C. algorithms
D. None of the above
E. all of the above

6. define the name of the process in which items are added at one end and removed from another side?
A. stack
B. Queue
C. List
D. None of the above
E. all of the above

7. which data structure allows you to delete data and inserting in a rear order?
A. stack
B. queues
C. de queues
D. None of these
E. Binary search trees

8. which one is not belongs to internal sort?
A. insertion sort
B. bubble sort
C. heap sort
D. merge sort
E. None of these

9. Define the value of r in a circular queue?
A. r=r+1
B. r=(r+1)%[QUEUE_SIZE=1]
C. r=(r+1)% QUEUE_SIZE
D. r=(r-1)% QUEUE_SIZE
E. None of these

10. A combination of a decryption algorithm and an encryption algorithm is called a.

A. plain text
B. original text
C. cipher
D. shift cipher
E. None of these
F. both a&b

11. Size of the congestion window increases exponentially until it reaches------. In the slow-start algorithm,
A. 0
B. n-1
C. Threshold
D. n+1
E. None of these
F. both a&b

12. Dijkstra algorithm creates the shortest path tree In Unicast Routing from a
A. Chart
B. Graph
C. Station
D. Link
E. None of these
F. both a&b

13. In Message Integrity, SHA-I hash algorithms create an N-bit block message-digest out of how many messages of.
A. 1001 Bit Blocks
B. 1000 Bit Blocks
C. 512 Bit Blocks
D. 2020 Bit Blocks
E. None of these
F. both c&d

14. Suppose we want to determine the efficiency of the algorithm, then how we can measure the space factor
A. To count the maximum memory required by the algorithm
B. To count the minimum memory required by the algorithm
C. To count the average memory required by the algorithm
D. To count the maximum disk space needed by the algorithm

E. None of these
F. both a&b
15. Find the complexity of Bubble sort algorithm?
A. O(n)
B. O(log n)
C. O(n2)
D. O(n log n)
E. None of these
F. both a&b
16. A best suited linked list is
A. for relatively permanent collections of data
B. The structure size and data in changing constantly
C. for both of the above situation
D. for None of the above situation
E. None of these
F. both a&b
17. divide and conquer approaches steps.
A. divide, conquer and combine
B. conquer, divide and combine
C. combine, divide and conquer
D. None of these
E. all of the above
F. both a&b
18. In the binary search algorithm the complexity of searching for an element from a set of n elements.
A. O(nlogn)
B. O(log n)
C. O(n2)
D. O(n)
E. None of these
F. both a&c
19. what is the time complexity of optimal binary search tree.
A. O(logn)
B. O(n)
C. O(n2)
D. O(n!)
E. None of these
F. all of the above
20. merge sort in the data structure is used for.

A. two pointers
B. two-pointers and N extra array
C. 2N/2pointers and N/2 Extra array
D. two-pointers and an extra arrays
E. None of these
F. both a&b
21. The output to stage n becomes the input of which in dynamic programming.
A. stage n-1
B. stage n+1
C. stage n
D. stage n-2[latex size=0 color=000000 background=ffffff]\displaystyle f_{rec} = \frac{c+v_{mobile}}{c} f_{em}[/latex]
E. None of these
F. both a&b

Answers:
1– E, 2- A, 3- B, 4- A, 5- D, 6- B, 7- B, 8- D, 9- C, 10- C, 11- C, 12- B, 13- C, 14- A, 15- B, 16- B, 17- A, 18- B, 19- A, 20- D, 21- A

CSS – Web Designing
1. What does CSS stand for?
A. Complex Style Sheets
B. Cascading Style Sheets
C. Both A & B
D. None of these
2. How does HTML refer to an external style sheet?
A. "<style src="mystyle.css" />"
B. "<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">"
C. "<stylesheet>mystyle.css</stylesheet />"
D. Both A & B
E. None of these
3. Where is the correct place to refer an external style sheet in HTML document?
A. In the middle of the document
B. At the end of the document

C. At the top of the document
D. Both A & C
E. None of these

4. Which is the correct tag for internal style sheet in HTML?
A. <stylesheet>
B. <style>
C. <script>
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

5. To define inline styles in HTML, which attribute is used?
A. Class
B. Font
C. Style
D. Styles
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

6. Correct syntax of CSS?
A. {body;color:black}
B. {body:color=black(body}
C. body:color=black
D. body {color: black}
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

7. The correct way to insert a comment in a CSS file?
A. /* welcome to t4tutorials */
B. // welcome to t4tutorials //
C. // welcome to t4tutorials
D. ' welcome to t4tutorials
E. Both A & C
F. None of these

8. Which of the following is the correct property to change background color in CSS?
A. bgcolor:
B. color:
C. bg-color:
D. background-color:
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

