CSC ROUND2: TECHNICAL WRITTEN

TEST-1

1.------- is associated with webservices.
a) WSDL b) WML c) web sphere d) web logic
ans:a

2.any large single block of data stored in a database, such as a picture or sound file, which does not include record fields, and cannot be directly searched by the database's search engine.
a) TABLE b) BLOB c) VIEW d) SCHEME
ans:b

3.A reserved area of the immediate access memory used to increase the running speed of the computer program.
a) session memory b) bubble memory c) cache memory d) shared memory
ans: c

4.a small subnet that sit between a trusted internal network and an un trusted external network, such as the public internet.
a) LAN b) MAN c) WAN d) DMZ
ans: c

5.technologies that use radio waves to automatically identify people or objects,which is very similar to the barcode identification systems,seen in retail stores everyday.
a)BLUETOOTH b) RADAR c)RSA SECURE ID d)RFID
ans: d

6.main(){
float fl = 10.5;
double dbl = 10.5
if(fl ==dbl)
printf("UNITED WE STAND");
else
printf("DIVIDE AND RULE")
}
what is the output?
a)compilation error b)UNITED WE STAND c)DIVIDE AND RULE d)linkage error.
ans: b

7.main(){
static int ivar = 5;
printf("%d",ivar--);
if(ivar)
main();
}
what is the output?
a)1 2 3 4 5 b) 5 4 3 2 1 c)5 d)compiler error:main cannot be recursive function.
ans b

8.main()
{
extern int iExtern;
iExtern = 20;
printf("%d",iExtern);
}
what is the output?
a)2 b) 20 c)compile error d)linker error
ans d

9..#define clrscr() 100
main(){
clrscr();
printf("%d\n\t", clrscr());
}
what is the output?
a)100 b)10 c)compiler errord)linkage error
ans: a

10.main()
{
void vpointer;
char cHar = 'g', *cHarpointer = "GOOGLE";
int j = 40;
vpointer = &cHar;
printf("%c",*(char*)vpointer);
vpointer = &j;
printf("%d",*(int *)vpointer);
vpointer = cHarpointer;
printf("%s",(char*)vpointer +3);
}
what is the output?
a)g40GLE b)g40GOOGLE c)g0GLE d)g4GOO
ans: a

11. #define FALSE -1
#define TRUE 1
#define NULL 0
main() {
if(NULL)
puts("NULL");
else if(FALSE)
puts("TRUE");
else
puts("FALSE");
}
what is the output?
a)NULL b)TRUE c)FALSE d)0

ans: b

12. main() {
int i =5,j= 6, z;
printf("%d", i+++j);
}
what is the output?
a)13 b)12 c)11 d)compiler error
ans: c

If there is 5+++++ symbol then it will show error as Lvalue required

13. main() {
int i ;
i = accumulator();
printf("%d",i);
}
accumulator(){
_AX =1000
}
what is output?
a)1 b)10 c)100 d)1000
ans: d

14. main() {
int i =0;
while(+(+i--)!= 0)
i- = i++;
printf("%d",i);
}
what is the output?
a)-1 b)0 c)1 d)will go in an infinite loop
ans: a

15. main(){
int i =3;
for(; i++=0;)
printf(("%d",i);
}
what is the output?
a)1b)2c)1 2 3d)compiler error:L value required.
ans: d

16. main(){
int i = 10, j =20;
j = i ,j?(i,j)?i :j:j;
printf("%d%d",i,j);
}what is the output?
a)20 20 b)20 10 c)10 20 d)10 10
ans: 10 10

17. main(){
extern i;
printf(“%d\t”,i);{
int i =20;
printf(“%d\t”,i);
}
}
what is output?
a) “Extern valueof i “ 20 b)Externvalue of i”c)20d)linker Error:unresolved external symbol i
ans: d

18. int DIMension(int array[]){
return sizeof(array/sizeof(int);}
main(){
int arr[10];
printf(“Array dimension is %d”,DIMension(arr));
}
what is output?
a)array dimension is 10 b)array dimension is 1 c) array dimension is 2 d)array dimension is 5
ans: a

19.main(){
void swap();
int x = 45, y = 15;
swap(&x,&y);
printf(“x = %d y=%d”x,y);
}
void swap(int *a, int *b){
*a^=*b, *b^=*a, *a^ = *b;
what is the output?
a) x = 15, y =45 b)x =15, y =15 c)x =45 ,y =15 d)x =45 y = 45
ans: a

20. main(){
int i =257;
int *iptr =&i;
printf(“%d%d”,*((char*)iptr),*((char *)iptr+1));
}
what is output?
a)1, 257 b)257 1c)0 0d)1 1
asn: d

