

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)

[Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade 3.64 CGPA-(3rd Cycle)]

Coimbatore – 641 029



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

QUESTION BANKS

SUBJECTS

S.No	Name of the Subject
1.	C Programming
2.	Client Server Techniques
3.	Cloud Computing
4.	Computer Installation and Servicing
5.	Computer Networks
6.	Data Mining
7.	Data Structure
8.	Digital Fundamentals and Computer Organization
9.	Information Security
10.	Java Programming
11.	Open Source Technology – Linux
12.	Network Security
13.	Object Oriented Programming with C++
14.	Operating System
15.	Relational Database Management Systems
16.	Software Engineering and Testing
17.	Web Programming

KASC-Computer Technology

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

[Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade 3.64 CGPA (3rd Cycle)]

[College of Excellence (UGC)]

Coimbatore – 641 029



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

Subject Code: (18UCT101)

Title of the Paper: C PROGRAMMING

NOVEMBER 2018

Prepared by

Dr. R. Umagandhi MCA., M.Phil., Ph.D.

Associate Professor and Head

Department of Computer Technology

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)

Coimbatore-29.

KASC-Computer Technology

INDEX

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	9
3	Section C	10
4	Key for Section A	12

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION A

- The statement begins with `/*` and ends with `*/` is called
a) online b) offline c) comment d) executable
- Which operator is applied on 2 operands?
a) unary b) binary c) ternary d) special
- The hexadecimal integer begins with
a) 0h b) 0x c) 0o d) \0
- Which translator is used to convert a C program into machine language?
a) assembler b) compiler c) analyzer d) interpreter
- Write the developer of C language.
a) Dennis Ritchie b) Lee c) Balagurusamy d) Kanitkar
- Number of bytes occupied by a character variable is
a) 2 b) 1 c) 4 d) 8
- Number of bytes occupied by an integer variable
a) 2 b) 1 c) 4 d) 8
- Number of bytes occupied by a float variable is
a) 2 b) 1 c) 4 d) 8
- What is the valid range of numbers of int type?
a) 0 to 256 b) -32768 to +32767 c) -65536 to +65536 d) No specific range
- Write the output for the statement `printf("%d", 'a');`
a) 97 b) 96 c) 65 d) 66
- Every string in C is terminated by
a) \1 b) \0 c) \2 d) \00
- Which of the following symbol is used to denote a pre-processor statement?
a) \$ b) % c) # d) &
- Which of the following statement is wrong?
a) `mes=123.34;` b) `con='7'* 2;` c) `3+4 = c;` d) `a=2*V;`
- Which of the following is a Scalar Data type
a) Float b) Union c) Array d) Pointer
- The bitwise AND operator is
a) `&&` b) `|` c) `&` d) `||`
- Every executable statements in C are terminated by
a) `:` b) `.` c) `;` d) `'`
- Which escape character can be used to begin a new line in C?
a) `\a` b) `\b` c) `\m` d) `\n`
- Header files in C contain
a) Compiler commands b) Library functions
c) Header information d) Operators for files
- An Ampersand before the name of a variable denotes
a) Actual Value b) Variable Name c) Address d) Data Type
- User defined functions makes a C program
a) structured b) object oriented c) unstructured d) file oriented
- The statements are executed at least once in the looping statement
a) while b) do-while c) for d) nested for
- The statement which is used to take the control to the beginning of the loop is
a) break b) continue c) exit d) while.
- Which of the following is an example of update assignment statement?
a) `a = 5` b) `a += 5` c) `a = b = c` d) `a = b`

24. Write a statement equivalent to the following `x=sqr(a); return(x);`
 a) `return(sqr(a));` b) `print("sqr(a)");` c) `return(a*a*a);` d) `return (a);`
25. Which among the following is an unconditional control structure
 a)do-while b) if-else c) goto d) for
26. Continue Statement is Used to
 a) to go to the next iteration in a loop b) come out of a loop
 c) exit and return to the main function d) restarts iterations from beginning of loop
27. Which is the exit controlled looping structures?
 a) for b) do..while c) while d) all the above
28. Immediately terminate the execution of a loop using
 a) continue b) break c) default d) auto
29. How many times the statement `for(i=1;i<=15;i+=2)` will be executes?
 a) 5 b) 8 c) 9 d) 0
30. for loop contains another for looping statement is called
 a) nested b) multiple c) static d) array
31. The keyword else can be used with
 a) switch b) if c) for d) do
32. The default statement is executed with
 a) switch b) if c) for d) do
33. The default statement is executed when
 a) all the case are false b) one of the case is true
 c) all the case are true d) one of the case is false
34. What happens if you create a loop that never ends?
 a) program ended b) program executes c) system halt d) system off
35. The statements which are executed repeatedly is called
 a) condition b) if c) loop d) sequence
36. Write the output for the statement `for(i=1;i<=10;i++); printf("%d",i);`
 a) 1 b) 10 c) 11 d) i
37. The statements in if block is executed when the condition is
 a) true b) false c) true or false d) true and false
38. An if contains another is called
 a) nestedif b) if..else c) else if ladder d) simple if
39. The multiple branching statement is
 a) for b) do c) while d) switch
40. The conditional operator is
 a):? b)?: c);? d)??
41. The array elements are stored in the memory locations
 a) garbage b) continuous c) random d) even
42. How many bytes are occupied by the variable `i, inti[10];`
 a) 10 b)40 c)20 d) 0
43. Which is the collection of similar data type?
 a) array b) set c) structure d) union
44. The function returns the length of the string is
 a) strcpy() b) strlen() c) strlen() d) strlen()
45. `char a[]={ 'h', 'a', 'i' }; size of the array a is`
 a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 0
46. Number of arguments used in the function `strncat` as
 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) 3
47. The `strcmp()` function returns the value as

- a) int b) char c) float d) NULL
48. An array with more than two subscript is referred as a dimension of
a) two b) three c) four d) multi
49. What does main() returns?
a) system b) Microprocessor c) operating system d) compiler
50. A function called another function is
a) calling function b) called function c) recursion d) nested function
51. What does C function return ?
a) float b) double c) integer d) char
52. When the function returns nothing what will be return type ?
a) int b) void c) null d) float
53. What are the parameters given in the function calling statement called as?
a) actual b) formal c) global d) local
54. The actual parameters must match the formal parameters in
a) type, order b) number c) both a& b d) none
55. Any mismatch in data types may also result in
a) garbage value b) positive value c) negative value d) 0
56. A function called itself is called as
a) recursion b) definition c) iteration d) repetition
57. Local variables are also called as
a) internal b) external c) static d) register
58. What is the scope of the formal argument?
a) only in the function b) entire program c) outside the program d) not at any where
59. Variables that are both active and alive throughout the program is called as
a) internal b) external c) static d) register
60. Parameters are also known as
a) prototype b) arguments c) function d) structure
61. What is (void*)0?
a) Representation of NULL pointer b) Representation of void pointer
c) Error d) None of above
62. If a variable is a pointer to a structure, then which of the following operator is used to access data members of the structure through the pointer variable?
a) . b) & c) * d) ->
63. A pointer is
a) A keyword used to create variables b) A variable that stores address of an instruction
c) A variable that stores address of other variable d) All of the above
64. What is a Pointer variable is preceded by ?
a) * b) & c) -> d);
65. Which is called indirection operator?
a)* b)& c)-> d);
66. What is the process of calling a function using pointers is called as?
a) call by value b) call by reference c) call by constant d) none
67. The elements of an array is accessed by
a) Incrementing pointer variable b) decrementing pointer variable
c) using pointer variable d) all the above
68. A pointer variable refers to
a) an integer constant b) A float value
c) Any valid address in memory d) any variable
69. Identify the correct declaration of pointer variable p1 and p2.

- a) int p1, p2; b) int *p1, p2; c) int p1, *p2; d) int *p1, *p2;
70. The operand of indirection operator is
a) pointer variable b) pointer expression c) both a) and b) d) ordinary variable
71. The operators exclusively used in pointers are
a) * and & b) * and \$ c) & and . d) & and \$
72. The address is
a) signed b) unsigned c) long d) short
73. The function used to remove the allotted space is
a) new b) delete c) remove d) free
74. printf("%d",&a); what is the output?
a) value of a b) address of a c) garbage value d) 1
75. short *p[4]; the amount of memory to be allotted for p is bytes
a) 0 b) 4 c) 6 d) 16
76. The memory size of the variable is also called
a) scale factor b) integer factor c) length d) none
77. & is called as ?
a) address operator b) value at operator
c) indirection operator d) increment operator
78. The operator that is used to get the value at address stored in a pointer variable is
a) & b) % c) * d) |
79. What do the following declaration signify? int (*pf)();
a) pf is a pointer to function. b) pf is a function pointer.
c) pf is a pointer to a function which return int d) pf is a function of pointer variable.
80. What do the following declaration signify? char **argv;
a) argv is a pointer to pointer. b) argv is a pointer to a char pointer.
c) argv is a function pointer. d) argv is a member of function pointer.
81. The union stores
a) all objects at a time b) one object at a time
c) multiple object at a time d) none
82. What is a collection of related data possibly of different type is called as?
a) array b) structure c) function d) table
83. A bit field is defined like a
a) structure b) array c) variable d) file
84. The structure declaration is ended with-----
a) : b) . c) ; d))/
85. struct x{ }; What is x called as
a) structure variable b) tag name c) member d) none
86. Is it possible the structure contain pointer to itself?
a) possible b) not possible c) c can't support
87. Which one is the C compiler?
a) Ansi b) Turbo c) Borland d) All the above
88. Which function is used to find the memory size for the variables.
a) size() b) sizeof() c) length() d) none
89. Which function is used to compare the C structures automatically?
a) compare() b) strcmp() c) Not possible d) comp()
90. Which operator is used to access the member of the structure?
a) ; b) . c) : d) -
91. Structures within another structures is called
a) Nested structures b) structure variable c) structure argument d) none

92. When the structure is passed to a function, what is possibly passed?
a) Entire structure b) members in the structure
c) address of the structure d) all the above
93. Which is used to access the bit values?
a) struct b) union c) bitfield d) bit
94. Which function is used to open a file?
a) fcreate() b) create() c) open() d) fopen()
95. Which function is used to read a character from the file?
a) getc() b) gets() c) getch() d) getche()
96. What is the type of file datatype ?
a) primitive b) user defined c) derived d) char
97. What is the mode used for file opened for both reading and writing?
a) r b) w c) r+ d) a .
98. If an error occurs while opening the file, what value does the file pointer return?
a) 1 b) -1 c) 0 d) 2
99. What is the mode used for append new contents to the end of the file?
a) w+ b) r+ c) a d) w
100. In which function is the Command line arguments passed?
a) main() b) printf() c) scanf() d) any user defined function

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION B

1. Write about the importance of c language.
2. Discuss the basic structure of a c programming with example.
3. Write a program to calculate the simple interest.
4. Explain the basic input and output functions in c.
5. List the relational and logical operators used in C.
6. Write about primitive data types.
7. How to declare and initialize the values to variables.
8. Write the conversion specification characters in C. Give example.
9. Explain Escape sequence characters with example.
10. Explain increment and decrement operators in c with example.
11. Write the difference between while and do-while loop.
12. Illustrate for loop with example.
13. Write the syntax of if statement and its types with example.
14. Which is the multiple branching statement? Explain it with example.
15. Explain nested for loop with example.
16. How to use the conditional operator to check a condition? Explain with example.
17. Explain goto statement with example.
18. Write a program to calculate factorial of a number.
19. Write a program to calculate sum of numbers from 1 to n.
20. Write a program to print the greatest of 3 numbers.
21. What is an array?
22. How to declare and initialize an one dimensional array?
23. Write a program to print sum of n numbers in an array.
24. Write about strings.
25. Write a program to check a string is palindrome.
26. How to declare and initialize an one dimensional array?
27. How to declare and initialize two dimensional array?
28. What is a function? Write the advantages of a functions.
29. Write a program o perform arithmetic operations using functions.
30. Explain recursion with example.
31. What is a pointer?
32. Write the advantages of a pointer.
33. Write about & and * operator in pointers.
34. Discuss on pointer on pointers.
35. Write about the arithmetic expressions using pointers.
36. Write about sizeof() with example.
37. Write a program to print the address of an integer variable.
38. Write a program to swap two integer values using pointers.
39. Explain pointers and arrays.
40. Write a program to print the array elements using pointers.
41. What is a structure? Write the syntax for structure.
42. How to initialize a structure variable.
43. Write the difference between structure and union.
44. Write about nested structure. Give an example.
45. Write a program to print student mark sheet using structures.
46. What is a file? How to open and close a file?
47. How to read and write the character into the file?

48. Write a program to store the address of a person in a file.
49. Explain fprintf() and fscanf() with example.
50. Write the difference between printf() and fprintf()

SECTION C

1. Summarize the history and the advantages of c language.
2. How will you compile and execute a c program? Explain with example.
3. Explain about C tokens in detail.
4. Explain the data types in c.
5. Explain the operators in c.
6. Explain the hierarchy of operators in c language.
7. Elaborate type conversion with example.
8. Describe formatted input and output with examples.
9. Construct a program to perform arithmetic operations
10. Elaborate on constants and variables in C.
11. List out all branching statements? Explain with example.
12. Explain all looping statements with example.
13. Construct a program to print the sum of the series $1+1/2+1/3+1/4+.....$
14. Construct a program to print student mark sheet .
15. Explain break and continue statement in detail.
16. Elaborate jumps in loops with examples
17. Construct a program to find the factorial of a number
18. Summarize switch case statements with example
19. Construct a program to print cos value of x.
20. What are the benefits of looping statements in c? Explain
21. Summarize array and its types with example.
22. Construct a program to perform matrix operations
23. Elaborate string functions with example.
24. Explain the concept of single dimensional array with example
25. How will you manipulate multi dimensional arrays
26. Construct a program to sort n numbers using bubble sort
27. What is recursion? Explain with example.
28. Elaborate on Types of a function
29. What is a function? Explain about the type of functions
30. What is call by value and call by reference? Explain
31. What is a pointer? Explain about chain of pointers with example
32. Explain about pointers and arrays.
33. Explain structure and pointers with example.
34. How will you access functions using pointers.
35. Elaborate on pointer and scale factor
36. Explain about accessing array using pointers
37. Construct a program to find the palindrome using pointers
38. Construct a program to add 2 matrices using pointers
39. Describe about scope lifetime and visibility of variables
40. How will you access a variable value using pointers? Explain with example
41. What is a structure? Explain with example
42. Elaborate Union with example.
43. Describe in detail about file I/O
44. What are Command Line Arguments Explain?

45. How to read and write the number into the file? Explain with example
46. Explain array of structures and arrays within structures.
47. Construct a program to copy the content of one file to another file using command line arguments.
48. Elaborate on Preprocessor Directives
49. What are Compiler Control Directives? Explain
50. Explain in detail about macro substitution.

KASC-Computer Technology

Answers

- | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. c | 48. d | 96. c |
| 2. b | 49. c | 97. c |
| 3. b | 50. d | 98. b |
| 4. b | 51. c. | 99. c |
| 5. a | 52. b | 100. a |
| 6. b | 53. a | |
| 7. a | 54. a | |
| 8. c | 55. a | |
| 9. b | 56. a | |
| 10. b | 57. a | |
| 11. b | 58. a | |
| 12. c | 59. b | |
| 13. c | 60. b | |
| 14. a | 61. a | |
| 15. c | 62. d | |
| 16. c | 63. b | |
| 17. d | 64. a | |
| 18. b | 65. a | |
| 19. c | 66. b | |
| 20. b | 67. a | |
| 21. a | 68. c | |
| 22. b | 69. d | |
| 23. b | 70. c | |
| 24. a | 71. a | |
| 25. c | 72. c | |
| 26. a | 73. d | |
| 27. b | 74. b | |
| 28. b | 75. d | |
| 29. b | 76. a | |
| 30. a | 77. a | |
| 31. b | 78. c | |
| 32. a | 79. c | |
| 33. a | 80. b | |
| 34. b | 81. b | |
| 35. c | 82. b | |
| 36. c | 83. a | |
| 37. a | 84. c | |
| 38. a | 85. b | |
| 39. d | 86. a | |
| 40. b | 87. d | |
| 41. b | 88. a | |
| 42. c | 89. c | |
| 43. a | 90. b | |
| 44. b | 91. a | |
| 45. b | 92. d | |
| 46. d | 93. c | |
| 47. a | 94. d | |
| | 95. a | |

**KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029**



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: 15UCT511

TITLE OF THE PAPER: CLIENT SERVER TECHNIQUES

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

NOVEMBER 2018

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)

Department of Computer Technology

Question Bank

CLIENT SERVER TECHNIQUES

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	3-7
2	Section B	08
3	Section C	09
4	Key for Section A	10

Prepared by

G.VANI

Associate Professor,

Department of Computer Technology,

Kongunadu Arts & Science College,

Coimbatore-29.

SECTION-A

1. Clients and servers are separate logical entities that work together over a network to accomplish _____.
(a) Task (b) Operation (c) Service (d) Relation
2. The client passes a request for file records over a network to _____.
(a) Database server (b) File server (c) Transaction server (d) Object server
3. The first truly intergalactic client server application is _____.
(a) Web (b) WWW (c) Internet (d) Intranet
4. Client objects communicate with server objects using an _____.
(a) Object (b) Request (c) ORB (d) Server
5. Client and server communicate using an RPC like protocol called _____.
(a) FTP (b) IP (c) TCP (d) HTTP
6. The Grouped SQL statements are called _____.
(a) Transactions (b) Remote (c) OLTP (d) TCP/IP
7. The Traditional form of client / server is _____.
(a) Fat server (b) Fat client (c) SQL (d) GUI
8. The client component usually includes a _____.
(a) TCP (b) IP (c) GUI (d) Preserve
9. The server component usually consists of _____.
(a) Remote (b) Procedures (c) Functions (d) SQL transactions
10. The client server application is written as a set of _____.
(a) Communicating objects (b) Statements (c) Objects (d) Classes
11. Internet specific middleware is _____.
(a) HTML (b) XML (c) HTTP (d) FTP
12. In 3-tier client server systems, the process lives in middleware called _____.
(a) Application logic (b) Request (c) Response (d) Template
13. A managing workstations collects information from all its agents on _____.
(a) SQL request (b) Information (c) Messages (d) Network
14. The client passes SQL requests as messages to _____.
(a) DB server (b) DB engine (c) ReDim (d) Rules
15. The client invokes remote procedures that reside on the server with an _____.
(a) Block (b) Procedure (c) SQL DB engine (d) Namespace
16. The server that addresses the management of semi-structured information such as text, images, mail is in _____.
(a) File (b) Database (c) Web (d) Groupware
17. The vague term that covers all the distributed software needed to support interaction between client and server is _____.
(a) Middleware (b) Groupware (c) Procedure (d) Namespace
18. TP lite is based on _____.
(a) Rules (b) Triggers (c) Stored Procedure (d) Module
19. TP heavy is based on _____.
(a) Client (b) Server (c) Middleware (d) TP monitors
20. Server objects must provide support for _____.
(a) Concurrency (b) Classes (c) Internet (d) Intranet
21. The role of a server program is to serve multiple _____.
(a) Clients (b) Server (c) Middleware (d) FAT clients
22. In distributed computing environment, the OS functions are _____.

- (a) Extended services (b) Base services (c) Slots (d) Warp
23. An OS with preemptive multitasking must allot _____.
 (a) Interval (b) Time interval (c) Fixed time slots (d) Slots
24. An OS must dispatch tasks based on their _____.
 (a) Seek (b) SCAN (c) CSCAN (d) Priority
25. The multi servers is otherwise called _____.
 (a) Slots (b) Clusters (c) Groups (d) Interval
26. In which multiprocessing all the processors are treated equal?
 (a) Symmetric (b) Asymmetric (c) Uni (d) Multi
27. Client server applications are _____.
 (a) Server centric (b) Client centric (c) Component (d) Object
28. Which is called a visual ensemble of related components?
 (a) Database (b) Repository (c) Desktop (d) Place
29. Mobile container of components is called _____.
 (a) Shippable place (b) Database (c) Repository (d) Data
30. The Mac is a key player on _____.
 (a) Computer (b) Desktop (c) Network (d) Entire
31. Windows NT workstations is a robust 32 bit _____.
 (a) Android (b) MAC OS (c) Server OS (d) Client OS
32. In 1996, The server introduced by IBM is _____.
 (a) OS/2 warp (b) OS/3 (c) OS/4 (d) OS/5
33. The state of client server system is always in _____.
 (a) Active (b) Sleep (c) Flux (d) Block
34. The global component is the name by which the local directory is known at _____.
 (a) Intergalactic level (b) Physical (c) Logical (d) Module
35. Authentication is done by the os using _____.
 (a) Key (b) Passwords (c) Security (d) Public
36. To control user access, the servers use _____.
 (a) Protocol (b) HTTP (c) FTP (d) Access control list
37. Audit services allow network managers to monitor _____.
 (a) MAN (b) User activities (c) System (d) LAN
38. In encryption, each principal must obtain a copy of a _____.
 (a) Session key (b) Data (c) Public key (d) Private key
39. The examples of peer-to-peer protocols is _____.
 (a) Firewalls (b) TCP/IP (c) Sockets (d) none
40. A port is an entry point to an application that resides on a _____.
 (a) Sub domain (b) DNS (c) Domain (d) Host
41. SQL was originally designed as an _____.
 (a) End user query language (b) Hardware (c) Software (d) Middleware
42. The data definition language is used to define _____.
 (a) Forms (b) Tables (c) Query (d) Complex tables
43. A SQL server manages the control and execution of _____.
 (a) Insert (b) SQL commands (c) Update (d) Alter
44. The named collection of SQL statements is called _____.
 (a) Meta data (b) Rules (c) Stored procedures (d) Triggers
45. The special user defined actions are called _____.
 (a) Meta data (b) Rules (c) Stored procedures (d) Triggers
46. The special type of triggers that is used to perform simple checks on data is called _____.
 (a) Meta data (b) Rules (c) Stored procedures (d) Triggers

47. The system used to analyze data and create reports is called
(a) DML (b) DDL (c) DSS (d) IS
48. The data collected from multiple sources are called
(a) Meta data (b) Operational data (c) Internal data (d) Informational data
49. The propagation of changes in data is called
(a) Update (b) Insert (c) Delete (d) Modify
50. The data about data is called
(a) Simple data (b) Operational data (c) Meta data (d) External data
51. A collection of data objects that have been inventoried for distribution to a business community is called
(a) Data warehouse (b) Data base (c) Repository (d) Server
52. The system which is more powerful and business specific than DSS is
(a) DSS (b) EIS (c) OLTP systems (d) Embedded systems
53. The data is extracted from database using
(a) Nodes (b) Key (c) Query (d) Tables
54. The language that provides a consistent language for programming with data.
(a) SQL (b) C (c) C++ (d) Java
55. SQL-92 standard introduces the concept of
(a) Loop (b) Exit (c) Entry (d) Flagger
56. The command that is used to specify a transaction as read-only or read/ write
(a) INSERT (b) SET TRANSACTION (c) DELETE (d) UPDATE
57. The rule that a user defines to restrict the values is
(a) Constraints (b) Conditions (c) panels (d) Checks
58. The clause in which joins are supported with the special operator
(a) From (b) Where (c) Select (d) Insert
59. Which defines the database to handle time series data?
(a) Bindings (b) Temporal (c) Transaction (d) Spatial
60. The disadvantages of hybrid architecture is
(a) Latencies (b) Queue latencies (c) Seek time (d) Rotational
61. A transaction is a collection of actions embued with
(a) ACID properties (b) Consistency (c) Atomicity (d) Isolation
62. A transaction is an indivisible unit of work means
(a) Isolation (b) Atomicity (c) Labels (d) Literals
63. A transaction effects are permanent after it commits is
(a) Consistency (b) Isolation (c) Durability (d) Atomicity
64. The simplest form of chaining is to use
(a) Sync points (b) Commit (c) Sync (d) Sagas
65. Sync point is otherwise called as
(a) Sagas (b) Sync (c) Commit (d) Savepoints
66. The ability to define transactions within other transaction is
(a) Nested transaction (b) Chained transaction (c) Sagas (d) Syncpoint
67. A piece of software that manages shared resources is
(a) Transaction manager (b) Resource manager (c) OSI-TP (d) Application
68. The software that supports the creation, flow and tracking of non structured information
(a) Groupware (b) File (c) Database (d) Web
69. The container of diverse types of information is
(a) Document (b) Form (c) Group (d) Frame
70. Which helps the end user to create document databases?
(a) GUI (b) Transaction (c) SQL (d) Groupware

71. A note document can have any number of BLOBS like.
(a) Panels (b) Attachment (c) Workflow (d) none
72. Which defines the paths along which the objects move?
(a) Routes (b) Rules (c) Roles (d) Table Rows
73. Organizing of collection of components is
(a) Desktop (b) Compound document (c) Border (d) none
74. The components that have a irregular shapes is
(a) Image Buttons (b) Image (c) Buttons (d) OpenDoc
75. A traditional document is a monolithic block of
(a) Data (b) File (c) Both a&b (d) Record
76. The storage technology that creates a file system within a file
(a) Structured (b) Database (c) Record (d) File
77. Scripting is also called
(a) Document (b) Automation (c) Layout (d) Storage
78. The provision of single data interchange mechanism is
(a) Data mart (b) Metadata (c) Uniform data transfer (d) Data script
79. The object bus is
(a) CORBA (b) ORB (c) ServerChange (d) IP
80. The middleware that establishes the client server relationship between objects is .
(a) ORB (b) Netscape Navigator (c) TCP/IP (d) API
81. A general purpose naming scheme for specifying Internet resources is
(a) FTP (b) URL (c) HTTP (d) Protocol
82. Which identifies the site on which the server is running?
(a) Host (b) Sub directory (c) Domain (d) Internet host name
83. Which identifies a program that run on a particular server?
(a) Address (b) Port number (c) Domain Key (d) Host
84. Which are the non case sensitive commands surrounded by angle brackets?
(a) List (b) Html (c) Tag (d) Link
85. The tag which is used for line break is
(a)
 (b) <HR> (c) <P> (d)
86. The tag used to indicate a new paragraph is
(a) <HR> (b) <PRE> (c) <P> (d) <HTML>
87. The tag used for directory list is
(a) <DIR> (b) (c) (d) <PRE>
88. Protecting private internet from internet holders is by
(a) Firewalls (b) Encryption (c) Decryption (d) Authentication
89. The web client server used on private networks called
(a) Internet (b) HeaderStyle (c) Intranet (d) PagerStyle
90. The tag used by the web browser to request for java applet is
(a) <A> (b) <APPLET> (c) <HTML> (d) <STYLE>
91. Java achieves portability by compiling applets to
(a) ItemStyle (b) JVM (c) Java (d) Bytecode
92. Which language provides automatic garbage collection?
(a) Cobol (b) C++ (c) C (d) Java
93. Which method is used to displays the contents in applet?
(a) Delete (b) Paint (c) Stop (d) Destroy
94. Which tells the applet to kill the threads?
(a) Kill (b) Insert (c) Stop (d) Init
95. Which is the visual container of components?
(a) Internet (b) Web browser (c) Intranet (d) Automatic
96. The opendoc suite is called

- (a) Cyberdog (b) OLE (c) DCOM (d) Sweeper
97. The OLE suite is called
(a) Cyberdog (b) OLE (c) DCOM (d) Sweeper
98. A visual ensemble of related components is
(a) Container (b) Place (c) Components (d) Desktop
99. The file stored along with a set of components is
(a) Bento file (b) FTP (c) Xfile (d) Yfile
100. OLEs compound files are called
(a) Access (b) Bento files (c) Doc files (d) Visual

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION-B

1. Write a note on Client and Server.
2. Write about FAT Clients.
3. Write about FAT Servers.
4. Describe about 2-tiers.
5. Describe about 3-tiers.
6. Write about the difference between 2-tiers and 3-tiers.
7. Discuss about the characteristics of client and server systems.
8. What is the advantage of using client and server for small shops and departments?
9. How client / server fits all model?
10. Write about client server for intergalactic enterprises.
11. Write about Base services.
12. Discuss about the anatomy of a server program.
13. Write down the advantages of server scalability.
14. Write about extended services.
15. What does a server need from an OS?
16. Write about Client OS.
17. Write about Server OS.
18. What is the difference between GUI clients and Non GUI clients?
19. What Peer-to-peer communication?
20. Write about Remote Procedure call.
21. Write a note on SQL.
22. Write about SQL-89.
23. Discuss about SQL-92.
24. Discuss about SQL3.
25. What is stored procedure?
26. What is Triggers?
27. What is Rules?
28. What is OLTP?
29. What does a database server do?
30. Write about Stored procedures versus Static and Dynamic SQL.
31. Write a note on Flat transactions.
32. Illustrate the Importance of groupware.
33. How is groupware different from SQL databases?
34. How is groupware different from TP monitors?
35. What is super component?
36. What is CORBA distributed objects?
37. Explain Document layout.
38. Discuss about Structured storage.
39. Describe about Scripting and Automation.
40. Write a note on Uniform data transfer.
41. Discuss about URL.
42. Write about HTML Lists.
43. How to embed images in documents?
44. Write about HTTP data representation..
45. Write about Internet.
46. Write about Intranets.
47. Discuss about Compound documents.
48. Explain Object web.
49. Write a note on DCOM.
50. Write about OLE.

SECTION-C

1. Explain about File servers.
2. Explain about Database servers.
3. Discuss about Transaction servers.
4. Discuss about Groupware servers.
5. Explain Object servers.
6. Explain Web servers.
7. Explain about Client server building blocks.
8. Write a brief note on inside the building blocks of client server.
9. Write a brief note on Fat clients versus Fat servers.
10. Explain about the features of client and server.
11. Explain the need of client server from an os.
12. Discuss about Client anatomy.
13. Explain Client and Server OS trends.
14. Explain about the difference between Client OS and Server OS.
15. Explain Network Operating Systems.
16. Describe about Messaging and queuing.
17. Discuss about MOM middleware.
18. Explain Global directory Services.
19. Explain Distributed Security Services.
20. Write the differences between MOM and RPC
21. Explain the fundamentals of SQL and relational DBs.
22. Explain SQL database server architecture.
23. Write about the differences between Triggers and Rules
24. Explain the origins of SQL.
25. Explain about Decision support systems.
26. Write a note on Executive information systems.
27. Explain the comparison of Decision support systems and OLTP systems.
28. Explain Data warehouses.
29. Explain the Elements of Data warehousing.
30. Write a note on (i) Informational Databases (ii) Information directory
31. Explain about ACID properties.
32. Explain TP Monitors.
33. Discuss about Client Server groupware.
34. Explain Components of groupware.
35. Write a brief note on distributed objects.
36. Explain CORBA.
37. Explain Compound documents.
38. Explain OMG's object management architecture.
39. Discuss about Compound document framework.
40. Explain Client Server transaction processing.
41. Explain HTML tutorial with examples.
42. Explain about HTTP.
43. Explain about 3-tier client/server.
44. Illustrate the overview of HTML web based forms.
45. Explain Server side of the web.
46. Explain Web security.
47. Explain about Java and Hot java.
48. Explain about Applet components.
49. Explain DCOM / OLE object web.
50. Explain CORBA object web.

KEY ANSWERS

1. (a) Task
2. (b) File server
3. (b) WWW
4. (c) ORB
5. (d) HTTP
6. (a) Transactions
7. (b) Fat client
8. (c) GUI
9. (d) SQL transactions
10. (a) Communicating objects
11. (c) HTTP
12. (a) Application logic
13. (d) Network
14. (a) DB server
15. (c) SQL DB engine
16. (d) Groupware
17. (a) Middleware
18. (c) Stored Procedure
19. (d) TP monitors
20. (a) Concurrency
21. (a) Clients
22. (b) Base services
23. (c) Fixed time slots
24. (d) Priority
25. (b) Clusters
26. (a) Symmetric
27. (b) Client centric
28. (d) Place
29. (a) Shippable place
30. (b) Desktop
31. (d) Client OS
32. (a) OS/2 warp
33. (c) Flux
34. (a) Intergalactic level
35. (b) Passwords
36. (d) Access control list
37. (b) User activities
38. (a) Session key
39. (c) Sockets
40. (d) Host
41. (a) End user query language
42. (d) Complex tables
43. (b) SQL commands
44. (c) Stored procedures
45. (d) Triggers
46. (b) Rules
47. (c) DSS
48. (d) Informational data
49. (a) Update
50. (c) Meta data
51. (a) Data warehouse
52. (b) EIS
53. (c) Query
54. (a) SQL
55. (d) Flagger
56. (b) SET TRANSACTION
57. (a) Constraints
58. (a) From
59. (b) Temporal
60. (b) Queue latencies
61. (a) ACID properties
62. (b) Atomicity
63. (c) Durability
64. (a) Sync points
65. (d) Savepoints
66. (a) Nested transaction
67. (b) Resource manager
68. (a) Groupware
69. (a) Document
70. (d) Groupware
71. (b) Attachment
72. (a) Routes
73. (b) Compound document
74. (d) OpenDoc
75. (a) Data
76. (a) Structured
77. (b) Automation
78. (c) Uniform data transfer
79. (b) ORB
80. (a) ORB
81. (b) URL
82. (d) Internet host name
83. (b) Port number
84. (c) Tag
85. (a)

86. (c) <P>
87. (a) <DIR>
88. (a) Firewalls
89. (c) Intranet
90. (b) <APPLET>
91. (b) JVM
92. (d) Java
93. (b) Paint
94. (c) Stop
95. (b) Web browser
96. (a) Cyber dog
97. (d) Sweeper
98. (b) Place
99. (a) Bento file
100. (c) Doc files

**KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029**



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: 16UCT6E2

TITLE OF THE PAPER: CLOUD COMPUTING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

APRIL 2019

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)

Department of Computer Technology

Question Bank

CLOUD COMPUTING

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	3-8
2	Section B	9-10
3	Section C	11-12
4	Key for Section A	13

Prepared by

G.VANI

Associate Professor,

Department of Computer Technology,

Kongunadu Arts & Science College,

Coimbatore-29.