9. How to add background color for all the h1 elements?
A. h1 {background-color:red;}
B. h1.all {background-color:red;}

C. all.h1 {background-color:red;}
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

10. How do you change the text color of an element?
A. fgcolor:
B. text-color:
C. text-color=
D. color:
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

11. Which of the following properties of CSS is used to control the text size?
A. font-style
B. alphabet-size
C. text-size
D. Both A & C
E. None of these

12. How can we display hyperlinks without underline?
A. a {text-decoration:None}
B. a {decoration:no underline}
C. a {text-decoration:no underline}
D. a {underline:None}
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

13. How do we capitalize all the starting letters of each word?
A. text-transform: uppercase
B. You can't do that with CSS
C. text-transform:capitalize
D. Both A & C
E. None of these

14. How can we change the font family type of an element?
A. font-fam;
B. font-family:
C. font=
D. Both B & C
E. None of these

15. Which property is used to make the text bold?
A. font-weight:bold
B. style : bold
C. font:b

D. Both B & C
E. None of these
16. Display the border which has the following properties:
The top border = 10 pixels
The bottom border = 5 pixels
The left border = 20 pixels
The right border = 1pixel?
A. border-width:10px 5px 20px 1px
B. border-width:5px 20px 10px 1px
C. border-width:10px 20px 5px 1px
D. border-width:10px 1px 5px 20px
E. Both A & D
F. None of these
17. Which of the following property is used to change the left margin of an element?
A. text-indent:
B. margin-left:
C. indent:
D. margin:
E. Both A & B
F. None of these
18. Can we use negative values when defining the spaces between the element's border and content?
A. No
B. Yes
C. Both A & B
D. None of these
19. Make a list that lists items with squares?
A. list-style-type: square
B. type: 2
C. type: square
D. list-type: square
E. Both A & B
F. None of these
20. Padding property of CSS is used for?
A. Margin
B. Highlighting
C. Border
D. Space
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

21. What type of program can add interactivity to your website?
A. Marquee
B. Meta
C. Script
D. Both B & C
E. All of the above
F. None of these
22. User's browser that can store data from web applications is called?
A. Media Storage
B. Local Storage
C. Storage
D. Server storage
E. Both A & B
F. None of these
23. How do we refer to an external style sheet?
A. Page
B. Class
C. Link/Url or path
D. Both B & C
E. None of these
24. "font-size" in CSS is called
A. Property
B. Selector
C. Property-Name
D. Rule
E. Both B & C
F. None of these
25. Which property is used to specify the bottom padding?
A. Padding-left
B. Padding-bottom
C. Padding-right
D. Padding-top
E. Both A & B
F. None of these
26. Which property is used to specify the top margin?
A. Margin-top
B. Margin-left
C. Margin
D. Margin-bottom
E. Both A & C
F. None of these

27. Select the correct statement?
A. An external style sheet can be written in HTML
B. When you have a single document use inline style sheet
C. An external style sheet is more suitable when the style is applied to many pages
D. Both A & B
E. None of these

28. Which property is used to decrease or increase the spaces between words?
A. word-space
B. space
C. word-spacing
D. Both B & C
E. None of these

29. Which property is used to change the style of the bottom border?
A. Border-bottom-style
B. Border-top-style
C. Border-left-style
D. Border-right-style
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

30. Which property is used to add or remove spaces between words of a sentence?
A. Letter-spacing
B. Word-spacing
C. Color
D. Direction
E. Both A & B
F. None of these

31. Table border is specified through?
A. table-border
B. tb-border
C. border
D. tbl-border
E. Both B & C
F. None of these

32. Which statement is true?
A. By setting the display property "None" an element can be hidden.
B. By setting the block property "hidden" an element can be hidden.
C. Hiding an element can be done by setting visibility property to "hidden"
D. None of these
E. Both B & C

33. "font-size" can be relative or absolute?
A. True
B. False
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

34. Which of the following specifies sides of an element?
A. Cleared
B. Float
C. Clear
D. Both B & C
E. None of these

35. Which property is used to change or set the background color of an element?
A. Background-repeat
B. Background-color
C. Background-position
D. Background-image
E. Both B & C
F. None of these

36. Which selector is used to specify style of a single and/or unique element?
A. Class
B. Text
C. Bit
D. Id
E. Both C & D
F. None of these

37. Does the navigation bar need HTML as a base?
A. True
B. False
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

38. Where does the <link> tag go in HTML?
A. the title section:

B. the head section:
C. the body section:
D. Both A & B
E. None of the above

39. CSS is used to define?
A. How to made HTML elements
B. How to save HTML elements
C. How to display HTML elements
D. How to send HTML elements
E. Both C & D
F. None of the above