21.main(){
int i =300;
char *ptr = &i;
*++ptr=2;
printf(“%d”,i);
}
what is output?

a)556 b)300 c)2 d)302
ans: a

22.#include
main(){
char *str =”yahoo”;
char *ptr =str;
char least =127;
while(*ptr++)
least = (*ptr
printf(“%d”,least);
}
what is the output?
a)0 b)127 c)yahoo d)y

Ans-0

23.Declare an array of M pointers to functions returing pointers to functions returing pointers to characters.
a)(*ptr[M]()(char*(*)()); b)(char*(*)())(*ptr[M])() c)(char*(*)(*ptr[M]))(*ptr[M]() d)(char*(*)(char*()))(*ptr[M])();

24.void main(){
int I =10, j=2;
int *ip = &I ,*jp =&j;
int k = *ip/*jp;
printf(“%d”,k);
}
what is the output?
a)2 b)5 c)10 d)compile error: unexpected end of file in comment started in line 4
ans: b

25.main(){
char a[4] =”GOOGLE”;
printf(“%s”,a);
}
what is the output?
a)2 b) GOOGLE c) compile error: too many initializers d) linkage error.
ans: c

26.For 1MB memory, the number of address lines required
a)12 b)16 c)20 d)32
ans: 20

27.There is a circuit using 3 nand gates with 2 inputes and 1 output,f ind the output.
a) AND b) OR c) XOR d) NAND
ans:b

28.what is done for push operation
a) SP is incremented and then the value is stored.
b) PC is incremented and then the value is stored.
c) PC is decremented and then the value is stored.

d) SP is decremented and then the value is stored.
ans: a

29.Memory allocation of variables declared in a program is ------
a) Allocated in RAM
b) Allocated in ROM
c) Allocated in stack
d) Assigned in registers.
ans: c

30.What action is taken when the processer under execution is interrupted by TRAP in 8085MPU?
a) Processor serves the interrupt request after completing the execution of the current instruction.
b) processer serves the interrupt request after completing the current task.
c) processor serves the interrupt immediately.
d) processor serving the interrupt request depent deprnds upon the priority of the current task under execution.
ans: a

31.purpose of PC (program counter)in a microprocessor is ----
a) To store address of TOS(top of stack)
b) To store address of next instructions to be executed
c) count the number of instructions
d) to store the base address of the stack.
ans: b

32. conditional results after execution of an instruction in a microprocess is stored in
a) register b) accumulator c) flag register d) flag register part of PSW (program status word)
ans: c

33.The OR gate can be converted to the NAND function by adding----gate(s)to the input of the OR gate.
a) NOT b) AND c) NOR d) XOR
ans: a

34.In 8051microcontroller ,------has a dual function.
a) port 3 b) port 2 c) port 1 d) port 0
ans; b

35.An 8085 based microprocessor with 2MHz clock frequency,will execute the following chunk of code with how much delay?

```
MVI   B,38H
HAPPY:      MVI   C, FFH
SADDY:      DCR  C
JNZ SADDY
DCR  B
JNC HAPPY
```

a) 102.3 b)114.5 c)100.5 d)120

36. In 8085 MPU what will be the status of the flag after the execution of the following chunk of code.

```
MVI B,FFH
MOV A,B
CMA
```

HLT
a)S = 1, Z = 0, CY = 1 b)S = 0, Z = 1, CY = 0 c) S = 1, Z = 0, CY = 0 d)S = 1, Z = 1 ,CY = 1

37.A positive going pulse which is always generated when 8085 MPU begins the machine cycle.
a) RD b) ALE c) WR d) HOLD
ans: b

38.when a ----- instruction of 8085 MPU is fetched , its second and third bytes are placed in the W and Z registers.
a) JMP b) STA c) CALL d) XCHG
ans: d(not sure)

39.what is defined as one subdivision of the operation performed in one clock period.
a) T- State b) Instruction Cycle c) Machine Cycle d) All of the above
ans: a

40.At the end of the following code, what is the status of the flags.
LXI B, AEC4H
MOV A,C
ADD HLT
a) S = 1, CY = 0, P = 0 , AC = 1 b) S =0 , CY = 1, P = 0,AC = 1 c) S = 0, CY = 1, P = 0 , AC = 1 d) S = 0, CY = 1, P = 1 , AC = 1

41.In 8051 micro controller what is the HEX number in the accumulator after the execution of the following code.
MOV A,#0A5H
CLR C
RRC A
RRC A
RL A
RL A
SWAP A
a)A6 b)6A c)95 d)A5.
ans: a