SECTION-A

1. Which is being transformed to a model consisting of services that are commoditized and delivered?
(a) Computing (b) Operation (c) Service (d) Relation
2. Which are made available through the internet and offered on a pay-per-use basis from cloud computing vendors?
(a) Database (b) Resource (c) Transaction (d) server
3. Users need to pay providers only when they access
(a) Web (b) WWW (c) Internet (d) Computing service
4. Cloud computing turns IT services into
(a) Object (b) Request (c) Utilities (d) Server
5. The entire stack of the computing system is transformed into a collection of
(a) Entities (b) Utilities (c) TCP (d) Resources
6. Which has become a popular buzzword and it has been widely used to refer to different technologies, services, and concepts?
a) Transactions (b) Remote (c) Mobile computing (d) Cloud computing
7. Which is necessary to get started in cloud?
(a) Zero capital (b) client (c) Web (d) GUI
8. The quality of service parameter under which the service is delivered
(a) Transaction (b) Internet (c) Service Level Agreement (d) Preserve
9. The service that allows user to have their document stored in the cloud and access them from any device they connect to it.
(a) Remote (b) Apple iCloud (c) Functions (d) SQL transactions
10. Which clouds are the most common deployment models in which necessary IT infrastructure (virtualized Data Center) is established by a 3rd party service provider?
(a) Public (b) Private (c) Hybrid (d) Classes
11. The solution deliver infrastructure on demand in the form of virtual hardware, storage, and networking.
(a) CaaS (b) PaaS (c) IaaS (d) SaaS
12. Software-as-service solution provides application and services on demand.
(a) CaaS (b) PaaS (c) IaaS (d) SaaS
13. The scalable and elastic run time environment on demand that host the execution on application.
(a) CaaS (b) PaaS (c) IaaS (d) SaaS
14. The collection of independent computers that appears to its users as a single Coherent system is called
(a) Distributed system (b) DB engine (c) Internet (d) Intranet
15. The powerful, highly reliable computers specialized for large data movement and massive IO operations is called
(a) Block (b) Procedure (c) Mainframes (d) Namespace
16. Which started as a low-cost alternative to the use of mainframes and Super computers?
(a) Mobile computing (b) Database (c) Web (d) Cluster computing
17. The computing proposed new approach to access large computational power, huge storage facilities, and a variety of services is called
(a) Grid (b) Groupware (c) Cloud (d) Mobile
18. Collection of solutions allowing the abstraction of some of the fundamental Elements for computing such as: hardware, runtime environment, storage, and Networking is called
(a) Rules (b) Triggers (c) Stored Procedure (d) Virtualization

19. The scalable runtime environment mostly devoted to executing Web Applications is called
 (a) Client (b) Google AppEngine (c) Middleware (d) TP monitors
20. The open source framework that is suited for processing large data sets on Commodity hardware.
 (a) Concurrency (b) Classes (c) Apache Hadoop (d) Intranet
- 21 Which refers to a model where the computation is divided among several processors sharing the same memory?
 (a) Clients (b) Parallel computing (c) Middleware (d) FAT clients
22. The Processing of multiple tasks simultaneously on multiple processors is called
 (a) Parallel (b) Sequential (c) Random (d) Serial
23. A computing system is a uniprocessor machine capable of executing a single Instruction, which operates on a single data stream, is called
 (a) MISD (b) MIMD (c) SISD (d) SIMD
24. A computing system is a multiprocessor machine capable of executing the same instruction on all the CPUs is called
 (a) MISD (b) MIMD (c) SISD (d) SIMD
25. A computing system is a multiprocessor machine capable of executing multi Instructions on multi data sets.
 (a) MISD (b) MIMD (c) SISD (d) SIMD
26. Technique is used to split data into multiple sets, and each data set is Processed on different PEs by using same instruction is called
 (a) Symmetric (b) Asymmetric (c) Divide-and-conquer (d) Matrix
27. A very good example is constituted by infrastructure-as-a-service provide is
 (a) HTML (b) AWS (c) Component (d) Object
28. Which represents a unit of software that encapsulates a function or a feature of the system is called
 (a) Database (b) Repository (c) Desktop (d) Component
29. Which is a communication mechanism that allows the cooperation and Coordination among components is called
 (a) Shippable place (b) Connector (c) Repository (d) Data
30. The representation of the data structure that is shared among the knowledge Source and stores the knowledge base of the application is called
 (a) Computer (b) Desktop (c) Network (d) Blackboard
31. Each component of the processing chain is called
 (a) Android (b) Filter (c) Server OS (d) Client OS
32. Rule-Based-style architecture is characterized by representing the abstract Execution environment is called
 (a) Warp (b) Engine (c) Calls (d) Inference engine
33. Call and Return architecture category identifies all those system that are Composed by components mostly connected together by method is called
 (a) Calls (b) Sleep (c) Flux (d) Block
34. The client component is also responsible for processing and transforming the data before returning it back is called
 (a) Intergalactic level (b) User (c) Logical (d) Module
35. Another interesting example of peer-to-peer architecture is represented by
 (a) Face book (b) Twitter (c) Watsapp (d) Skype network
36. Which technology provides an implementation of the RPC concept over the HTTP transport protocol?
 (a) Protocol (b) Web service (c) FTP (d) Access control list
37. The responsibility of the publisher to notify all the subscribers is called

- (a) MAN (b) Pull strategy (c) Push strategy (d) LAN
38. The fundamental abstraction enabling the execution of procedures on client's request.
 (a) RPC (b) API (c) TCP/IP (d) HTTP
39. Java RMI is a standard technology provided by java for enabling RPC among distributed is called
 (a) Firewalls (b) Java objects (c) Sockets (d) none
40. Remoting is the technology allowing for inter-process communication is called
 (a) Sub domain (b) DNS (c) Domain (d) .NET application
41. Which is the utility-oriented and internet centric way of delivering IT service on demand?
 (a) Cloud Computing (b) Hardware (c) Software (d) Middleware
42. The combination of cloud-hosting platform and resource is generally classified as
 (a) Forms (b) Tables (c) Query (d) Infrastructure
43. A component is responsible of keeping track of all the live instances is called
 (a) QOS (b) SLA (c) IaaS (d) VM pool manager
44. The solutions provide a development and deployment platform for running applications in the cloud is called
 (a) PaaS (b) IaaS (c) HaaS (d) SaaS
45. A software delivery model providing access to application through the internet as a Web-based service is called
 (a) PaaS (b) IaaS (c) HaaS (d) SaaS
46. Which cloud is open to the wide public?
 (a) Private (b) Public (c) Stored (d) Hybrid
47. The cloud is implemented within the private premises of an institution and generally made accessible to the member of the institution or a subset of them is called
 (a) Private (b) Public (c) Stored (d) Hybrid
48. Which cloud is characterized by a multi-administrative domain?
 (a) Meta (b) Community cloud (c) Internal (d) Informational
49. Dynamic provisioning is most commonly implemented in Paas solution supporting is called
 (a) Hybrid clouds (b) Private cloud (c) Public cloud (d) Modify
50. The clouds are open system where a fair competition between different solution can happen is called
 (a) Simple (b) Operational (c) Meta data (d) Community
51. The term "Community cloud" can also identify a more specific type of
 (a) Data warehouse (b) Data base (c) Server (d) Cloud
52. Which are offered in several tiers, and each tier offers a fixed computing specification and SLA at a specific price per unit of time?
 (a) DSS (b) Cloud Service (c) OLTP systems (d) Embedded
53. The companies are looking for low-cost agile, and simple solution to improve the efficient of content production is called
 (a) Media industry (b) Social (c) Education (d) Medical
54. What are different scenarios where community cloud could be of use?
 (a) Astrology (b) History (c) Education (d) Healthcare industry
55. Which can bundle together the comprehensive set of solution that together vertically addresses management?
 (a) Everyone (b) Community cloud (c) Entry (d) Flagger

56. What restriction in the public sector can limit the adoption of public cloud offering?
 (a) Insert (b) Legal and political (c) Entry (d) Flagger
57. An interesting example of science cloud is
 (a) Constraints (b) Conditions (c) panels (d) Community cloud
58. The cost occurred in purchasing an asset that is useful in the production of goods or the rendering of service.
 (a) From (b) Capital cost (c) Select (d) Insert
59. Costs are based on a model called.
 (a) Bindings (b) Temporal (c) Transaction (d) Pay-as-you-go
60. Security, trust, and privacy issues are major obstacles for massive adoption of
 (a) Latencies (b) Cloud computing (c) Seek time (d) Rotational
61. Which is a domain where computer technology has found several and diverse Application?
 (a) Healthcare (b) Consistency (c) Atomicity (d) Isolation
62. Which is the electrical manifestation of the contractile activity of the hearts Myocardium?
 (a) ECG (b) Atomicity (c) Labels (d) Literals
63. Wearable computing device equipped with ECG sensor constantly monitor the patients
 (a) Consistency (b) Isolation (c) ECG (d) Heartbeat
64. The first advantage is the elasticity of the cloud infrastructure that can grow and shrink according to
 (a) Sync points (b) Commit (c) Request served (d) Sagas
65. A project that investigates the use of cloud technology for protein structure prediction is
 (a) Jeeva (b) Sync (c) Commit (d) Save points
66. Another important application of gene expression profiling is
 (a) Nested transaction (b) Chained transaction (c) Sagas (d) Cancer diagnosis
67. Which application collects, produces and analyse massive amounts of Geospatial and non-spatial data?
 (a) Transaction manager (b) Resource manager (c) Geosciences (d) Application
68. Which is being more mature than ERP implementation?
 (a) Groupware (b) CRM application (c) Database (d) Web
69. Which is the solution implementation by Microsoft for customer relationship Management?
 (a) Document (b) Microsoft Dynamics (c) Group (d) Frame
70. Which provides a collection of application that helps customer manage every aspects of the business enterprise?
 (a) GUI (b) Transaction (c) Net Suite (d) Groupware
71. The most popular solution for online document storage is
 (a) Panels (b) Dropbox (c) Workflow (d) none
72. Which technologies have considerably augmented the capabilities that can be implemented in web application?
 (a) Routes (b) Rules (c) Roles (d) Asynchronous Javascript and XML
73. Which allows creating and editing text document, spreadsheet, presentation, forms, and drawing?
 (a) Desktop (b) Google Docs (c) Border (d) none
74. Which social media is to sustain their traffic and to serve million of user seamlessly, services have leveraged cloud computing technologies?
 (a) Whatsapp (b) Twitter (c) Facebook (d) OpenDoc

75. The most popular example of media application on the cloud is
 (a) Data (b) Animoto59 (c) Both a&b (d) Record
76. The most evident and investing environment in social networking is
 (a) Twitter (b) Database (c) Record (d) Facebook
77. Which is a collection of abstraction that allows cross language development?
 (a) Document (b) Automation (c) Layout (d) Thrift
78. Which reference stack is based on Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP?
 (a) Data mart (b) Facebook (c) Uniform data transfer (d) Data script
79. Which is core value ability to quickly create videos with stunning effects without the user intervention?
 (a) CORBA (b) ORB (c) Animoto (d) IP
80. What provides API for developing new application and integrating new capabilities into the system?
 (a) ORB (b) EyeOS (c) TCP/IP (d) API
81. A better approach is to use a web based email service is
 (a) Google's gmail (b) URL (c) Google (d) Protocol
82. A better solution is to use a web based calendar is
 (a) Host (b) Google's calendar (c) Domain (d) Schedules
83. Web based calendar is that you can access your schedule from
 (a) Address (b) Port number (c) Anywhere (d) Host
84. A grocery list is just one type of
 (a) List (b) Zoho (c) Google docs (d) To-do list
85. A good solution for managing contacts from multiple family members is to use a web based program for
 (a) Contact management (b) Gmail (c) Yahoo (d) Robust
86. Which site is used to create your own online photo albums and then upload your digital photos to these albums?
 (a) Face book (b) Flickr (c) Twitter (d) Photo editing
87. The better solution when communication on community issues is to use a web Based email program is
 (a) WIFI (b) Intranet (c) Gmail (d) Internet
88. The common community activities is
 (a) Youth sports (b) Home activity (c) Outlook (d) Mail
89. Which is the web search engine for local events?
 (a) Bvents (b) Cvents (c) Zvents (d) Google
90. Basic task managements can be accomplished with applications such as
 (a) Base (b) Zoho (c) Go plan (d) Hi task
91. Cloud-based social media sites is
 (a) Face book (b) Whatsapp (c) Twitter (d) Instagram
92. Community events, those are often managed by a group of people is
 (a) Cloud (b) Computing (c) Events (d) Specific operation
93. Web based scheduling programs schedule both in-person meetings and tele Conference with attendees from
 (a) Site (b) Multiple locations (c) Single (d) Database
94. Project members can log-in from any location to access
 (a) Master (b) Documents (c) projects master file (d) Directory
95. Online collaboration is one of the chief benefits of
 (a) Internet (b) Web browser (c) Intranet (d) Cloud computing.
96. The another area that benefits from cloud-enabled collaboration is
 (a) Marketing (b) Science (c) Medical (d) Education
97. Some of the most popular enterprise-level web-based expense reporting Applications include

- (a) Cyber dog (b) Internet (c) Concur (d) Intranet
98. Online budgeting can be accomplished with a simple web-based
(a) Container (b) Spread sheet. (c) Components (d) Desktop
99. The most-used web-based presentation program today is Google presentations,
Part of the
(a) Bento file (b) FTP (c) Google docs suite. (d) Spread sheet
100. Hosted application that let you stage live meetings and presentations called
(a) Web conferences (b) Bento files (c) Doc files (d) Visual

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION-B

1. What is the innovative characteristic of cloud computing?
2. Which are the technologies that cloud computing relies on?
3. Provide a brief characterization of a distributed system.
4. Define cloud computing and identify its core features.
5. What are the major distributed computing technologies that led to cloud computing?
6. What is virtualization?
7. What is the major revolution introduced by web 2.0?
8. Give some examples of web 2.0 applications.
9. Describe the main characteristics of service orientation
10. What is utility computing?
11. What is the difference between parallel and distributed computing?
12. Identify the reason why parallel processing constitutes an interesting option for computing.
13. What is SIMD architecture?
14. List out the major categories of parallel computing systems.
15. Describe the different levels of parallelism that can be obtained in a computing system.
16. What is a distributed system? What are the components characterizing it?
17. What is an architectural style and what is its role in the context of a distributed system?
18. List the most important software architectural styles.
19. What are the fundamental system architectural styles?
20. What is the most relevant abstraction for inter process communication in a distributed system?
21. What does the acronym XaaS stand for?
22. What are the fundamental components introduced in the cloud reference model?
23. What does infrastructure-as-a-service refer to?
24. Which are the basic components of an IaaS based solution for cloud computing?
25. Provide some examples of IaaS implementations.
26. What are the main characteristics of a platform-as-a-service solution?
27. Describe the different categories of options available in PaaS model.
28. What does the acronym SaaS mean? How does it relate to cloud computing?
29. Give the name of some popular Software-as-a service solutions?
30. Classify the different types of clouds.
31. What are the types of applications that can benefit from cloud computing?
32. What are the advantages of scientific applications?
33. Describe how cloud computing technology can be applied to remote ECG monitoring.
34. Describe an application of cloud computing technology in biology.
35. What is the advantage of cloud computing in bioscience?
36. Describe some examples of CRM and ERP implementations.
37. What is Salesforce.com?
38. Describe the key features of Google apps.
39. What are web desktops?
40. Describe an application of cloud technologies for online gaming.
41. Discuss about E-mail communications.
42. Write about Schedules.
43. Discuss about grocery list.

44. Write about To-do list.
45. Write about Sports team schedules.
46. Write about School schedules.
47. Discuss about Event schedules and managements.
48. Explain Collaborating on budgets.
49. Write a note on Presenting on road.
50. Write about Collaborating on presentations.

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION-C

1. Explain about the vision introduced by cloud computing.
2. Explain about cloud computing reference model.
3. Discuss about major advantage of cloud computing.
4. Briefly summarize the challenges still open in cloud computing.
5. How does cloud development differentiate from traditional software development?
6. Explain about distributed systems.
7. Explain about Client server building blocks.
8. Write a brief note on utility oriented computing.
9. Write a brief note on service oriented computing.
10. Explain the benefits of cloud computing.
11. Discuss the most important model for message based communication.
12. Discuss RPC and how it enables inter process communication.
13. What is the difference between distributed objects and RPC?
14. What are object activation and lifetime? How do they affect the consistency of state within a distributed object?
15. What are the most relevant technologies for distributed objects programming?
16. Discuss CORBA.
17. What is service oriented computing?
18. What is market oriented cloud computing?
19. What is SOA?
20. Discuss the most relevant technologies supporting service computing.
21. Give an example of public cloud.
22. Which is the most common scenario of a private cloud?
23. What kind of needs is addressed by heterogeneous clouds?
24. Describe the fundamental features of the economic and business model behind cloud computing.
25. How does cloud computing help to reduce the time to market applications and to cut down capital expenses?
26. List some of the challenges in cloud computing.
27. Explain about private and public clouds.
28. Explain about cloud interoperability.
29. Explain security of cloud architecture.
30. Explain about hybrid and community clouds.
31. Explain about ECG analysis in the cloud.
32. Explain Protein structure prediction.
33. Discuss about Gene expression data analysis for cancer diagnosis.
34. Explain Components of groupware.
35. Write a brief note on satellite image processing.
36. Explain CRM.
37. Explain ERP.
38. Explain about social networking.
39. Discuss about Media applications.
40. Explain about Multiplayer online gaming.
41. Explain Community group schedules.
42. Explain about Collaborating on Task managements.
43. Explain about Event marketing.
44. Illustrate the overview of Managing projects.
45. Explain Collaborating on financial statements.
46. Explain Accessing documents on road.

47. Explain about Cloud computing for corporation.
48. Explain about Collaborating on group projects and events.
49. Explain Cloud computing for community.
50. Explain Cloud computing for everyone.

KASC-Computer Technology

KEY ANSWER

1. (a) Computing
2. (b) Resource
3. (d) Computing service
4. (c) Utilities
5. (b) Utilities
6. (d) Cloud computing
7. (a) Zero capital
8. (c) Service Level Agreement
9. (b) Apple iCloud
10. (a) Public
11. (c) IaaS
12. (d) SaaS
13. (b) PaaS
14. (a) Distributed system
15. (c) Mainframes
16. (d) Cluster computing
17. (a) Grid
18. (d) Virtualization
19. (b) Google AppEngine
20. (c) Apache Hadoop
21. (b) Parallel computing
22. (a) Parallel
23. (c) SISD
24. (d) SIMD
25. (b) MIMD
26. (c) Divide-and-conquer
27. (b) AWS
28. (d) Component
29. (b) Connector
30. (d) Blackboard
31. (b) Filter
32. (d) Inference engine
33. (a) Calls
34. (b) User
35. (d) Skype network
36. (b) Web service
37. (c) Push strategy
38. (a) RPC
39. (b) Java objects
40. (d) .NET application
41. (a) Cloud Computing
42. (d) Infrastructure
43. (d) VM pool manager
44. (a) PaaS
45. (d) SaaS
46. (b) Public
47. (a) Private
48. (b) Community cloud
49. (a) Hybrid clouds
50. (d) Community
51. (d) Cloud
52. (b) Cloud Service
53. (a) Media industry
54. (d) Healthcare industry
55. (b) Community cloud
56. (b) Legal and political
57. (d) Community cloud
58. (b) Capital cost
59. (d) Pay-as-you-go
60. (b) Cloud computing
61. (a) Healthcare
62. (a) ECG
63. (d) Heartbeat
64. (c) Request served
65. (a) Jeeva
66. (d) Cancer diagnosis
67. (c) Geosciences
68. (b) CRM application
69. (b) Microsoft Dynamics
70. (c) Net Suite
71. (b) Dropbox
72. (d) Asynchronous JavaScript and XML
73. (b) Google Docs
74. (b) Twitter
75. (b) Animoto59
76. (d) Facebook
77. (d) Thrift
78. (b) Facebook
79. (c) Animoto
80. (b) EyeOS
81. (a) Google's gmail
82. (b) Google's calendar
83. (c) Anywhere
84. (d) To-do list
85. (a) Contact management
86. (b) Flickr
87. (c) Gmail
88. (a) Youth sports
89. (c) Zvents
90. (d) Hi task
91. (a) Face book
92. (d) Specific operation
93. (b) Multiple locations
94. (c) Projects master file
95. (d) Cloud computing.
96. (a) Marketing
97. (c) Concur
98. (b) Spread sheet
99. (c) Google docs suite.
100. (a) Web conferences

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

COIMBATORE-641029



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: 17UCT3S1

TITLE OF THE PAPER: SKILL BASED SUBJECT 1 - COMPUTER INSTALLATION AND SERVICING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

NOVEMBER 2018

Prepared by

D.HEMALATHA M.Sc CS., M.Phil.,

Associate Professor

Department of Computer Technology

Kongunadu Arts and Science College,

Coimbatore-29.

KASC-Computer Technology

Kongunadu Arts and Science College (Autonomous)

Department of Computer Technology

Question Bank

SKILL BASED SUBJECT 1 - COMPUTER INSTALLATION AND SERVICING

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	9
3	Section C	10
4	Key for Section A	11

Section - A

1. Find out the other name of Motherboard.
a) Daughter Board b) Processor c) Memory d) System Board.
2. Which contains of BIOS program that perform low level functions.
a) RAM chip b) Memory chip c) ROM chip d) IC chip.
3. What is an interrupt services for print screen?
a) 5 b) 3 c) 23 d) 19
4. The height and width of MotherBoard is also called as?
a) FirmFactor b) Form Factor c) RiskFactor d) FilmFactor.
5. Find suitable abbreviation of RISC.
a) Reuse Instruction Set Computing b) Reduction Instruction Set Computing
c) Reduced Instruction Set Computing d) Remove Instruction Set Computing.
6. How many number of slots present in a Pentium introduced in 1995?
a) 377/PGA b) 387/PGA c) 357/PGA d) 344/PGA.
7. Mention the clock speed of VIA/CYRIX-3?
a) 500-700MHZ b) 500-1000GHZ c) 500-700GHZ d) 100-200GHZ.
8. Find the suitable one for DTP?
a) Divided Transaction Protocol b) Dynamic Transaction Protocol
c) Dynamic Translation Protocol d) Diplomatic Transaction Protocol.
9. What is the magnetic material of SMPS?
a) ZincCore b) Magnesiumcore c) FerriteCore d) Ferit Core.
10. Which SIMMs were used in 2nd and 3rd generation?
a) 50 pin b) 30 pin c) 28 pin d) 32 pin.
11. When 18 key is pressed which interrupt has been occurred?
a) PrintScreen b) BootStrap c) Memory Size d) DiskService.
12. DIP switches were replaced by?
a) BIOS b) CMOS-RAM c) CMOS-ROM d) Chips.
13. CMOS RAM consist of what type of power static RAM?
a) High b) Very high c) Medium d) Low
14. Abbreviation of AT?
a) Advice Technology b) Advanced Technology
c) Attribute Technology d) ArrayTechnology.
15. Which one has smaller power supply?
a) ITX MB b) Flex ATX-MB c) Baby AT d) AT MB
16. What is the ranges of CPU?
a) 4-64 bit b) 64 bit c) 16 bit d) 32 bit.
17. Abbreviation of CISC?
a) ComputerInstruction Set Computing b) Complex Instruction Set Computing
c) Compile Input set Computing d) Count Instruction Set Computing.
18. Which processor was introduced by Intel in March 1993?
a) Pentium b) Cyrix series c) AMD series Processors d) Pentium 4
19. How many types of Power supplies in SMPS?
a) 5 b) 4 c) 2 d) 1.
20. What is the Efficiency of SMPS?
a) 20-35% b) 25-50% c) 65-75% d) 100-150%.
21. How many types of head actuator?
a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 5
22. At what rate the platters revolve in spindle motor?
a) 1600rpm b) 3600rpm c) 1200rpm d) 4500rpm

23. Which converts the system byte from parallel to serial data?
a) ECC b) Serializer c) Deserializer d) IDE
24. What connection does interface makes between computer and drive?
a) Software b) Physical c) System d) Data
25. Find the perfect match of SCSI?
a) Serial Computer System Interface b) Small Component System Interface
c) Small Computer System Interface d) Single code Serial Information.
26. Name the board which contains electronics that control drives spindle and head actuator system?
a) Systemboard b) Logicboard c) Physicalboard d) Electronicboard.
27. Which components of a hard disk drive has logic boards, bazel and mounting hardware?
a) Logical b) Mechanical c) External d) System
28. Which type of motor is a stepper motor?
a) Digital b) Mechanical c) Magnetic d) Electronic
29. Multi cards are available with
a) Serial b) Parallel c) RAM d) IC Chip
30. What is the abbreviation of RAID?
a) Replacement Array of Instruction Disk b) Replacement Array of Instruction Disk
c) Reduced Arrangement of Independent Disk d) Redundant Array of Independent Disk.
31. Find the operation mode for spinning?
a) RAID 0 b) RAID 1 c) RAID(0+1) d) JBO D.
32. Which controller executes communications between CPU and disk drive?
a) RAM b) Hard Disk c) ROM d) Disk Drive.
33. In which mode does HDC sends data to memory or receive data from memory?
a) BIOS b) HDC c) ROM d) DMA.
34. What type of storage occurs when a sector buffer RAM stores one full sector data during read and write command?
a) Permanent b) Temporary c) Non-volatile d) Multiple
35. At what type does a logic board sends present data to a controller?
a) Unplanned b) Planned c) Logical d) Command
36. ECC stands for
a) Error Command Code b) Editable Command Code
c) Executable Correction Code d) Error Correction Code.
37. The partition of hard disk is done by which program?
a) FDISK b) HardDisk c) DataDisk d) DiskDrive
38. Find the format which divides the disk into tracks and sectors?
a) High level formatting b) Block level formatting
c) Low level formatting d) System level formatting
39. From the following high level format creates?
a) File Allocation Table b) File Translation Table
c) Allocation Table d) File Transfer Table.
40. Find another name of Hard Disk?
a) Fixed Disk Drives b) Fixed Driven Drives
c) Filled Disk Drives d) Filled Driven Drives.
41. How many keys are in PC/PC - XT keyboard?
a) 84 keys b) 83 keys c) 101 keys d) 108 keys
42. This code technique is used to identify a key when it get struck?
a) Three Code b) Two Code c) One Code d) Four Code
43. The CPU reads the Character from the shift register through input port of
a) 32-bit b) 64-bit c) 8-bit d) 16-bit
44. Mouse is a
a) Location Device b) Locator device c) Output Device d) Printer Device
45. DCD signal is from
a) PC b) Keyboard c) Digital Camera d) Mouse

46. Scanner is an optical device used to
 a) Digitize image b) Capture Image c) Render Image d) Edit Image
47. This gets the image scanned in multi passes
 a) Digitizer b) Sheet Fed Scanner c) Hand Held Scanner d) Flat Bed Scanner
48. This is a Standardized image mechanism
 a) JPEG b) TIFF c) PICT d) IVUE
49. The Digitizer should be connected to a system through
 a) LPT b) COM 1 c) USB d) OTG
50. Changed Coupled Device is used instead of
 a) Photographic film b) Scanner c) Printer d) DSP
51. A computer monitor contains
 a) VGA b) SVGA c) CRT d) CGA
52. Three signals RED, BLUE and GREEN combinations can generate colours of palette
 a) 32x32x32 b) 16x16x16 c) 8x8x8 d) 64x64x64
53. How many methods are there to display image on screen?
 a) 5 b) 3 c) 2 d) 4
54. The size of the character is
 a) 10 dots by 24 dots b) 7 dots by 9 dots c) 9 dots by 11 dots d) 6 dots by 6 dots
55. DDT provides quality images even at
 a) Center b) Edges and Corners c) Right d) Left
56. Plasma displays contains
 a) Hydrogen gas b) Oxygen gas c) Neon gas d) Radon gas
57. This provides a set of video related functions
 a) Video BIOS b) Video Chipset c) Video Memory d) CGA
58. Bandwidth of EGA video Adapter is
 a) 16.3 MHz b) 14.3 MHz c) 25.28 MHz d) 11.15 MHz
59. VGA display models have horizontal scan frequency of
 a) 1 MHz b) 31.5 kHz c) 512 kHz d) 8 kHz
60. The first bit-mapped display adapter for pc is
 a) EGA b) VGA c) TGA d) CGA
61. The strike of print wires is also called
 a) Watering b) Triggering c) Lighting d) Firing
62. How many blocks constitute the whole printer?
 a) 10 b) 8 c) 5 d) 7
63. Mostly printers are equipped with this, to convert AC to DC voltage
 a) SMPS b) BUS c) LPS d) DMP
64. The printer is connected to printer with
 a) 9 pin cable b) 18 pin cable c) 4 pin Cable d) 64 pin Cable
65. The Green light on the printer glows when the printer is
 a) Idle b) Off c) Ready d) Printing
66. DIP switches are used to change the printers
 a) Status b) Settings c) ON d) OFF
67. The printer's option used to test its function
 a) Self-test b) Mode c) On d) Off
68. The button used to eject the paper from the printer
 a) On b) Off c) LOAD d) PAUSE
69. The PC side interface connector is D type connector
 a) 36 pin b) 25 pin c) 16 pin d) 8 pin
70. OPB used for
 a) Command Out b) Command In c) Data In d) Data Out
71. Ink-Jet Printer prints
 a) Line by Line b) Word by Word c) Character by Character d) Paper by paper

Section – B

1. What are the functional blocks of a Mother Board? Explain briefly.
2. What is a BIOS? Explain BIOS services.
3. Write the comparisons of Cyrix and PC_AT/IS bus.
4. Write the comparisons of bus standards.
5. Distinguish SMPS and Linear Processors.
6. Write the features of Pentium Processor.
7. Draw the features of Intel 800 series chip set.
8. Give short note on PC/PC_XT bus Power Supply.
9. Explain Serial port and Game port.
10. Give short note on DRAM,SDRAM.
11. What is a Head Actuator? Explain briefly.
12. Explain HDC Functions.
13. Write about the IDE,SCSI.
14. Give short note on RAID.
15. What is Interface? Explain ATA/EIDE/ATA-2.
16. What is hard disk drive? List their Sub-assemblies.
17. How to configure the hard disk drive?
18. What are the physical components of hard disk? Explain Spindle Motor and Logical Board.
19. What is hard disk controller? List out the HDC Functional Blocks.
20. Write a short note on Formatting and Partitioning of hard disk drive.
21. What is Keyboard? Explain Keyboard operations.
22. Give short note on Keyboard signals and functions.
23. Write about principle of operation of Mouse.
24. What are the Mouse signals? Explain briefly.
25. Explain the principle of operation of a Scanner.
26. What is a Digitizer? How does it work?
27. Explain VGA Monitors with diagram.
28. What are the types of Scanner?
29. What are the Components of a Graphics card?
30. Give short note on Display Controllers.
31. What do you mean by Plotters?
32. How the data transferred between PC and Printer?
33. Explain the principle of operation of Ink-jet Printer with neat diagram.
34. How an ink-cartridge is installed ink-jet printer?
35. Why air conditioners are required in a computer room?
36. Write about Power Supply problems.
37. Give short note on Servo Stabilizer.
38. Explain the basic operations of Offline-UPS.
39. Explain the operations of Online-UPS.
40. What are the different Categories of BIOS setup?
41. List out Visual error codes given by POST.
42. Give a short note in CHECKIT.
43. List out the Norton utilities.
44. Give a short note on QA plus.
45. How to trouble shoot the hard disk?
46. Give a short note on ATDIAGS.
47. What are the types of Computer Virus?
48. How to trouble shoot the Motherboard?
49. List out the Virus Detection and Virus Prevention techniques.
50. Give a short note on Firewalls.

Section - C

1. Discuss about Motherboard and its functions.
2. What is a BIOS? Explain its functional parts.
3. Explain about Motherboard Types.
4. Describe the Pentium Processor.
5. Write about SMPS.
6. Explain about SIMMs.
7. Describe the PC Memory Map.
8. Explain about Serial and Parallel port.
9. Explain about USB port.
10. Discuss about Bus Standards.
11. Explain about Harddisk Controllers.
12. Describe the Interface types.
13. How to installation and configuration of Harddisk? Explain.
14. Explain about physical components of Hard disk.
15. Draw the functional block of HardDisk Controller and explain its functions.
16. Explain - (a) Sector Buffer RAM. (b) Hard Disk Controller.
17. Explain about any two interface types.
18. Explain any two physical components of Harddisk in brief.
19. Explain about (a) Formatting (b) Partitioning
20. Explain any four HDC with functional block diagram.
21. What is an input device? explain any one.
22. Draw the block diagram of CRT controller and explain.
23. Explain about the features of Digital Camera.
24. Discuss about the display controllers.
25. Explain about Keyboard in detail.
26. Explain about Mouse in detail.
27. Explain about Scanner in detail.
28. What is a Digitizer? Explain its principle of operation.
29. Explain about the Digital Display Technology types.
30. Discuss about EGA and VGA.
31. Draw the functional block diagram of Ink-jet printer and explain.
32. How to prepare room for computer installation? Explain.
33. What are the steps of PC installation? Explain.
34. Discuss about the printer controller.
35. Discuss about the power conditioning.
36. Explain about Plotters and its types.
37. Describe constant voltage transformer and list out the problems.
38. Discuss about power supply.
39. Explain about the installation of ink-cartridges with diagram.
40. Explain (a) Identifying the Connectors and cables (b) BIOS-CMOS Setup.
41. How to troubleshoot the Motherboard? Explain.
42. How to troubleshoot the Keyboard? Explain.
43. How to troubleshoot the Printer? Explain.
44. How to troubleshoot the Hard disk? Explain.
45. Discuss about the Data Security.
46. Discuss about the Diagnostic software.
47. Explain about (a) Norton Utility (b) QA plus
48. Explain about (a) MSD (b) CHECKIT.
49. Explain about (a) Virus Detection (b) Virus Prevention Techniques.
50. Explain about (a) Firewalls (b) Anti-Virus Software Packages.

KEY ANSWERS

1. d) System Board
2. c) ROM chip
3. a) 5
4. b) Form Factor
5. c) Reduced Instruction Set Computing
6. b) 387/PGA
7. a) 500 – 700 MHZ
8. b) Dynamic Transaction Protocol
9. c) Ferrite Core
10. b) 30 pin
11. c) Memory Size
12. b) CMOS-RAM
13. d) Low
14. b) Advanced Technology
15. a) ITX MB
16. a) 4 – 64 bit
17. b) Complex Instruction Set Computing
18. a) Pentium
19. c) 2
20. c) 65-75%
21. c) 2
22. b) 3600rpm
23. b) Serializer
24. b) Physical
25. c) Small Computer System Interface
26. b) Logic Board
27. c) External
28. d) Electronic
29. c) RAM
30. d) Redundant Array of Independent Disk
31. d) JBO D
32. b) Hard Disk
33. d) DMA
34. b) Temporary
35. b) Planned
36. d) Error Correction Code
37. a) FDISK
38. c) Low level formatting
39. a) File Allocation Table
40. a) Fixed Disk Drives

41. b) 83 keys
42. b) Two code
43. c) 8 - bit
44. b) Locator device
45. d) Mouse
46. a) Digitize image
47. d) Flat Bed Scanner
48. a) JPEG
49. b) COM 1

50. a) Photographic film
51. c) CRT
52. d) 64x64x64
53. c)
54. b) 7 dots by 9 dots
55. b) Edges and Corners
56. c) Neon gas
57. a) Video BIOS
58. a) 16.3 MHz
59. b) 31.5 kHz
60. d) CGA
61. d) Firing
62. d) 7
63. a) SMPS
64. a) 9 pin cable
65. c) Ready
66. b) Settings
67. a) Self - Test
68. c) LOAD
69. b) 25 pin
70. a) Command Out
71. c) Line by Line
72. d) Characters
73. b) Hardware and Software
74. c) 20-25° C
75. b) 500 - 600 °
76. a) Ampere Hours
77. b) Invertors
78. c) Date/Time
79. b) Standard
80. a) 1024
81. d) POST
82. A) ROM
83. b) Post halt
84. b) CMOS
85. c) Booting
86. d) Interface
87. a) PCB lines Broken
88. a) CONFIG.SYS
89. b) Black ink selected
90. c) Hard disk
91. d) TESTS
92. b) EXIT
93. c) DOS program
94. c) Speed Disk
95. b) NDD
96. b) INTERACT
97. a) Floppy Disk
98. d) 6
99. b) Network Virus
100. b) Fire Walls

KASC-Computer Technology

**KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029**



QUESTION BANK

**SUBJECT CODE:
TITLE OF THE PAPER: COMPUTER NETWORKS
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY**

APRIL 2019

**Prepared by
D.HEMALATHA
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore-29.**

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)
Department of Computer Technology
Question Bank
COMPUTER NETWORKS
CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	3
2	Section B	8
3	Section C	11
4	Key for Section A	13

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION A

1. A layer of software on top of OS can be named as?
a) Network b) middle ware c) cables d) memory
2. How many types are there in network hardware?
a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 8
3. The process which consists of many connections between individual pair of machines point to point transmitted with one sender and one receiver.
a) Broad casting b) Multicasting c) Hyper casting d) Uni casting
4. What is known as collection of one or more networks?
a) Internetwork b) topology c) Intranet work d) MAN
5. IEEE stands for
a) Information of Electronic and Electric Engineers
b) Information of Electric and Electronic Engineers
c) Institute of Electric and Electronic Engineers
d) Institute of Electronic and Electric Engineers
6. Name the process where computers that connects two or more transmission lines
a) Subnet b) Routers c) Switching d) Protocol.
7. How many types are there in network software?
a) 2 b) 7 c) 9 d) 5
8. The process takes place where the data communication or transmission each layer is peer and each has protocol?
a) Protocol b) Protocol hierarchy c) Protocol stack d) Design issues
9. A mechanism that consists set of layers and its protocol is known as
a) Network architecture b) Flow control c) Addressing d) Data transfer
10. The process of block waiting for an incoming message is known as
a) CONNECT b) RECEIVE c) DISCONNECT d) LISTEN
11. Find the correct one for ISO
a) International Standard Organization b) Information Standard Organization
c) Internal Standard Organization d) Institutional Standard Organization.
12. How many principles and layers are there in reference model?
a) 7,5 b) 6,3 c) 5,7 d) 3,6
13. What type of session layer keeps tracking of those, whose turn is to transmit?
a) Token management b) Dialogue control c) Synchronization d) Transport
14. Name the process of moving bits, syntax and symmetric of the information transmission
a) Application layer b) Internet layer c) Presentation layer d) Network layer
15. Abbreviation of SMTP is
a) Simple Message Transfer Protocol b) Simple Mail Transmit Protocol
c) Simple Message Transmit Protocol d) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
16. How many layers are there in TCP/IP?