40. CSS is created by and maintained by?
A. W3B
B. W3A
C. W3D
D. W3C
E. Both A & D
F. None of the above

41. CSS1 was created in?
A. 1996
B. 1980
C. 1985
D. 1998
E. None of the above

42. How many levels are in style sheets?
A. four level
B. three-level
C. two-level
D. One level
E. Both A & B
F. None of the above

43. Which of the following statement is an advantage of CSS?
A. High Performance
B. Superior Styles to HTM
C. Separation of document contents from document pr
D. Both A & B
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

44. The id attribute of HTML element, is defined with?
A. ”.”
B. ”_”

C. ”#”
D. ”@”
E. Both C & D
F. None of the above

Answers:
1– B, 2- B, 3- C, 4- B, 5- C, 6- D, 7- A, 8- D, 9- A, 10- D, 11- C, 12- A, 13- C, 14- B, 15- A, 16- D, 17- B, 18- A, 19- A, 20- D, 21- C, 22- B, 23- C, 24- C, 25- B, 26- A, 27- C, 28- C, 29- A, 30- B, 31- C, 32- E, 33- A, 34- C, 35- B, 36- D, 37- A, 38- B, 39- C, 40- D, 41- A, 42- B, 43- E, 44- C

Database Systems

1. In which form of function there is no partial functional dependencies.
A. BCNF
B. 2NF
C. 3NF
D. 4NF
E. None of these

2. Which of the following is designed to cope with 4NF.
A. multi-value dependency
B. join dependency
C. Transitive dependency
D. None of these
E. all of the above

3. Which of the following is designed to cope with 5NF.
A. multi-value dependency
B. join dependency
C. Transitive dependency
D. None of these
E. all of the above

4. Define the function of BCNF?
A. dependency preserving and lossless join
B. not dependency and lossless join
C. dependency preserving and not lossless join
D. None of these
E. all of the above

5. In which normal foam Boyee-code can operate?
A. first normal foam
B. second normal foam
C. third normal foam
D. all of the above
E. None of these

6. In which normal foam conversion of composite attribute to individual attribute happens,
A. first
B. second
C. third
D. four
E. None of these

7. In which key a table on the many sides of a one to many or many to many relationships must be in.
A. 2NF
B. 3NF
C. composite key
D. 5NF
E. None of these

8. Defines the functions of tables in 2NF?
A. BCNF
B. hidden dependencies eliminated
C. eliminating insertion anomalies
D. have a composite key
E. None of these

9. which one is false about normal foam?
A. BCNF is stricter than 5 NF
B. dependency preserving decomposition into 3 NF is always possible-Lossless
C. preserving decomposition into BCNF is always possible-Loss less
D. Any relation with two attributes is BCNF
F. None of these

10. Constraints of functional dependencies are based on.
A. key
B. revisited key
C. superset key

D. None of these
E. all of the above

11. Which foam defines the minimal data aggregates and repetitive groups.
A. 1NF
B. 2NF
C. 3NF
D. 4NF
E. 5NF

12. Which foam posses data about an individual entity.
A. 1NF
B. 2NF
C. 3NF
D. 4NF
E. 5NF

13. A functional dependency is based on which foam?
A. 1NF
B. 2NF
C. 3NF
D. 4NF
E. 5NF

14._____ and all tables in the database should be only one primary key.
A. 2NF
B. 3NF
C. key
D. primary key
F. composite key

15. Tables cannot have _____ on a Primary Key
A. 2NF
B. transitive dependencies
C. join dependencies
D. multi-valued dependencies
E. None of these

16. Composite key don't have any _____
A. join dependencies
B. transitive dependencies
C. multi-valued dependencies
D. cyclic dependencies
E. None of these

17. Normalization is used to design _____
A. join dependencies
B. relational database
C. multi-valued dependencies
D. cyclic dependencies
E. None of these

18. In which normal foam value in each column is atomic.
A. 1NF
B. 2NF
C. 3NF
D. 4NF
E. 5NF

19 _____ is used to eliminate the drawback in the latest design of database
A. BCNF
B. 2NF
C. normal foam
D. None of these
E. both a&b

20. If the candidate key is determined then the table is in which foam.
A.2NF
B.3NF
C.BCNF
D.4NF
E. None of these

Answers:
1– B, 2- A, 3- B, 4- B, 5- D, 6- A, 7- C, 8- B, 9- C, 10- A, 11- C, 12- D, 13- C, 14- B, 15- D, 16- D, 17- B, 18- A, 19- C, 20- C

Big Data - Data Science

1. Who was written Hadoop?
A. Java (software platform)
B. Perl
C. Lua (programming language)
D. Java (programming language)
E. All of these
F. both A and C