42.The Pentium processor requires ---------- volts.
a)9 b)12 c)5 d)24
ans; b

43. The data bus on the Celeron processor is-------bits wide.
a)64 b)32 c)16 d)128.

ans: a

44.K6 processor
a) Hitachi b) toshiba c) zilog d) AMD. ans: d

45. What is the control word for 8255 PPI,in BSR mode to set bit PC3.
a)0EH b)0FH c)07H d)06H. ans:c

46.The repeated execution of a loop of code while waiting for an event to occur is called ---------.The cpu is not engaged in any real productive activity during this period,and the process doesn't progress towards

completion.
a) dead lock b) busy waiting c) trap door d) none.
ans: b

47. Transparent DBMS is defined as
a) A DBMS in which there are no program or user access languages. b) A DBMS which has no cross file capabilities but is user friendly and provides user interface management. c) A DBMS which keeps its physical structure hidden from user d) none.
ans: c

48.Either all actions are carried out or none are.users should not have to worry about the effect of incomplete transctions.DBMS ensures this by undoing the actions of incomplete transctions.this property is known as
a) Aggregation b) atomicity c) association d) data integrity.

Ans-b

49.------ algorithms determines where in available to load a program. common methods are first fit,next fit,best fit.--------- algorithm are used when memory is full , and one process (or part of a process) needs to be swaped out to accommodate a new program.The ---------- algorithm determines which are the partions to be swaped out.
a) placement, placement, replacement
b) replacement, placement, placement
c) replacement, placement, replacement
d) placement, replacement, replacement

50.Trap door is a secret undocumented entry point into a program used to grant access without normal methods of access authentication. A trap is a software interrupt,usually the result of an error condition.
a)true b)false.
ans: b

51. Given a binary search tree,print out the nodes of the tree according to post order traversal.
4
/ \
2 5
/ \
1 3
a)3,2,1,5,4. b)1,2,3,4,5. c)1,3,2,5,4. d)5,3,1,2,4.

52.which one of the following is the recursive travel technique.
a)depth first search b)preorder c)breadth first search d)none. Ans-a

53.which of the following needs the requirement to be a binary search tree.
a) 5
/ \
2 7
/
1

b)5
/ \

6 7

c) 5
/ \
2 7
/\
1 6

d) none.

54.in recursive implementations which of the following is true for saving the state of the steps
a) as full state on the stack
b) as reversible action on the stack
c) both a and b
d) none

Ans-c

55.which of the following involves context switch
a)previliged instruction
b)floating point exception
c)system calls
d)all
e)none

Ans-c

56.piggy backing is a technique for
a)acknowledge
b)sequence
c)flow control
d)retransmission
ans: c

57. a functional dependency XY is _____dependency if removal of any attribute A from X means that the dependency does not hold any more
a)full functional
b) multi valued
c)single valued
d)none
Ans-a

58)a relation schema R is in BCNF if it is in _____and satisfies an additional constraints that for every functional dependency XY,X must be a candidate key
a)1 NF
b)2 NF
c)3 NF
d)5 NF
Ans-c

59) a _____sub query can be easily identified if it contains any references to the parent sub query columns in the _____ clause
A) correlated ,WHERE
b) nested ,SELECT
c) correlated,SELECT
d) none
Ans-a

60) hybrid devise that combines the features of both bridge and router is known as
a)router b)bridge c)hub d)brouter
Ans-brouter

61) which of the following is the most crucial phase of SDLC
a)testing b)code generation c) analysis and design d)implementation
ans: c

62)to send a data packet using datagram ,connection will be established
a)no connection is required
b) connection is not established before data transmission
c)before data transmission
d)none
ans: a

63)a software that allows a personal computer to pretend as as computer terminal is
a) terminal adapter
b)terminal emulation
c)modem
d)none
ans: b

64) super key is
a) same as primary key
b) primary key and attribute
c) same as foreign key
d) foreign key and attribute
ans: b

65.In binary search tree which traversal is used for ascending order values
a) Inorder b)preorder c)post order d)none

Ans-a

66.You are creating an index on ROLLNO colume in the STUDENT table.which statement will you use?
a) CREATE INDEX roll_idx ON student, rollno;
b) CREATE INDEX roll_idx FOR student, rollno;
c) CREATE INDEX roll_idx ON student(rollno);
d) CREATE INDEX roll_idx INDEX ON student (rollno);

67.A_____class is a class that represents a data structure that stores a number of data objects
a. container b.component c.base d.derived

Ans-c

68.Which one of the following phases belongs to the compiler Back-end.
a. Lexical Analysis b.Syntax Analysis c. Optimization d.Intermediate Representation.
ans: c