- a) shift b) frequency shift keying c) front shift d) frequency mode
36. What converts the signal from analog to digital or digital to analog?
 a) modem b) cable c) wire d) connector
37. The number of samples per second is measured in
 a) time b) seconds c) hour d) baud
38. The process of moving the data from one interface into another is known as
 a) internet b) baud c) switching d) local loop
39. The loss is expressed in decibels per
 a) millimeter b) decimeter c) centimeter d) kilometer
40. Minislot length depends mainly on
 a) loading b) cost c) packets d) payload
41. Which layer design issue is dealing with transmission errors?
 a) Network b) Physical c) Data link d) Transport
42. The job of the data link layer is to transmit the bits to
 a) Source machine b) Destination machine c) Payload field d) Frame field
43. How many reasonable possibilities services in data link layer design.
 a) 3 b) 2 c) 1 d) 4
44. Which service has no logical connections used, but each frame sent is individually acknowledged.
 a) Unacknowledged connectionless service b) Acknowledged connectionless service
 c) Acknowledged connection oriented service d) Unacknowledged connection oriented service
45. The most protocols can have same byte in both starting and ending delimiter is known as
 a) Character count b) Byte stuffing c) Flag byte d) Flag bit
46. The data link layer on the receiving end removes
 a) Data b) Escape byte c) Escape bit d) Character
47. Byte stuffing is also known as
 a) Character count b) Escape byte c) Bit stuffing d) Character stuffing
48. Which acknowledgement for the sender shows that the frame has arrived safely?
 a) Positive b) Negative c) Neutral d) Zero
49. How many approaches are commonly used in flow control?
 a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 1
50. In which flow control, the protocol has a built-in mechanism that limits the rate at which senders may transmit data, without using feedback from receiver?
 a) Feedback-based flow control b) Rate-based flow control
 c) Acknowledgment-based flow control d) Unacknowledged-based flow control
51. Abbreviation of FDM is
 a) Frequency Dual Multiplexing b) First Division Multiplexing
 c) Frequency Division Multiplexing d) Frequency Divided Machine
52. Stations are also called as

- a) Terminals b) Regions c) Collision d) Frames
53. If two frames are transmitted simultaneously they overlap in time and the resulting signal is garbled is known as
a) Detection b) Collision c) Assumption d) Frames
54. Which ALOHA does not require global time synchronization?
a) Pure ALOHA b) Impure ALOHA c) Slotted ALOHA d) ALOHA
55. Each interval (Robert,1972) corresponding to
a) Multiple frames b) Two frames c) One frame d) Three frames
56. Abbreviation of CSMA IS
a) Carrier Sense Multiple Access b) Clear Sense Multiple Access
c) Carrier Sense Multiple Allocation d) Clear Sense Multiple Allocation
57. Which algorithm leads to better channel utilization but longer delays than 1-persistent CSMA?
a) 1-persistent CSMA b) Non persistent CSMA c) p-persistent CSMA d) N - CSMA
58. Protocols in which the desire to transmit is broadcast before the actual transmission are called
a) Reservation protocols b) Adaptive tree walk protocol
c) Binary countdown d) Limited-contention protocol
59. In a typical scenario, the user generates some data to be sent to a
a) Switches b) Remote machine c) Transport layer d) Header
60. Which do not understand frames, packets or header but understand volts?
a) Hubs b) Repeaters c) Switches d) Gateways
61. Which is the lowest layer that deals with end –to-end transmission?
a) Transport b) Data Link c) Network d) Physical
62. How many types of classes are available in routing algorithm?
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
63. Sending a packet to all destinations simultaneously is called
a) Multicasting b) Broadcasting c) Linking d) Flooding
64. To send messages to well defined groups which are numerically large in size but small compared to network is known as
a) Hierarchy b) Broadcasting c) Flooding d) Multicasting
65. A subnet of the subnet that includes all the routers but contain no loops is
a) Sink tree b) Subnet c) Spanning tree d) Binary tree
66. Which algorithm is the part of the network layer software responsible for deciding which output line an incoming packet should be transmitted on?
a) routing algorithm b) casting algorithm c) framing algorithm d) bit map algorithm
67. Which algorithm decision change their decision to reflect changes in the topology
a) Non-adaptive b) Adaptive c) Session d) Hierarchy
68. How many parts are available in link state routing?
a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Six

69. Which algorithm operate by having each router maintain a table giving a best known distance to each destination
- a) distance vector routing b) link state routing
c) hierarchical routing d) broadcast routing
70. When the routers do not know anything at all about spanning trees, the idea is called as
- a) multi destination b) reverse path forwarding c) foreign agent d) home agent
71. The heart of the whole hierarchy is
- a) data link b)physical c) network d) transport
72. The hardware and software within the transport layer that does the work is called as
- a) network services b) data transfer c) transport entity d) transport protocol
73. TPDU stands for
- a) Transport Protocol Data Unit b) Transport Provider Data Unit
c) Transport Packet Data Unit d) Transport Primitives Data Unit
74. Which primitive create a new communication end point?
- a) BIND b) ACCEPT c) LISTEN d) SOCKET
75. The method normally used to define transport addresses to which processes can listen for connection request, these end point are called
- a) process server b) flow control c) buffering d) ports
76. TSAP stands for
- a) Transport Socket Access Point b) Trade Socket Access Point
c) Transport Service Access Point d) Transport Server Access Point
77. Which allocates space to queue incoming calls for the case that several clients try to connect at the same time?
- a) ACCEPT b) CONNECT c) SOCKET d) LISTEN
78. The illegal combination of time and sequence number are shown as the
- a) Three-way handshake b) forbidden region c) two-army problem d) crash recovery
79. Which layer should be shielded from the number, type and topology of the routers present?
- a) physical b) application c) transport d) data link
80. The packets are frequently called as
- a) virtual circuit b) data grams c) finger table d) flow
81. To Replacing one word with another word or symbol is
- a) work factor b) code c) cipher d) diagonal basis
82. A is a character-for-character or bit for bit transformation is
- a) cipher b) cryptography c) cipher text d) plain text
83. The messages to be encrypted and transformed by a function that is parameterized by a key is
- a) cipher text b) plain text c) work factor d) cryptology
84. The output of the encryption process known as
- a) cryptology b) cryptanalysis c) cipher text d) plain text
85. The art of breaking ciphers called as
- a) cryptanalysis b) cryptology c) cryptography d) Key
86. The art of devising them is collectively known as

- a) Cryptanalysis b) Cryptology c) Cryptography d) Code
87. UDP transmits Segments consisting of an 8 byte header followed by the
a) Payload b) Photons c) Diagonal basis d) One-time pad
88. Abbreviation of RPC is
a) Receiver procedure call b) Remote procedure call
c) Receiver protection call d) Remote protection call
89. The server is bound with a procedure called the_
a) Server stub b) Key stream c) Message digest d) Intruder
90. The client stub packing the parameters into a message and making a system call to send t
the message , packing parameters is called
a) Link encryption b) Marshalling c) Threshold d) Server stub
91. RTP stands for
a) Real Time Transport Protocol b) Receiver Time Transport Protocol
c) Remote Time Transport Protocol d) Real Time Transmission Protocol
92. RTP has a little sister protocol called is
a) RTP b) RTCP c) TCP d) UDP
93. Port numbers below 1024 are called
a) Well-Known Ports b) Well-Defined Ports c) Key d) Code
94. TCP has specifically designed to provide a reliable stream over an unreliable internetwork.
a) End to End Byte b) End to End Frames c) Well-Known Ports d) Checksum
95. Each socket has a socket number consisting of the IP address of the host and a 16 bit number
local to that host , called as
a) Ports b) Key c) Process Server d) Name Server
96. A TCP segments consist of a fixed header followed by zero or more data bytes.
a) 10-bytes b) 20-bytes c) 15-bytes d) 30-bytes
97. Cryptography comes from the Greek words for
a) Secret writing b) Directory server c) Name server d) Fatal
98. The property that no party to a contract can later deny having signed it is called
a) Upward multiplexing b) no repudiation c) Downward multiplexing d) Urgent Data
99. The real power of these basic elements only becomes apparent when we cascade a whole series of
boxes to form a
a) Payload b) Product cipher c) Header Prediction d) Payload cipher
100. DES stands for
a) Data Encryption Standard b) Data Encryption Software
c) Designed Encryption System d) Designed Encryption System

SECTION-B

1. What are the business applications?
2. What is a client and server? Explain briefly.
3. What are client-server model? Explain with the diagram.
4. What are home applications?
5. Write a short note about broadcast link.
6. Write a short note about point-to-point link.
7. Write a short note about LAN.
8. What is network software?
9. Explain design issues for the layers.
10. Differentiate the TCP/IP and OSI models.
11. Write a short note about magnetic media.
12. Write a short note about twisted cable.
13. Write a short note about co-axial cable.
14. Give a short note on fiber optics.
15. What is fiber optic network?
16. Differentiate the fiber optics and copper wire.
17. Give a short note on geostationary satellites.
18. Give a short note on medium earth orbit.
19. Give a short note on low earth orbit.
20. Write a short note on local loops.
21. What is an error control? Explain briefly.
22. What is flow control? Explain briefly.
23. Give a short note on static channel allocation in LANs and MANs.
24. Give a short note on dynamic channel allocation in LANs and MANs.
25. Write a short note about CSMA protocols.
26. What is a repeater? Explain briefly.
27. What is a hub and bridge? Explain briefly.
28. What is a switch? Explain briefly.
29. Differentiate the bridges and gateways.
30. Differentiate the routers and hubs.
31. Give a short note on store and forward packet switching.
32. How to implement the connectionless service?
33. How to implement the connection oriented service?
34. What is an optimality principle? Explain briefly.
35. Give a short note on the transport service primitives.
36. What are Berkeley sockets? Explain briefly.
37. What is a flooding? Explain briefly.
38. What is a multiplexing? Explain briefly.

39. What is a distance vector routing? Explain briefly.
40. What is a flow control? Explain briefly.
41. Write about DNS name space.
42. What are the types of name servers?
43. Explain briefly about the architecture of E-mail.
44. Explain briefly about the user agent in E-mail.
45. Write a short note about the Transposition ciphers.
46. Give a short note on the substitution ciphers.
47. Give a short note on the DES.
48. Explain briefly about the signatures.
49. Write a short note about cryptography.
50. Write a short note on two fundamental cryptographic principles.

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION-C

1. Explain the uses of computer networks.
2. Write about the home applications of network.
3. Describe the Client Server model.
4. Explain the network hardware.
5. Explain the network software.
6. Explain OSI reference model.
7. Explain TCP/IP reference model.
8. Write the comparison of OSI and TCP/IP reference model.
9. Discuss about the connection-oriented services.
10. Discuss about the connectionless services.
11. Explain about Guided transmission media.
12. Explain about communication satellites.
13. Describe public switched telephone network.
14. Explain the structure of the telephone system.
15. Write about the local loops.
16. Explain about the modems.
17. What are the types of switching? Explain in detail.
18. Differentiate the packet and circuit switching.
19. Differentiate the message and circuit switching.
20. Differentiate the packet and message switching.
21. Explain about the data link layer design issues.
22. Explain about the error detection with an example.
23. Explain about the error correction with an example.
24. Describe the channel allocation problem.
25. Explain the multiple access protocols.
26. Explain the collision free protocols.
27. Explain the repeaters and hubs.
28. Describe the bridges and gateways.
29. Explain about the switches.
30. Explain about the routers.
31. Differentiate the virtual circuit and datagram subnet.
32. Explain in detail about shortest path routing.
33. Explain in detail about flooding.
34. Explain about distance vector routing.
35. Describe the routing for mobile hosts.
36. Describe the transport layer services.
37. Explain in detail about multiplexing.
38. Explain in detail about crash recovery.
39. Explain in detail about flow control.

40. Explain in detail about buffering.
41. Explain in detail about domain name system.
42. . Discuss in detail about electronic mail.
43. Describe the cryptography.
44. Explain in detail about symmetric key signatures.
45. Explain in detail about digital signatures.
46. Discuss in detail about the cryptographic principles.
47. Explain in detail about DES.
48. Write about the public key signatures.
49. Discuss about the public key and symmetric key signatures.
50. Describe the transposition and substitution ciphers.

KASC-Computer Technology

KEY ANSWERS

1. b) middle ware
2. c) 2
3. d) unicasting
4. a) Internet network
5. c) Institution of Electric and Electronic Engineers
6. c) switching
7. d) 5
8. c) protocol stack
9. a) Network architecture
10. b) RECEIVE
11. a) International Standard Organization
12. c) 5,7
13. b) Dialogue control
14. c) Presentation layer
15. d) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
16. c) 4
17. a) 5
18. a) packets
19. c) Fiber Distributed Data Interface
20. c) routing.
21. a) 4
22. c) millisecond
23. b) electric
24. a) straight line
25. c) copper
26. d) geo stationary earth orbit
27. a) 35,000-20,000
28. c) telephone
29. c) cable
30. a) Alexander Grahambell
31. a) Trunk
32. a) local
33. c) electrons
34. a) cross talk
35. b) Frequency shift keying
36. a) modem
37. d) Baud

38. c) switching
39. d) kilometer
40. d) payload
41. c) Data link
42. b) Destination machine
43. a) 3
44. b) Acknowledged connectionless service
45. c) Flag byte
46. b) Escape byte
47. d) Character stuffing
48. a) Positive
49. b) 2
50. b) Rate-based flow control
51. c) Frequency Division Multiplexing
52. a) Terminals
53. b) Collision
54. a) Pure ALOHA
55. c) One frame
56. a) Carrier Sense Multiple Access
57. b) Non persistent CSMA
58. a) Reservation protocols
59. b) Remote machine
60. b) Repeaters
61. c) network
62. c) 2
63. b) Broadcasting
64. d) multicasting
65. c) spanning tree
66. a) routing algorithm
67. b) adaptive
68. c) five
69. a) Distance vector routing
70. b) reverse path forwarding
71. d) transport
72. c) transport entity
73. a) transport protocol data unit
74. d) SOCKET
75. d) ports
76. c) Transport service access point
77. d) LISTEN

- 78. b) forbidden region
- 79. c) transport
- 80. b) Datagrams
- 81. b) Code
- 82. a) Cipher
- 83. b) Plaintext
- 84. c) Cipher text
- 85. a) Cryptanalysis
- 86. b) Cryptology
- 87. a) Payload
- 88. b) Remote Procedure Call
- 89. a) Sever stub
- 90. b) Marshaling
- 91. a) Real Time Transport Protocol
- 92. b) RTCP
- 93. b) Well-Known Ports
- 94. a) End to End Byte
- 95. a) Ports
- 96. b) 20- bytes
- 97. a) Secret Writing
- 98. b) non repudiation
- 99. b) Product cipher
- 100. a) Data Encryption Standard

KASC-Computer Technology

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: (15UCT512)

TITLE OF THE PAPER: DATAMINING AND WAREHOUSING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

NOVEMBER 2018

Prepared by
D.PRINCY, M.Sc., M.Phil.,
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore-29.

KASC-Computer Technology

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)

Department of Computer Technology

Question Bank

DATAMINING AND WAREHOUSING (15UCT512)

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	12
3	Section C	14
4	Key for Section A	17

Section-A

UNIT-I

1. Which is defined as finding hidden information in a database?
a) Data mining b) Data retrieving c) Data searching d) Data storing.
2. Which of the following is not a part of data mining algorithms?
a) Model b) Preference c) Search d) Design.
3. Which model identifies patterns or relationship in data?
a) Predictive b) Descriptive c) Partitioning d) All.
4. Which data mining task maps the data into predefined groups or classes?
a) Classification b) Regression c) Clustering d) Summarization
5. Which of the following maps data into subsets with associated simple descriptions?
a) Classification b) Regression c) Clustering d) Summarization
6. What does KDD stands for?
a) Knowledge Definition in Database b) Knowledge Discovery in Database
c) Knowledge Description in Database d) Knowledge Derivation in Database
7. Which task is used to map a data item to a real valued prediction variable?
a) Classification b) Regression c) Clustering d) Summarization
8. In which task, the value of an attribute is examined as it varies over time?
a) Classification b) Regression c) Clustering d) Time series analysis.
9. Which can be viewed as a type of classification?
a) Classification b) Regression c) Prediction d) Summarization
10. Which is similar to classification except that the groups are not predefined?
a) Regression b) Clustering c) Summarization d) Association rules.
11. Which is used to determine sequential patterns in data?
a) Regression b) Clustering
c) Summarization d) Sequence discovery.
12. Which technique include box plot and scatter diagram techniques?
a) Graphical b) Geometric c) Icon-based d) Hierarchical.
13. Which is used to proceed from very specific knowledge to more general information?

- a) Induction b) Compression c) Querying d) Searching
14. Which is used to describe some characteristics of a set of data by general method?
a) Induction b) Compression c) Querying d) Searching
15. Which type of data are noisy data?
a) Invalid b) Incorrect c) Both (a) and (b) d) Missing.
16. What of the following is not a data mining issues?
a) Over fitting b) Outliers c) Large datasets d) Selection.
17. What is not steps of KDD process?
a) Selection b) Querying c) Preprocessing d) Transformation
18. Which of the following is not a visualization techniques?
a) Graphical b) Icon-based c) Sequencing d) Hybrid.
19. Which model makes a prediction about values of data?
a) Predictive b) Descriptive c) Partitioning d) Compression.
20. In which an input pattern is classified into one of several classes based on its similarity?
a) Pattern recognition b) Regression c) Clustering d) Summarization

UNIT - II

21. What refers to the process of estimating a population parameter?
a) Squared error b) Point estimation c) Regression d) Correlation.
22. Which is defined as a value proportional to the actual probability with a specific distribution the given sample exists?
a) Squared error b) Point estimation c) Regression d) Likelihood
23. Which algorithm is used to solve the estimation problem with incomplete data?

- a) Point Estimation b) Maximize Likelihood Estimate
c) Expectation-Maximization d) Mean Squared Error.

24. What is called as when the range of data values is divided into four equal parts?

- a) Quartiles b) Scatter c) Histogram d) Box Plot.

25. Which shows the distribution of data graphically?

- a) Quartiles b) Scatter c) Histogram d) Box Plot.

26. Which is used to illustrate several different features of the population at once?

- a) Quartiles b) Scatter c) Histogram d) Box Plot.

27. Which is a graph on a two-dimensional axis of points representing the relationships between x and y?

- a) Quartiles b) Scatter c) Histogram d) Box Plot.

28. What is called as the initial hypothesis?

- a) Null b) Alternative c) Assumed d) Empty.

29. Which is used to predict future values based on past values by fitting a set of points to a curve?

- a) Hypothesis b) Regression c) Correlation d) Summarization.

30. Which is used to examine the degree to which the values for two variables behave similarly?

- a) Hypothesis b) Regression c) Correlation d) Summarization.

31. Which one of the following is used to measure dissimilarity?

- a) Dice b) Jaccard c) Cosine d) Euclidean

32. What is the other name of an activation function?

- a) Firing rule b) Processing element c) squashing d) All of these

33. Which is defined by precise algorithms that indicate how to combine the given set of individuals to produce new ones?

- c) Recursive Operating Characteristic d) Both (a) and (b).
43. Which problems deal with estimation of an output based on input values?
a) Classification b) Regression c) Prediction d) Summarization
44. Which are data values that are exceptions to the usual and expected data?
a) Outliers b) Irrelevant c) Noisy d) Hidden.
45. In which type of regression the data are divided into regions based on class?
a) Classification b) Divisive c) Prediction d) Sampling.
46. Which phase remove redundant comparisons or remove subtrees?
a) Splitting b) Choosing c) Pruning d) Dividing.
47. Which of the following is the normal approach used for processing in NN?
a) Propagation b) Supervised Learning c) Radial function d) Perceptron.
48. What is called as a single neuron with multiple inputs and one output?
a) Propagation b) Supervised Learning c) Radial function d) Perceptron.
49. What does CART stands for?
a) Classification and Regressin Trees b) Combination and Regressin Trees
c) Classification and Remodelling Trees d) Combination and Remodelling Trees.
50. Which is also called as multilayered perceptron?
a) Feedforward NN b) Backpropagation c) Perceptron d) Pruning.
51. Which table is used for each node of a DT?
a) Area-related class b) Attribute-variety class
c) Attribute-value class d) Area-relation class.
52. Which is known as an NN is the process of adjusting the arc weights based on its performance with a tuple from the training set?
a)Supervised Learning b) Regression c) Sampling d) Testing.

53. Which is a learning techniques that adjust weights by changes backward from the sink to the source nodes?

- a) Supervised Learning b) Regression c) Sampling d) Backpropagation.

54. Which is used to modify input weights?

- a) Sampling b) Learning rule c) Formula d) Pruning.

55. In which approach, the weights are changed once after all tuples in the training set are applied?

- a) Batch b) Incremental c) Decremental d) Single.

56. In which approach, the weights are changed after each tuple in the training set is applied?

- a) Batch b) Incremental c) Decremental d) Single.

57. What is the technique to modify the weights in the graph?

- a) Gradient descent b) Propagation c) Learning d) Radial function.

58. In classification rule if part is called as?

- a) Kolmogorov b) Antecedent c) Consequent d) Agglomerative.

59. In classification rule then part is called as?

- a) Kolmogorov b) Antecedent c) Consequent d) Agglomerative.

60. What is often called as Generating rules without a DT or NN?

- a) Covering algorithm b) Uncovering c) Hiding d) Retrieving.

UNIT - IV

61. Which is similar to classification in that data are grouped?

a) Regression b) Clustering c) Summarization d) Association rules.

62. Which algorithms use labeling of the items to assist in the classification process?

a) Extrinsic b) Intrinsic c) Outtrinsic d) Overlapping.

63. Which algorithms do not use any priori labels?

a) Extrinsic b) Intrinsic c) Outtrinsic d) Overlapping.

64. Which link is the smallest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other?

a) Average Link b) Single Link c) Complete Link d) Centroid.

65. Which link is the largest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other?

a) Average Link b) Single Link c) Complete Link d) Medoid.

66. Which link is the average distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other?

a) Average Link b) Single Link c) Complete Link d) Centroid.

67. Which is defined as the distance between centroids?

a) Medoid b) Single Link c) Complete Link d) Centroid.

68. Which is defined as the distance between medoids?

a) Medoid b) Single Link c) Complete Link d) Centroid.

69. Which are sample points with values much different from remaining set of data?

a) Weights b) Noisy data c) Outliers d) Attributes.

70. Which algorithm start with each individual item in its own cluster and iteratively merge clusters until all items belong in one cluster?

a) Divisive b) Agglomerative c) Categorical d) Compression.

71. Which of the following is not an association rule algorithm?

a) Partitioning b) Apriori c) Sampling d) Divisive.

72. What is the process of identifying outliers in a set of data?

a) outlier detection b) outlier miming c) Both (a) and (b) d) None.

73. What is the space complexity for hierarchical algorithms?

a) $O(n^2)$ b) $O(kn^2)$ c) $O(kn)$ d) $O(n)$.

74. What is the space complexity for dendrogram?

a) $O(n^2)$ b) $O(kn^2)$ c) $O(kn)$ d) $O(n)$.

75. What is the space complexity for hierarchical algorithms?

a) $O(n^2)$ b) $O(kn^2)$ c) $O(kn)$ d) $O(n)$.

76. What is a graph in which there exists a path between any two vertices?

a) Connected component b) Clique c) Divisive d) Dendrogram.

77. What is a maximal graph in which there is an edge between any two vertices?

a) Connected component b) Clique c) Divisive d) Dendrogram.

78. What is the variation of the complete link called as?

a) Clique b) Propagation c) Farthest Neighbor d) None.

79. What does CDA stands for?

a) Count Distribution Algorithm b) Connected Data Algorithm
c) Count Data Algorithm d) Connected Distribution Algorithm

80. What does DDA stands for?

- a) Data Definition Algorithm
- b) Distribution Data Algorithm
- c) Divisive Data Algorithm
- d) Data Distribution Algorithm

UNIT-V

81. What is a collection of the key pieces of information used to manage and direct the business?

- a) Database
- b) Datamining
- c) Datawarehouse
- d) None.

82. Which method is a variant of the joint application development?

- a) Delivery
- b) Deriving
- c) Distributing
- d) Defining.

83. Which requirement phase spent on longer-term requirements?

- a) Technical Blueprint
- b) Business
- c) Education
- d) Building.

84. Which phase deliver an overall architecture?

- a) Technical Blueprint
- b) Business
- c) Education
- d) Building.

85. Which is the stage where the first production deliverable is produced?

- a) Technical Blueprint
- b) Business
- c) Education
- d) Building.

86. In which phase where many of the operational management processes are fully automated within data warehouse?

- a) Automation
- b) Business
- c) Education
- d) Building.

87. Which takes data from source systems and makes it available to the data warehouse?

- a) Extraction
- b) Load
- c) Search
- d) Copy.

88. Which takes extracted data and loads it into the data warehouse?

- a) Extraction b) Load c) Search d) Copy.

89. What is the system process that manages the queries and speeds up by directing queries?

- a) Query Management Process b) Controlling the Process
c) Extract and Load Data d) Backup and archive Process.

90. In which the data warehouse can always be recovered from data loss?

- a) Query Management Process b) Controlling the Process
c) Extract and Load Data d) Backup and archive Process.

91. What does OLTP stands for?

- a) Online Transaction Protocol b) Offline Transaction Protocol
c) Online Transmission Protocol d) Offline Transmission Protocol.

92. Which is not the process in a data warehouse?

- a) Extract and Load Data b) Backup and archive Process
c) Clean and Transform Data d) Controlling the Process.

93. Which is used to speed up queries?

- a) Extract and Load Data b) Backup and archive Process
c) Clean and Transform Data d) Controlling the Process.

94. How many driving factors in data warehouse?

- a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five.

95. Which is not the requirement to deliver business benefits?

- a) Focus b) Understand c) Identify d) Arrange.

96. Data warehouse are never _____.
- a) Static b) Dynamic c) Random d) None.
97. What is the duration of data warehouse projects development cycle?
- a) 6 to 12 months b) 12 to 18 months c) 18 to 24 months d) 24 to 30 months.
98. Which takes extracted data and loads it into the data warehouse?
- a) Extraction b) Load c) Search d) Copy.
99. Which is the stage where the first production deliverable is produced?
- a) Technical Blueprint b) Business c) Education d) Building.
100. Creation of what speed up the common queries?
- a) Aggregations b) Algorithms c) Orders d) None.

Section-B

UNIT-I

1. Mention the ways in which data mining access differs from traditional access.
2. Write a short note on data mining algorithms.
3. List out the steps in KDD process.
4. Explain the various visualization techniques.
5. Describe the timeline of data mining development.
6. Explain data mining metrics.
7. Explain social implications of data mining.
8. Mention the implementation issues of data mining.
9. List out the basic data mining tasks.
10. Differentiate data mining and KDD.

UNIT-II

11. Discuss Model based on summarization
12. Explain the concept of Bayes theorem.
13. Write a short note on hypothesis testing.

14. Calculate the correlation coefficient for $r_{x,y}$ for
X values:1,2,3,4,5 and Y values:9,10,11,12,13.
15. Explain regression.
16. Give notes on similarity measures.
17. Mention the types of activation functions.
18. Explain the use of decision trees.
19. Explain jackknife estimate.
20. Write a note on neural networks.

UNIT-III

21. Write a note on classification.
22. Explain the methods used to solve classification problems.
23. Discuss about classification issues.
24. Describe about combining techniques.
25. Discuss about simple approach.
26. Explain K-nearest neighbor's algorithms.
27. Explain the issues in DT algorithms.
28. Give notes on ID3.
29. Discuss about scalable DT techniques.
30. Explain about CART technique.

UNIT-IV

31. Write a note on clustering.
32. Mention the problem occurs in clustering.
33. Explain about similarity and distance measures.
34. Describe the concept of outliers.
35. Write notes on hierarchical algorithms.
36. Give short notes on association rules.
37. Describe about Large itemsets.
38. Explain about Apriori algorithms.
39. Explain about partitioning in association rules.
40. Write a note on Task parallelism.

UNIT-V

41. Write a short note on delivery process.
42. Explain education and prototyping delivery method.
43. Discuss system processes.
44. Explain typical process flow within a data warehouse.
45. How to extract and load process.
46. Mention the ways of clean and transform data.
47. Explain backup and archive process.
48. Describe query management process.
49. List out the driving factors of data warehouse.
50. Explain business requirements method.

Section-C

UNIT-I

1. Explain basic data mining tasks with an example.
2. Give details on data mining versus knowledge discovery in databases.
3. Discuss data mining issues.
4. What do you think of data mining from a database perspective?
5. Explain the development of data mining.
6. Explain the basic concepts of data mining.
7. Mention data mining metrics.
8. List out the social implications of data mining.
9. Describe the timeline of data mining development.
10. Explain the various visualization techniques.

UNIT-II

11. Describe the concept of point estimation.
12. Explain about similarity measures.
13. Give detail note on decision trees.
14. Briefly explain neural networks.
15. Explain the various activation functions.
16. Explain genetic algorithms.
17. Describe hypothesis testing with example.
18. What are regression and correlation?
19. Explain bayes theorem.
20. Describe model based on summarization.

UNIT-III

21. Explain classification in detail.
22. Explain the use statistical-based regression problems.
23. Explain the concept of Bayesian classification.
24. Briefly explain about distance-based algorithms.
25. Describe about decision tree-based algorithms.
26. Explain neural network-based algorithms.
27. Briefly explain rule-based algorithms.
28. Explain ID3 technique with suitable example.
29. Briefly explain C 4.5 algorithm.

30. Describe in detail about NN supervised learning.

UNIT-IV

31. Briefly explain clustering and its problems.
32. Explain similarity and distance measures.
33. Describe agglomerative algorithms.
34. Explain sampling algorithms in association rules.
35. Explain parallel and distributed algorithms.
36. Explain hierarchical algorithms.
37. Give brief note on large itemsets.
38. Explain apriori algorithms in detail.
39. Explain partitioning approach in detail.
40. Give an example of large itemsets and explain.

UNIT-V

41. Explain data warehouse delivery methods.
42. Describe about delivery process.
43. Explain system processes.
44. Explain typical process flow within a data warehouse.
45. How to extract and load process? Explain.
46. Mention the ways of clean and transform data.
47. Explain backup and archive process.
48. Briefly explain query management process.
49. List out the driving factors of data warehouse.
50. Give an example for data warehouse.

KEYS:

1. a) Data mining
2. d) Design
3. b) Descriptive
4. a) Classification
5. d) Summarization
6. b) Knowledge Discovery in Database
7. b) Regression
8. d) Time series analysis
9. c) Prediction
10. b) Clustering
11. d) Sequence discovery
12. b) Geometric
13. a) Induction
14. b) Compression
15. c) Both (a) and (b)
16. d) Selection
17. b) Querying
18. c) Sequencing
19. a) Predictive
20. a) Pattern recognition
21. b) Point estimation
22. d) Likelihood
23. c) Expectation-Maximization
24. a) Quartiles
25. c) Histogram
26. d) Box Plot.
27. b) Scatter
28. a) Null
29. b) Regression
30. c) Correlation
31. d) Euclidean
32. d) All of these
33. a) Crossover
34. d) All.
35. a) Neural Network
36. c) Gaussian
37. b) Sigmoid
38. a) Alleles
39. d) Partitioning
40. d) Hyperbolic tangent
41. a) Classification
42. d) Both (a) and (b).
43. b) Regression
44. a) Outliers
45. b) Divisive
46. c) Pruning
47. a) Propagation
48. d) Perceptron
49. a) Classification and Regression Trees
50. a) Feedforward NN
51. c) Attribute-value class
52. a) Supervised Learning
53. d) Backpropagation.
54. b) Learning rule
55. a) Batch
56. b) Incremental
57. a) Gradient descent
58. b) Antecedent

59. c) Consequent
60. a) Covering algorithm
61. b) Clustering
62. a) Extrinsic
63. b) Intrinsic
64. b) Single Link
65. c) Complete Link
66. a) Average Link
67. d) Centroid
68. a) Medoid
69. c) Outliers
70. b) Agglomerative
71. d) Divisive
72. c) Both (a) and (b)
73. a) $O(n^2)$
74. c) $O(kn)$
75. b) $O(kn^2)$
76. a) Connected component
77. b) Clique
78. c) Farthest Neighbor
79. a) Count Distribution Algorithm
80. d) Data Distribution Algorithm
81. c) Datawarehouse
82. a) Delivery
83. b) Business
84. a) Technical Blueprint
85. d) Building
86. a) Automation
87. a) Extraction
88. b) Load
89. a) Query Management Process
90. d) Backup and archive Process.
91. a) Online Transaction Protocol
92. d) Controlling the Process.
93. c) Clean and Transform Data
94. b) Three
95. d) Arrange.
96. a) Static
97. c) 18 to 24 months
98. b) Load
99. d) Building
100. a) Aggregations

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: (17UCT305)

TITLE OF THE PAPER: DATASTRUCTURES AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

NOVEMBER 2018

Prepared by
D.PRINCY, M.Sc., M.Phil.,
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore-29.