2. Hadoop run Which of the following platforms?
A. Cross-platform
B. Debian
C. Bare-metal
D. Unix-like
E. All of these
F. both A and C

3. Reliability by replicating data achieves Hadoop the across multiple hosts, and then Hadoop not require _____ storage on hosts.
A. Operating System
B. Standard RAID levels
C. ZFS
D. RAID
E. All of these
F. both A and C

4. The HBase database includes the Hadoop list, the Apache Mahout _____ system, and matrix operations.
A. Statistical classification
B. Pattern recognition
C. Machine learning
D. Artificial intelligence
E. All of these
F. both Dand C

5. After the Hadoop named?
A. A sound Cutting's laptop made during Hadoop development
B. Cutting's high school rock band
C. The toy elephant of Cutting's son
D. Creator Doug Cutting's favorite circus act
E. All of these
F. both Dand C

6. These are the given are completely describe Hadoop, EXCEPT
A. Open-source
B. Real-time
C. Distributed computing approach
D. Java-based
E. All of these
F. both Dand C

7. The world's largest Hadoop cluster.
A. Apple
B. Facebook
C. Datamatics
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. both D and C

8. The Big Data Tackles Facebook are based on on_____ Hadoop.
A. 'Project Data
B. 'Prism'
C. 'Project Big'
D. 'Project Prism'
E. All of these
F. both D and C

9. The total size driven by the number of maps is usually of :
A. Inputs
B. asks
C. Outputs
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. both D and C

10. The default Partitioner for partitioning keyspace Which of the following is correct.
A. HashPartitioner
B. Partitioner
C. HashPar
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. both D and C

11 The mappers Input to the _____ are sorted by
A. Shuffle
B. Reducer
C. Mapper
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these
F. both D and C

12.The right number of reduces to be:
A. 0.90
B. 0.95
C. 0.36
D. 0.80

E. All of these
F. both D and C

13. The partitioning of the keys is controlled by the intermediate map-outputs.
A. Collector
B. InputFormat
C. Partitioner
D.None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. both D and C

14. Which SequenceFile is present in Hadoop I/O ?
A. 2
B. 8
C. 9
D. 3
E. All of these
F. both D and C

15. The two SequenceFile is directory contains that
A. MapFile
B. MapperFile
C. ReduceFile
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. both D and C

16. Snappy compression is similar to?
A. LZO
B. Bzip2
C. Gzip
D. All of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. both D and C

17. Splittable compression is supported Which of the following?
A. Bzip2
B. All of the mentioned
C. Gzip
D. LZO
E. both D and C
F. All of these

18. slowest compression technique is _____?
A. LZO

B. Gzip
C. Bzip2
D. All of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. both Dand C
19.Gzip contain compressed files which is form _____ extension.
A. gzp
B. g
C. gzip
D. gz
E. both Dand C
F. All of these
20. DEFLATE algorithm based on the?
A. Bzip2
B. LZO
C. Gzip
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these
F. both Dand C
21. Which of the following is a typically compresses files which are best available techniques.10% to 15 %.
A. Bzip2
B. LZO
C. Gzip
D. both Dand C
E. All of the mentioned
F. None of these
22. Which of the following is provides search technology? and Java-based indexing
A. Solr
B. Lucy
C. Lucene Core
D. None of these
E. both Dand C
F. All of the mentioned
23. Lucene Core is a high performance search server built using_____.
A. PyLucene
B. Lucy

C. Lucene Core
D. Solr
E. None of these
F. both Dand C
24. Subproject collecting and distributing free materials with the aim of
A. ORP
B. ORS
C. OSR
D. OPR
E. None of these
F. both Dand C
G. All of the mentioned
25. the Core project is a Python port is_____.
A. Lucene Core
B. Solr
C. PyLucene
D. Lucy
E. None of these
F. both Dand C
G. All of the mentioned
26. The size of text indexed of Lucene index size is roughly _____.
A. 20%
B. 10%
C. 70%
D. 50%
E. None of these
F. both Dand C
G. All of the mentioned
27. To set the transaction isolation level which of the following is used?
A. –truncateTable=[true/false]
B. force=[true/false].
C. –isolation=LEVEL
D. –incremental=[true/false].
E. None of these
F. both Dand C
G. All of the mentioned
28. Avro data as Hive tables to read or write_____ allows to users
A. None of the mentioned
B. SqlSerde

C. HiveSerde
D. AvroSerde
E. None of these
F. both Dand C

29. The Hive table schema Starting in Hive the Avro schema can be inferred from the_____.
A. 0.11
B. 0.12
C. 0.14
D. 0.13
E. None of these
F. both D and B

30. The data type is supported by Hive which of the following is used_____ _?
A. string
B. None of these
C. map
D. enum
E. record
F. both D and B

31. How we converted data type is to Array prior to Hive 0.12.0?
A. map
B. long
C. bytes
D. float long
E. None of these
F. both D and B

32. Are defined with Avro schemas _____
A. JAVA
B. XML
C. All of the mentioned
D. JSON
E. None of these
F. both D and B

33. _____ of the field is used to Thrift resolves possible conflicts.
A. Name
B. UID
C. Static number
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these
F. both D and B

34. _____ layer of is said to be the future Hadoop.Avro.
A.RMC
B. RPC
C. RDC
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these
F. both D and B

35. Which of the following is used to declare the schema of our data either in a _____ file?
4. SQL
B. R
C. JSON
D. XML
E. None of these
F. both D and B

36. In _____ stage the framework groups Reducer inputs by key.
A. reduce
B. shuffle
C. sort
D. None of the mentioned
E. All of these
F. both D and B

37. High storage density Which of the following has high storage density?
A. RAM_DISK
B. ARCHIVE
C. ROM_DISK
D. All of the mentioned
E. None of these
F. both D and B

 Answers:
 1– D, 2- A, 3- D, 4- C, 5- D, 6- B, 7- B,
8- D, 9- A, 10- A, 11- B, 12- B, 13- C,
14- C, 15- A, 16- A, 17- D, 18- C, 19- D,
20- C, 21- A, 22- C, 23- D, 24- A, 25- C,
26- A, 27- C, 28- D, 29- C, 30- D, 31- C,
32- D, 33- C, 34- B, 35- A, 36- C, 37- B

Database security

1. When we update any tuple in the relation which Authorization on a relation allows a user to?
A. select authorization
B. update authorization
C. grant authorization
D. define authorization
E. All of these
F. None of these

2. Grants privileges on SQL authorization mechanism
_____
A. Entire relation
B. Specified tuples
C. Specified attributes
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

3: Implicitly to all current and future Privileges that are granted users, are called as
A. Unnatural
B. Private
C. Natural
D. Public
E. All of these
F. None of these

4. which statement is used to revoke an authorization,
A. Revoke
B. Modify
C. Alter
D. Define
E. All of these
F. None of these

5: The grants privileges on SQL authorization mechanism doesn't have
A. Specified attributes
B. Specified tuples Entire relation
C. Entire relation
D. None of the above
E. All of these
F. Both A and B

6: True dependencies generated In reflexive rule (IR1), are classified as
A. nontrivial
B. inferential
C. functional
D. trivial
E. None of the above
F. All of these

7. Attributes determine any of its subset Rule which states that set of is classified as
A. closure rule
B. referential rule
C. reflexive rule
D. inferential rule
E. None of the above
F. All of these

8. To represent both data and relationships among a collection of tables data is known as
A. Object-based Data model
B. Entity-relationship model
C. Relational Model
D. Semi-structured data model
E. None of the above
F. All of these

9: Database is structured record-based models are so named because in_____.
A. Fixed format records
B. Variable-format records
C. Random-format records
D. None of the above
E. All of these
F. Both A and C

10: In database design Data model that is widely used is
A. Semistructured data model
B. Object-based Data model
C. Relational Model
D. Entity-relationship model
E. None of the above
F. All of these

11: Entity-relationship model are used in
A. Database implementation

B. Database design
C. Database direction
D. Database processing
E. None of the above
F. All of these

12: The record which contains all data regarding tuples In database management systems, of _____.
A. environment record
B. statement record
C. connection record
D. description record
E. None of the above
F. All of these

13: list types of attributes that are included in query result which type of iterator is used _____.
A. non-positioned iterator
B. positional iterator
C. named iterator
D. unnamed iterator
E. None of the above
F. All of these

14: COBOL and ADA is a programming language such as classified as
A. referential language
B. server language
C. client language
D. host language
E. None of the above
F. All of these

15: Abbreviation of PMS language constructs for procedures is _____.
A. Prepared Storage Module
B. Permanent Storage Module
C. Persistent Storage Module
D. Prepared Statement Module
E. None of the above
F. All of these

16: Identification of procedure, name is used as _____
A. Initialization
B. Arguments

C. Attributes
D. Values
E. None of the above
F. All of these

17: Formatted statements and repeat statements is syntax was supported by
A. SQL:2003
B. SQL:2000
C. SQL:2001
D. SQL:1999
E. None of the above
F. All of these

18: Full form of CLR
A. Computing language Runtime
B. Communication language Runtime
C. Common Language Runtime
D. Conditional language Runtime
E. None of the above
F. All of these