KASC-Computer Technology

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)
Department of Computer Technology

Question Bank

DATASTRUCTURES AND ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

(17UCT305)

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	11
3	Section C	13
4	Key for Section A	15

Section-A

- 1) Which criteria satisfy that every instruction must be sufficiently basic?
a) Effectiveness b) Finiteness c) Definiteness d) Infiniteness
- 2) What is Data structure?
a) Set of Axioms b) Set of Domains c) Set of Functions d) all the above
- 3) Which language is used for algorithms in datastructure?
a) C b) C++ c) COBOL d) SPARKS
- 4) Which is the art of creating sample data upon which to run the program?
a) Verification b) Testing c) Debugging d) Program proving
- 5) Which is the simplest and commonly used data object?
a) Ordered list b) Stacks c) Queues d) Linked list
- 6) How an Ordered list is represented?
a) Array b) Stacks c) Queues d) Linked List
- 7) A matrix with many zero entries are called
a) Square matrix b) Sparse matrix c) Diagonal matrix d) Scalar matrix
- 8) What is the synonym for Row-major order?
a) Column order b) Row order c) Major order d) Lexicographic order
- 9) In which data object all insertions and deletions take place at one end?
a) Array b) Stacks c) Queues d) Linked List
- 10) In which data object all insertion take place at one end and all deletions take place at another end?
a) Array b) Stacks c) Queues d) Linked List
- 11) Which data object is also called FIFO?
a) Array b) Stacks c) Queues d) Linked List
- 12) Which data object is also called as LIFO?
a) Array b) Stacks c) Queues d) Linked List
- 13) Which condition is used in circular queue for representing a full and empty queue?
a) $front = front+1$ b) $rear = rear+1$ c) $front = front-1$ d) $front = rear$
- 14) What does an expression is made up of?
a) Operands b) Operators c) delimiters d) all the above
- 15) Which operator is used in circular queue?
a) Addition b) Subtraction c) Division d) Modulo
- 16) What is the conventional way of writing an expression?
a) Expression b) Infix c) Postfix d) Prefix

- 17) In which expression an operator appears after its operands?
a) Expression b) Infix c) Postfix d) Prefix
- 18) Which is not an ordered list?
a) Array b) Stacks c) Queues d) Linked List
- 19) How many tuples are used for representing a sparse form?
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 2
- 20) Which refers to the kind of data that a variable may hold?
a) Data structure b) Data type c) Data object d) Data representation
- 21) Using which the problem of data movement in sequential Representation is solved?
a) Array b) Stacks c) Queues d) Linked List
- 22) What does a node made up of?
a) Nodes b) Links c) Lists d) Nodes and Links
- 23) Where all free nodes are placed?
a) Pool b) Storage Pool c) Sparse d) Box
- 24) Which method is used to return node X to storage pool?
a) Getnode(X) b) Ret(X) c) Return(X) d) Delete(X)
- 25) An efficient way to represent several stack is
a) Linked list b) Circular list c) Linked stack d) Doubly linked list
- 26) How the variable AV is declared?
a) Locally b) Globally c) Privately d) Protectedly
- 27) Where in the storage pool the returned node will be inserted?
a) Front b) Middle c) End d) Left
- 28) Which procedure is used to create a new node and append to the end of the list?
a) Attach() b) Getnode() c) Ret() d) Return()
- 29) In which type the last node points to the first node?
a) Linked list b) Singly list c) Doubly list d) Circular list
- 30) How many fields are there in doubly linked list?
a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5
- 31) What is the name of the special node in doubly linked list?
a) Left node b) Right node c) Data node d) Head node
- 32) What is the process of searching down the list of free blocks and finding the first block of size $>n$ is called?
a) Best fit b) Next fit c) First fit d) Last fit

- 33) What is the process of finding a free block whose size is as close to?
 a) Best fit b) Next fit c) First fit d) Last fit
- 34) What is the value of TAG for a free node?
 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) -1
- 35) What is the value of TAG for an Allocated node?
 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 d) -1
- 36) What does a UPLINK field of a free block points to?
 a) Start of the block b) End of the block
 c) Start of the next block d) End of the next block
- 37) Having the tag field in first and last nodes of each block is called
 a) Tag method b) Global method
 c) Local method d) Boundary tag method
- 38) Which phase is used for marking all nodes in use?
 a) Marking phase b) Unmarking phase
 c) Compact phase d) Allocate phase
- 39) How a node accessible through link field is called?
 a) Directly accessible b) Indirectly accessible
 c) Linearly accessible d) Sequentially accessible
- 40) What is the process of collecting all unused nodes and returning them to available space?
 a) Collection b) Garbage collection c) Compaction d) Relocation
- 41) What does a number of subtrees of a node called?
 a) Degree b) Leaf c) Terminal d) Children
- 42) What does a node having degree zero called?
 a) Leaf b) Nonterminal c) Degree d) Children
- 43) When a root is removed from a tree it is called?
 a) Tree b) Degree c) Ancestor d) Forest
- 44) A finite set of nodes which is either empty or consists of a root and 2 disjoint binary trees is called
 a) Binary tree b) Tree c) Forest d) Root
- 45) In a complete binary tree with n nodes, Lchild will be at which position?
 a) $i/2$ b) $2i$ c) $2i+1$ d) $2i-1$
- 46) In a complete binary tree with n nodes, Rchild will be at which position?
 a) $i/2$ b) $2i$ c) $2i+1$ d) $2i-1$
- 47) In a complete binary tree with n nodes, Parent will be at which position?
 a) $i/2$ b) $2i$ c) $2i+1$ d) $2i-1$

- 48) The traversal method that move down the tree towards the left until you can go no farther is called
 a) Inorder b) Preorder c) Postorder d) Priorder
- 49) Using which pointer the null links are replaced?
 a) Threads b) Left c) Right d) Normal
- 50) For which pointer the LBIT and RBIT will have value 1?
 a) Threads b) Left c) Right d) Normal
- 51) Which symbol is used to represent a directed graph?
 a) $\langle \rangle$ b) $()$ c) $\{ \}$ d) $[\]$
- 52) How many edges are there in a undirected graph?
 a) $n(n-1)/2$ b) $n(n+1)/2$ c) $(n-1)/2$ d) $(n+1)/2$
- 53) What is the maximum number of edges in a directed graph?
 a) $n(n-1)/2$ b) $n(n+1)/2$ c) $n(n-1)$ d) $n(n+1)$
- 54) Which path will have same first and last vertices?
 a) Cycle b) Simple path c) Connected d) Length
- 55) The number of edges for which V is the head is called
 a) In-degree b) Out-degree c) Degree d) Digraph
- 56) The number of edges for which V is the tail is called
 a) In-degree b) Out-degree c) Degree d) Digraph
- 57) Which is the type of tree that contains solely of edges in G and including all vertices in G is called?
 a) Tree b) Complete tree c) Spanning tree d) Binary tree
- 58) A matrix with the property $A^+(i,j)=1$ if there is a path of length >0 from i to j is called
 a) Closure b) Transitive closure c) Reflexive closure d) None
- 59) A matrix with the property $A^+(i,j)=1$ if there is a path of length ≥ 0 from i to j is called
 a) Closure b) Transitive closure c) Reflexive closure d) None
- 60) What does a number on the edge represents?
 a) Weights b) Heights c) Width d) None
- 61) Which field is used to distinguish among the records?
 a) Keys b) Values c) Index d) Records
- 62) In which search method the key values are examined in order?
 a) Sequential b) Non-sequential c) Random d) None
- 63) In which search method, the search begins by examining the record in the middle of file?
 a) Sequential search b) Binary search
 c) Random search d) Fibonacci search

- 64) What operator does a fibonacci search involves?
 a) Addition b) Subtraction c) Both (a) and (b) d) Division
- 65) Which is defined to be a complete binary tree with the property that the value of each node is atleast as large as the value of its children?
 a) Binary tree b) Tree c) Heap d) Spanning tree
- 66) Which sort method is used for sorting file of records with respect to keys?
 a) Radix sort b) Quick sort c) Heap sort d) Merge sort
- 67) What is the total computing time for merge sort?
 a) $O(n \log n)$ b) $O(n^2 \log n)$ c) $O(n^2 \log n^2)$ d) $O(n \log n^2)$
- 68) In how many ways records in a file can be stored?
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
- 69) Where a key controlling the process does is kept in quick sort?
 a) Left b) Right c) Middle d) End
- 70) What is the time taken by each pass in LRSORT?
 a) $O(n+r)$ b) $O(d(n+r))$ c) $O(dn+r)$ d) $O(dr+n)$
- 71) The time taken to position the read/write head to the correct cylinder
 a) Seek time b) Latency time c) Time d) Transmission time
- 72) The time taken until the right sector of the track is under the read/write head is called
 a) Seek time b) Latency time c) Time d) Transmission time
- 73) The time taken to transmit the block of data to/from the disk is called
 a) Seek time b) Latency time c) Time d) Transmission time
- 74) The segment of the input file sorted using internal sorting is called
 a) Blocks b) Segments c) Groups d) Runs
- 75) Which is the popular sorting method used on external storage devices?
 a) Merge sort b) Quick sort c) Insertion sort d) Radix sort
- 76) What is the value of K for reducing the number of passes over the data?
 a) $K \geq 2$ b) $K=2$ c) $K \leq 2$ d) $K=1$
- 77) Number of buffers required for K-way merge are
 a) $2k+2$ b) $2k$ c) $2k-1$ d) $2k-2$
- 78) How many tapes should be used to avoid the redistribution?
 a) $2k+2$ b) $2k$ c) $2k-1$ d) $2k-2$
- 79) How many output buffers are used in buffer handling for parallel operations?
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 1

- 80) In which tree the node represents the smallest of its 2 children?
a) Binary tree b) Spanning tree c) Selection tree d) Complete tree
- 81) In which tree table the identifiers are known in advance?
a) Static b) Dynamic c) Symbol d) Binary
- 82) What is associated with each name in a symbol table?
a) Attributes b) Fields c) Records d) Keys
- 83) Which is not a part of the original tree?
a) Internal node b) External node c) Left node d) Right node
- 84) External node is also called as
a) Internal node b) Parent node c) Failure node d) Success node
- 85) Which value is not a balance factor of an AVL tree?
a) 0 b) 1 c) -1 d) 2
- 86) Which term is used to represent that if Y is inserted in the right subtree of the left subtree of A?
a) LL b) LR c) RR d) RL
- 87) What occurs when a new identifier I is mapped into a full bucket?
a) Hashing b) Collision c) Overflow d) Merging
- 88) What occurs when 2 non-identical identifiers are hashed into the same bucket?
a) Hashing b) Collision c) Overflow d) Merging
- 89) In which of these a series of hash functions are used?
a) Quadratic probing b) Chain probing c) Rehashing d) Linear probing
- 90) Which hash function adds different parts of to get F(x)?
a) Digit analysis b) Mid square c) Division d) Shift folding
- 91) What is meant by a combination of key values specified for retrieval?
a) File b) Records c) Keys d) Query
- 92) Which type of query specifies a range of values for a single key?
a) Simple b) Range c) Functional d) Boolean
- 93) In which mode of retrieval, the response time is not very significant?
a) Real time b) Batched c) Physical d) Logical
- 94) Which type of index contains one entry for every record in the file?
a) Dense b) Non dense c) File d) Directory
- 95) Which indexing technique is also referred to as ISAM?
a) Cylinder-surface b) Hashed c) Tree d) Trie

- 96) What will be the degree of Trie indexing?
a) $m \geq 2$ b) $m \leq 2$ c) $m \leq 3$ d) $m \geq 3$
- 97) Which file organization is used to records at random locations on disk?
a) Sequential b) Random c) Linked d) cellular
- 98) In which organization logical sequence is different from physical sequence?
a) Sequential b) Random c) Linked d) cellular
- 99) Which link in coral rings is used to represent back pointers?
a) LLINK b) RLINK c) ALINK d) BLINK
- 100) In which organization the link information is kept in the index itself?
a) Linked b) Cellular c) Inverted files d) Coral rings

KASC-Computer Technology

Section-B

- 1) Define Algorithm and its characteristics.
- 2) What is Datastructure? Explain.
- 3) Define an Ordered list and its operations.
- 4) What is Sparse Matrix?
- 5) How to represent an Array?
- 6) Give brief note about Stacks.
- 7) Discuss about Queues.
- 8) Write short note on Multiple Stacks and Queues.
- 9) Discuss about Circular Queues.
- 10) What is the procedure to Transpose a Sparse matrix?
- 11) Discuss about Singly Linked List.
- 12) How to insert a node into and delete a node from the linked list?
- 13) Write a procedure for creating the linked list.
- 14) Discuss about Linked Stacks.
- 15) Discuss about Linked Queues.
- 16) Write the Procedure of GETNODE.
- 17) Write the Procedure of RET.
- 18) Write short note on Doubly Linked List.
- 19) Give a brief note about First Fit Algorithm.
- 20) Discuss about the Marking phase in Garbage collection.
- 21) List out the Terminologies of Tree.
- 22) Write the Structure of Tree.
- 23) How to Count the Binary trees?
- 24) Discuss about Inorder Traversal.
- 25) How trees are represented using List?
- 26) Define Graph and its Terminologies.
- 27) Discuss about Adjacency Multilist.
- 28) Write short note Connected Components.
- 29) Write short note on Shortest Paths.
- 30) Define Transitive Closure.
- 31) Discuss about Sequential search.

- 32) How does 2-way Merge sort works?
- 33) Give a brief note about Insertion sort.
- 34) Discuss about Binary search.
- 35) Discuss about Fibonacci search.
- 36) Explain about K-way merge.
- 37) Define Polyphase Merge.
- 38) Differentiate between Internal and External Sorting.
- 39) Define Run generation.
- 40) Write short note on Run generation.
- 41) Discuss about the Symbol Table.
- 42) How to search for an identifier in Static tree table.
- 43) Write the Search algorithm for searching an identifier in Dynamic Tree Table.
- 44) Write Short note on Hash Tables.
- 45) Define Query and its Types.
- 46) Discuss about Mode of Retrieval and Mode of Update.
- 47) Give a brief note about Cylinder-Surface Indexing.
- 48) Discuss about Random Organization.
- 49) Write short note on Linked Organization.
- 50) Discuss about Trie-Indexing.

KASC-Computer Technology

Section-C

- 1) How to Create a Program?
- 2) How to Analyze a Program?
- 3) What is the procedure for inserting and deleting items from the Stack?
- 4) Write the procedure for inserting and deleting items into the Queue.
- 5) How to Evaluate the Expression? Explain in detail.
- 6) Write the Procedure for converting an Infix into Postfix Expression.
- 7) Write the Procedure to Evaluate the Postfix Expression.
- 8) Discuss about the Structure of Polynomial Addition in detail.
- 9) Explain in detail about the SPARKS language.
- 10) Write the Procedure for Inserting and Deleting items into a Circular
- 11) Discuss in detail about Linked List.
- 12) Explain the concept of Storage Pool in detail.
- 13) How Polynomial addition is performed using Linked List?
- 14) Discuss in detail about the additional operations performed on Linked List.
- 15) How to represent a Sparse Matrix using Circular linked list?
- 16) Discuss in detail about Dynamic Storage Management.
- 17) Explain the procedure for Freeing a node in detail.
- 18) Explain the procedure for Allocating a node in detail.
- 19) Explain about Storage Compaction in detail.
- 20) Discuss about Binary Tree Representation in detail.
- 21) How the nodes in Binary tree are visited? Explain in detail.
- 22) Explain in detail about Threaded Binary tree.
- 23) Discuss about Inorder successor and Threaded Inorder procedure.
- 24) Discuss about Graph Representation in detail.
- 25) What is Spanning tree? Explain in detail.
- 26) How to calculate the Minimum cost Spanning Tree?
- 27) Discuss about Graph Traversals in detail.
- 28) How to find shortest path from Single Source to All Destinations.
- 29) Discuss about All pairs Shortest path method in detail.
- 30) Explain in detail about different searching methods.
- 31) Discuss about Quick sort along with the algorithm and example.
- 32) With the example explain in detail about Heap Sort.

- 33) Illustrate the Radix sort algorithm with example.
- 34) Discuss about Merge sort in detail along with example.
- 35) Explain in detail about Sorting with disks.
- 36) How to handle buffers using Parallel operations?
- 37) Discuss about Balanced Merge Sort in detail.
- 38) Explain in detail about Sorting with tapes in detail.
- 39) Write the M1, M2 and M3 algorithm.
- 40) Explain in detail about Static tree Table.
- 41) Explain briefly about Dynamic Tree Table.
- 42) Explain in detail about Height-Balanced Tree.
- 43) List out the Hash functions in detail.
- 44) How to handle Overflow in Hash tables? Explain them in detail.
- 45) Discuss in detail about Indexing Techniques.
- 46) Discuss about File Organization in detail.
- 47) Illustrate the concept of Hash Indexing in detail.
- 48) Explain in detail about Random organization.
- 49) Briefly explain about Tree Indexing.
- 50) Explain dynamic programming in detail.

KASC-Computer Technology

KEYS:

- 51) A
52) A
53) C
54) A
55) A
56) B
57) C
58) B
59) C
60) A
61) A
62) A
63) B
64) B
65) C
66) C
67) C
68) A
69) A
70) B
71) A
72) A
73) B
74) D
75) D
76) A
77) A
78) A
79) B
80) A
81) A
82) A
83) B
84) C
85) D
86) B
87) C
88) B
89) C
90) D
91) C
92) B
93) B
94) A
95) A
96) A
97) A
98) B
99) C
100) C

KASC-Computer Technology

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: (18UCT202)

TITLE OF THE PAPER: DIGITAL FUNDAMENTALS AND COMPUTER

ORGANIZATION

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

APRIL 2019

Prepared by
D.PRINCY M.Sc., M.Phil.,
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore – 641 029.

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)
Department of Computer Technology

Question Bank
DIGITAL FUNDAMENTALS AND COMPUTER ORGANIZATION (18UCT202)

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	11
3	Section C	14
4	Key for Section A	17

Section-A

UNIT - I

- How the discrete elements of information are represented in a digital system?
a) Signals b) Numbers c) Graphs d) Voltage.
- What is called as a Program?
a) Sequence of Instructions b) Sequence of Steps
c) Sequence of Procedures d) Sequence of Actions.
- What is the base of binary number system?
a) 16 b) 10 c) 8 d) 2.
- What is the base of hexadecimal number system?
a) 16 b) 10 c) 8 d) 2.
- Which number system includes the number from 0 to 7?
a) Binary b) Octal c) Decimal d) Hexadecimal.
- Which number system includes only 0 and 1?
a) Binary b) Octal c) Decimal d) Hexadecimal.
- What is the hexadecimal equivalent of the number 13?
a) A b) B c) C d) D.
- Which are used in digital computers for simplifying the subtraction operation and for logical manipulations?
a) Complements b) Conversion c) Connection d) Computation.
- How many types of complements are there?
a. 2 b. 8 c. 10 d. 16.
- Which of the following is used to find r 's complement of N ?
a) $r^n + N$ b) $r^n - N$ c) $r^n - r^m + N$ d) $r^n - r^m - N$.
- Which of the following is used to find $(r-1)$'s complement of N ?
a) $r^n + N$ b) $r^n - N$ c) $r^n - r^m + N$ d) $r^n - r^m - N$.
- What is a special group of symbols used to represent numbers, letters, etc?
a) Code b) Collection c) System d) None.
- What is the weight in the BCD code?
a) 1248 b) 2418 c) 8421 d) 4218.
- What is the other name of reflected binary code?
a) BCD b) Gray Code c) Excess-3 Code d) Error-Detection

15. Which is an extra bit included in the message to make the total number of 1's either odd or even?
 a) Carry b) Sum c) Parity Bit d) Error.
16. Which code is biased representation?
 a) BCD b) Gray Code c) Excess-3 Code d) ASCII Code.
17. Which code can be used to detect errors during transmission?
 a) BCD b) Gray Code c) Excess-3 Code d) Error-Detection
18. What is the binary equivalent of the number $(123)_{10}$?
 a) $(1111011)_2$ b) $(1101011)_2$ c) $(1001011)_2$ d) $(1100110)_2$.
19. What is the hexadecimal equivalent of the number $(101000100011)_2$?
 a) ABC_{16} b) $A23_{16}$ c) $D5A_{16}$ d) 578_{16} .
20. What is the 2's complement of $(101100)_2$?
 a) $(010011)_2$ b) $(010100)_2$ c) $(010101)_2$ d) $(101010)_2$.

UNIT-II

21. What is defined as a set of elements, a set of operators and a number of unproved axioms or postulates?
 a) Boolean Algebra b) Boolean Function c) Theorems d) All of these.
22. Which of the following is commutative law?
 a) $(x*y)*z=x*(y*z)$ b) $x*y=y*x$ c) $e*x=x*e=x$ d) $x*y=e$.
23. What is the additive identity?
 a) 0 b) 1 c) $1/a$ d) a.
24. What is the multiplicative identity?
 a) 0 b) 1 c) $1/a$ d) a.
25. What is the multiplicative inverse of a?
 a) 0 b) 1 c) $1/a$ d) a.
26. What is an expression formed with binary variables, the two binary operators AND and OR, the unary operator NOT, parentheses and equal sign?
 a) Boolean Algebra b) Boolean Function c) Theorems d) All of these.
27. How many combinations of 1's and 0's of n variables is required to represent truth table?
 a) 2^n b) $2*n$ c) n^2 d) None.
28. Which is used to derive the complement of a function?
 a) DeMorgan's Theorem b) Associative Law
 c) Commutative Law d) Distributive Law
29. Which symbol is used to denote Product of Sums expression?
 a) \sum b) ∞ c) μ d) \prod

30. Which character is used to represent Don't Care Condition cell?
 a) F b) X c) Y d) Z
31. In Four-variable map, eight adjacent squares represent how many literal?
 a) 2 b) 1 c) 3 d) 4
32. Which operation represents the function $F=xy$?
 a) OR b) AND c) NAND d) NOR
33. Which is defined as a diagram made up of squares?
 a) Map b) Table c) Functions d) Circuit.
34. How many 1's are used to form a quad in K-Map?
 a) 2 b) 4 c) 8 d) 16
35. Which symbol is used to denote the ORing of minterms?
 a) \sum b) ∞ c) μ d) \prod
36. Which of the following is the dual of the NAND function?
 a) AND b) OR c) NOT d) NOR.
37. How many cells are needed to represent 3-variable K-map?
 a) 8 b) 2 c) 4 d) 16
38. Which law states that $x*y = y*x$?
 a) Associative b) Distributive c) Commutative d) Closure
39. What the X denotes in don't care condition?
 a) 0 b) 1 c) either 0 or 1 d) None
40. Which logic gate have the algebraic function $F=x$?
 a) Inverter b) XOR c) Buffer d) X-NOR

UNIT-III

41. Which consists of input variables, logic gates and output variables?
 a. Sequential Circuit b. Combinational Circuit c. Both (a) and (b) d. None.
42. What is the name of the combinational circuit that performs addition of three bits?
 a. Half Adder b. Medium Adder c. Full Adder d. Adder.
43. Which is a combinational circuit that subtracts two bits and produces their difference?
 a. Half Subtractor b. Full Subtractor c. Full Adder d. Half Adder.
44. What is a digital function that produces the arithmetic sum of two binary numbers in parallel?
 a. Adder b. Binary Parallel Adder c. Subtractor d. BCD Adder

45. Which combinational circuit converts binary information from n input lines to a maximum of 2^n unique output lines?
a. Decoder b. Encoder c. Multiplexer d. Demultiplexer.
46. What is a digital function that produces a reverse operation from that of a decoder?
a. Multiplexer b. Demultiplexer c. Encoder d. Flip-Flops.
47. Which combinational circuit selects binary information from one of many input lines and directs it to a single output line?
a. Decoder b. Encoder c. Demultiplexer d. Multiplexer
48. What is the other name of multiplexer?
a. Data Selector b. Data Sender c. Data Receiver d. Data Producer.
49. What will be called as when the decoder is with enable input?
a. Decoder b. Encoder c. Demultiplexer d. Multiplexer
50. Which circuit can maintain a binary state indefinitely until directed by an input signal to switch states?
a. Flip-flops b. Registers c. Counters d. Adders.
51. Which type of flip-flop consists of a basic NOR flip-flop and two AND gates?
a. Clocked R-S Flip-flop b. J-K Flip-flop c. D Flip-flop d. T Flip-flop.
52. Which flip-flop is a modification of Clocked R-S Flip-flop?
a. R-S Flip-flop b. J-K Flip-flop c. D Flip-flop d. T Flip-flop.
53. Which flip-flop is a refinement of the R-S Flip-flop in that the indeterminate state is defined?
a. Clocked R-S Flip-flop b. J-K Flip-flop c. D Flip-flop d. T Flip-flop.
54. Which flip-flop is a single-input version of the J-K Flip-flop?
a. R-S Flip-flop b. SR Latch c. D Flip-flop d. T Flip-flop.
55. Which is a group of binary storage cells suitable for holding binary information?
a. Flip-flops b. Registers c. Counters d. Adders.
56. Which is capable of shifting its binary information either to the right or to the left?
a) Shift Register b) Serial Register c) Parallel Register d) None.
57. What is called as when a sequential circuit that goes through a prescribed sequence of states upon the application of input pulses?
a. Flip-flops b. Registers c. Counters d. Adders.
58. Which counter follows the binary sequence?
a) Binary counter b) Ripple counter c) BCD counter d) None.
59. Which consists of a series connection of complementing flip-flops with the output of each flip-flop connected to the CP input of the next higher order flip-flop?
a) Binary counter b) Ripple counter c) BCD counter d) None.

75. How many types of CPU organizations are there in most computers?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four.
76. Which address instructions use an implied accumulator (AC) register for all data manipulation?
a) Three-Address b) Two-Address c) One-Address d) Zero-Address.
77. Which specifies a rule for interpreting or modifying the address field of the instructions before the operand is actually referenced?
a. Instruction Format b. Addressing Mode c. Program Counter d. Mode Field.
78. In which mode the operands are specified implicitly in the definition of the instruction?
a. Implied Mode b. Register Mode c. Immediate Mode d. Direct Address.
79. Which of the following instruction does not need an address field?
a) Branch b) Jump c) Skip d) Call.
80. Which symbol is used for overflow bit?
a) C b) S c) Z d) V.

UNIT-V

81. What are input or output devices attached to the computer called as?
a) Peripherals b) Processor c) Registers d) None.
82. Which is a 7-bit code?
a) BCD b) ASCII c) EBCDIC d) Gray Code.
83. Which provides a method for transferring information between internal storage and external I/O devices?
a) Input-Output Interface b) Input-Output Processor
c) Input-Output Transfer d) Input-Output Memory.
84. Which command is used to activate the peripheral and to inform it what to do?
a) Control b) Status c) Output Data d) Input Data.
85. In which I/O organization, the CPU has distinct input and output instructions?
a) Isolated b) Memory-mapped c) Both (a) and (b) d) None.
86. In which I/O organization, there are no specific input and output instructions?
a) Isolated b) Memory-mapped c) Both (a) and (b) d) None.
87. During which transfer, the CPU is idle and has no control of the memory buses?
a) DMA transfer b) Asynchronous Data c) Memory d) I/O.
88. Which input is used by the DMA controller to request the CPU to relinquish control of the buses?
a) Bus Grant b) Bus Request c) Burst Transfer d) Cycle Stealing.

89. Which output, the CPU activates to inform the external DMA that the buses are in the high-impedance state?
a) Bus Grant b) Bus Request c) Burst Transfer d) Cycle Stealing.
90. Which technique allows the DMA controller to transfer one word at a time?
a) Bus Grant b) Bus Request c) Burst Transfer d) Cycle Stealing.
91. Which is a processor with DMA capability that communicates with I/O devices?
a) Input-Output Interface b) Input-Output Processor
c) Input-Output Transfer d) Input-Output Memory.
92. What are the instructions read from memory by an IOP are sometimes called as?
a) Data b) Procedures c) Commands d) Rules.
93. Which I/O operation informs the channel to transfer its channel status word to memory location 64?
a) Write b) Read c) Control d) Sense.
94. Which memory occupies a central position by being able to communicate directly with the CPU through an I/O processor?
a) Main Memory b) Auxiliary Memory c) Cache Memory d) Virtual Memory.
95. What is the initial program needed for ROM portion of main memory?
a) Bootstrap Loader b) Startup c) Address map d) Bus.
96. What is a pictorial representation of assigned address space for each chip in the system?
a) Memory Table b) Memory Address Map c) Bus Map d) None.
97. What is a circular plate constructed of metal or plastic coated with magnetized material?
a) Magnetic Tape b) Magnetic Disks c) Math Logic d) All.
98. In what terms of a quantity the performance of the cache memory is measured?
a) Hit Ratio b) Hit c) Miss d) Bit.
99. In which memory, a memory unit accessed by content?
a. Auxiliary b. Associative c. Cache d. Virtual.
100. Which memory is a concept used in some large computer system that permit the user to construct programs as though a large memory space were available, equal to the totality of auxiliary memory?
a. Auxiliary b. Associative c. Cache d. Virtual.

Section-B

UNIT-I

1. Write a short note on digital systems.
2. Discuss about Number systems.
3. Convert the decimal number 153 into binary, octal and hexadecimal equivalent.
4. Describe the steps to convert from decimal to other number systems.
5. Write the steps to convert from other number systems into decimal.
6. Write a note on r 's and $(r-1)$'s complement.
7. Discuss about BCD.
8. Explain about Gray code.
9. Write notes on Excess-3 code.
10. Write a note on Error Correcting codes.

UNIT-II

11. Discuss about Inline styles of CSS.
12. Explain the concept of Embedded Style Sheets.
13. Write a short note on Conflicting Styles.
14. How to link external style sheets in HTML document?
15. Write a short note on User Style Sheets.
16. Explain the event Onclick.
17. Discuss about Onload event.
18. Describe the concept of onmousemove event?
19. Explain about rollovers with onmouseover and onmouseout.
20. Explain the onfocus and onblur events.

UNIT-III

21. Write a note on if and if...else selection statement in JavaScript.
22. Explain Arithmetic operators in JavaScript.
23. List out the equality and relational operators in JavaScript.
24. Explain while repetition statement in JavaScript.
25. Write short notes on Scope rules.
26. What is an array? Explain about how to declare and allocate arrays.
27. List out the Math object in JavaScript.
28. Explain data types in VBScript.
29. Give a note on client side and server side script.
30. Discuss about program control statement.

UNIT-IV

31. Write a short note on Machine Language.
32. Write an assembly language program to add two numbers.
33. Write down the rules of the assembly language.
34. Discuss about Pseudo instructions.
35. Describe the Central Processing Unit.
36. Explain the General Register Organization.
37. Write notes on the common fields in instruction formats.
38. Write down the use of addressing modes.
39. Describe about Program Control.
40. Explain about Status Bit conditions.

UNIT-V

41. Write notes on any three peripheral devices.
42. Differentiate I/O and Memory Bus.
43. Write notes on DMA Controller.
44. Write notes on DMA Transfer.
45. Explain Isolated Versus Memory-mapped I/O.
46. Write a note on main memory.
47. Discuss about Math Logic.
48. Write a note on direct mapping.
49. Explain about Associative Memory Page Table.
50. Describe the concept of Page Replacement.

KASC-Computer Technology

Section-C

UNIT-I

1. Convert the following:
 - (i) $(1245)_{10}$ to octal
 - (ii) $(246)_8$ to hexadecimal
 - (iii) $(10110101)_2$ to decimal
 - (iv) $(2A5)_{16}$ to binary.
2. Explain about number base conversion with example.
3. Explain in detail about the steps to convert number from decimal to other systems and vice versa.
4. Subtract the following using 1's and 2's complement: $(1010100-1000100)_2$.
5. Subtract the following using 9's and 10's complement: $(72532-03250)_{10}$.
6. Explain about the digital computers and digital systems.
7. Write a note on r's and (r-1)'s complement.
8. Discuss about Binary Coded Decimal.
9. Explain about Gray code and Excess-3 code.
10. Write a note on Error Correcting codes.

UNIT-II

11. How to positioning the elements using CSS?
12. Explain the various Backgrounds properties used in CSS.
13. Explain about Element dimensions in detail.
14. Describe about text flow and the box model.
15. Explain any two styles of CSS with example.
16. Explain Onclick and Onload events.
17. Why should we use onmousemove, onmouseout and onmouseover events?
18. Briefly explain about the Form processing events with example.
19. Using external linking style sheets create a web page for formatting.
20. Write a program to change the web page color during runtime.

UNIT-III

21. Explain assignment, increment and decrement operators in JavaScript.
22. Explain the various selection structure statements in detail.
23. Explain the different repetition structure statements in detail.
24. Briefly explain about Functions in JavaScript.
25. Describe about the concepts of Arrays in JavaScript.
26. List out the String object methods in JavaScript.
27. Explain about document and window object in JavaScript.
28. How to inserting script in HTML document using VBScript.
29. Explain the VBScript operators.
30. Mention the Date and Time, Math functions in VBScript.

UNIT-IV

31. Explain in detail about Machine Language.
32. Explain about Assembly Language in detail.
33. Describe about General Register Organization.
34. Discuss in detail about Instruction Formats.
35. Write notes on Addressing Modes.
36. Explain about Program Control
37. Describe about Status Bit Conditions.
38. Write an example for Micro operations.
39. Explain about Translation to binary.
40. Write the various code used in programs.

UNIT-V

41. Explain the various peripheral devices in detail.
42. Explain in detail about Input-Output Interface.
43. Explain in detail about Direct Memory Access.
44. Describe the Input-Output Processor in detail.
45. Discuss about Main memory in detail.
46. Explain about Auxiliary Memory.
47. Explain about associative memory.
48. Explain Cache memory in detail.
49. Describe about Virtual Memory.
50. Give a brief note on Intel 8089 IOP.

KASC-Computer Technology

KEY ANSWER

Section-A

1. a) Signals
2. a) Sequence of Instructions
3. d) 2.
4. a) 16
5. b) Octal
6. a) Binary
7. d) D.
8. a) Complements
9. a. 2
10. b) $r^n - N$
11. d) $r^n - r^m - N$.
12. a) Code
13. c) 8421
14. b) Gray Code
15. c) Parity Bit
16. c) Excess-3 Code
17. d) Error-Detection Code
18. a) $(1111011)_2$
19. b) $A23_{16}$
20. b) $(010100)_2$
21. a) Boolean Algebra
22. b) $x*y=y*x$
23. a) 0
24. b) 1
25. c) $1/a$
26. b) Boolean Function
27. a) 2^n
28. a) DeMorgan's Theorem
29. d) \prod
30. b) X
31. b) 1
32. b. AND
33. a) Map
34. b) 4
35. a) \sum
36. d) NOR.
37. a) 8
38. c) Commutative
39. a) 0
40. c) Buffer
41. b. Combinational Circuit
42. c. Full Adder
43. a. Half Subtractor
44. b. Binary Parallel Adder
45. a. Decoder
46. c. Encoder
47. c. Multiplexer
48. a. Data Selector
49. d. Demultiplexer.
50. a. Flip-flops
51. a. Clocked R-S Flip-flop
52. c. D Flip-flop
53. b. J-K Flip-flop
54. d. T Flip-flop.
55. b. Registers
56. a) Shift Register
57. c. Counters
58. a) Binary counter
59. b) Ripple counter
60. b) Asynchronous
61. c) Three
62. a) Program
63. a) Binary code
64. b) Assembler
65. a) Compiler
66. c) Three
67. b) Comma
68. a) Symbolic address
69. c) Pseudoinstruction
70. d) Comments
71. a) Register set
72. b) Stack
73. a) Operation code
74. b) Address
75. c) Three
76. c) One-Address
77. b. Addressing Mode
78. a. Implied Mode
79. c) Skip
80. d) V.
81. a) Peripherals
82. b) ASCII
83. a) Input-Output Interface
84. a) Control
85. a) Isolated
86. b) Memory-mapped
87. a) DMA transfer
88. b) Bus Request
89. a) Bus Grant
90. d) Cycle Stealing
91. b) Input-Output Processor
92. c) Commands
93. d) Sense.
94. a) Main Memory
95. a) Bootstrap Loader
96. b) Memory Address Map
97. b) Magnetic Disks
98. a) Hit Ratio
99. b. Associative
100. d) Virtual

**KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029**



QUESTION BANK

**SUBJECT CODE: 15UCT614
TITLE OF THE PAPER: INFORMATION SECURITY
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY**

APRIL 2019

**Prepared by
D.HEMALATHA
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore-29.**

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)
Department of Computer Technology
INFORMATION SECURITY
Question Bank

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	3
2	Section B	9
3	Section C	11
4	Key for Section A	13

SECTION A

1. Which is a weakness in the security system?
a) Threads b) Attacks c) Vulnerabilities d) Controls
2. How many valuable components are there in computer system?
a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5
3. How many kinds of threads in a computing system?
a) 4 b) 2 c) 3 d) 5
4. What the MOM standard for?
a) Method of Messaging b) Message of Motive
c) Message Object Motive d) Method Object Motive
5. How many aspect resides in a computer related system?
a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5
6. Which is a harder than confidentiality?
a) Availability b) Vulnerabilities c) Integrity d) Threads
7. Which is an opposite of denial of service?
a) Availability b) Confidentiality c) Integrity d) Threads
8. How many types of separations available in security of a system?
a) 3 b) 2 c) 5 d) 4
9. Which is the simplest form of protection?
a) Relocation b) Fence c) Segmentation d) Paging
10. Program is divided into equal size of pieces is known as
a) Pages b) Capability c) Domain d) Kerberos
11. How many kind of users are there in an operating systems?
a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 5
12. The basis for group membership is
a) User to share b) Need to share c) All to share d) Rise of share
13. How many protection classes in access control list?
a) 4 b) 5 c) 2 d) 3
14. Memory is divided into equal size of units is known as
a) Pages b) Page memory c) Page frame d) Page segment
15. Which is a collection of local data values?
a) Pages b) Segmentation c) Fence d) Relocation
16. Which register is used in upper limit address?
a) Boundary b) Base c) Fence d) Relocation
17. Which register is used in lower limit address?
a) Boundary b) Base c) Fence d) Relocation

18. List of files are called
a) Directory b) Objects c) Offset d) Pages
19. Which is a fixed size in operating system?
a) Relocation b) Fence c) Segment d) Pages
20. What is a TGM standard for?
a) Ticket Granting Service b) Ticket Granting Server
c) Ticket Granting Show d) Ticket Guide Service
21. Quality in security has been
a) Fixing faults b) buffer over flow c) flaws d) unexpected behavior
22. How many types are flaws in security?
a) 6 b) 7 c) 4 d) 5
23. Which is a hard to defect?
a) Virus b) Memory c) Data d) Program
24. Which can be a mistake in interpreting a requirement?
a) Fault b) Virus c) Error d) Bug
25. Which is the general name for unanticipated?
a) Malicious code b) Memory resident virus c) Trojans d) Boot Sector Virus
26. Which can be either transient or resident?
a) Trojans b) Flaws c) Virus d) Bug
27. Which locates itself in memory?
a) Resident virus b) Boot Sector Virus c) Memory resident virus d) Trojans
28. Which is a class of malicious code?
a) Trojans b) Trap door c) Worm d) Logic bomb
29. Which is a program that spreads copies of itself through a network?
a) Virus b) Worm c) Bugs d) Flaws
30. Which is an undocumented entry point to a module?
a) Trap door b) Bugs c) Memory d) Data
31. Which is a piece of malicious code?
a) Logic bomb b) Signature c) Root kit d) Virus code
32. Which is another characteristic of modular software?
a) Encapsulation b) Information hiding c) Components d) Data
33. Which is the process of dividing a task into subtasks?
a) Root kit b) Encapsulation c) Components d) Modularization
34. How many controls that could be applied to detect or prevent salami attacks?
a) 4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 6
35. Which virus can change its appearance?
a) Resident virus b) Polymorphic virus c) Memory resident virus d) Boot Sector Virus
36. How many mode of transmission in Trojan malicious code?
a) 6 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
37. Which is an example of macro virus?

- a) Error checking b) Testing c) Root kits d) Application program
38. What the TSR standard for?
 a) Terminate and Stay Resident Routines b) Terminate Search Root kits
 c) Trojan & Search Root kits d) Trojan & Stay Resident Routines
39. How many types of Trojan is there in a computing system?
 a) 8 b) 7 c) 6 d) 3
40. Which is a logic bomb whose trigger is a time or date?
 a) Trojan b) Time bomb c) Root kit d) Virus code
41. Which one is a collection of data and a set of rules that organize data by specifying certain relationship among the data?
 a) Database b) Front end c) Application d) Program
42. The logical structure of a database is called
 a) Sub schema b) Schema c) Abstraction d) Instance
43. Particular user may have access to only part of the database is called
 a) Sub schema b) Schema c) Abstraction d) Instance
44. The name of each column in data base is known as
 a) Attribute b) tuple c) relation d) Schema
45. The set of column is known as
 a) Tuple b) relation c) schema d) attribute
46. A command in a database is known as
 a) Query b) relation c) schema d) attribute
47. Many users can use one common, centralized set of data is
 a) consistency b) Integrity c) Controlled access d) Shared access
48. This is a change to a data value affects all users of the data value
 a) consistency b) Integrity c) Controlled access d) Shared access
49. The data values are protected against accidental or malicious undesirable changes is
 a) consistency b) Integrity c) Controlled access d) Shared access
50. Only authorised users are allowed to view or modify data value is
 a) consistency b) Integrity c) Controlled access d) Shared access
51. The data contained in each element are accurate is
 a) Element integrity b) availability c) Subsystem d) Sub Function
52. The users can access the database in general and all the data for which they are authorised
 a) availability b) integrity c) confidentiality d) auditability
53. How many requirements are needed for database security?
 a) 5 b) 10 c) 6 d) 12
54. The problem of obtaining data values from others is called
 a) availability b) inference c) integrity d) auditability
55. This is concern with database as a whole is protected against from damage
 a) database integrity b) element integrity c) element accuracy d) reliability
56. This is concern with the value of specific data element is changed only by authorised user
 a) database integrity b) element integrity c) element accuracy d) reliability

57. This is concern that only correct values are written into the elements of a database.
a) database integrity b) element integrity c) element accuracy d) reliability
58. The first phase of update technique is
a) Intent phase b) committing flag c) monitor d) shadow field
59. The unit of a DBMS responsible for the structural integrity of the database
a) Intent b) committing flag c) monitor d) transition constraints
60. The condition of entire database is
a) Monitor b) Intent c) transition d) State constraints
61. A single computing system in a network is often called
a) host b) node c) work station d) link
62. A connection between two hosts is known as
a) host b) node c) work station d) link
63. Which device is an end user device, usually designed for a single user at a time?
a) host b) node c) work station d) link
64. The way a network configured, in terms of nodes and connections is called the network is
a) topology b) node c) work station d) link
65. The most common network communication medium is
a) wire b) satellite c) coaxial cable d) UTP
66. Ethernet carrying up to
a) 200 Mbps b) 100 Mbps c) 500 Mbps d) 1000 Mbps
67. The bandwidth of optical fiber us up to
a) 200 Mbps b) 100 Mbps c) 1000 Mbps d) 500 Mbps
68. The user level data activity is comes in
a) Session b) Application c) Network d) Physical
69. The sessions or logical connections between parts of an application
a) Session b) Application c) Network d) Physical
70. The routing, message blocking into uniformly sized packets is
a) Session b) Application c) Network d) Physical
71. Which is not a characteristic of a LAN?
a) Small b) Limited scope c) Locally controlled d) Single control
72. Which is not a characteristic of a WAN?
a) Single control b) Physically exposed c) Covers a significant distance d) small
73. Which is not a characteristic of an Internet?
a) Federation b) Enormous c) Heterogeneous d) Small
74. Which one host pretends to be another?
a) Masquerade b) Session hijacking c) Phishing d) Pinging
75. Which one is intercepting and carrying on a sessions begun by another entity?
a) Masquerade b) Session hijacking c) Phishing d) Pinging
76. Which one is a simple attack?
a) Ping of death b) Smurf c) Syn flood d) Echo – Chargen

77. Which attack is a variation of a ping attack?
a) Ping of death b) Smurf c) Syn flood d) Echo - Chargen
78. Which is an attack between two hosts?
a) Ping of death b) Smurf c) Syn flood d) Echo - Chargen
79. Which is an IDS runs on a single workstation or client or host to protect that one host?
a) Host - based b) Signature based c) Network based d) Anomaly based
80. Which is an IDS performs simple pattern matching?
a) Host - based b) Signature based c) Network based d) Anomaly based
81. Which one protects the expression of ideas?
a) Copy rights b) Piracy c) Patents d) Trade secrets
82. Protecting inventions, tangible objects or ways to make them not works of the mind is
a) Copy rights b) Piracy c) Patents d) Trade secrets
83. Which is information that gives one company a competitive edge over others?
a) Copy rights b) Piracy c) Patents d) Trade secrets
84. Which is a law that states explicitly that certain actions are illegal?
a) Copy rights b) Piracy c) Statutes d) Trade secrets
85. How many things a contract must involves?
a) one b) two c) three d) Four
86. Which theory of ethics focuses on the consequences of an action?
a) Teleological b) Egoism c) Utilitarianism d) Deontology
87. Which is the form that says moral judgment based on positive benefits to person's decision?
a) Teleological b) Egoism c) Utilitarianism d) Deontology
88. Which is an assignment of good and bad results, but the reference group in entire universe?
a) Teleological b) Egoism c) Utilitarianism d) Deontology
89. Which is founded in a sense of duty?
a) Teleological b) Egoism c) Utilitarianism d) Deontology
90. Which is thankfulness for previous services or kind acts?
a) Reparation b) fidelity c) gratitude d) justice
91. Which one is a truthfulness?
a) Reparation b) fidelity c) gratitude d) justice
92. Which one is not harming others?
a) Reparation b) fidelity c) gratitude d) nonmaleficence
93. The seriousness of the vulnerability and apply appropriate protection is
a) full disclosure b) partial disclosure c) no disclosure d) Twice disclosure
94. The general nature of the vulnerability is

- a) full disclosure b) partial disclosure c) no disclosure d) Twice disclosure
95. Which is a common example of tort law?
a) Fraud b) Cheating c) robbery d) Murder
96. Which is an item of cost to produce another after having produced some already?
a) Marginal cost b) Minimal cost c) Target cost d) Production cost
97. The duration of patent is
a) 19 years b) 50 years c) 70 years d) 5 years
98. The duration of trade secret is
a) 19 years b) 50 years c) 70 years d) indefinite
99. An abbreviation of DMCA is
a) Digital Micro Copyright Act b) Digital Millennium Copyright Act
c) Dual Micro Copyright Act d) Dual Millennium Copyright Act
100. The DMCA was updated in
a) 1988 b) 1998 c) 2008 d) 1993

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION B

1. How to protect valuables?
2. What are the characteristics of computer intrusion?
3. What are the four kinds of threats?
4. Give a short note on MOM.
5. What are the security goals of a computing system?
6. Give a short note on Fence register.
7. What are the types of separation?
8. Write short notes about access control matrix.
9. Give a short note on Kerberos.
10. What are the guessing steps of a password?
11. What are the types flaws?
12. Give a short note on buffer overflows.
13. Give a short note on incomplete mediation.
14. What are the types of malicious code?
15. How a virus does surround a program?
16. Explain about the virus signatures?
17. What are the sources of a virus?
18. Explain the internet worm.
19. Give a short note code red virus.
20. Give a short note on web bugs.
21. What are the components of a database?.
22. What are the advantages using a database?
23. List out the requirements for database security.
24. Give a short note on integrity of a database.
25. Write a short note on SQL injection.
26. What are the three dimensions of a reliability and integrity?
27. Give short notes about two phases update.
28. Give a short note on range comparisons.
29. What are the three characteristics of database security?

30. Give a short note on commutative filters.
31. What are the characteristics of a network?
32. Explain about the shape and size of a network?
33. What are the Medias of a network?
34. Write a short note on protocols.
35. Give a short note on addressing.
36. Explain about layering concept in network.
37. Give a short note on TCP/IP.
38. Write a short on routing concepts.
39. Write short notes about LAN
40. Give a short note on WAN.
41. What are the applicability of patents of computer objects?
42. What are the requirements for registering a copyright?
43. Give a short note on copy rights for computer software.
44. Write short notes about copyright infringement.
45. Give a short note on patent infringement.
46. Differentiate the copy right, patent, trade secret protection.
47. How to protect firmware?
48. Write the example of ethical principles.
49. What are the steps to making and justifying an ethical choice?
50. Differentiate the law and ethics.

SECTION C

1. Discuss in detail about attacks of a computing system.
2. Write in detail about vulnerabilities.
3. Explain in detail about computer criminals.
4. Explain the security methods of an operating systems.
5. Discuss in detail about relocation.
6. Explain about the paging.
7. Explain in detail about the directory.
8. Explain about the access control list.
9. Explain about the various file protection mechanisms.
10. What are the criteria for password selection? Explain.
11. What are the kinds of malicious codes? Explain.
12. What is the home for the virus? Explain.
13. Write down the virus effects and its causes.
14. What are the several techniques for building a safe community for electronic contact?
15. What are the truth and misconception about viruses?
16. Explain the man in the middle attack.
17. Explain about the covert channels.
18. Describe about timing channels.
19. Explain in detail about the nature of software development.
20. Explain about the configuration management.
21. Describe the components of database.
22. Explain about the user authentication and audit ability of a data base
23. Describe the monitors.
24. Explain about the security issues of a database.
25. Explain about the separation in a database.
26. Explain about the integrity lock.
27. Explain about the trusted front end.
28. Explain about the window/view.
29. Describe the privacy and sensitivity of data mining.
30. Describe the data correctness and integrity.

31. Describe the ISO OSI reference model.
32. Explain about the types of networks.
33. What makes a network vulnerable? Explain.
34. What are the categories of attack? Explain.
35. Who attacks network? Explain.
36. Discuss in detail about the reconnaissance.
37. Explain the pinging.
38. Explain the eavesdropping and wiretapping.
39. Explain the masquerade.
40. What are the types of IDS? Explain.
41. Explain about the copyrights.
42. Explain about the copy rights for digital objects.
43. Describe the patents.
44. Explain about the trade secrets.
45. What are the legal issues relating to information? Explain.
46. Explain about the contract law.
47. Why a separate category for computer crime is needed? Explain.
48. Why computer crime is hard to define? Explain.
49. Why computer crime is hard to prosecute?
50. Explain about the examples of statutes.

KEY ANSWER

1. c) Vulnerabilities
2. a) 3
3. a) 4
4. d) Method Object Motive
5. a) 3
6. c) Integrity
7. a) Availability
8. d) 4
9. b) Fence
10. a) Pages
11. c) 2
12. b) Need to share
13. d) 3
14. c) Page frame
15. b) Segmentation
16. a) Boundary
17. b) Base
18. a) Files
19. a) Relocation
20. b) Ticket Granting Server
21.) Fixing faults
22. a) 6
23. a) Virus
24. d) Bug
25. a) Malicious code
26. c) Virus
27. a) Resident virus
28. d) Logic bomb
29. b) Worm
30. a) Trap door
31. c) Root kit
32. b) Information hiding
33. d) Modularization
34. c) 3
35. b) Polymorphic virus
36. a) 6
37. b) Testing
38. a) Terminate & Stay Resident Routines

39. a) 8
40. b) Time bomb
41. a) Database
42. b) Schema
43. a) Sub schema
44. a) Attribute
45. b) relation
46. a) Query
47. d) Shared access
48. a) consistency
49. b) Integrity
50. c) Controlled access
51. a) Element integrity
52. a) availability
53. c) 6
54. b) inference
55. a) database integrity
56. b) element integrity
57. c) element accuracy
58. a) Intent phase
59. c) monitor
60. d) State constraints
61. b) node
62. d) link
63. c) work station
64. a) topology
65. a) wire
66. b) 100 Mbps
67. c) 1000 Mbps
68. b) Application
69. a) Session
70. c) Network
71. d) Single control
72. d) small
73. d) Small
74. a) Masquerade
75. b) Session hijacking
76. a) Ping of death
77. b) Smurf
78. d) Echo – Chargen

- 79. a) Host – based
- 80. b) Signature based
- 81. a) Copy rights
- 82. c) Patents
- 83. d) Trade secrets
- 84. c) Statutes
- 85. c) three
- 86. a) Teleological
- 87. b) Egoism
- 88. c) Utilitarianism
- 89. d) Deontology
- 90. c) gratitude
- 91. b) fidelity
- 92. d) nonmaleficence
- 93. a) full disclosure
- 94. b) partial disclosure
- 95. a) Fraud
- 96. a) Marginal cost
- 97. a) 19 years
- 98. d) indefinite
- 99. b) Digital Millennium Copyright Act
- 100. b) 1998

KASC-Computer Technology

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

[Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade 3.64 CGPA-(3rd Cycle)]

[College of Excellence (UGC)]

Coimbatore – 641 029



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

Subject Code: (17UCT306)

Title of the Paper: JAVA PROGRAMMING

OCTOBER 2018

Prepared by
Mr. N.SENTHIL KUMAR MCA., M.Phil
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous),
Coimbatore-29.

KASC-Computer Technology

INDEX

S.N	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
0		
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	10
3	Section C	12
4	Key for Section A	15

KASC-Computer Technology

Section -A

Unit -I

1. What is the old name of the Java?
a. Oak b. Basic c. J2EE d. JDK
2. Java was released in the year _____
a.1992 b.1991 c. 1995 d. 1998
3. JDK stands for _____.
a. Java Develop Kit b. Java Development Kit
c. Java Design Kit d. Java Debug Kit
4. Which symbol is used to end the java Statement?
a. Colon b. Slash c. Semicolon d. dot
5. JVM Stands for _____
a. Java Visual Machine b. Java Virtual Machine
c. Javac Virtual Machine d. Javap Virtual Machine
6. How many steps involved in java execution concept?
a. 2 b.4 c.5 d. 3
7. Which command is used for java compilation process?
a. javap b. java c. javac d. javah
8. Which command is used for java interpreter process?
a. javap b. java c. javac d. javah
9. In java, smallest individual unit is known as
a. Interface b. Identifier c. Variable d. Token
10. The wrapping up of data and methods into a single unit is known as
a. Inheritance b. Object c. Encapsulation d. Data Binding
11. How many types of java statements?
a. 6 b.7 c.8 d. 9
12. How many types of integer data types?
a. 2 b.4 c.5 d. 3
13. The value does not change during the program execution is called
a. Constant b. Static c. Interface d. Method
14. How many types of java command statements?
a. 2 b.4 c.5 d. 3

15. Real world entity is called
a. Class b. Object c. Data d. Method
16. Select odd on out
a. interface b. static c. final d. goto
17. Which one is correct java keyword?
a. enum b. include c. extends d. auto
18. How many types of java operators?
a. 6 b.7 c.8 d. 9
19. J2SE with SDK 1.4 was released in the year
a. 2001 b. 2003 c. 2004 d. 2002
20. What is the java slogan?
a. write once run once b. write once run any ware
c. language d. none

Unit -II

21. How many types of looping statements?
a. 2 b.4 c.5 d. 3
22. Which loop called exit control loop?
a. if b. for c. do while d. while
23. Which condition statement called multi way branching?
a. switch b. if c. if else d. Nested if
24. Which Character is used to create a new line?
a. \n b. \t c. \a d. \r
25. In java, which operator is used to allocate the memory for class object?
a. Class b. Object c. New d. Static
26. In java, how to access class methods?
a. Colon b. Slash c. Semicolon d. dot
27. A variable declared inside the method. That variable is called
a. Instance b. Local c. Global d. Private
28. In Java Type Conversion Mainly classified into
a. 5 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2
29. System.out.println(). In this statement System Represented by
a. Class b. Object c. Method d. Variable

30. Which keyword is used for constant variable declaration?
a. Instance b. Global c. Static d. Final
31. How to access static members?
a. Class b. Object c. New d. Static
32. Same method but different operations. That method is called
a. Static Method b. Method Overloading
c. Method Overriding d. Nested Method
33. How many types of constructors?
a. 5 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2
34. Which is default java package?
a. util b. io c. lang d. net
35. How many types of java statements?
a. 5 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2
36. An exit() method is one of the _____
a. user defined b. final c. static d. abstract
37. Which one is an entry controlled loop?
a. if b. for c. while d. do while
38. In java. Sequence of characters enclosed between double quotes.
a. Float b. Char c. String d. Integer
39. In java, Loop with in another loop is called
a. Double Loop b. Nested Loop c. Exit Loop d. Enter Loop
40. In java, Skip the remaining statements and increment or decrement another iteration.
a. Continue b. Break c. Goto d. Exit

Unit -III

41. A collection of related items to share the common name is called.
a. Array b. Structure c. Union d. Vector
42. A Particular value is indicated by writing a number called _____.
a. Index b. Number c. Value d. IndexOf
43. In Array Concept Index otherwise called _____.
a. Superscript b. Subscript c. Value d. IndexOf
44. In java, which method is used to replace the particular character in a given string?
a. equals() b. replace() c. trime() d. toString()

45. Java allows us to create arrays using which operators?
a. New b. Static c. Final d. Visible
46. Which class is a Peer class of String?
a. StringClass b. StringBuffer c. Vector d. StringBuf
47. Which package provide StringTokenizer Class?
a. net b. io c. lang d. util
48. Extract the properties from super class into derived class is called
a. Encapsulation b. Polymorphism c. Inheritance d. None
49. Which inheritance java does not support directly?
a. Single b. Multilevel c. Multiple d. Hybrid
50. What is the nature of the variable which is declared inside the interface?
a. Instance b. Global c. Static d. Final
51. What is the nature of the method which is declared inside the interface?
a. Abstract b. Global c. Static d. Final
52. How to extract the super class properties for derived class?
a. implements b. extends c. interface d. public
53. Which keyword is used for interface creation statement?
a. implements b. extends c. interface d. public
54. Collection of classes and/or interfaces are called
a. Header File b. Package c. Group d. file
55. Which package provides GUI Components?
a. util b. io c. lang d. awt
56. All the syntax errors creates
a. Run Time b. Compile Time c. Exception d. Fault
57. In Java Find the problem is called
a. throw b. Catch c. Hit d. Thrown
58. A Program that contains multiple flows of controls is known as
a. Single Threaded b. Multiple Threaded c. Multi Threaded d. None
59. How Many ways available for creating a new thread?
a. 5 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2
60. All the logical errors creates
a. Run Time b. Compile Time c. Exception d. Fault

Unit -IV

61. It is a small java program that is primarily used in Internet Computing.
- a. Program b. Applet c. Web d. Server
62. An applet developed locally and stored in a local System is known as
- a. Remote Applet b. Client Applet c. Local Applet d. Server Applet
63. URL stands for
- a. Uniform Resource Locater b. Unique Resource Locater
c. Uniform Resource Location d. Uniform Remote Locater
64. Every applet has its own area of the screen is known as _____.
- a. Container b. Frame c. Canvas d. Component
65. In java, which class contains drawing methods?
- a. System b. Graphics c. Stream d. Applet
66. How many arguments for drawRoundRect() method?
- a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7
67. What is the name of the third argument in fillOval() method?
- a. X-Value b. Y-Value c. Height d. Width
68. Which method is used to retrieve the currently used font.?
- a. setColor() b. SetFont() c. getFont() d. getColor()
69. What is the constant value of the Font.ITALIC constant?
- a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3
70. The value for individual components RGBA ranges
- a. 0-255 b. 1-255 c. 1-256 d. 0-256
71. Which method is used to finds a color in the system properties?
- a. getColor() b. SetFont() c. getFont() d. SetColor()
72. How many arguments for Color Class?
- a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3
73. What is file?
- a. Collection of Records b. Collection of Tables
c. Collection of Fields d. Collection of Data
74. In file concept flow of data in to program is called
- a. Result b. Output c. Data d. Input
75. Which package contains large number of stream classes?

- a. lang b. io c. awt d. applet
76. Which class provides reading and writing bytes operations?
 a. Byte Stream b. Char Stream c. DataInput d. Reader
77. How many modes available for RandomAccessFile ?
 a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3
78. Which class handles the 8 bit byte operation in java?
 a. FileInputStream b. FileOutputStream c. Both d. None
79. Which class used for 'Writing to a file' task?
 a. FileWriter b. FilterWriter c. FileReader d. PipedWriter
80. Input Stream classes are used to read only _____ bytes.
 a. 6 bit b. 7 bit c. 8 bit d. 9 bit

Unit -V

81. Which package contains AWT classes?
 a. util b. io c. lang d. awt
82. Which class provides a facility for creating pop-up list?
 a. Dialog b. Choice c. Button d. Canvas
83. How many window classes are derived from Panel Class?
 a. 4 b. 1 c. 2 d. 3
84. At the top of the AWT hierarchy is the class
 a. Container b. Frame c. Canvas d. Component
85. In Label class 'how' argument represent.
 a. Value b. Alignment c. Length d. String
86. How many constructor methods available for Button Class?
 a. 4 b. 1 c.3 d. 2
87. Which control is used to turn an option on or off?
 a. Button b. Label c. Checkbox d. List
88. How many constructor methods available for List Class?
 a. 4 b. 1 c.3 d. 2
89. Which class is used to select continuous values between a specified min and max?
 a. ScrollBar b. Label c. Checkbox d. List
90. How to create a single line text area?
 a. ScrollBar b. Label c. TextField d. List
91. To obtain the string currently contained in the text field, called
 a. SetText() b. getText() c. getLabel() d. setLabel()

92. In java, what is the return type of the method getText()?
- a. String b. Int c. Float d. Double
93. It is an object that describes a state in a source.
- a. Class b. Event c. Object d. Interface
94. It is an object that generates an event.
- a. Source b. Event c. Object d. Interface
95. It is an object that is notified when an event occurs.
- a. Source b. Event c. Object d. Listener
96. How we can obtain the command name for the invoking ActionEvent object?
- a. getActionCommand() b. setActionCommand()
c. getItemCommand() d. getListCommand()
97. How many types of Mouse Events?
- a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8
98. How many abstract methods available in KeyListener interface?
- a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
99. Select odd on out.
- a. mouseClicked() b. mousePressed()
c. mouseReleased() d. keyTyped()
100. Select awt package class.
- a. Integer b. TextArea c. System d. Scanner

Section -B

Unit -I

1. List out OOPs concepts
2. Write a short note on Java History
3. What is the difference between c and java?
4. Write a java program to display your address.
5. List out java statements
6. Define Variables? Explain
7. Write a note on Integer data type
8. Write a java program to perform Relational operators
9. List out java keywords

10. What do you think about Java Web Browsers?

Unit –II

11. Write a note on sequential statement with example.

12. Write a java program to find biggest of three numbers.

13. How to read the float values from keyboard?

14. Describe for loop with example.

15. What is the used of this keyword?

16. How to create class object?

17. Define static. How to access Static members

18. How to declare Constant variables in your program.

19. Write a java program to display the following outputs using while loops

(i) 1	(ii) 5 5 5 5 5
2 2	4 4 4 4
3 3 3	3 3 3
4 4 4 4	2 2
5 5 5 5 5	1

20. What is use of Dot operator?

Unit –III

21. Define Array. How to assign the array values?

22. List out String methods.

23. Write a java program for NumberFormatException concept.

24. Write a note on StringTokenizer class

25. Define Inheritance. What is used of Inheritance?

26. Define Single Inheritance with example

27. List out packages advantages.

28. Write a note on Runnable Interface.

29. List out common Compile Time Errors.

30. List out common RunTime Errors.

Unit –IV

31. Difference between Applet and Stand alone program.
32. Write a note on applet code.
33. How to display the result on the applet window?
34. How to draw Oval and circle shapes in java?
35. Write a note on Color Class.
36. Write a java program to display your address using Applet, Color and Font
37. What is Stream Class?
38. How to handle the File Exceptions?
39. Short note on InputStream Class.
40. List out Applet tag attributes.

Unit -V

41. List out awt classes.
42. Write a note on Container and Frame Classes
43. Write short note on TextField Class.
44. Write a java program for user login screen.
45. What is Event Class?
46. Short note on ActionEvent class.
47. List out Mouse Interfaces and its methods
48. Short note on ItemListener Interface
49. Write a java program for KeyListener Interface.
50. Write a short note on PushButtons.

Section -C

Unit -I

1. Explain OOPs concepts.
2. Detail explanation about Java Structures.
3. What is Token? Explain types of tokens.
4. Write a java program to perform Student mark statement program.
5. Define Operator. List out type and explain Logical operator with example
6. What do you think about java data types?
7. Explain java statements.
8. What is expression? Explain
9. How java differ from C++? Explain.

10. Explain java Features.

Unit –II

11. Define class. Explain with example.

12. What is Constructor? Explain Copy Constructor with example.

13. Explain scope of variable with example.

14. How method overloading is executed

15. Explain Labeled loop with example.

16. What is difference between break and continue statements?

17. Write a java program to find given number is palindrome or not.

18. Define Variable. How to read the values from keyboard?

19. Explain Else If Ladder and Switch Statements.

20. Explain Simple if and Do while Statements.

Unit –III

21. Explain One dimensional array with example

22. Brief note on StringBuffer class with example

23. Explain any eight string class methods.

24. What is Inheritance? Explain multilevel inheritance

25. How to implement multiple inheritances? Explain steps

26. Draw Thread Life Cycle and explain it.

27. What is Exception? How to handle run time errors?

28. How to create user defined package?

29. How to create user defined exception?

30. Write a java program to prepare employee pay slip using the following concepts.

(i) Inheritance (ii) Interface

(iii) Exception

Unit –IV

31. Draw Applet Life Cycle.

32. How to create a simple applet? Explain step by step.

33. How to display the numerical values in applet?

34. List out graphics methods and explain any five methods

35. Write a java program to draw the human face using graphics methods.

36. Explain Font class with example.
37. How many types of ByteStream classes? Explain
38. Write a java program to perform CharacterStream Class concepts.
39. What is RandomAccessFile? Explain with example.
40. How to handle the Primitive data types in file.

Unit -V

41. Explain List class with example
42. Brief note on MenuBar.
43. Explain Mouse operations.
44. Explain how to handle the Keyboard operations?
45. Write a java program to perform mouseOperations.
46. Explain ChoiceList class with example
47. Write a java program to perform inventory control
48. Explain CheckBox and Lable classes with example.
49. Details explanation about awt package.
50. What do you think about Event Classes and Interfaces?

Key for Section A

Unit -I

- 1.a. Oak
- 2.b. 1991
3. b. Java Development Kit
4. c. Semicolon
5. b. Java Virtual Machine
6. a. 2
7. c. javac
8. b. java
9. d. Token
10. c. Encapsulation
- 11 c.8
12. b.4
- 13 a. Constant
- 14 d. 3
- 15 b. Object
16. d. goto
17. c. extends
18. c. 8
19. b. 2003
20. b. write once run any ware

Unit -II

21. d. 3
22. c. do while
23. a. switch
24. a. \n
25. c. New
26. d. dot
27. b. Local
28. d. 2
29. a. Class
30. d. Final
31. a. Class
32. b. Method Overloading
33. c. 3
34. c. lang

- 35. c. 3
- 36. c. Static
- 37. b. for
- 38. c. String
- 39. b. Nested Loop
- 40. a. Continue

Unit -III

- 41. a. Array
- 42. a. Index
- 43. a. Superscript
- 44. b. replace()
- 45. a. New
- 46. b. StringBuffer
- 47. d. util
- 48. c. Inheritance
- 49. c. Multiple
- 50. d. Final
- 51. a. Abstract
- 52. b. extends
- 53. c. interface
- 54. b. Package
- 55. d. awt
- 56. b. Compile Time
- 57. c. Hit
- 58. b. Multiple Threaded
- 59. d. 2
- 60. a. Run Time

Unit -IV

- 61. b. Applet
- 62. c. Local Applet
- 63. a. Uniform Resource Locator
- 64. c. Canvas
- 65. b. Graphics
- 66. c. 6
- 67. d. Width
- 68. c. getFont()
- 69. c. 2
- 70. a. 0-255
- 71. a. getColor()
- 72. d. 3
- 73. a. Collection of Records
- 74. d. Input
- 75. b. io
- 76. a. Byte Stream
- 77. c. 2
- 78. c. Both

79. a. FileWriter

80. c. 8 bit

Unit -V

81. d. awt

82. b. Choice

83. c. 2

84. d. Component

85. b. Alignment

86. d. 2

87. c. Checkbox

88. c.3

89. a. ScrollBar

90. c. TextField

91. b. getText()

92. a. String

93. b. Event

94. a. Source

95. d. Listener

96. a. getActionCommand()

97. d. 8

98.b. 3

99. d. keyTyped()

100. b. TextArea

KASC-Computer Technology

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: (15UCT5S2)

TITLE OF THE PAPER: OPEN SOURCE TECHNOLOGY - LINUX

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

NOVEMBER 2018

Prepared by
D.PRINCY, M.Sc., M.Phil.,
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore-29.

KASC-Computer Technology

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)

Department of Computer Technology

Question Bank

OPEN SOURCE TECHNOLOGY - LINUX (15UCT5S2)

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	12
3	Section C	14
4	Key for Section A	16

Section-A

UNIT-I

1. Which of the following is not a multiuser operating system?
a) UNIX b) LINUX c) Windows d) MS-DOS.
2. What does POSIX stands for?
a) Portable Operating System Interface b) Portable Operating System Internet
c) Post Operating System Interface d) Post Operating System Internet.
3. Who was developed Linux?
a) Richard b) Linus Thomas c) Linus Torvalds d) Neil Mathew.
4. Which concepts that GNU GPL embodies?
a) copyleft b) copyright c) copy down d) copy up.
5. Which are programs that can be run directly by the computer?
a) Compiled Program b) Script files c) Executable files d) None.
6. Which of the following correspond to executable files?
a) .exe files b) .bat files c) .cmd files d) BASIC.
7. In Linux, which character is used to separate entries in PATH variable?
a) Dot (.) b) Comma (,) c) Semicolon (;) d) Colon (:).
8. What is a program that enables us to create and modify text files?
a) Shell b) Text editor c) Kernel d) Application.
9. Which of the following editor cannot execute shell command?
a) Vi b) Emacs c) Red d) Joe
10. Which symbol is used to separate directory names in Linux?
a) Forward slash (/) b) Backward slash (\) c) Colon (:)
d) Dot (.)
11. What is the name of C Compiler on POSIX-complaint systems?
a) c89 b) cc c) gcc d) None.
12. Where the applications supplied by the system for general use?
a) /usr/lib b) /usr/local c) /usr/bin d) /usr/X11.
13. What are stored in directories that get searched automatically by the appropriate compiler?
a) Header files b) Libraries c) Applications d) Editors.

14. What are the collections of precompiled function that have been written to be reusable?
a) Header files b) Libraries c) Applications d) Editors.
15. Which filename always starts with lib?
a) Header files b) Library files c) Applications d) Editors.
16. What is the extension of static libraries?
a) .a b) .s c) .o d) .so.
17. What is the extension of static libraries?
a) .a b) .s c) .o d) .so.
18. Which option tells the compiler to look in the current directory (.) for libraries?
a) -L b) -O c) -C d) -I.
19. What is the other name of static libraries?
a) Archives b) Vendors c) Fred d) None.
20. Which of the following correspond to script files?
a) .bat files b) .cmd files c) BASIC d) All.

UNIT-II

21. In Linux, which program that acts as the interface between user and the Linux system?
a) Shell b) Kernel c) Programs d) Utilities.
22. Which process change the assignment for standard input, output and error file?
a) Transmission b) Redirection c) Concatenation d) Reschedule
23. Which operator is used to connect processes or commands?

a) Pipe b) Tee c) Cat d) Echo.

24. Which symbol proceeds with variable name to access the contents of that variable?

a) > b) < c) \$ d) &.

25. What is the default and primary shell prompt in Linux?

a) \$ b) @ c) > d) <.

26. Which is the default shell on most Linux distributions?

a) Bourne b) C Shell c) Bash d) Korn.

27. Which symbol is used for redirecting input?

a) > b) < c) >> d) >&.

28. Which symbol is used for redirecting output?

a) > b) < c) >> d) >&.

29. Which symbol is used to append to the file?

a) > b) < c) >> d) >&.

30. Which symbol is used to redirecting the error?

a) > b) 2> c) >> d) >&.

31. Which symbol is used to combine the two outputs?

a) > b) < c) >> d) >&.

32. The \$ shell prompt change into which symbol, when the shell is expecting further input?

a) # b) @ c) > d) &.

33. Which command ensures that the script returns a sensible exit code?

a) Exit b) Zero c) End d) Cat.

43. Which command is used to execute the command in the current shell?
a) Break b) Continue c) Dot d) Colon.
44. Which of the following command removes the variables of functions from the environment?
a) Printf b) Unset c) Export d) Exit n.
45. Which command is used to makes the enclosing for, while or until loop continue at the next iteration?
a) Break b) Continue c) Dot d) Colon.
46. Which command is used to output a string followed by a newline character?
a) Echo b) Eval c) Exec d) Export.
47. Which command enables to evaluate arguments?
a) Echo b) Eval c) Exec d) Export.
48. Which command is used to replace the current shell with a different program?
a) Echo b) Eval c) Exec d) Export.
49. Which command is used to modify the current file descriptors?
a) Echo b) Eval c) Exec d) Export.
50. Which exit code number denotes success?
a) 0 b) 1 to 125 c) 126 d) 127.
51. Which exit code number are error codes?
a) 0 b) 1 to 125 c) 126 d) 127.
52. Which exit code number denotes that the file was not executable?
a) 0 b) 1 to 125 c) 126 d) 127.

53. Which exit code number denotes that the file was not found?

- a) 0 b) 1 to 125 c) 126 d) 127.

54. Which command makes the variable named as its parameter available in subshells?

- a) Echo b) Eval c) Exec d) Export.

55. Which command evaluates its arguments as an expression?

- a) Expr b) Eval c) Exec d) Export.

56. Which command is used to search for files?

- a) Grep b) Find c) Unset d) Printf.

57. What does grep stands for?

- a) General Regular Expression Parser b) General Repeated Executable Parser
c) General Repeated Expression Parser d) General Regular Executable Parser.

58. Which command is used to trace more complicated errors is to set various shell options?

- a) Command-line b) Set c) Unset d) Debug.

59. Which command uses text mode, graphics and color?

- a) Dialog b) Find c) Unset d) Printf.

60. Which option allows displaying a file in a scrolling box?

- a) --checklist b) --inputbox c) --textbox d) --msgbox.

UNIT-IV

61. In Linux, which type of files holds the inode numbers and names of other files?
a) Shell b) Directories c) Programs d) Pipes.
62. Which notation for getting straight to home directory?
a) Tilde (~) b) forwardslash (/) c) hyphen (-) d) None.
63. Which notation for getting straight to root directory?
a) Tilde (~) b) forwardslash (/) c) hyphen (-) d) None.
64. Error messages and diagnostics are often sent to which device?
a) /dev/console b) /dev/tty c) /dev/null d) All.
65. Which allows a program to write directly to the user, without regard to which pseudo-terminal or hardware terminal the user is using?
a) /dev/console b) /dev/tty c) /dev/null d) All.
66. In which device all output written is discarded?
a) /dev/console b) /dev/tty c) /dev/null d) All.
67. Which system call is used to provide necessary hardware-specific control?
a) open b) read c) write d) ioctl.
68. Which system call is used to access a regular files, user terminal, printer or tape drive?
a) open b) read c) write d) ioctl.
69. What is the name of each running program?

a) Transmission b) Redirection c) Process d) Programs.

70. Which is a system variable that encodes a mask for file permissions to be used when a file is created?

a) Umask b) Uface c) Uhide d) Uturn.

71. Which parameter is used to specify actions to be taken on opening the file?

a) path b) oflags c) read d) write.

72. Which of the following is an optional mode in open system call?

a) O_RDONLY b) O_WRONLY c) O_RDWR d) O_CREAT.

73. Which optional mode is used to set the length of the file to zero and discarding existing contents?

a) O_CREAT b) O_APPEND c) O_TRUNC d) O_EXCL.

74. Which optional mode place written data at the end of the file?

a) O_CREAT b) O_APPEND c) O_TRUNC d) O_EXCL.

75. What is the value for read permission?

a) 0 b) 4 c) 2 d) 1.

76. What is the value for write permission?

a) 0 b) 4 c) 2 d) 1.

77. What is the value for execute permission?

a) 0 b) 4 c) 2 d) 1.

78. What is the value return by write system call when there is no data for written?

- a) -1 b) 0 c) 1 d) 2.

79. What is the value return by write system call when there has been an error?

- a) -1 b) 0 c) 1 d) 2.

80. To which parameter, the name of the file or device to be opened is passed?

- a) path b) oflags c) read d) write.

UNIT-V

81. How many file streams are automatically opened when a program is started?

- a) Two b) Three c) Four d) One.

82. Which causes all outstanding data on a file stream to be written immediately?

- a) fread b) fwrite c) fopen d) fflush

83. What conversion specifier is used to print a character?

- a) %c b) %e c) %g d) %s.

84. Which library function is used for files and terminal input and output?

- a) fread b) fwrite c) fopen d) fflush.

85. Which library function is used to read data from a file stream?

- a) fread b) fwrite c) fopen d) fflush.

86. Which library function is used to takes data records from the specified data buffer and writes the to the output stream?

95. Which function writes its output and a terminating null character?

- a) printf b) fprintf c) sprintf d) All.

96. What conversion specifier is used to print an integer in decimal?

- a) %c b) %d c) %g d) %s.

97. What conversion specifier is used to print a string?

- a) %c b) %e c) %g d) %s.

98. What conversion specifier is used to print a double in general format?

- a) %f b) %e c) %g d) %s.

99. What conversion specifier is used to print a double precision number in fixed format?

- a) %f b) %e c) %g d) %s.

100. Which specifier indicates that the item is to be ignored?

- a) * b) [] c) % d) #.