19: Non dense index is _____.
A. primary index
B. ternary index
C. secondary index
D. clustering index
E. None of the above
F. All of these

20: first record of any block In data file, is called_____.
A. non-dense record
B. anchor record
C. dense record
D. None of the above
E. None of the above
F. All of these

21: Row of the table In the relational model, is known to be
A. Tuple
B. Relation
C. Attribute
D. Entity field
E. None of the above
F. All of these

22: Relation in the relational model to refer to a specific instance of a term used is known as

A. Relation attribute
B. Relation instance
C. Relation entity
D. Relation tuple
E. None of the above
F. All of these

23: Primary data model is relational model in today for commercial_____.
A. Data program application
B. Data management applications
C. Data storage applications
D. Data processing applications
E. Data program application
F. None of the above
G. All of these

24: low-level data models In categories of data modeling, are also called
A. triggered data models
B. logical data models
C. conceptual data models
D. physical data models
E. None of the above
F. All of these

25: In an E-R diagram is represented by a
A. Dashed arrow-head
B. Double arrow-head
C. Hollow arrow-head
D. Solid arrow-head
E. None of the above
F. All of these

26: Specialization of Relationship known as a/an
A. Lower-level relationship
B. Subclass-superclass relationship
C. Superclass-subclass relationship
D. Higher-level relationship
E. None of the above
F. All of these

28: Specialization and generalization is a property of entity sets created by is known as
A. Attribute inheritance
B. Entity inheritance

C. Sets inheritance
D. Relational inheritance
E. None of the above
F. All of these

29: By creating distinctions among specialization emphasizes on differences Relations on_____.
A. Instances
B. Entity sets
C. Attribute sets
D. None of the above
E. All of these

30: Any of the comparison operators of JOIN operation which uses is classified as
A. SIGMA-JOIN
B. THETA JOIN
C. CHI-JOIN
D. PI-JOIN
E. None of the above
F. All of these

31: Which languages can be represented in a database a scheme determining is called its
A. Object set
B. Typeset
C. Data set
D. Character set
E. None of the above
F. All of these

Answers:
1- B, 2- D, 3- D, 4- A, 5- C, 6- D, 7- C, 8- C, 9- A, 10- D, 11- B, 12- D, 13- B, 14- D, 15- C, 16- B, 17- D, 18- C, 19- D, 20- B, 21- A, 22- B, 23- D, 24- D, 25- C, 26- D, 28- A, 29- B, 30- B, 31- D

Electronics

1. That eliminates fluctuation in a rectified voltage and produce a relatively smooth DC voltage, a

component called
A. Filter
B. Rectifier
C. Modulator
D. Amplifier
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

2. When a 10 V peak input voltage is applied to limit the output voltage of positive limiter of 5 v, then the bias voltage is
A. 0.7 V
B. 3.4 V
C. 4.3 V
D. 3 V
E. 5 V
F. None of the above

3. Linear regulation devices that have
A. Two terminals
B. Three terminals
C. One terminal
D. Four terminal
E. Five terminal
F. None of the above

4. if the peak voltage applied as input is 100v, then the output voltage will be
A. 100V
B. 90V
C. 9V
D. 100.7V
E. 99.3V
F. All of the above

5. _____ device is used to couple AC input from source to the rectifier is
A. Rectifier
B. Modulator
C. Amplifier
D. Transformer
E. Filter
F. None of the above

6. A transformer that is required to create a 180-degree input to the rectifier is

A. Stepped up secondary
B. Center tapped secondary
C. Step down secondary
D. Split window primary
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

7. Which circuit activity may shift a characteristic curve so that the diode operating point is different
A. Lower current
B. High resistance
C. High power(heat)
D. Lower voltage
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

8. Which block indicates a smooth dc input in a power supply diagram
A. Regulator
B. Filter
C. Transformer
D. Rectifier
E. Both b & c
F. None of the above

9. A crystal diode consists of
A. One PN Junction
B. Two PN Junction
C. Four PN Junction
D. Three PN Junction
E. All of the above
F. None of the above

10. When the arrow of a crystal diode is positive w.r.t. bar, then the diode is?
A. Forward bias
B. Reverse bias
C. Neither forward nor reverse
D. Either forward or reverse
E. Both forward and reverse
F. None of the above

11. The order of reverse current in a diode is
A. A
B. µA
C. mA
D. KA

E. All of the above
F. None of the above

12. When an ideal crystal is forward bias is one which behaves as perfect
A. Insulator
B. Resistance material
C. conductor
D. Transformer
E. all of the above
F. None of the above

13. When full-wave rectified voltage with apeak value of 60v then average value equal to
A. 12.45V
B. 38.12V
C. 32.14V
D. 23V
E. 23.13V
F. None of the above

14. Bridge rectifier has
A. 2 diodes
B. 3 diodes
C. 1 diode
D. 4 diodes
E. 5 diodes
F. None of the above

Answers:
1– A, 2- C, 3- B, 4- E, 5- D, 6- B, 7- C, 8- A, 9- A, 10- A, 11- B, 12- C, 13- B, 14- D

Machine learning

1. The general concept and process of forming definitions from examples of concepts to be learned.
A. induction
B. abduction
C. Deduction
D. conjunction
E. All of these
F. None of these

2. The computer is the best learning for
A. procedures.

B. concepts.
C. facts.
D. principles
E. All of these
F. None of these

3. To build a data mining model data used for.
A. validation data
B. hidden data
C. test data
D. training data
E. All of these
F. None of these

4. Supervised learning and unsupervised clustering both require which is correct according to the statement.
A. output attribute.
B. hidden attribute.
C. input attribute.
D. categorical attribute
E. All of these
F. None of these

5. Which of the following is a correct categorical outcome?
A. RMSE
B. Accuracy
C. Squared
D. All of the Mentioned
E. All of these
F. None of these

6. Does the function provide unsupervised prediction which of the following is the correct statement?
A. cl_precast
B. cl_nowcast
C. cl_forecast
D. Both A and C
E. All of these
F. None of these

7. The library is used for boosting generalized additive models of __
A. ada
B. gbm
C. All of the Mentioned
D. All of these

E. None of these

8. Which of the following is the best machine learning method?
A. Scalable
B. Accuracy
C. Fast
D. Both A and b
E. All of these
F.None of these

9. The library is similar to Pandas which of the following is correct?
A. OutPy
B. RPG
C. NumPy
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

10. If a data set or time series is random which of the following plots are used to check?
A. Random
B. Lag
C. Lead
D. None of the Mentioned
E. All of these
F. None of these

11. Which of the following is used to generate the index with the time delta
A. TimeIndex
B. LeadIndex
C. TimedeltaIndex
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

12.Prominent python "statistics and econometrics library" which of the following is true
A. Statsmodels
B. Seaborn
C. Bokeh
D. None of the Mentioned
E. All of these
F. None of these

13.Model include a backwards elimination feature selection routine is _____?

A. MCV
B. MCRS
C. MARS
D. All of the Mentioned
E. All of these
F. None of these

14. Categorical outcome is_____.
A. RMSE
B. Accuracy
C. required
D. All of the Mentioned
E. All of these
F. None of these

15. Which of the following function provides unsupervised prediction?
A. cl_forecast
B. cl_nowcast
C. cl_precast
D. Both A and C
E. All of these
F. None of these

16. Library is used for boosting generalized additive models of_____
A. ada
B. gbm
C. gamBoost
D. All of the Mentioned
E. Both A and C
F. None of these

17. Package is used for reading excel data which of the following is true ?
A. read.sheet
B. xlsc
C. xlsx
D. All of the Mentioned
E. All of these
F. None of these

18. Which of the following is another name for raw data?
A. eggy data
B. destination data
C. secondary
D. Machine Learning

E. All of these

F.None of these

19. Which of the following is used for the specifying character of the class with metacharacter?

A. /+

B. {}

C. []

D. All of the Mentioned

E. All of these

F.None of these

20. Transforms can be performed with a data value which of the following is used?

A. log10

B. cos

C. log2

D. All of the Mentioned

E. Both A and C

F. None of these

21. To view all the tables in memory Which of the following can be used?

A. table

B. table

C. tables

D. None of the Mentioned

E. Both A and C

F. All of these

22. Which signs are used to indicate repetition?

A. *

B. #

C. –

D. All of the mentioned

E. Both A and C

F. None of these

23. Systems Record changes to a file over time which of the following is correct?

A. Record Control

B. Forecast Control

C. Both A and C

D. Version Control None of the mentioned

E. All of these

Answers:

1- A, 2- C, 3- D, 4- B, 5- B, 6- E, 7- A, 8- E, 9- C, 10- C, 11- C, 12- A, 13- C, 14- C, 15- C, 16- C, 17- B, 18- A, 19- C, 20- D, 21- C, 22- B, 23- B

Parallel and Distributed Computing

1: Computer system of a parallel computer is capable of

A. Decentralized computing

B. Parallel computing

C. Centralized computing

D. Decentralized computing

E. Distributed computing

F. All of these

G. None of these

2: Writing parallel programs is referred to as

A. Parallel computation

B. Parallel processes

C. Parallel development

D. Parallel programming

E. Parallel computation

F. All of these

G. None of these

3: Simplifies application's of three-tier architecture is _____.