Section-B

UNIT-I

1. Write a short note on UNIX.
2. Mention UNIX Philosophy.
3. Discuss about LINUX.

4. Explain the GNU project and free software foundation.
5. Write notes on LINUX distributions.
6. List out the programming language available to the LINUX programmer.
7. Explain Linux programs.
8. Discuss about various Text editors.
9. Write a short note on C compiler.
10. Explain about Library files.

UNIT-II

11. Discuss about Shell.
12. Explain the concept of Pipe.
13. Write a short note on Redirecting input.
14. Write a short note on Redirecting output.
15. Write a short note on Redirecting error.
16. Give notes on interactive programs.
17. Mention the steps to creating script.
18. How to make a script executable?
19. Explain about the test command with example.
20. Explain about functions.

UNIT-III

21. Differentiate break and continue command.
22. Write notes on colon and dot command.
23. Discuss about echo and printf commands.
24. Mention the use of eval and exec commands.
25. Describe the use of exit n and export commands.
26. What is the use of expr command?
27. Explain about debugging scripts.
28. Give notes on arithmetic expansion.
29. Give notes on parameter expansion.
30. Discuss about unset command with eg.

UNIT-IV

31. Explain Linux file structure.
32. Write a short note on directories.
33. Explain about library functions.
34. Describe system calls.
35. Discuss about initial permissions on Linux files.
36. Write notes on read and write system call.
37. Write notes on open and close system call.
38. Describe about umask.
39. Explain about ioctl.
40. Explain about device drivers.

UNIT-V

41. Explain fopen and fclose.
42. Explain fread and fwrite.
43. Discuss the use of fflush and fseek.
44. Write notes on fgets and gets.
45. Explain fgetc, getc and getchar.
46. Explain fputc, putc and putchar.
47. Explain about formatted input library functions.
48. Write a shell script to implement the concept of formatted input.
49. Explain about formatted output library functions.
50. Write a shell script to implement the concept of formatted output.

Section-C

UNIT-I

1. Describe the differences between UNIX and LINUX.
2. Explain UNIX Philosophy.
3. Explain the GNU project and free software foundation.
4. List out the programming language available to the LINUX and Linux programs.
5. Define Text editors. Explain its types in detail.
6. Explain about development system roadmap.
7. Write notes on LINUX distributions.
8. Explain on C compiler.
9. Explain about Library files.
10. Explain Linux programs.

UNIT-II

11. What is shell? Mention the types of shell available in LINUX.
12. Explain the uses of pipe operator and tee command with an example.
13. List out the environment variables in LINUX.
14. Write a short note on parameter variables.
15. What is redirection? Explain its type with suitable example.
16. Describe about the shell as a programming language.
17. How can we use variables and quoting in shell script?
18. Briefly explain about the branching control structures with example.
19. Briefly explain about the branching control structures with example.
20. Write a shell script to implement the concept of functions.

UNIT-III

21. Explain any five commands with example.
22. Explain the use of find command in detail.
23. Explain the use of grep command in detail.
24. Briefly explain about command execution.
25. Describe about the dialog utility.
26. Write a shell script to implement the concept of find command.

27. Write a shell script to implement the concept of grep command.
28. Explain about debugging scripts.
29. Explain in detail about unset and printf commands.
30. Explain break, continue, colon and dot command.

UNIT-IV

31. Explain about Linux files and devices.
32. Give a brief note on system calls and device drivers.
33. Explain the various low-level file accesses in Linux.
34. Explain initial permission with example.
35. Describe in detail about Linux directories.
36. Explain all the system calls function.
37. Write a shell script to access file.
38. Explain umask with suitable example.
39. Explain library functions.
40. Explain Linux directories.

UNIT-V

41. Explain the standard I/O library functions.
42. Explain in detail about formatted input functions with example.
43. Explain in detail about Formatted output functions with example.
44. Write a shell script to implement the concept of formatted input.
45. Write a shell script to implement the concept of formatted output.
46. Explain fgetc, getc and getchar with example
47. Explain fputc, putc and putchar with example.
48. Write a shell script to implement to read a character.
49. Write a shell script to implement to write a character.
50. Explain fflush and fseek functions.

KEYS:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. d) MS-DOS. | 13. a) Header files |
| 2. a) Portable Operating System
Interface | 14. b) Libraries |
| 3. c) Linus Torvalds | 15. b) Library files |
| 4. a) copyleft | 16. a) .a |
| 5. c) Executable files | 17. d) .so |
| 6. a) .exe files | 18. a) -L |
| 7. d) Colon (:). | 19. a) Archives |
| 8. b) Text editor | 20. c) All |
| 9. c) Red | 21. a) Shell |
| 10. a) Forward slash (/) | 22. b) Redirection |
| 11. a) c89 | 23. a) Pipe |
| 12. c) /usr/bin | 24. c) \$ |
| | 25. a) \$ |

26. c) Bash
27. b) <
28. a) >
29. c) >>
30. b) 2>
31. d) >&.
32. c) >
33. a) Exit
34. b) Zero
35. b) \$#
36. d) \$*
37. b) -d
38. c) -x
39. c) *
40. c) -s
41. a) Break
42. d) Colon
43. c) Dot
44. b) Unset
45. b) Continue
46. a) Echo
47. b) Eval
48. c) Exec
49. c) Exec
50. a) 0
51. b) 1 to 125
52. c) 126
53. d) 127
54. d) Export
55. a) Expr
56. b) Find
57. a) General Regular Expression Parser
58. b) Set
59. a) Dialog
60. c) -textbox
61. b) Directories
62. a) Tilde (~)
63. b) forwardslash (/)
64. a) /dev/console
65. b) /dev/tty
66. c) /dev/null
67. d) ioctl
68. a) open
69. c) Process
70. a) Umask
71. b) oflags
72. d) O_CREAT
73. c) O_TRUNC
74. b) O_APPEND
75. b) 4
76. c) 2
77. d) 1
78. b) 0
79. a) -1
80. a) path
81. b) Three
82. d) fflush
83. a) %c
84. c) fopen
85. a) fread
86. b) fwrite
87. b) fwrite
88. a) fgetc
89. b) getc
90. c) getchar
91. a) fputc
92. c) putchar
93. a) printf
94. b) fprintf
95. c) sprintf
96. b) %d
97. d) %s
98. c) %g
99. b) %e
100. a) *

KASC-Computer Technology

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

[Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade 3.64 CGPA-(3rd Cycle)]

[College of Excellence (UGC)]

Coimbatore – 641 029



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

Subject Code: (16UCT5E1)

Title of the Paper: NETWORK SECURITY

OCTOBER 2018

Prepared by
Mr. N.SENTHIL KUMAR MCA., M.Phil
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous),
Coimbatore-29.

KASC-Computer Technology

INDEX

S.N	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
0		
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	11
3	Section C	13
4	Key for Section A	15

KASC-Computer Technology

Section -A

Unit -I

1. A computer system that can be trusted to a specified extent to enforce a specified security policy. That system is called
 - a. Client System
 - b. Trusted System
 - c. Server System
 - d. Node
2. Trusted system often use the term
 - a. Reference Monitor
 - b. Trusted Monitor
 - c. Server Monitor
 - d. Workstation
3. The fabrication attack is related to
 - a. Confidentiality
 - b. Integrity
 - c. Authentication
 - d. Modify
4. What is virus?
 - a. It is a file
 - b. It is a program
 - c. It's Database
 - d. It's network
5. There is no modification to message contents. What type of attack?
 - a. Active
 - b. Inactive
 - c. Passive
 - d. Reactive
6. How many types of virus phases?
 - a. 3
 - b. 2
 - c. 5
 - d. 4
7. Combination of cryptography and cryptanalysis is called, what?
 - a. Cryptology
 - b. Cryptography
 - c. Cryptanalysis
 - d. Encryption
8. In Network Security, Plain text otherwise called
 - a. Clear Text
 - b. Crypt Text
 - c. Cipher Text
 - d. Symbol
9. The codified language can be termed as
 - a. Clear Text
 - b. Crypt Text
 - c. Cipher Text
 - d. Symbol
10. What happened in substitution techniques?
 - a. Rows are replaced by Columns
 - b. Columns are replaced by Rows
 - c. Characters are replaced by other Character
 - d. Characters are replaced by Numbers
11. Caesar Cipher is comes under which techniques?
 - a. Substitution
 - b. Transposition
 - c. Symmetric
 - d. Asymmetric
12. Conversion of plain text into cipher text is called
 - a. Decryption
 - b. Encryption
 - c. Transposition
 - d. Substitution
13. Conversion of cipher text into plain text is called
 - a. Substitution
 - b. Encryption
 - c. Transposition
 - d. Decryption

14. Which technique is used matrix theory?
 a. Hill b. Vigenere c. Playfair d. Caesar
15. Which year playfair technique was introduced?
 a. 1852 b. 1853 c. 1854 d. 1855
16. Running Key Cipher is also called
 a. One-Time pad b. Vernam Cipher c. Palyfair d. Book Cipher
17. How many aspect used for every encryption and decryption process?
 a. 3 b. 2 c. 5 d. 4
18. How many types of cryptography mechanisms are used?
 a. 2 b.3 c. 5 d. 4
19. If the same key used for both encryption and decryption process, we call it as
 a. Conversion b. Symmetric Key c. Asymmetric Key d. Cipher
20. If two different key used for encryption and decryption process, we call it as
 a. Conversion b. Symmetric Key c. Asymmetric Key d. Cipher

Unit -II

21. One bit of plain text is encrypted at a time. What is?
 a. Block Cipher b. Stream Cipher c. DES d. IDEA
22. One block of plain text is encrypted at a time. What is?
 a. Block Cipher b. Stream Cipher c. DES d. IDEA
23. How many type of algorithm mode?
 a. 3 b. 2 c. 5 d. 4
24. ECB stands for
 a. Electronic Code Byte b. Electronic Code Book
 c. Electronic Code Bit d. Electro Code Book
25. How many rounds in DES?
 a. 14 b. 15 c. 16 d. 17
26. In DES, What is the encrypted block size?
 a. 32 b. 36 c. 48 d. 56
27. What is the key size of IDEA?
 a. 128 b. 148 c. 158 d. 156
28. Which technique works based on IDEA algorithm?
 a. S/MIME b. PGP c. SET d. SSL

29. How many steps involved in single round of IDEA?
a. 14 b. 15 c. 16 d. 17
30. How many keys applied for each round in IDEA?
a. 8 b. 7 c. 6 d. 5
31. In Asymmetric key concept, how many keys required for each communication?
a. 3 b. 2 c. 5 d. 4
32. If A and B want to communicate securely with each other, B must not know_.
a. A's Private Key b. A's Public Key c. B's Private Key d. B's Public Key
33. Which technique comes under the message digest algorithm?
a. DES b. IDEA c. MD5 d. RSA
34. The strongest message digest algorithm is considered as
a. SHA-1 b. SHA-256 c. SHA-128 d. SHA-512
35. To verify a digital signature, we need the
a. Sender's Private Key b. Sender's Public Key
c. Receivers' Private Key d. Receivers' Public Key
36. MAC stands for
a. Message Authority Code b. Message Auditing Code
c. Message Auto Code d. Message Authentication Code
37. In SHA-512, what is the size of input block?
a. 512 b. 128 c. 1024 d. 2048
38. In MD5, what is the size of length field?
a. 63 b. 64 c. 65 d. 66
39. If any two messages produce the same message digest, thus violating our principle, it is called as a
a. Error b. Fault c. Collision d. Mistake
40. CRC stands for
a. Cyclic Round Check b. Circle Redundancy Check
c. Cyclic Redundancy Code d. Cyclic Redundancy Check

Unit -III

41. The final solution to the problem of the key exchange is the use of
a. Passport b. Digital Envelope c. Digital Certificate d. Message Digest

42. A Digital certificate binds a user with
- a. the user's Private Key
 - b. the user's public key
 - c. the user's passport
 - d. the user's driving license
43. Which key should not appear on the certificate?
- a. Public
 - b. Private
 - c. Global
 - d. Local
44. Who issue the Digital Certificate to user?
- a. Customer
 - b. Client
 - c. CA
 - d. RA
45. The CA with the highest authority is called
- a. Head CA
 - b. Root CA
 - c. Main CA
 - d. Chief CA
46. CRL is
- a. Online
 - b. Offline
 - c. not defined
 - d. On or Offline
47. OCSP is
- a. Online
 - b. Offline
 - c. not defined
 - d. On or Offline
48. We trust a digital certificate because it contains
- a. Own Public Key
 - b. CA's Public Key
 - c. CA Sign
 - d. Owner Sign
49. PKIX model standard is
- a. X.507
 - b. X.508
 - c. X.509
 - d. X.510
50. How many ways available for certificate revocation concept?
- a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
51. CRL stands for
- a. Certificate Revocation Lock
 - b. Certificate Revise List
 - c. Certificate Retrieve List
 - d. Certificate Revocation List
52. POP stands for
- a. Proof of Possession
 - b. Proof of Port
 - c. Proof of Position
 - d. Provision of Possession
53. How many steps involved in certificate creation process?
- a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
54. How many types of certificates?
- a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
55. Where encrypted private keys are stored?
- a. Biometrics
 - b. Smart Card
 - c. Password
 - d. Token
56. How many modes available for certificate checking process?
- a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5

57. Which standard defines the structure of the digital certificate?
 a. X.500 b. TCP/IP c. ASN d. X.509
58. Requesting for a certificate results into the creation of a
 a. PKCS#7 File b. PKCS#10 File c. PKCS#12 File d. PKCS#15 File
59. Which model specifies Password Based Encryption Standards?
 a. PKCS#2 b. PKCS#3 c. PKCS#4 d. PKCS#5
60. In Digital certificate, which field is identified user name?
 a. Subject Name b. Serial Number c. Version d. Key

Unit -IV

61. SSL works between _____ and _____.
 a. Web Browser, Web Server b. Web Browser, Application Layer
 c. Web Server, Application Layer d. Application Layer, Transport Layer
62. SSL layer is located between _____ and _____.
 a. Web Browser, Web Server b. Web Browser, Application Layer
 c. Web Server, Application Layer d. Application Layer, Transport Layer
63. Which protocol is similar to SSL?
 a. HTTP b. SHTTP c. TCP d. IP
64. Which work is option for SSL?
 a. User Authentication b. Server Authentication
 c. Database Authentication d. Application Authentication
65. How many type of SSL sub protocols?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
66. Who is not hold Credit card details in SSL?
 a. Merchant b. Customer c. Payment Gateway d. Issuer
67. How many security options available in PEM protocol?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
68. Who accept key ring?
 a. PEM b. SHTTP c. PGP d. MIME
69. How many security options available in PGP protocol?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
70. SSL stands for
 a. Secure Server Layer b. Security Socket Layer
 c. Secure Socket Load d. Secure Socket Layer

71. Frequently updated web page is called
 a. Active Page b. Dynamic Page c. Static Page d. Normal Page
72. How many layers available in TCP/IP model?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
73. The application layer software running at the source code creates the data called as
 a. Frames b. Packet c. Both a & b d. Bit
74. In Handshake protocol, what is the size of the type field?
 a. 1 Byte b. 3 Bytes c. 4 Bytes d. 5 Bytes
75. How many phases available in handshake protocol?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
76. How many services provided by the record protocol?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5

77. TLS stands for

- a. Transport Layer Socket b. Transport Load Security
 c. Transport Layer Server d. Transport Layer Security

78. Which protocol is used for email communication?

- a. PEM b. SMTP c. PGP d. MIME

79. In PEM concept which algorithm is used for digital signature concepts?

- a. DES b. MD5 c. IDEA d. SHA-512

80. How many content types available in MIME?

- a. 7 b. 8 c. 9 d.10

Unit -V

81. Determining the identity of a user is called as

- a. Authority b. Authentication c. Access control d. confidentiality

82. The most common authentication mechanism is.

- a. Password b. Smart Card c. PIN d. Certificate

83. In time based tokens, the variable factor is

- a. Seed b. Random Challenge c. Time d. Message Digest

84. Kerberos provides for

- a. Encryption b. SSO c. Remote Login d. Login

85. In Kerberos the server that allows users to access various applications/servers is called as

- a. AS b. TGT c. TGS d. File Server

86. In certificate-based authentication, the user needs to enter password for accessing

- a. Public Key b. Private Key c. Seed d. Password

87. A password is a combination of
a. String b. Numeric c. Symbol d. All the above
88. Each authentication token is pre-programmed with a unique number, is called as a
a. Public Key b. Private Key c. Seed d. Password
89. FAR stands for
a. False Accept Ratio b. Felt Accept Ratio
c. False Access Ratio d. False Act Ratio
90. FRR stands for
a. False Report Rate b. False Reject Ratio
c. Felt Reject Ratio d. False Reject Report
91. Many real-life systems use an authentication protocol called as
a. Password b. Smart Card c. PIN d. Kerberos
92. TGS stands for
a. Ticket Grade Server b. Time Granting Server
c. Ticket Granting Server d. Ticket Granting System
93. How many types of One –Way Authentication approaches?
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
94. How many types of Mutual Authentication approaches?
a. 2 b. 4 c. 3 d. 5
95. SSO stands for
a. Single Server On b. Single Sign Off
c. Single Sign On d. Single Sign Over
96. What is DOS?
a. Denial of Service b. Denial of Server
c. Data of Service d. Digital of Service
97. Which one is best example for cryptographic operation?
a. Smart Card b. Credit Card c. Debit Card d. ATM Card
98. In Kerberos, Who share a unique password with every user in the System?
a. AS b. TGT c. TGS d. File Server
99. Biometric authentication works on the basis of
a. Human Characteristics b. Password c. Smart Card d. PIN
100. How many steps involved in Public key authentication process?
a. 2 b. 4 c. 3 d. 5

Section -B

Unit -I

1. Can you write in your own words about modern nature of attack?
2. List out and short note on Security models.
3. What is difference between Access Control and Availability?
4. What do you think about Application Level and Network Level Attacks?
5. What is Plain text and Cipher text?
6. How Caesar Cipher executes?
7. Can you explain Hill Cipher execution process?
8. Can you differentiate encryption and decryption?
9. How steganography works?
10. Can you explain why network security needs?

Unit -II

11. What do you think about Stream Cipher and Block Ciphers.
12. Can you describe Electronic Code Book mode.
13. What is Counter Mode?
14. Can you write basic principles of DES?
15. Can you analyze DES?
16. Can you distinguish between Symmetric and Asymmetric?
17. Short note on Message Digest principles.
18. Write a short note on MAC.
19. Which is best Symmetric or Asymmetric? Why
20. Execute simple example for message digest.

Unit -III

21. What are the typical contents of digital certificate?
22. What is the role of CA?
23. What is the role of RA?
24. Name the four key steps in the creation of a digital certificate.
25. Discuss Password Based Encryption.
26. Why do we trust a Digital Certificate?

27. What is the concept of Digital Certificate?
28. List out X.509 version 3 certificate fields.
29. How can we verify a Digital Certificate?
30. List out mechanisms for protecting private keys.

Unit –IV

31. Why is the SSL layer positioned between the application layer and the transport layer?
32. What is the purpose of the SSL alert protocol?
33. How SHTTP different from SSL?
34. Which are the key participants in SET?
35. What is electronic money?
36. What is the security concern in WAP?
37. What is Active Web Page?
38. What is Dynamic Web Page?
39. Write down TCP/IP protocols?
40. Write short note on Layered Organization in TCP/IP.

Unit –V

41. What are the problems associated with clear text password?
42. What is the improvement over clear text password?
43. What is the main drawback of the password?
44. Can an unauthorized user use an authentication token?
45. What is difference between Challenge / Response and Time based tokens?
46. Write a note on KDC.
47. What do you think about Mutual Authentication?
48. How Biometric works?
49. What is the basic concept of Authentication?
50. What is the drawback of the Message Digest of Password concept?

Section –C

Unit –I

1. Explain network security principles.
2. List out types of attacks. Explain a General view attack.
3. Explain what happened in active attack.
4. What is Virus? Explain various phases and categories.
5. How Mono-alphabetic cipher works?
6. Explain Playfair cipher techniques.
7. How the following transposition techniques works
 - (i) Rail Fence
 - (ii) Simple column Transposition
 - (iii) Vernam Cipher
8. Explain Worm and Trojan.
9. What do you understand cryptography?
10. Explain different types of criminal attacks.

Unit –II

11. Explain (i) Cipher Block Chaining (ii) Cipher Feedback Mode
12. Explain Initial permutation and Rounds in DES.
13. How DES works?
14. Can you explain IDEA techniques?
15. How sub-keys are generated in IDEA?
16. What was the main idea of RSA Algorithm?
17. How MD5 works?
18. How SHA-512 works?
19. How can the same key be reduced in triple DES?
20. What is an Initialization Vector (IV)? What is its significance?

Unit –III

21. Explain in detail about Digital Certificate technical details.
22. Brief Certificate creation steps.
23. How does the CA sign a Digital Certificate?
24. How can we verify a Digital Certificate?
25. How can we revoke digital certificate?
26. What process executed inside the CRL?

27. How to protect Private Key? Explain
28. Explain PKIX services.
29. What is the role of PKCs#5.
30. What do you think about PKCS#10 and PKCS#12?

Unit –IV

31. Explain Handshake Protocol.
32. Explain Record Protocol and Alert Protocol.
33. Difference between SSL and TLS.
34. What is TSP? Explain.
35. List out and explain SET participants.
36. Explain steps in SET Process.
37. Explain Purchase Request concept in SET Internal.
38. Explain PEM Protocol.
39. Explain PGP protocol.
40. Explain S/MIME.

Unit –V

41. How clear text works? Explain.
42. What is message digests of password? How its work?
43. How to improve message digests authentication? Explain.
44. How many types of Authentication Tokens? Explain any one.
45. How does Certificate- based Authentication Works?
46. How Kerberos works?
47. Explain any one One-way Authentication Process and its drawbacks
48. What is a security Handshake pitfall? How Mutual Authentication Works?
49. Explain SSO.
50. What is DOS Attacks?

Key for Section A

Unit – I

1. b. Trusted System
2. a. Reference Monitor
3. c. Authentication
4. b. It is a program
5. c. Passive
6. d. 4
7. a. Cryptology
8. a. Clear Text
9. d. Cipher Text
10. c. Characters are replaced by other Character
11. a. Substitution
12. b. Encryption
13. d. Decryption
14. a. Hill
15. c. 1854
16. d. Book Cipher
17. b. 2
18. a. 2
19. b. Symmetric Key
20. c. Asymmetric Key

Unit – II

21. b. Stream Cipher
22. a. Block Cipher
23. d. 4
24. b. Electronic Code Book
25. c. 16
26. d. 56
27. a. 128
28. b. PGP

- 29. a. 14
- 30. c. 6
- 31. b. 2
- 32. a. A's Private Key
- 33. c. MD5
- 34. d. SHA-512
- 35. b. Sender's Public Key
- 36. d. Message Authentication Code
- 37. c. 1024
- 38. b. 64
- 39. c. Collision
- 40. d. Cyclic Redundancy Check

Unit – III

- 41. c. Digital Certificate
- 42. b. the user's public key
- 43. b. Private
- 44. c. CA
- 45. b. Root CA
- 46. b. Offline
- 47. a. Online
- 48. c. CA Sign
- 49. c. X.509
- 50. a. 2
- 51. d. Certificate Revocation List
- 52. a. Proof of Possession
- 53. c. 4
- 54. c. 4
- 55. d. Token
- 56. c. 4
- 57. d. X.509
- 58. b. PKCS#10 File
- 59. d. PKCS#5
- 60. a. Subject Name

Unit – IV

- 61. a. Web Browser, Web Server
- 62. d. Application Layer, Transport Layer
- 63. b. SHTTP
- 64. c. Database Authentication
- 65. b. 3
- 66. a. Merchant
- 67. b. 3
- 68. c. PGP
- 69. c. 4
- 70. d. Secure Socket Layer
- 71. b. Dynamic Page
- 72. d. 5
- 73. c. Both a & b
- 74. a. 1 Byte
- 75. c. 4
- 76. a. 2
- 77. d. Transport Layer Security
- 78. b. SMTP
- 79. b. MD5
- 80. a. 7

Unit – V

- 81. b. Authentication
- 82. a. Password
- 83. c. Time
- 84. a. Encryption
- 85. a. AS
- 86. b. Private Key
- 87. d. All the above
- 88. c. Seed
- 89. a. False Accept Ration

- 90. b. False Reject Ration
- 91. d. Kerberos
- 92. c. Ticket Granting Server
- 93. b. 3
- 94. c. 3
- 95. c. Single Sign On
- 96. a. Denial of Service
- 97. a. Smart Card
- 98. c. TGS
- 99. a. Human Characteristics
- 100. c. 3

KASC-Computer Technology

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

[Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade 3.64 CGPA (3rd Cycle)]

[College of Excellence (UGC)]

Coimbatore – 641 029



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

Subject Code: (18UCT203)

Title of the Paper: **OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING WITH
C++**

APRIL 2019

Prepared by
Dr. R. Umagandhi MCA., M.Phil., Ph.D.
Associate Professor and Head
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)
Coimbatore-29.

KASC-Computer Technology

INDEX

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	8
3	Section C	10
4	Key for Section A	12

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION A

1. C++ was developed by
a) Dennis Ritchie b) Bjarne Stroustrup c) Ken Thompson d) Balagurusamy
2. Write the name of the operator >>
a) get form b) put to c) insertion d) extraction
3. In c++, the main function returns the default data type
a) Float b) void c) int d) char
4. Which is a collection of similar objects?
a) Class b) Function c) Data d) Array
5. A _____ is grouping of object having identical properties.
a) class b) abstraction c) inheritance d) polymorphism
6. New operator is used to
a) Allocates the memory b) Release the memory
c) create an object d) None of the above
7. Object may communicate through
a) Class b) Function c) Data d) Array
8. The object oriented programming feature Inheritance provides
a) Reusability b) Error detection c) Easy access d) Function
9. A symbol which is used to perform an operation is called
a) Operator b) Variable c) Identifier d) Constant
10. Wrapping up of data and functions in a single unit is
a) Encapsulation b) Inheritance c) Polymorphism d) Class
11. Object Oriented Programming follows the approach in program designing is
a) Top-down b) Bottom-up c) Structured d) Both (a) and (b)
12. The smallest individual unit in a program is called
a) Function b) Token c) Record d) File
13. Which process is used to create a new class from the existing class?
a) Encapsulation b) Polymorphism c) Inheritance d) Functions
14. Using a single function name to perform different types of tasks is known as
a) Polymorphism b) Dynamic binding c) Function overloading d) Inheritance
15. The feature which provides an alternate name to the existing variable is known as
a) Function b) Recursion c) Inline d) Reference
16. The cin and cout objects require the header file to include
a) iostream.h b) iomanip.h c) conio.h d) fstream.h
17. The manipulator setw() is used to set
a) decimal places b) number of digits c) field width d) flag
18. The :: is known as
a) scope access operator b) double colons c) manipulator d) precision
19. The procedure of representing essential features without including background details
a) Class b) abstraction c) inheritance d) polymorphism
20. The insertion operator is
a) >> b) << c) * d) &
21. The member function defined inside the class are treated
a) Static b) inline c) friend d) private
22. When a variable is declared as static it is initialized to
a) zero b) one c) two d) Garbage

23. Bit fields provides exact amount of the storage of values in terms of
 - a) bytes b) bits c) information d) data
24. The access specifier public used in a class is terminated by
 - a) : b) , c) ; d) ()
25. By default, The members of a class are
 - a) public b) private c) protected d) none
26. A non-member function that can access the private data of the class is known as
 - a) Friend b) static c) member d) library
27. Destructor is preceded by the operator
 - a) ~ b) : c) = d) ;
28. Constructor is executed when the
 - a) object is created b) object is destroyed c) class is declared d) class is destroyed
29. The destructor is executed when
 - a) object goes out of scope b) object is not used c) object contains nothing d) none
30. When memory allocation is essential, the constructor makes implicit call to
 - a) new operator b) malloc () c) memsell d) ram
31. Constructors are declared only in the access specifier
 - a) Private b) public c) protected d) none
32. In C++, the declaration of functions and variables are collectively called
 - a) class members b) function members c) object members d) member variables
33. The variables declared inside the class are known as data members and functions are known as
 - a) data functions b) inline functions c) member functions d) member variables
34. The member variable is initialized to zero when the first object of its class is created where no other initialization is permitted.
 - a) friend b) static c) public d) private
35. A constructor that accepts no parameters is called the
 - a) default constructor b) parameterized constructor c) implicit constructor d) null constructor
36. The constructors that can take arguments are called
 - a) default constructor b) parameterized constructor c) implicit constructor d) argument constructor
37. Destructor is a member function whose name is same as the class name but is preceded by a
 - a) tilde b) hash c) dot d) dollor
38. Which of the following two entities (reading from Left to Right) can be connected by the dot operator?
 - a) class member and a class object. b) A class object and a class.
 - c) A class and a member of that class. d) A class object and a member of that class.
39. The object is declared outside all function bodies is known as
 - a) Global b) local c) variable d) scope access
40. The object is declared inside all function bodies is known as
 - a) Global b) local c) variable d) scope access
41. In Inheritance, The existing classes are known as
 - a) base classes b) derived classes c) inheritance d) both
42. The relationship between base and derived class is known as
 - a) kind of relationship b) reusability c) access specifiers d) visibility
43. Type of inheritance between one base and derived class is known as
 - a) Single b) multilevel c) multiple d) hybrid

44. When two or more base classes are used for derivation is a type of inheritance
 - a) single
 - b) multilevel
 - c) multiple
 - d) hybrid
45. When a single base class is used for the derivation of two or more classes is known as _
 - a) hierarchical
 - b) multilevel
 - c) multiple
 - d) hybrid
46. When a class is derived from another derived class is known as the inheritance of
 - a) hierarchical
 - b) multilevel
 - c) multiple
 - d) hybrid
47. The combination of one or more type of inheritance is known as
 - a) hierarchical
 - b) multilevel
 - c) multiple
 - d) hybrid
48. Giving special meaning to an operator is
 - a) Abstract operator
 - b) operator definition
 - c) operator overload
 - d) special operator
49. Which operator cannot be overloaded?
 - a) ::
 - b) ()
 - c) ->
 - d) []
50. The duplicate of inherited members due to the multiple paths can be avoided by making the common base class as
 - a) virtual
 - b) derived
 - c) abstract
 - d) duplicate
51. Operator overloading is a type of polymorphism
 - a) Compile time
 - b) Run time
 - c) Error time
 - d) None of these
52. The class without object is called
 - a) Virtual class
 - b) Abstract class
 - c) Base class
 - d) Derived class
53. The overloaded operator must have at least number of operands
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 1
54. How many operands are used in operator overloading function when a unary operator is overloaded using member function?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 0
 - d) 1
55. How many operands are used in operator overloading function when a unary operator is overloaded using friend function?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 0
 - d) 1
56. How many operands are used in operator overloading function when a binary operator is overloaded using member function?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 0
 - d) 1
57. How many operands are used in operator overloading function when a binary operator is overloaded using friend function?
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 0
 - d) 1
58. The unary operator _____ can be used as prefix or suffix with the function.
 - a) ++
 - b) **
 - c) +
 - d)-
59. The friend function can be called without using
 - a) object
 - b) class
 - c) function
 - d) all the above
60. In multilevel inheritance, the middle class acts as
 - a) base class as well as derived class
 - b) only base class
 - c) only derived class
 - d) variable
61. The allocation of memory during program run time is called the memory allocation of
 - a) static
 - b) dynamic
 - c) pointer
 - d) none of the above
62. The deference operator is
 - a) *
 - b) &
 - c) !
 - d) #
63. The address operator is
 - a) *
 - b) &
 - c) !
 - d) #
64. The delete operator is used for memory
 - a) allocates
 - b) deallocates
 - c) destroys
 - d) create
65. The function malloc() is used for memory
 - a) Allocation
 - b) deallocates
 - c) destroys
 - d) create

66. An object can be created at run-time, such object is called
 a) dynamic b) static c) new d) delete
67. The variable which contains the address of an object
 a) Function b) Pointer c) This d) Array
68. The keyword which is used to represent an object that invokes a member function
 a) Function b) Pointer c) This d) Array
69. Run time polymorphism is
 a) Virtual function b) Function overloading c) Operator overloading d) this
70. The object oriented programming feature One name many forms is called as
 a) This b) Pointer c) Polymorphism d) Virtual function
71. The input from the keyboard goes into the program using
 a) Output stream b) IO stream c) Input stream d) Stream buffer
72. The interface which is used to the physical devices through buffer is
 a) Output stream b) IO stream c) Input stream d) Stream buffer
73. The built in function available in iostream.h used to get a character from the keyboard is
 a) Put() b) get() c) get line() d) write()
74. The formatting flags are available in ios class without the field
 a) Byte b) Bit c) Data type d) Float
75. The predefined function used to reset the flag
 a) setw() b) unsetf() c) setfill() d) setf()
76. A pure virtual function with which of the following
 a) no body b) no syntax c) complex constructs d) none of these
77. Which is the operator is used to access the members of a class using pointer?
 a) -> b) . c) & d) *
78. Write the output of `cout.width (10); cout.fill ("*"); cout<<"Hello";`
 a) Hello***** b) *****Hello c) Hello d) *****
79. The array name itself is a
 a) Pointer b) reference c) variable d) object
80. Array elements are stored in
 a) continuous memory location b) different memory location
 b) CPU registers d) none of the above
81. The extraction operators are defined in the class
 a) istream b) ostream c) iostream d) none
82. The eof() stands for
 a) end of file b) error opening file c) error of file d) extraction of file
83. The data is stored in the devices
 a) Storage b) Disk c) Memory d) Hardware
84. Collection of records is
 a) File b) Data c) Row d) columns
85. We can read and write the data in the file using the classes
 a) Base b) Derived c) Dynamic d) Stream
86. File I/O uses an interface between program and files
 a) Input stream b) Output stream c) File stream d) Stream
87. The stream which is used to read the data from the file
 a) Class b) Input c) Output d) Stream buffer
88. A file can be opened in_____ ways.
 a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 2
89. The function moves the get pointer to a specified location is
 a) Seekp() b) Seekg() c) tellg() d) tellp()

90. The arguments that are supplied at the time of invoking the program is called
 - a) Parameterized
 - b) argc
 - c) argv
 - d) Command line
91. The generic classes and functions are defined by using
 - a) Parameters
 - b) Prototype
 - c) Templates
 - d) Array
92. The file operation is completed, it should be closed by using the function_____ .
 - a) open()
 - b) close()
 - c) write()
 - d) read()
93. The function which is used to open more than one file in the program is
 - a) Open()
 - b) close()
 - c) write()
 - d) read()
94. With the same stream object we can open number of files with open() function.
 - a) Single
 - b) only two
 - c) multiple
 - d) zero
95. Eof() returns the value if the end-of-file condition is encountered is
 - a) Non-zero value
 - b) zero
 - c) error
 - d) string
96. What is use of eof() ?
 - a) Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the next character.
 - b) Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the next word.
 - c) Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the end.
 - d) Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the middle.
97. offset counted from the current position using ?
 - a) ios::curr
 - b) ios::cr
 - c) ios::cur
 - d) ios::current
98. Which functions allow to change the location of the get and put positions?
 - a) sg() and sp()
 - b) sekg() and sekp()
 - c) gog() and gop()
 - d) seekg() and seekp()
99. ios::trunc is used for ?
 - a) If the file is opened for output operations and it already existed, no action is taken.
 - b) If the file is opened for output operations and it already existed, its previous content is deleted and replaced by the new one.
 - c) If the file is opened for output operations and it already existed, then a new copy is created.
 - d) None of above
100. Which among is used for positioning relative to the beginning of a stream ?
 - a) ios::start
 - b) ios::beg
 - c) ios::begin
 - d) ios::beginning

Section B

1. Explain in detail about Procedure oriented programming
2. Explain in detail about Object Oriented Programming
3. Write notes on Benefits and Applications of OOPs
4. Explain the Structure of a C++ program
5. What are the advantages of new operator over malloc() operator.
6. What are inline functions? Explain
7. Explain the recursion? Explain with example
8. What is function overloading? Explain
9. Write a program to calculate the area of different shapes using function overloading
10. Explain the concept of default arguments with example
11. Write a program to find the factorial of a number

12. What is type casting? Explain about implicit and explicit typecasting
13. How will you define a class? Explain the syntax
14. What are the rules for defining friend functions? Explain
15. How will you define friend function? Explain with example
16. Define constructors. Write the rules for defining a constructor
17. What is a destructor? Explain with example
18. Write a simple program to implement the concept of constructors
19. Write a simple program to implement the concept of destructors
20. What is operator overloading? Give the rules of operator overloading
21. Explain the syntax of operator overloading function
22. What is inheritance? Explain its types
23. Explain the rules for inheritance
24. Explain the concept of virtual base class
25. Explain the concept of abstract classes with example
26. What is a pointer? How will you create a pointer to a class?
27. Explain the concept of this pointer
28. Explain the usage of base class pointer and derived class pointers
29. List any 5 string functions with example
30. What is polymorphism? Explain its types
31. Explain conversion from class to basic type.
32. Explain conversion from class to class type.
33. Describe the use of public, private and protected visibility labels
34. Explain about input and output stream
35. With a diagram explain stream classes
36. How will you open a file? Explain its methods
37. What are the modes of opening a file? Explain
38. Write notes on get pointer and put pointer
39. How will you check EOF? Explain
40. How will you check errors in files ? Explain
41. What are command line arguments? Explain
42. What are sequential and random files
43. How will you read and write contents into sequential files?
44. How will you read and write contents in to random files?
45. Explain the concept of binary files with examples

46. What is exception handling? Explain
47. What are the types of exception? Explain
48. What are class templates? Explain the syntax of class template
49. What are function templates? Explain the syntax of function templates
50. Write a program to read the content of a file using command line arguments.