A. Maintenance

B. Initiation

C.Implementation

D. Deployment

E. All of these

F. None of these

4: Dynamic networks of networks, is a dynamic connection that grows is called

A. Multithreading

B. Cyber cycle

C. Internet of things

D. Cyber-physical system

E. All of these

F. None of these

5: In which application system Distributed systems can run well?

A. HPC
D. HTC
C. HRC
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

6: In which systems desire HPC and HTC.
A. Adaptivity
B. Transparency
C. Dependency
D. Secretive
E. Adaptivity
F. All of these
G. None of these

7: No special machines manage the network of architecture in which resources are known as
A. Peer-to-Peer
B. Space based
C. Tightly coupled
D. Loosely coupled
E. All of these
F. None of these

8: Significant characteristics of Distributed systems have of
A. 5 types
B. 2 types
C. 3 types
D. 4 types
E. All of these
F. None of these

9: Built of Peer machines are over
A. Many Server machines
B. 1 Server machine
C. 1 Client machine
D. Many Client machines
E. All of these
F. None of these

10: Type HTC applications are
A. Business
B. Engineering
C. Science
D. Media mass
E. All of these
F. None of these

11: Virtualization that creates one single address space architecture that of, is called
A. Loosely coupled
B. Peer-to-Peer
C. Space-based
D. Tightly coupled
E. Loosely coupled
F. All of these
G. None of these

12: We have an internet cloud of resources In cloud computing to form
A. Centralized computing
B. Decentralized computing
C. Parallel computing
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

13: Data access and storage are elements of Job throughput, of _____.
A. Flexibility
B. Adaptation
C. Efficiency
D. Dependability
E. All of these
F. None of these

14: Billions of job requests is over massive data sets, ability to support known as
A. Efficiency
B. Dependability
C. Adaptation
D. Flexibility
E. All of these
F. None of these

15: Broader concept offers Cloud computing .to select which of the following.
A. Parallel computing
B. Centralized computing
C. Utility computing
D. Decentralized computing
E. Parallel computing

F. All of these
G. None of these

16: Resources and clients transparency that allows movement within a system is called
A.Mobility transparency
B. Concurrency transparency
C. Performance transparency
D. Replication transparency
E. All of these
F. None of these

17: Distributed program in a distributed computer running a is known as
A. Distributed process
B. Distributed program
C. Distributed application
D. Distributed computing
E. All of these
F. None of these

18: Uniprocessor computing devices is called_____.
A. Grid computing
B. Centralized computing
C. Parallel computing
D. Distributed computing
E. All of these
F. None of these

19: Utility computing focuses on a_____ model.
A. Data
B. Cloud
C. Scalable
D. Business
E. All of these
F. None of these

20: what is a CPS merges technologies
A. 5C
B. 2C
C. 3C
D. 4C
E. All of these
F. None of these

21: Aberavationn of HPC

A. High-peak computing
B. High-peripheral computing
C. High-performance computing
D. Highly-parallel computing
E. All of these
F. None of these

22: Peer-to-Peer leads to the development of technologies like
A. Norming grids
B. Data grids
C. Computational grids
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these

23: Type of HPC applications of.
A. Management
B. Media mass
C. Business
D. Science
E. All of these
F.None of these

24: The development generations of Computer technology has gone through
A. 6
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
E. All of these
F. None of these

25: Utilization rate of resources in an execution model is known to be its
A. Adaptation
B. Efficiency
C. Dependability
D. Flexibility
E. All of these
F. None of these

26: Even under failure conditions Providing Quality of Service (QoS) assurance is the responsibility of
A. Dependability
B. Adaptation
C. Flexibility
D. Efficiency

E. All of these
F. None of these
27: Interprocessor communication that takes place
A. Centralized memory
B. Shared memory
C. Message passing
D. Both A and B
E. All of these
F. None of these
28: Data centers and centralized computing covers many and
A. Microcomputers
B. Minicomputers
C. Mainframe computers
D. Supercomputers
E. All of these
F. None of these
29: Which of the following is an primary goal of HTC paradigm_____.
A. High ratio Identification
B. Low-flux computing
C. High-flux computing
D. Computer utilities
E. All of these
F. None of these
30: The high-throughput service provided is measures taken by
A. Flexibility
B. Efficiency
D. Adaptation
E. Dependability
F. All of these
G. None of these

Answers:
1– A, 2- D, 3- D, 4- C, 5- D, 6- B, 7- A,
8- C, 9- D, 10- A, 11- C, 12- E, 13- C,
14- C, 15- C, 16- A, 17- B, 18- B, 19- D,
20- C, 21- C, 22- D, 23- D, 24- D, 25- B,
26- A, 27- D, 28- D, 29- C, 30- D

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