Section C

1. Explain the key concepts of OOP.
2. Discuss in detail about Formatted and Un-formatted I/O
3. Discuss about Object Oriented and Object based Programming Languages
4. Discuss about defining member function inside and outside the class
5. Explain in detail about different types of operators in C++
6. Explain in detail about Control structures in C++
7. Discuss about Looping structures in C++
8. Write a program to add two numbers using functions without arguments and without return types
9. Write a program to multiply two numbers using functions without arguments and with return types
10. Write a program to find the factorial of a numbers using functions with arguments and without return types
11. Write a program to find a factorial of a numbers using functions with arguments and with return types
12. Explain about classes and Objects
13. Write a program to implement the usage of classes and objects
14. Explain in detail about static data member with example
15. Explain about static member function with example
16. How will you pass objects as function arguments explain with example
17. Explain the concept of returning objects as arguments
18. Write a program to overload a binary operator using member function
19. Write a program to overload a binary operator using friend function
20. Write a program to overload a unary operator using member function
21. Write a program to overload a unary operator using friend function
22. What are the types of Constructors? Explain
23. Explain copy constructor with an example

24. Explain multiple constructor with an example
25. Write a program to implement the concept of single inheritance
26. Write a program to implement the concept of multiple inheritance
27. Write a program to implement the concept of multi-level inheritance
28. Write a program to implement the concept of hybrid inheritance
29. Explain with example about pointer to a array of classes
30. Discuss about array of pointers to class
31. How will you create a String object using string class? Explain
32. Explain the concept of Virtual functions with example
33. Explain the concept of pure virtual function with example
34. Explain the manipulator functions used for I/O formatting
35. Explain about file stream classes
36. Explain in detail about file I/O
37. Write a program to read and write contents into the file
38. Explain in detail about file pointers and their manipulations
39. Write a program to implement the file operations
40. Write a program using command line arguments to copy the contents of one file to another file with line numbers
41. Write a program to implement the concept of sequential files
42. Write a program to implement the concept of random files
43. Write a program to find a student record using random files
44. Explain the usage of try throw and catch statements
45. How will you detect an exception? Explain with example
46. Write a program to implement the concept of multiple catch statements
47. Write program to implement the class template with single argument
48. Write program to implement the class template with multiple argument
49. Write program to implement the function template with single argument
50. Write program to implement the function template with multiple argument

ANSWERS

1. b) Bjarne Stroustrup
2. d) extraction
3. c) int
4. a) class
5. a) class
6. a) allocates the memory~
7. b) function
8. a) Reusability
9. a) operator
10. a) Encapsulation
11. b) Bottom-up
12. b) Token
13. c) Inheritance
14. c) Function overloading
15. d) reference
16. a) iostream.h
17. c) field width
18. a) scope resolution operator
19. b) abstraction
20. b) <<
21. b) inline
22. a) zero
23. b) bits
24. a) :
25. b) private
26. a) friend
27. A) ~
28. a) object is created
29. a) object goes out of scope
30. a) new operator
31. b) public
32. a) class members
33. c) member functions
34. b) static
35. a) default constructor
36. b) parameterized constructor
37. a) tilde
38. a) class member and a class object
39. a) Global
40. b) local
41. a) base classes
42. b) reusability

43. a) single
44. c) multiple
45. a) hierarchical
46. b) multilevel
47. d) hybrid
48. c) operator overload
49. a) ::
50. a) virtual
51. a) compile time
52. b) abstract class
53. d) 1
54. c) 0
55. d) 1
56. d) 1
57. a) 2
58. a) ++
59. a) object
60. a) base class as well as derived class
61. b) dynamic
62. a) *
63. b) &
64. b) deallocates
65. a) allocation
66. a) dynamic
67. b) pointer
68. c) this
69. a) virtual function
70. c) polymorphism
71. c) input stream
72. d) stream buffer
73. b) get()
74. b) bit
75. unsetf()
76. a) no body
77. a) ->
78. a) Hello*****
79. b) reference
80. a) continuous memory location
81. b) ostream
82. a) end of file
83. a) storage
84. a) file
85. d) stream
86. c) file stream

- 87. b) input
- 88. d) 2
- 89. b) seekg()
- 90. d) command line
- 91. c) templates
- 92. b) close()
- 93. a) open()
- 94. c) multiple
- 95. a) non-zero value
- 96. c) Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the end.
- 97. c) ios::cur
- 98. d) seekg() and seekp()
- 99. b) If the file is opened for output operations and it already existed, its previous content is deleted and replaced by the new one.
- 100. b) ios::beg

KASC-Computer Technology

**KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029**



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: 17UCT304

TITLE OF THE PAPER: OPERATING SYSTEMS

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

NOVEMBER 2018

**Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)
Department of Computer Technology
Question Bank**

OPERATING SYSTEMS

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	3-9
2	Section B	10-11
3	Section C	12-13
4	Key for Section A	14-15

**Prepared by
G.VANI
Associate Professor
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore-29.**

SECTION-A

1. The software that controls the hardware is called
(a) Task (b) Operation (c) Operating systems (d) Relation
2. When several jobs are in main memory at once is called
(a) Process (b) Multiprogramming (c) Active (d) Rest
3. The time between submission of job and return the results is
(a) Seek (b) Turnaround (c) Internet (d) Latency
4. What is an operating system?
(a) Software that controls Hardware (b) Firmware (c) Resource (d) Managers
5. What is a program in execution?
(a) Process (b) Project (c) System (d) Events
6. A process is in a state, if it currently has the cpu is called
(a) Running (b) Waiting (c) Blocked (d) Complete
7. A state transition from ready to running state is called
(a) Dispatch (b) Timerunout (c) Block (d) Wakeup
8. Which instruction controls the order of instruction execution?
(a)PSWs (b) SLIH (c) TCP (d) IP
9. The system allows the user to run for specific time is called
(a) Remote (b) Time quantum (c) Expire (d) Slots
10. A process in an operating systems is called
(a) OCB (b) PC (c) PCB (d) IS
11. An event that alters the sequence of instruction execution is called
(a) Interrupt (b) Disturb (c) Internet (d) State
12. The interrupt caused by malfunctioning hardware is
(a) External (b) Request (c) Machine check (d) Internal
13. Which controls the order of execution of process?
(a) PSW (b) Information (c) CPU (d) PCB
14. A protected variable whose value can be accessed and altered only by the operation of P and V is called
(a) Semaphores (b) Critical section (c) Synchronization (d) Binary
15. A process multiprogramming system is said to be in a state of
(a) Block (b) Procedure (c) Deadlock (d) Namespace
16. Which is used to improve the system throughput?
(a) Circular wait (b) Deadlock (c) Spooling (d) Groupware
17. Indefinite postponement is prevented by allowing process priority to increase wait for a resource is called.
(a) Increase (b) Aging (c) Procedure (d) Active
18. Certain resources that cannot be removed from the process is called
(a) Non-preemptive (b) Preemptive (c) Schedule (d) Module
19. A state that leads to a deadlock is called
(a) Active (b) Server (c) Safe (d) Unsafe
20. The shape that represents process is called
(a) Squares (b) Circles (c) Arcs (d) Oval
21. Which type of storage allocation a program is divided into several pages?
(a) Blocks (b) Paging (c) Non contiguous (d) Contiguous

22. The technique of storage that involves moving all occupied areas of storage to One end is called
(a) Compaction (b) Fragmentation (c) Compacting (d) Partition
23. Which strategy is used for an incoming job is placed in the main storage in the first available hole large enough to hold?
(a) First fit (b) Best fit (c) Worst fit (d) Next fit
24. The optimal replacement strategy is called
(a) OPT (b) FIFO (c) LRU (d) LFU
25. Storage that is possible to run programs larger than main storage is called
(a) Overlays (b) Clusters (c) Groups (d) Interval
26. In fixed partition multiprogramming, the storage is divided into number of
(a) Symmetric (b) Asymmetric (c) Fixed partition (d) Multi
27. Free storage areas are called
(a) Space (b) Holes (c) Component (d) Object
28. An incoming job is placed in and fits more tightly is called
(a) First fit (b) Best fit (c) Worst fit (d) Next fit
29. An incoming job placed in and fits worst is called
(a) First fit (b) Best fit (c) Worst fit (d) Next fit
30. The strategies that wait for a page to be referenced by running process is
(a) Fetch (b) Demand (c) Placement (d) Replacement
31. The concept in which a process is copied into main memory from the Secondary memory according to the requirement is
(a) Paging (b) Demand paging (c) Segmentation (d) Swapping
32. In FIFO page replacement algorithm, when a page must be replaced
(a) oldest page is chosen
(b) newest page is chosen
(c) random page is chosen
(d) none of the mentioned
33. Which algorithm chooses the page that has not been used for the longest period of time whenever the page required to be replaced?
(a) first in first out algorithm
(b) additional reference bit algorithm
(c) least recently used algorithm
(d) counting based page replacement algorithm
34. A process is thrashing if
(a) it is spending more time paging than executing
(b) it is spending less time paging than executing
(c) page fault occurs
(d) swapping can not take place
35. Working set model for page replacement is based on the assumption of
(a) modularity
(b) locality
(c) globalization
(d) random access

36. In internal fragmentation, memory is internal to a partition and
(a) is being used
(b) is not being used
(c) is always used
(d) none of the mentioned
37. A solution to the problem of external fragmentation is
(a) compaction
(b) larger memory space
(c) smaller memory space
(d) none of the mentioned
38. External fragmentation will not occur when
(a) first fit is used
(b) best fit is used
(c) worst fit is used
(d) no matter which algorithm is used, it will always occur
39. Sometimes the overhead of keeping track of a hole might be
(a) larger than the memory
(b) larger than the hole itself
(c) very small
(d) all of the mentioned
40. When the memory allocated to a process is slightly larger than the process, then
(a) internal fragmentation occurs
(b) external fragmentation occurs
(c) both internal and external fragmentation occurs
(d) neither internal nor external fragmentation occurs
41. Which priorities do not change?
(a) Static (b) Dynamic (c) Rest (d) Active
42. The mechanism that response to change is called
(a) Static (b) Dynamic (c) Rest (d) Active
43. A user with a rush job may be willing to pay a premium is called
(a) Purchased priority (b) Commands (c) FIFO (d) SJF
44. The limited amount of cpu time is called
(a) Timing (b) Time slice (c) Slot (d) Dispatch
45. The classifying of computers are done by
(a) John (b) Dennis (c) Flynn (d) Tremens
46. Which machine belongs to array processors?
(a) MISD (b) MIMD (c) SISD (d) SIMD
47. Which module gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-term scheduler?
(a) dispatcher
(b) interrupt
(c) scheduler
(d) none of the mentioned

48. The processes that are residing in main memory and are ready and waiting to execute are kept on a list called
- (a) job queue
 - (b) ready queue
 - (c) execution queue
 - (d) process queue
49. Which scheduling algorithm allocates the CPU first to the process that requests the CPU first?
- (a) first-come, first-served scheduling
 - (b) shortest job scheduling
 - (c) priority scheduling
 - (d) none of the mentioned
50. In priority scheduling algorithm
- (a) CPU is allocated to the process with highest priority
 - (b) CPU is allocated to the process with lowest priority
 - (c) Equal priority processes can not be scheduled
 - (d) None of the mentioned
51. Time quantum is defined in
- (a) shortest job scheduling algorithm
 - (b) round robin scheduling algorithm
 - (c) priority scheduling algorithm
 - (d) multilevel queue scheduling algorithm
52. Process are classified into different groups in
- (a) shortest job scheduling algorithm
 - (b) round robin scheduling algorithm
 - (c) priority scheduling algorithm
 - (d) multilevel queue scheduling algorithm
53. In multilevel feedback scheduling algorithm
- (a) a process can move to a different classified ready queue
 - (b) classification of ready queue is permanent
 - (c) processes are not classified into groups
 - (d) none of the mentioned
54. Which one of the following can not be scheduled by the kernel?
- (a) kernel level thread
 - (b) user level thread
 - (c) process
 - (d) none of the mentioned
55. The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion is termed as
- (a) waiting time
 - (b) turnaround time
 - (c) response time
 - (d) throughput
56. The systems that perform many operations in parallel is called
- (a) Dataflow computers
 - (b) Pipe
 - (c) Array
 - (d) Multiprocessing

57. The systems that continue operations even when portion of system fail is called
(a) Constraints (b) Fault tolerance (c) panels (d) Checks
58. Who developed a view of program paging activity?
(a) Richard (b) Dennis (c) Denning (d) Isiac
59. The storage locations referenced recently is called
(a) Bindings (b) Transactions (c) Spatial (d) Temporal
60. The storage locations referenced tend to clustered is called
(a) Bindings (b) Transactions (c) Spatial (d) Temporal
61. The computer that perform many operations in parallal is called
(a) Data flow (b) Micro (c) Mainframe (d) Super
62. Which one rotates at a speed of 3600 revolutions per second?
(a) Platter (b) Spindle (c) Read write header (d) Boom
63. The process of moving the boom to a new cylinder is called
(a) Spindle (b) Waiting (c) Seek time (d) Waiting time
64. Which seek optimization has no reordering of queue?
(a) Dispatch (b) SSTF (c) SCAN (d) FCFS
65. A disk device simulated in conventional random access memory is called
(a) RAM disk (b) Optical disk (c) Hard disk (d) File disk
66. Which one of the following device is WORM device?
(a) ROM (b) RAM (c) Optical disk (d) RAM disk
67. The named collection of data is called
(a) File (b) Paging (c) Record (d) Contiguous
68. Each sequential subfile is called
(a) Member (b) Fragmentation (c) Compacting (d) Partition
69. The unique tag, usually a number, identifies the file within the file system.
(a) File identifier
(b) File name
(c) File type
(d) None of the mentioned
70. To create a file
(a) allocate the space in file system
(b) make an entry for new file in directory
(c) allocate the space in file system & make an entry for new file in directory
(d) none of the mentioned
71. By using the specific system call, we can
(a) open the file
(b) read the file
(c) write into the file
(d) all of the mentioned
72. File type can be represented by
(a) file name
(b) file extension
(c) file identifier
(d) none of the mentioned

73. Which file is a sequence of bytes organized into blocks understandable by the system's linker?
(a) object file
(b) source file
(c) executable file
(d) text file
74. In _____ information is recorded magnetically on platters.
(a) magnetic disks
(b) electrical disks
(c) assemblies
(d) cylinders
75. The heads of the magnetic disk are attached to a _____ that moves all the heads as a unit.
(a) spindle
(b) disk arm
(c) track
(d) none of the mentioned
76. The set of tracks that are at one arm position make up a _____
(a) magnetic disks
(b) electrical disks
(c) assemblies
(d) cylinders
77. The time taken to move the disk arm to the desired cylinder is called the :
(a) positioning time
(b) random access time
(c) seek time
(d) rotational latency
78. The time taken for the desired sector to rotate to the disk head is called :
(a) positioning time
(b) random access time
(c) seek time
(d) rotational latency
79. When the head damages the magnetic surface, it is known as _____.
(a) disk crash
(b) head crash
(c) magnetic damage
(d) all of the mentioned
80. A floppy disk is designed to rotate _____ as compared to a hard disk Drive.
(a) faster
(b) slower
(c) at the same speed
(d) none of the mentioned

81. Android is licensed under with open source licensing license?
(a) GPL (b) Apache/MIT (c) OSS (d) Soucefog
82. Android is
(a) Operating system (b) Sub directory (c) Web browser (d) Internet host name
83. Android is specially developed for
(a) Laptops (b) Port number (c) Desk tops (d) Mobile devices
84. OHA stands for
(a) Open handset alliance (b) Open handset acquer
(c) Open handset art (d) Open handset audit
85. Android os is based on
(a) Linux (b) Unix (c) C (d) Java
86. What year was the open handset alliance announced?
(a) 2005 (b) 2007 (c) 2006 (d) 2008
87. What was the first phone released that ran the android os?
(a) HTC (b) gphone (c) T-Mobile g1 (d) Motorola
88. Protecting private internet from internet holders is by
(a) Firewalls (b) Encryption (c) Decryption (d) Authentication
89. The web client server used on private networks called
(a) Internet (b) HeaderStyle (c) Intranet (d) PagerStyle
90. The tag used by the web browser to request for java applet is
(a) <A> (b) <APPLET> (c) <HTML> (d) <STYLE>
91. Java achieves portability by compiling applets to
(a) ItemStyle (b) JVM (c) Java (d) Bytecode
92. Which language provides automatic garbage collection?
(a) Cobol (b) C++ (c) C (d) Java
93. When developing for the android os, java byte code is compiled into what?
(a) Java source code (b) Dalvik application code
(c) Dalvik byte code (d) C source code
94. Which tells the applet to kill the threads?
(a) Kill (b) Insert (c) Stop (d) Init
95. Status data will be exposed to the rest of the android system via
(a) Intents (b) A content provider
(c) Network receivers (d) Alerting permissions
96. The opendoc suite is called
(a) Cyber dog (b) OLE (c) DCOM (d) Sweeper
97. The OLE suite is called
(a) Cyber dog (b) OLE (c) DCOM (d) Sweeper
98. What does the .apk extension stand for?
(a) Application package (b) Application program kit
(c) Android proprietary kit (d) Android package
99. Android applications must be signed
(a) After they are installed (b) Before they are installed
(c) Never (d) within two weeks of installation
100. What runs in the background and doesn't have any UI components?
(a) Intents (b) Content providers
(c) Services (d) Application

SECTION-B

1. What is Operating system?
2. What are the system goals in Operating systems?
3. Discuss about Process.
4. Write short notes on Process states.
5. Write short notes on DOS.
6. Write short notes on UNIX operating systems.
7. Write short notes on Interrupt.
8. Write short notes on Semaphores.
9. Write short notes on indefinite postponement.
10. Write short notes Context switching.
11. Discuss about Storage allocation.
12. Discuss about Multiprogramming.
13. Discuss about Page size.
14. Write short notes on working sets.
15. Write short notes on Demand paging.
16. Write short notes on Principle of optimality.
17. Write short notes on FIFO and LRU page replacement.
18. Write short notes on LFU and NUR page replacement.
19. Write about fragmentation and compaction.
20. Write about Swapping.
21. Write short notes on Scheduling.
22. Discuss about Priorities.
23. Write short notes on FIFO Scheduling.
24. Write short notes on Quantum size.
25. Write about RR Scheduling.
26. Write about Fault tolerance.
27. Write short notes on Storage management.
28. Discuss about SRT Scheduling.
29. Write about SJF Scheduling.
30. Discuss about Multiprocessing.
31. Discuss about device management.
32. Discuss about disk performance.
33. Write about Optimization.
34. Write short notes on disk scheduling.
35. Write short notes on FCFS.
36. Write short notes on SSTF.
37. Write short notes on File systems.
38. Write about Database systems.
39. Write about File system functions.
40. Write short notes on disk storage.
41. Write a note on Android.
42. Write short notes on Core files.
43. Write short notes on Core directories.
44. Write about open handset.

45. Write about Android emulator.
46. Write short notes on Framework.
47. Write about the steps involved in running android application.
48. Write short notes on creation of application.
49. Write short notes on configuring application.
50. Write about Android development.

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION-C

1. Explain about History of DOS.
2. Discuss about History of UNIX.
3. Explain Process states.
4. Explain Process state transitions.
5. Explain Interrupt processing.
6. Explain about Interrupt classes.
7. Discuss about Context Switching.
8. Explain about Deadlock prevention and Deadlock avoidance.
9. Explain about Deadlock Detection and Deadlock recovery.
10. Explain about Characteristics of Deadlocks.
11. Explain about contiguous storage allocation.
12. Explain about Non-contiguous storage allocation.
13. Explain about Fixed partition multiprogramming.
14. Explain about Variable partition multiprogramming.
15. Explain multiprogramming with swapping.
16. Explain Virtual storage management strategies.
17. Explain Page replacement strategies.
18. Explain about Paging.
19. Discuss about Single user contiguous storage allocation.
20. Discuss about Paging in demand.
21. Explain about Preemptive vs Non-Preemptive Scheduling.
22. Explain Deadline Scheduling.
23. Explain about FIFO and RR scheduling.
24. Explain about Classification of sequential and parallel processing.
25. Explain Array processors.
26. Explain about Multiprocessing.
27. Explain Dataflow computers.
28. Explain about Sequential processing.
29. Explain about parallel processing.
30. Discuss about distributed computing.
31. Explain Operation of moving head disk storage.
32. Explain about Need for disk scheduling.
33. Explain about Seek optimization.
34. Explain about RAM disks.
35. Explain about the difference between FCFS scheduling and SSTF scheduling.
36. Explain about Optical disks.
37. Explain File organization.
38. Discuss about File descriptor.
39. Explain about file allocation and freeing space.
40. Explain about Access control matrix.
41. Explain about WAP.
42. Explain about Open handset alliance.
43. Explain about Android platform.
44. Explain about configuring development environment.

45. Explain SDK license agreement.
46. Explain the core android application framework.
47. Explain about testing development environment.
48. Discuss about Building of first android application.
49. Explain about the creating and configuring application.
50. Explain about the launching of android application.

KASC-Computer Technology

KEY ANSWERS

1. (c) Operating systems
2. (b) Multiprogramming
3. (b) Turnaround
4. (a) Software that controls Hardware
5. (a) Process
6. (a) Running
7. (a) Dispatch
8. (a) PSWs
9. (b) Time quantum
10. (c) PCB
11. (a) Interrupt
12. (c) Machine check
13. (a) PSW
14. (a) Semaphores
15. (c) Deadlock
16. (c) Spooling
17. (b) Aging
18. (a) Non-preemptive
19. (d) Unsafe
20. (a) Squares
21. (d) Non-Contiguous
22. (a) Compaction
23. (a) First fit
24. (b) FIFO
25. (a) Overlays
26. (c) Fixed partition
27. (b) Holes
28. (b) Best fit
29. (c) Worst fit
30. (a) Fetch
31. (b) Demand paging
32. (a) oldest page is chosen
33. (c) least recently used algorithm
34. (a) it is spending more time paging than executing
35. (b) locality
36. (b) is not being used
37. (a) compaction
38. (d) no matter which algorithm is used, it will always occur
39. (b) larger than the hole itself
40. (a) internal fragmentation occurs
41. (a) Static
42. (b) Dynamic
43. (a) Purchased priority
44. (b) Time slice
45. (c) Flynn
46. (d) SIMD
47. (a) dispatcher
48. (b) ready queue
49. (a) first-come, first-served scheduling
50. (a) CPU is allocated to the process with highest priority
51. (b) round robin scheduling algorithm
52. (d) multilevel queue scheduling algorithm
53. (a) a process can move to a different classified ready queue
54. (d) none of the mentioned
55. (b) turnaround time
56. (a) Dataflow computers
57. (b) Fault tolerance
58. (c) Denning
59. (d) Temporal
60. (c) Spatial
61. (a) Data flow
62. (b) Spindle
63. (c) Seek time
64. (d) FCFS
65. (a) RAM disk
66. (c) Optical disk

67. (a) File
68. (a) Member
69. (a) File identifier
70. (c) allocate the space in file system & make an entry for new file in directory
71. (d) all of the mentioned
72. (b) file extension
73. (a) object file
74. (a) magnetic disks
75. (b) disk arm
76. (d) cylinders
77. (d) rotational latency
78. (d) rotational latency
79. (b) head crash
80. (b) slower
81. (b) Apache/MIT
82. (a) Operating system
83. (d) Mobile devices
84. (a) Open handset alliance
85. (a) Linux
86. (b) 2007
87. (c) T-Mobile gl
88. (a) Firewalls
89. (c) Intranet
90. (c) <APPLET>
91. (d) Byte code
92. (d) Java
93. (c) Dalvik byte code
94. (a) Kill
95. (b) A content provider
96. (a) Cyber dog
97. (c) DCOM
98. (a) Application package
99. (b) Before they are installed
100. (c) Services

KASC-Computer Technology

**KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029**



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: 17UCT407

**TITLE OF THE PAPER: RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY**

APRIL 2019

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)

Department of Computer Technology

Question Bank

RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4-11
2	Section B	12-13
3	Section C	13-14
4	Key for Section A	15

**Prepared by
G.VANI
Associate Professor,
Department of Computer Technology,
Kongunadu Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore-29.**

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION A

1. The collection of data is referred to as
 - a) Database
 - b) Information
 - c) Files
 - d) Records
2. The collection of information stored in the database at a particular moment is
 - a) Abstraction
 - b) instance of the database
 - c) record type
 - d) none
3. The overall design of the database is called
 - a) Schema
 - b) data types
 - c) models
 - d) instance
4. The ability to modify a schema definition in one level without affecting a schema definitions in the next higher level is called
 - a) data abstraction
 - b) schemas
 - c) data independence
 - d) none
5. In which model the data are represented by collections of records
 - a) Hierarchical model
 - b) network model
 - c) relational model
 - d) logical model
6. A database schema is specified by a set of definitions expressed by a special language called
 - a) DDL
 - b) DML
 - c) both a and b
 - d) none
7. Which is responsible for ensuring that the database remains in a consistent state despite system failures?
 - a) File manager
 - b) buffer manager
 - c) storage manager
 - d) transaction manager
8. An entity is represented by a set of
 - a) Attributes
 - b) relationships
 - c) domain
 - d) none
9. The set of one or more attributes that taken collectively allows us to identify uniquely an entity in the entity set is called
 - a) Candidate key
 - b) primary key
 - c) super key
 - d) none
10. Which of an entity set allows us to distinguish among the various entities of the set?
 - a) Super key
 - b) primary key
 - c) candidate key
 - d) none
11. An entity set that has a primary key is termed as
 - a) Weak entity
 - b) strong entity
 - c) entity sets
 - d) none
12. The primary key of the entity set becomes the primary key of the relations known as
 - a) strong entity
 - b) weak entity
 - c) relationship
 - d) combined tables
13. A statement requesting the retrieval of information is called
 - a) query
 - b) statement
 - c) table
 - d) DML

14. Users interact with the system without writing programs in known as
a) sophisticated user b) unsophisticated user c) naïve user d) specialized user
15. Which executes low-level instructions generated of a table containing meta data?
a) Query b) query language engine c) DDL interpreter d) none
16. Which store the database itself?
a) query b) indices c) data files d) data dictionary
17. Which provide fast access to data items that hold particular values?
a) Indices b) data files c) data dictionary d) statistical data
18. An entity set represented by a set of
a) attributes b) tables c) lines d) rows
19. The value of one type of attribute derived from the values of others related attribute in known as
a) null attribute b) derived attribute c) single valued attribute d) none
20. Which represents multi valued attributes?
a) double ellipses b) lines c) diamonds d) ellipses
21. Which represents derived attribute?
a) double ellipses b) lines c) diamonds d) dashed ellipses
22. Which represents attributes in ER diagram?
a) double ellipses b) lines c) diamonds d) ellipses
23. Which translates DML statements in a query language into low level instructions?
a) DML compiler b) DDL interpreter c) both a & b d) none
24. Which manages the allocation of space on disk storage?
a) File manger b) buffer manger c) Indices d) data files.
25. Which stores statistical information that hold particular values?
a) File manger b) buffer manger c) Indices d) statistical data
26. Which stores meta data?
a) File manger b) buffer manger c) Indices d) data dictionary
27. The result of taking the union of two or more disjoint entity sets to produce a high level entity set is called
a) Generalization b) specialization c) aggregation d) none

28. A database consists of a 2 dimensional matrix called
- a) Table b) Tuples c) Field d) Rows
29. SQL* plus is made up of interactive SQL is
- a) SQL* b) Iterative SQL c) PL/SQL d) PLSQL
30. Expansion of QBE ?
- a) Query By Example b) Query By Evidence
c) Question By Example d) Question By Evidence
31. Abbreviation of SQL
- a) Structure Language b) Structured Query Language
c) Structure Query d) None
32. Which organizes all database information on the hard disk?
- a) DBA b) Admin c) System Admin d) All
33. Which of the following is an example of DDL?
- a) Select b) Create c) Insert d) Update
34. Which is the operator used to match patterns of two expressions?
- a) IN b) BETWEEN c) LIKE d) UNION
35. Which is an example of logical operator in SQL?
- a) ALL b) IN c) AND d) SOME
36. Which operator is used in range searching?
- a) IN b) BETWEEN c) LIKE d) UNION
37. Which command is used to change the existing records in a table?

- a) ALTER b) UPDATE c) DELETE d) All of the above

38. Which is used to eliminate duplicates in Oracle?

- a) Join b) Distinct c) AND d) ALL

39. The Sorting can be done in Oracle using

- a) Asc b) ABS c) SORT d) none

40. Which is a fixed point number, with user-specified precision?

- a) numeric (p,d) b) numeric (a,b) c) float d) none

41. Which command is used to delete a table structure?

- a) Delete b) Drop c) Alter d) Truncate

42. Which function is used to separate a substring from another string?

- a) Substr b) Substring c) LTRIM d) RTRIM

43. TO_DATE function is used to convert .

- a) Character to Date b) Number to Date
c) Date to Character d) None of the above

44. Which function is used to change first letter of string into upper case?

- a) UPPER b) INITCAP c) RPAD d) None

45. Which function returns the length of the string?

- a) INSTR b) LENGTH c) SIZE d) LEFT

46. Which is an example of numeric function?

- a) LENGTH b) ABS c) LOWER d) UPPER

47. Constraints that are defined along with column definitions are called

- a) Data constraints b) Column constraints c) Table constraints d) None

48. A multicolumn primary key is also called
- a) Composite b) Candidate c) Primary d) Foreign
49. Which key represents relation between tables?
- a) Primary b) Composite c) Foreign d) All of above
50. The constraint is used to enforce integrity rules that are based on a logical expression is
- a) Check b) Not Null c) Unique d) Primary key
51. Which is an ordered list of contents of column in a table?
- a) Index b) View c) Synonym d) Sequence
52. Which is a set of one or more attributes that taken collectively allows us to identify uniquely an entity in the entity set?
- a) Candidate key b) primary key c) super key d) none
53. Which is an example of group function?
- a) Sum b) Power c) Sqrt d) Length
54. Which function returns the number of rows in the table?
- a) Sum b) Count c) Rows d) Length
55. Sub query is also called
- a) Dual b) Synonym c) Nested d) None
56. In Which join we are joining a table to itself.
- a) Equi b) Self c) Non-equi d) All the above
57. The statement containing a sub query is called a

- a) Parent b) Child c) Sibling d) subquery
58. Which is used to display predetermined data to users according to our desire?
- a) Table b) Synonym c) View d) Join
59. Which automatically generates numeric values?
- a) Sequence b) Tab c) Synonym d) Table
60. Maximum number of digits allowed in a sequence is called
- a)60 b) 100 c) 38 d)46
61. Which specifies the interval between sequence numbers?
- a) Minvalue b)Nominvalue c) Increment By d) Cycle
62. Which symbol is used to represent outer join?
- a) = b) + c) ^= d) -
63. Which returns all rows from one table that do not match any row from other table?
- a) Intersect b) Union c) Outer join d) Non-equi join
64. Which is used as an alias for a table, view or sequence?
- a) Synonym b) View c) Alias name d) None
65. If $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ holds, $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ holds, and then $\alpha \rightarrow \beta \gamma$ holds.
- a) Union rule b) decomposition rule c) reflexivity rule d) transitivity
66. BCNF stands for
- a) Best codd normal form b) Boyce codd normal form
- c) Boyles codd normal form d) Boyee codd normal form
67. Project join normal form is called
- a) Fourth normal form b) Fifth normal form
- c) Third normal form d) Second normal form

68. Which database stores data required assisting software developers?
a) CASE b) CAD c) OLS d) OLR
69. The text that is enriched with links that point to other documents is called
a) Multimedia b) office information systems c) hypertext d) Intranet
70. Objects that contain other objects are called
a) Simple b) common c) complex d) none
71. The programming language extended with constructs to handle persistent data is called
a) Object oriented languages b) relational database languages
c) object definition language d) persistent programming languages.
72. Identity persists only during the execution of a single program
a) Intra procedure b) intra program c) inter program d) persistent
73. The most elementary form of integrity constraints is called
a) Domain constraints b) tuple constraints c) both a and b d) Attributes
74. A value that appears in one relation for a given set of attributes also appears for a certain set of attributes in another relation is known as
a) Referential integrity b) domain integrity c) both a and b d) Tuple
75. Which arise frequently?
a) Referential integrity b) domain integrity c) both a and b d) Entity
76. DB modification can cause violations of
a) Referential integrity b) domain integrity c) both a and b d) Entity set
77. All attributes of which are implicitly declared to be not null
a) Primary key b) foreign key c) candidate key d) super key
78. Attributes of a declaration are allowed to be a null is
a) Unique b) not null c) super key d) primary key
79. Which is a predicate expressing a condition that we wish the database always to satisfy?
a) Assertion b) trigger c) referential integrity d) Domain
80. When an assertion is created, the system tests it for
a) Validity b) checking c) processing d) Assertion

81. Which statement that is executed automatically by the system as a side effect a modification to the database?
a) Assertion b) trigger c) referential integrity d) Attribute
82. Function dependency is denoted by
a) F b) f c) E d) F⁺
83. An attribute of functional dependency is
a) Extraneous b) simple c) closure d) Sample
84. 1NF stands for
a) first normal form b) second normal form c) third normal form d) BCNF
85. 2NF stands for
a) First normal form b) second normal form c) third normal form d) BCNF
86. 3NF stands for
a) First normal form b) second normal form c) third normal form d) BCNF
87. When decomposing a relation into a number of smaller relations, it is crucial that the Decomposition be
a) Lossless b) lossy c) losing d) Attribute
88. The class is a special method that is called when the objects in the class are deleted
a) Destructor b) constructor c) iterator d) none
89. Join dependencies will lead to a normal form called
a) BCNF b) PJNF c) 3NF d) 4NF
90. The clause corresponds to the projection operation of the relational algebra is called
a) Select b) from c) where d) Alter
91. The mostly commonly used operation on strings is patter matching using the operator
a) Escape b) order by c) like d) From
92. The functions that take a collection of values as input and return a single value
a) Null b) tuple c) except d) aggregate functions
93. Which is a fixed point number, with user-specified precision?
a) Numeric (p,d) b) numeric (a,b) c) float d) Int
94. The command is used to load data into the relation?
a) Update b) edit c) insert d) Remove
95. The command operates on only one relation is called

- a) Delete b) remove c) insert d) Select
96. The connective tests for absence of set membership is called
a) Like b) not in c) in d) Unlike
97. The notation for count function in SQL is called
a) Count (+) b) count (-) c) count (*) d) Count (/)
98. The operation automatically eliminates duplicates is called
a) Intersect b) except c) select d) none
99. Which clause by itself defines a Cartesian product of the relations in the clause?
a) Select b) from c) where d) Insert
100. A statement that is executed automatically by the system as a side effect of a modification to the database is called
a) Trigger b) data log rules c) constraints d) Constant

SECTION B

1. What is the purpose of Database system?
2. What are the disadvantages of DBMS?
3. Write short notes on ER-Diagram.
4. Differentiate Weak and Strong Entity sets.
5. What are DML Commands?
6. Write short notes on usage of where clause with an example query.
7. What is the role of Select Query?
8. What is the use of insert command and update command in sql?
9. List and give short notes on set operations.
10. Differentiate on delete and drop commands in sql.
11. What is the use of NULL value Concept?
12. What is the role of Default value concept?
13. Write short notes on Primary Key concept with suitable example.
14. What is Unique key concept?
15. Define Foreign key and give an example.
16. What is the role of Check Key integrity constraint?
17. Write short notes on Renaming Columns with expressions list.
18. What is Range Searching?
19. Confer on Pattern matching with an example.
20. Give brief notes on String Manipulation..
21. Give three examples for Sophisticated Queries.

22. List and give example queries for Built in functions.
23. What is inner join concept in joined relations?
24. Differentiate Left Join and Right join in SQL.
25. What is the role of Full Outer Join?
26. Confer on Nested Sub Queries with two examples.
27. Give short notes on Views in SQL.
28. What is a Sequence. Give its role in SQL.
29. What are Synonyms in SQL?
30. Give short notes on Table Indexes.
31. What is a Database Trigger?
32. What are the uses of Database Triggers?
33. Write short notes on types of Triggers with examples.
34. What is a Database trigger applies? Give an example.
35. Give the combinations of triggers.
36. Confer on keywords and Parameters in Triggers.
37. How will you drop a trigger? Give example Query.
38. Give the basic of PL/SQL with suitable example.
39. What is a Stored Procedure?
40. Write short notes on Stored Functions with an example PL\SQL Query.
41. Give short note on DSS.
42. What is Data Mining?
43. What is Spatial Database?
44. What is the role of Geographic Database?
45. Give short notes on Multimedia Database.
46. Confer on Mobility and Personal Database.
47. Write short notes on IRS.
48. What is DSS? Give short notes.
49. What is WWW?
50. Write short notes on Default Tabular Reports.

SECTION C

1. Differentiate DBMS and RDBMS concepts.
2. What is the purpose of Database Systems? Discuss.
3. Explain ER Diagram with suitable example and diagrams.
4. Discuss on Strong Entity Set.
5. Give the Codd's Rules in detail.
6. What is Normalization? Discuss its Types with suitable examples.
7. List and explain the data types in SQL.
8. Expand DML and discuss on its types.

9. What is the role of Select Query in detail.
10. How are values stored in a table? Discuss.
11. Discuss on Null Value Concept and Default value concepts in detail.
12. What are the roles of Primary Key Concept and Foreign Key Concept? Discuss.
13. How is Unique Key useful in RDBMS?
14. Explain Check Key Integrity Constraint with relevant queries.
15. How is a Column renamed using Expression list? Give Examples.
16. Discuss on various concepts in Pattern Matching with examples.
17. What is Range Searching? Explain with suitable queries.
18. Discuss on String Manipulation in detail.
19. What are the different Date functions available in Oracle? Discuss.
20. Discuss on creating Reports with Titles and Headings in detail.
21. Give detailed notes on Built in group functions with suitable queries.
22. What is a Sophisticated Query? Discuss.
23. What is a Joined Relation? Discuss its types.
24. What is the role of Nested Sub Query? Give examples.
25. Give a PL/SQL code to implement the concept of Views in Oracle.
26. What is a View? Explain.
27. Explain Sequences in detail with suitable PL/SQL code.
28. Explain the role of Synonym with suitable Queries in Oracle.
29. What is Table Index? Discuss.
30. Give detailed notes on Table Partitioning in Oracle.
31. What is a Database Trigger? What are the uses of DB Triggers?
32. Discuss on types of Database Triggers.
33. How to apply a DB trigger? Discuss.
34. What are the different Combinations of Triggers? Discuss.
35. Difference between SQL and SQL * Plus Environment. What is the role of Stored Procedure in Oracle? Justify with PL/SQL code.
36. How are Stored Functions important in Oracle? Discuss.
37. Differentiate the concepts of Procedures and Functions in detail.
38. Give a PL/SQL code to implement concept of Functions?
39. What are the parameters available in Procedure. Discuss with PL/SQL code.
40. Explain the concepts in Data Mining with suitable diagram.
41. Differentiate Spatial and Geographic Database.
42. What are Multimedia and Mobility Databases?
43. Discuss on DSS with relevant examples.
44. Give detailed notes on:
 - i) DSS
 - ii) IRS
45. Explain WWW in detail.
46. Discuss on PL/SQL Reports in detail.
47. Discuss the role of Data Warehousing in detail.

48. What is Data Analysis? Discuss.
49. What is the role of Default Tabular report in detail?
50. Write a detailed note on Triggers.

Key Answers

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Database 2. Instance of the database 3. Schema 4. Data Independence 5. Network model 6. DDL 7. Transaction manager 8. Attributes 9. Super key 10. Primary key 11. Strong entity 12. strong entity 13. query 14. sophisticated user 15. query language engine 16. data files 17. Indices 18. attributes 19. derived attribute 20. double ellipses 21. dashed ellipses 22. ellipses 23. DML compiler | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 24. File manger 25. statistical data 26. data dictionary 27. Generalization 28. Table 29. PL/SQL 30. Query By Example 31. Structured Query language 32. DBA 33. Create 34. LIKE 35. AND 36. BETWEEN 37. Update 38. Distinct 39. Asc 40. numeric(p,d) 41. Drop 42. Substr 43. Character to date 44. Initcap 45. Upper 46. length 47. column constraints 48. composite 49. Foreign |
|---|---|

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 50. Check | 76. referential integrity |
| 51. Sequence | 77. primary key |
| 52. Primary Key | 78. unique |
| 53. Sum | 79. assertion |
| 54. Count | 80. validity |
| 55. Nested | 81. assertion |
| 56. Self | 82. F |
| 57. Parent | 83. extraneous |
| 58. View | 84. first normal form |
| 59. Sequence | 85. second normal form |
| 60. 38 | 86. third normal form |
| 61. Increment By | 87. lossless |
| 62. + | 88. destructor |
| 63. non – equi join | 89. PJNF |
| 64. View | 90. like |
| 65. Union rule | 91. aggregate functions |
| 66. Boyce-Codd normal form | 92. numeric (p,d) |
| 67. Fifth normal form | 93. insert |
| 68. CASE | 94. delete |
| 69. Hypertext | 95. in |
| 70. Complex | 96. count (*) |
| 71. Persistent programming
languages | |
| 72. IntraProgram | |
| 73. domain constraints | |
| 74. referential integrity | |
| 75. referential integrity | |

97. intersect

98. where

99. trigger

100. assertion

KASC-Computer Technology

**KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029**



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: 15UCT510

TITLE OF THE PAPER: SOFTWARE ENGINEERING AND TESTING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

NOVEMBER 2018

**Prepared by
D.HEMALATHA M.Sc CS., M.Phil.,
Associate Professor
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts and Science College,
Coimbatore-29.**

KASC-Computer Technology

Kongunadu Arts and Science College (Autonomous)
Department of Computer Technology
Question Bank
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING AND TESTING

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	10
3	Section C	12
4	Key for Section A	14

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION A

1. This model combines elements of the linear sequential model with iterative philosophy of prototyping is
 - a) Linear Model
 - b) Prototype Model
 - c) Incremental model
 - d) Water Fall
2. When a increment model is used, the first increment is often a _____
 - a) Core product
 - b) Analysis
 - c) Test
 - d) Design
3. This model couples the iterative nature of prototyping with systematic aspects of the linear sequential model
 - a) Engineered
 - b) Evaluation
 - c) Spiral
 - d) Prototype
4. Each of the regions is populated by a set of work tasks called _____
 - a) Set task
 - b) Task Set
 - c) unit tasks
 - d) Design task
5. An alternate view of the spiral model can be considered by examining the
 - a) Project entry point axis
 - b) Project end axis
 - c) New product axis
 - d) Design Entry axis
6. Process defines a framework for set of _____
 - a) Methods
 - b) Tools
 - c) Key process areas
 - d) Frames
7. This phase focuses on change associated with error correction and adaptation
 - a) Support phase
 - b) Development phase
 - c) Maintenance Phase
 - d) Design Phase
8. FTR stands for _____
 - a) Formal Technical Review
 - b) Formal Technology Review
 - c) Format Technical Review
 - d) Format Technology Review
9. How many types of myths available in customer myths?
 - a) 4
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 6
10. Software architecture embodies _____
 - a) Coupling
 - b) Cohesion
 - c) Modularity
 - d) Specification
11. Software is divided into separately named and addressable components often called
 - a) Modules
 - b) Groups
 - c) Projects
 - d) Specification
12. This defines separate branches of the modular hierarchy for each major program function
 - a) Vertical partitioning
 - b) Horizontal partitioning
 - c) Modularity
 - d) Specification
13. How many types of myths available in management myths?
 - a) 4
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 6
14. This is a representation of the logical relationship among individual elements of data
 - a) Data
 - b) Software
 - c) Data structure
 - d) Hardware
15. How many types of myths available in Practitioner myths?
 - a) 4
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 6
16. FAST means _____
 - a) Facilitated Application System techniques
 - b) Facilitated Application Software techniques
 - c) Facilitated Application Specification techniques
 - d) Facilitated Application Spiral techniques
17. Software Engineering is a _____ technology.
 - a) Layered
 - b) Hierarchy
 - c) Sequence
 - d) Random

37. SCD stands for
 a) System Context Diagram b) System Control Diagram
 c) Software Context Diagram d) Software Control Diagram
38. DFD stands for
 a) Data Flow Diagram b) Data Format Diagram
 c) Digital Flow Diagram d) Digital Format Diagram
39. CFD stands for
 a) Command Flow Diagram b) Command Format Diagram
 c) Control Flow Diagram d) Control Format Diagram
40. Data Dictionary is also known as
 a) Data Directory b) Data Format c) SRS d) DFD
41. How many design layers that defined in object oriented system?
 a) 2 b)3 c)4 d)1
42. Which method is used for overview of OOD landscape?
 a) Booch method b) Specific function c) Interface method d) Static function
43. Which abstraction has been process in stepwise manner?
 a) Procedural b)Data c)Control d)Function
44. Which is the overall structure of a program?
 a) Function Properties b)Data c)Testing d)Software architecture
45. Which function that the module controlled by another module?
 a) Sub Ordinate b)Super Ordinate c)Procedural d)Structural
46. How many models take place in software architecture?
 a) 2 b) 4 c) 5 d) 3
47. Which compound defines as separate branches of the modular hierarchy?
 a) Horizontal Partition b) Structural c) Vertical d) Data partition
48. Which device the software into separate components?
 a) Functional b) Dynamic c) Static d) Modules
49. Which abstraction that defines the data objects?
 a) Control b) Data c) Function d) Modules
50. What the OOSE standard for?
 a) Object Oriented Software Engineering b) Object Oriented System Engineer
 c) Object Operating Software Electronic d) Object Operating System Electronic
51. How the analysis model is partitioned?
 a) Function b) Device c) Subsystem d) Sub Function
52. How many component that contain in world and yard method?
 a) 3 b) 4 c) 2 d) 1
53. Which hierarchy should contain low level of modularity?
 a) Fan Out b) System c) Modular d) Fan In
54. How many component that the structural partition contains?
 a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 1
55. What the UML Standard for?
 a) United Modifier Language b) Unified Modelling Language
 c) Unified Modifier Landscape d) United Modifier Landscape
56. What process is used to decompose a large problem into sub problems?
 a) Decomposability b) Design Issue c) Understand ability d) Modularity
57. How many principals that can be derived from modular architecture?
 a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 5

58. Which has been represent the collection of modules?
 a) Structural Model b) Dynamic Model c) Static Model d) Functional Model
59. Which model is used for change the behaviour of a system?
 a) Design Model b) Static Model c) Structural Model d) Dynamic Model
60. Which is representing as a primary design object?
 a) System b) Blocks c) Partition d) Model
61. White box testing is also known as
 a) Clear box testing b) Domain testing c) Compatibility testing d) Functional testing
62. How many testing in White box testing?
 a) 6 b)3 c)5 d)2
63. Which is used to find defect of BUCS error?
 a) Testing b) Functions c) Variable d) Compile
64. Which is used to verify the portion of code for correctness?
 a) Code review b) Code walk through c) Test testing d) Code coverage
65. How many types of code coverage testing?
 a) 1 b) 4 c) 5 d) 3
66. How many techniques in black box testing?
 a) 9 b) 6 c) 5 d) 3
67. Which requirements are converted in to explicit requirements?
 a) Test b) Implicit c) Stated d) Mapping
68. How many types classified in intelligence sampling?
 a) 5 b) 3 c) 2 d) 4
69. Which is used to test the code structure internal design?
 a) Structural testing b) Static testing c) Domain testing d) Positive testing
70. Which one is the group oriented method?
 a) Test Testing b) Code inception c) Coverage testing d) Code walk through
71. Which is used for fast checking?
 a) Unique code functional testing b) Code coverage testing
 c) Code complexity testing d) Test testing
72. Which testing is used to check the product behaviour?
 a) Negative testing b) Domain testing c) Positive testing d) Complexity testing
73. Which are tracked by a requirement traceability metrics?
 a) Specification b) Test Case c) Decision tables d) Requirements
74. Which is a language process?
 a) Translators b) State machine c) workflows d) Data flows
75. Which one requires the in depth knowledge of domain?
 a) Decision table b) Domain testing c) Boundary analysis d) Intelligence testing
76. Which is tested the older version of product?
 a) Backward b) Forward c) Documentation d) Positive testing
77. Which is tested the new version of product?
 a) Negative testing b) Backward c) Forward d) Documentation
78. Which is collected on set of depended of the product with parameters?
 a) Decision tables b) Boundary analysis c) Specification d)Intelligence Sampling
79. Which is used to minimize the number of test cases?
 a) Decision table b) Domain testing c) Integration testing d) Equivalence partition
80. Which is done from customer point of view?
 a) White box testing b) Black box testing c) Test testing d) Positive testing

81. Integration testing is defined as set of III are
a) Integration, Interaction, Interface b) Instance, Interaction, Interface
c) Integration, Intersection, interface d) Instance, Intersection, Interface
82. In which type of integration is ideal for a product where the interfaces are stable with less number of defects?
a) Top-down b) Bi-directional c) Bottom-up d) Big bang
83. Which testing involves testing products functionality and features
a) Non-functional b) Functional c) Scalability d) Betas
84. SOAP stands for
a) Simple Object Access Protocol b) Small Object Access Protocol
c) Simple Oriented Access Protocol d) Small Oriented Access Protocol
85. Testing interfaces between product components is
a) Compatibility b) Integration c) Interoperability d) Functional
86. Cost involved in setting up configuration is
a) High b) Low c) Normal d) Difficult
87. Non-functional testing requires understanding the
a) System behavior b) Product behavior c) Memory d) Disk
88. In functional testing failures normally due to
a) Design b) Time c) Code d) Product
89. To measure the maximum capability of software is
a) Functional testing b) Beta testing c) Reliability testing d) Scalability testing
90. Scalability should increase 50% when no of CPU doubled from maximum requirement so the product is
a) Product intensive b) CPU intensive c) Network intensive d) IO intensive
91. How the levels deployment testing have
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
92. Acceptance testing done by
a) Programmer b) Representative c) Customer d) Team leader
93. In stress testing, the load is generally
a) Increase b) Stable c) Decrease d) Twice
94. What is an MTTR?
a) Mean Time To Release b) Mean Time To Recover
c) Minimum Time To Release d) Minimum Time To Recover
95. In interoperability testing information is
a) Testing b) Compared c) Stored d) Exchange
96. What is an XML?
a) Extra Markup Language b) Extra Make Language
c) Extensive Markup Language d) Extensive Make Language
97. Large volume of load (or) users is called
a) Magnitude b) Random variation c) Concurrency d) Selective
98. To test the system with random input
a) Magnitude b) Random variation c) Concurrency d) Selective

99. How many ways onsite deployment is worked?

- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

100. SSL stands for

- a) Service Level Agreement b) Service Logic Agreed
c) Service Level Assignment d) Service Logic Assignment

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION B

1. Give a short note on customer myth.
2. Give a short note on management myth.
3. Write short notes about practitioner myth.
4. Give a short note on the evolving role of software.
5. What is the software engineering layered technology?
6. Give a short note on problem solving loop.
7. Write short notes about software crisis.
8. Write short notes about waterfall model.
9. Give a short note on prototyping model.
10. Write short notes about concurrent development model.
11. Write about requirements validation.
12. Give a short note on requirement management.
13. Give a short note on traceability tables.
14. Give a short note on elicitation and elaboration of requirements.
15. What are the symbols involved in DFD and ER diagram.
16. What is a data dictionary? Explain.
17. What is cardinality and modality explain.
18. Explain real-time system extensions.
19. Give a short note on CSPEC.
20. Give a short note on PSPEC.
21. Give a short note on object oriented design pyramid.
22. Give a short note on object oriented generic steps.
23. What are the design issues involved in Object oriented design?
24. What is the evolution of software design?
25. What are the design principles involved in designing?
26. List out the analysis rule of thumb.
27. Discuss functional independence in effective modular design.
28. Give a short note on Booch method.
29. What are the set of heuristics for effective modularity?
30. What are the design concepts?
31. Why black box testing is done?
32. Explain the user documentation testing.
33. Draw requirement traceability matrix for lock and key system.
34. Write short notes about positive and negative testing.
35. Give a short note on decision tables.
36. How to calculate cyclomatic complexity? Explain.
37. Give a short note on BVA.
38. What are the steps involved in static testing by human?
39. Write short notes about path coverage testing.
40. Give a short note on code coverage testing.
41. Why integration testing is done?
42. Write short notes about top-down integration.
43. Give a short note on bottom-up integration.
44. Write short notes about bi-directional integration and system integration.

45. Give a short note on defect bash.
46. Differentiate the functional system testing and non- functional system testing.
47. Write short notes about stress testing.
48. Give a short note on reliability testing.
49. Write short notes about interoperability testing.
50. Give a short note on acceptance testing.

KASC-Computer Technology

SECTION C

UNIT I

1. Discuss in detail of software myths.
2. Write in detail about software types.
3. Explain in detail about waterfall model and spiral model.
4. Explain the prototype model and RAD model.
5. Discuss in detail about software characteristics.
6. Explain the concurrent development model and formal technical models.
7. What are the four layers of software engineering? Explain in detail.
8. Explain about the problem solving loop.
9. Explain the incremental model with diagram.
10. Explain the evolutionary process model with diagram.
11. List out and explain the requirement engineering tasks.
12. Explain about the requirement engineering management.
13. Give a note on system modelling.
14. Describe requirement analysis.
15. Explain about software prototyping.
16. Explain the analysis rule of thumb.
17. Explain the types of data flow diagram.
18. Describe about data dictionary.

19. Explain in detail various levels of dataflow diagram along with relationship between data and control models.
20. Explain about the control flow diagram.
21. Define UML in OOD.
22. Explain about design classes.
23. Explain about the data abstraction.
24. Explain about the modularity of a software design
25. Narrate the information hiding of software.
26. Explain software architecture.
27. Explain about the Rumbaugh method.
28. Explain about the Jacobson method.
29. Describe the Booch method with an example.
30. What are the design concepts of software? Explain any two concepts.
31. Describe the static testing.
32. Explain about the code coverage testing.
33. Describe the requirements based testing.
34. Explain about the positive and negative based testing.
35. Explain the boundary value analysis.
36. Discuss in detail about the decision tables.
37. Explain the equivalence partitioning.
38. Explain the state based testing.

39. Explain the compatibility testing.
40. Explain the domain testing.
41. What is scenario testing? Explain the methods evolved.
42. What is defect bash? Explain the steps involved in defect bash.
43. Explain the methodologies followed in integration testing.
44. Explain about the integration test as a phase.
45. Explain the beta testing.
46. Explain about the Scalability testing.
47. \Describe the Reliability testing.
48. What is a Stress testing? Explain in detail.
49. What is an acceptance testing? Explain.
50. Why system testing is important? Explain.

KASC-Computer Technology

KEY ANSWERS

1. c) Incremental model
2. a) Core product
3. c) Spiral
4. b) Task Set
5. a) Project entry point axis
6. c) Key process areas
7. a) Support phase
8. a) Formal Technical Review
9. b) 2
10. c) Modularity
11. a) Modules
12. b) Horizontal Partitioning
13. a) 4
14. c) Data structure
15. a) 4
16. c) Facilitated Application Specification techniques
17. a) Layered
18. b) Key Process Area
19. b) QFD
20. a) Rapid Application Development
21. a) Quick design
22. a) Throw away prototype
23. c) Coupling
24. b) Quality Assurance
25. c) FTR
26. a) Software Specification
27. d) Requirements
28. c) Interface traceability table
29. c) External entity
30. a) Arrow
31. d) Open Rectangle
32. c) Ellipse
33. a) Dashed Ellipse
34. a) Dashed arrow
35. a) Control Specification
36. b) Process Specification
37. a) System Context Diagram
38. a) Data Flow Diagram
39. c) Control Flow Diagram
40. a) Data Dictionary
41. c) 4
42. a) Booch method
43. a) Procedural
44. d) Software architecture

45. a) Sub ordinate
46. c) 5
47. a) Horizontal Partition
48. d) Modules
49. b) Data
50. a) Object Oriented Software Architecture
51. c) Sub function
52. b) 4
53. d) Fan In
54. c) 2
55. b) Unified Modelling Language
56. a) Decomposability
57. d) 5
58. a) Structural model
59. a) Design model
60. b) Blocks
61. a) Clearbox testing
62. d) 2
63. a) Testing
64. c) Test testing
65. b) 4
66. a) 9
67. b) Implicit
68. c) 2
69. a) Structural testing
70. d) Code walk through
71. a) Unique code functional testing
72. c) Positive testing
73. d) Requirements
74. b) State machine
75. b) Domain testing
76. a) Backward
77. c) Forward
78. d) Intelligence Sampling
79. d) Equivalence partition
80. b) Blackbox testing
81. a) Integration,Interaction,Interface
82. d) Big Bang
83. b) Functional
84. a) Simple Object Access Protocol
85. b) Integration
86. a) High
87. b) Product behaviour
88. c) Code
89. d) Scalability
90. b) CPU intensive
91. b) 2

- 92. c) Customer
- 93. a) Increase
- 94. b) Mean Time To Recover
- 95. d) Exchange
- 96. c) Extensive Markup Language
- 97. a) Magnitude
- 98. b) Random Variation
- 99. b) 2
- 100. a) Service Level Agreement

KASC-Computer Technology

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
COIMBATORE-641029



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE: (16UCT613)

TITLE OF THE PAPER: WEB PROGRAMMING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

APRIL 2019

Prepared by
D.PRINCY M.Sc., M.Phil.,
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Technology
Kongunadu Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore – 641 029.

KASC-Computer Technology

Kongunadu Arts & Science College (Autonomous)

Department of Computer Technology

Question Bank

WEB PROGRAMMING (16UCT613)

CONTENTS

S.NO	CONTENT	PAGE NO.
1	Section A	4
2	Section B	12
3	Section C	15
4	Key for Section A	18

Section-A

UNIT-I

- Which allows computer users to locate and view multimedia-based documents?
a) World Wide Web b) Networks c) Hardware d) Languages.
- What are essential reusable software components that model real-world items?
a) Memory b) Objects c) Hardware d) Software.
- Who developed WWW?
a) Tim Berners-Lee b) Linus Thomas c) Richard d) Neil Mathew.
- Which of the following is/are base for C++ programming language?
a) C b) Simula67 c) Both (a) and b) d) None of these.
- Which is not a library of reusable components?
a) Microsoft Foundation Classes(MFC) b) Java Foundation Classes(JFC)
c) Framework Class Library(FCL) d) C++ Framework Classes(CFL).
- Who created JavaScript?
a) Netscape b) Microsoft c) Sun Microsystems d) IBM.
- What is the name for Microsoft's version of JavaScript?
a) JavaScript b) JScript c) Java2Script d) None of these.
- Which of the following is//are platform independent?
a) XHTML b) JavaScript c) CSS d) All of these.
- What is called machine running specialized software that store XHTML documents?
a) Web Server b) Web Browser c) Web Site d) Web Page.
- Which element is not included in the head section?
a) Title b) Style c) Script d) Paragraph.
- How many types of header elements in XHTML?
a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8.
- Which element is used to create links?
a) Link b) Anchor c) Join d) Connect.
- In which attribute of the img element is used to specify the location of the image file?
a) src b) href c) width d) height.

14. Which character is used inside the right angled brackets of the start tag of empty elements?
a) \ b) / c) < d) >.
15. What is the form of character entity reference for representing special characters?
a) @code b) \$code c) &code d) #code.
16. How many sections in a table?
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4.
17. What is the name of XHTML mechanism used to collecting data from users?
a) Form b) Table c) List d) Group.
18. Which form element enable users to select one from a set of options?
a) Checkbox b) Radio button c) Textbox d) List.
19. Which element provides a drop-down list of items?
a) Text Area b) Select c) Form d) Label.
20. Which mechanism enables the user to jump between locations in the same document?
a) Internal Linking b) External Linking c) Jumping d) Moving.
21. What is the name of a technique which designates certain areas of an image as links?
a) Image Link b) Image maps c) Hotspots d) Pointing.
22. Which element is used to define an image map?
a) Map b) Area c) Shape d) Coords.
23. Which allows a web developer to display more than one XHTML documents in the browser simultaneously?
a) Division b) Split c) Frames d) Group.

UNIT - II

24. Which w3c technology allows document authors to specify the presentation of elements on a web page separately from the structure of the documents?
a) Cascading Style Sheets b) JavaScript c) SQL d) PHP.
25. What style declares an individual elements format using the XHTML attribute style?
a) Embedded Style Sheets b) External Style Sheets c) Inline Styles d) None.
26. Name the technique that enables a web-page author to embed an entire CSS document in an XHTML document's head section?
a) Embedded Style Sheets b) External Style Sheets c) Inline Styles d) None.

27. Which of the following is not a value for type attribute of style element?
a) text/JavaScript b) text/image c) image/gif d) text/css.
28. Which property specifies the name of the font to use?
a) font-family b) font-name c) font-type d) all.
29. Which is not the possible value of text-decoration property?
a) underline b) overline c) line-through d) strike.
30. With which style sheets, web-page authors can provide a uniform look to an entire web site?
a) Embedded Style Sheets b) External Style Sheets c) Inline Styles d) None.
31. What is the name of the property of CSS that gives greater control over how document elements are displayed?
a) Type b) Position c) float d) overflow.
32. Which is/are not the element that does not apply any inherent styles?
a) Span b) Div c) Both (a) & (b) d) None.
33. What is the default value of the background-attachment property?
a) Scroll b) Fixed c) Move d) Flow.
34. Which allows moving an element to one side of the screen; other content in the document that flows around the floated element?
a) Align b) Floating c) Indenting d) Grouping.
35. By using which model the content of each element is surrounded by padding, a border and a margin?
a) Box model b) Frame c) Division d) None.
36. Which event fires when the user clicks a specific item with the mouse?
a) onclick b) onload c) onmousemove d) onsubmit.
37. What is the name of an attribute which specifies a unique identifier for an XHTML element?
a) Name b) id c) Type d) Variable.
38. Which event fires whenever an element finishes loading successfully?
a) onclick b) onload c) onousemove d) onsubmit.
39. Which is event is used to update the coordinate position of the mouse cursor?
a) onclick b) onload c) onmousemove d) onsubmit.

40. When the mouse cursor moves over an element, which event occurs?
a) onmousemove b) onmouseover c) onmouseout d) onfocus.
41. When the mouse cursor leaves the element, which event occurs?
a) onmousemove b) onmouseover c) onmouseout d) onfocus.
42. Which event occurs when an element of the form gains focus?
a) onmousemove b) onmouseover c) onmouseout d) onfocus.
43. Which event occurs when an element of the form loses focus?
a) onmousemove b) onmouseover c) onblur d) onfocus.
44. Which event is used to send form data to the server?
a) onsubmit b) onreset c) onblur d) onfocus.
45. Which event is used to reset all form elements to its original value?
a) onsubmit b) onreset c) onblur d) onfocus.

UNIT-III

46. Which tag is used to indicate the browser that the text which follows is a part of a script?
a) Script b) JavaScript c) String d) Style.
47. Which method of document object is used to write a line of XHTML markup in the XHTML document?
a) write b) writeln c) print d) display.
48. For which operation there is no arithmetic operator in JavaScript?
a) Exponentiation b) Subtraction c) Multiplication d) Addition.
49. In which form, arithmetic expressions in JavaScript must be written?
a) Single-line form b) Multi-line form c) Straight-line form d) None.
50. Which symbol itself called as empty statement?
a) semicolon(;) b) colon(:) c) dot(.) d) comma(,).
51. How many types of control structures available in JavaScript?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four.
52. How many types of selection structures available in JavaScript?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four.

79. Which is used for sending electronic mails?
a) HTTP b) FTP c) SMTP d) TCP.

80. What is the default web site in IIS?
a) HTTP b) FTP c) SMTP d) TCP.

UNIT-V

81. From which of the following the XML is derived?
a) HTML b) SGML c) SMIL d) CML.

82. Which is widely supported open technology for electronic data exchange and storage?
a) HTML b) SGML c) XML d) CML.

83. What is the software required for processing an XML document?
a) XML Parser b) DOM-based Parser c) SAX-based Parser d) All.

84. What does DTD stands for?
a) Data Type Definition b) Document Type Definition
c) Disk Type Definition d) Data Type Document.

85. How many root elements that every XML document must have?
a) Exactly one b) Two c) Three d) Many.

86. Which element that contains other elements?
a) Child element b) Container element c) Empty element d) None.

87. Which defines the structural rules for an XHTML document?
a) ASP b) DTC c) DTD d) PHP.

88. How many items are there in DTD reference?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Many.

89. What is simply a string of text for differentiate names?
a) URI b) URL c) XML d) DTD.

90. Which is a path to a file on the World Wide Web?
a) URI b) URL c) XML d) DTD.

91. Which enables an XML Parser to verify whether an XML document is valid?
a) URI b) URL c) XML d) DTD.

92. Which do not use EBNF Grammar?
a) DTD b) Schema c) Both (a) & (b) d) None.
93. How many data types are exist in XML Schema?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Many.
94. Which data type cannot contain attributes or child elements?
a) Simple b) Complex c) Both (a) & (b) d) None.
95. How many groups in complex data types?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Many.
96. In DOM tree, what a node represent?
a) Tag name b) Attribute c) Value d) Events.
97. How many technologies that XSL includes?
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Many.
98. Which is used to locate parts of the source tree documents that match templates defined in the XSL stylesheet?
a) XPath b) XNode c) XTree d) XRoot.
99. In which tree the XML document to be created?
a) Source Tree b) Intermediate Tree c) Result Tree d) None.
100. What is/are in a SOAP message's body?
a) Request b) Response c) Both (a) & (b) d) None.

Section-B

UNIT-I

1. Write a short note on history of World Wide Web.
2. Discuss about Object Technology.
3. Explain about JavaScript: Object-based scripting for the web.
4. Describe about browser portability.
5. Explain Headers in XHTML.
6. How to link a web page? Explain.
7. Mention the special characters and line breaks in XHTML.
8. Explain about Internal Linking.
9. Mention Basic XHTML forms.
10. Write a note on XHTML.

UNIT-II

11. Discuss about Inline styles of CSS.
12. Explain the concept of Embedded Style Sheets.
13. Write a short note on Conflicting Styles.
14. How to link external style sheets in HTML document?
15. Write a short note on User Style Sheets.
16. Explain the event Onclick.
17. Discuss about Onload event.
18. Describe the concept of onmousemove event?
19. Explain about rollovers with onmouseover and onmouseout.
20. Explain the onfocus and onblur events.

UNIT-III

21. Write a note on if and if...else selection statement in JavaScript.
22. Explain Arithmetic operators in JavaScript.
23. List out the equality and relational operators in JavaScript.
24. Explain while repetition statement in JavaScript.
25. Write short notes on Scope rules.
26. What is an array? Explain about how to declare and allocate arrays.
27. List out the Math object in JavaScript.
28. Explain data types in VBScript.
29. Give a note on client side and server side script.
30. Discuss about program control statement.

UNIT-IV

31. Explain Client-side scripting Vs Server-side scripting.
32. Write a short note on accessing Web servers.
33. Explain about Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS).
34. Describe about Apache web servers.
35. Discuss about Active Server Page Objects.
36. Write notes on File System Objects.
37. How Active Server Pages work?
38. Describe about ActiveX Data Objects (ADO).
39. How to access a database from an Active Server Page.
40. Explain about session tracking and cookies.

UNIT-V

41. Describe the way of structuring data in XML.
42. Mention XML namespaces.
43. Write notes on Document Type Definition.
44. Write notes on RSS.
45. Explain Document Object Model.
46. Discuss about Simple API for XML (SAX).
47. Explain about Extensible Stylesheet Languages (XSL).
48. Write a note on SOAP.
49. Explain about Web services.
50. Describe the concept of CML.

KASC-Computer Technology

Section-C

UNIT-I

1. Explain in detail about Hardware trends and key Software trend.
2. How to insert and link images in XHTML? Explain with example.
3. Describe the concept of ordered list and unordered list.
4. Explain about the XHTML Tables and formatting.
5. How to create and use Image Map in XHTML?
6. Explain the XHTML Forms with example.
7. Describe about Framesets.
8. Explain JavaScript: Scripting for the web.
9. Differentiate Linking and Internal Linking.
10. Give a brief note on WWW.

UNIT-II

11. How to positioning the elements using CSS?
12. Explain the various Backgrounds properties used in CSS.
13. Explain about Element dimensions in detail.
14. Describe about text flow and the box model.
15. Explain any two styles of CSS with example.
16. Explain Onclick and Onload events.
17. Why should we use onmousemove, onmouseout and onmouseover events?
18. Briefly explain about the Form processing events with example.
19. Using external linking style sheets create a web page for formatting.
20. Write a program to change the web page color during runtime.

UNIT - III

21. Explain assignment, increment and decrement operators in JavaScript.
22. Explain the various selection structure statements in detail.
23. Explain the different repetition structure statements in detail.
24. Briefly explain about Functions in JavaScript.
25. Describe about the concepts of Arrays in JavaScript.
26. List out the String object methods in JavaScript.
27. Explain about document and window object in JavaScript.
28. How to inserting script in HTML document using VBScript.
29. Explain the VBScript operators.
30. Mention the Date and Time, Math functions in VBScript.

UNIT - IV

31. Explain Client-side scripting Vs Server-side scripting.
32. Write a short note on accessing Web servers.
33. Explain about Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS).
34. Describe about Apache web servers.
35. Discuss about Active Server Page Objects.
36. Write notes on File System Objects.
37. How Active Server Pages work?
38. Describe about ActiveX Data Objects (ADO).
39. How to access a database from an Active Server Page.
40. Explain about session tracking and cookies.

UNIT-V

41. Explain the concept of structuring data in XML.
42. Explain in detail about Document Type Definitions and Schemas.
43. Explain in detail about XML Vocabularies.
44. Describe the DOM methods.
45. Discuss about Simple API for XML (SAX).
46. Explain about Extensible Stylesheet Languages (XSL).
47. Explain about MathML.
48. Explain MusicXML.
49. Describe about CML.
50. Give a brief note on RSS.

KASC-Computer Technology

KEY ANSWER
Section-A

1. a) World Wide Web
2. b) Objects
3. a) Tim Berners-Lee
4. c) Both (a) and b)
5. d) C++ Framework Classes(CFL)
6. a) Netscape
7. b) Jscript
8. d) All of these.
9. a) Web Server
10. d) Paragraph
11. c) 6
12. b) Anchor
13. a) src
14. b) /
15. c) &code
16. c) 3
17. a) Form
18. b) Radio button
19. b) Select
20. a) Internal Linking
21. b) Image maps
22. a) Map
23. c) Frames
24. a) Cascading Style Sheets
25. c) Inline Styles
26. a) Embedded Style Sheets
27. b) text/image
28. a) font-family
29. d) strike
30. b) External Style Sheets
31. b) Position
32. c) Both (a) & (b)
33. a) Scroll
34. b) Floating
35. a) Box model
36. a) onclick
37. b) id
38. b) onload
39. c) onmousemove
40. b) onmouseover
41. c) onmouseout
42. d) onfocus.
43. c) onblur
44. a) onsubmit
45. b) onreset
46. a) Script
47. b) writeln
48. a) Exponentiation
49. Straight-line form
50. a) semicolon(;
51. c) Three
52. c) Three
53. d) Four.
54. a) Single-selection
55. b) double-selection
56. c) multi-selection
57. c) Ternary
58. d) All.
59. a) Functions
60. a) Local variables
61. b) return
62. c) recursive
63. d) Arrays.
64. c) Objects
65. a) Math
66. c) Date
67. a) docuennnt
68. b) window
69. b) Boolean & Numbers
70. c) Variant
71. b) Web server
72. a) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
73. a) Client-side
74. b) Browser dependency

- 75. a) Machine name
- 76. c) Both (a) & (b)
- 77. a) Internet Information Services
- 78. b) FTP
- 79. c) SMTP
- 80. a) HTTP
- 81. b) SGML
- 82. c) XML
- 83. a) XML Parser
- 84. b) Document Type Definition
- 85. a) Exactly one
- 86. b) Container element
- 87. c) DTD
- 88. c) Three
- 89. a) URI
- 90. b) URL
- 91. d) DTD.
- 92. b) Schema
- 93. b) Two
- 94. a) Simple
- 95. b) Two
- 96. a) Tag name
- 97. c) Three
- 98. a) XPath
- 99. c) Result Tree
- 100. c) Both (a) & (b)

KASC-Computer Technology