CS MCQs Collections

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Solved MCQs of Basic of IT

Set-1 1. Binary code "0" means A) State of absence B) State of presence C) State of Negative D) State of Positive 2. is compulsory part of HTML. A)
 B) <body> C) D) 3. CAI stands for A) Computer Aided Instruction B) Computer Aided information C) Cost Added Information D) Computer Aided Infrastructure

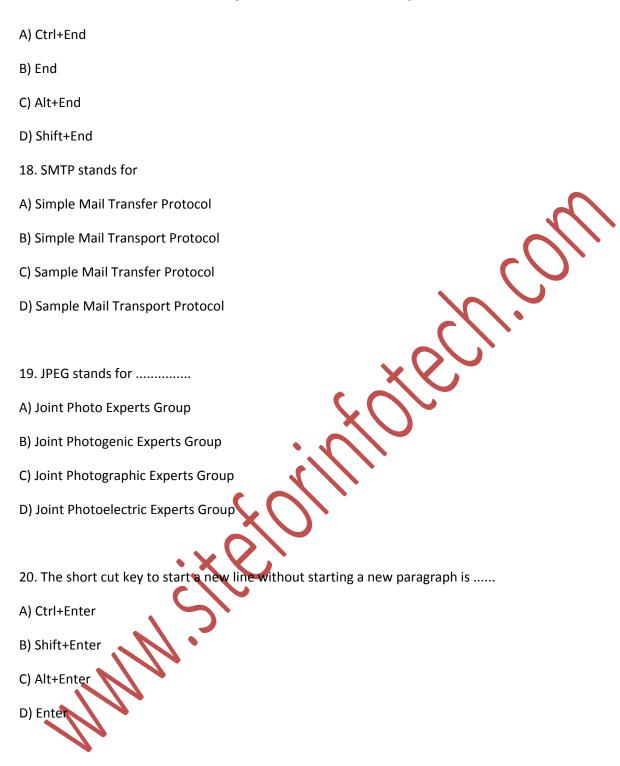
4. Maximum font size in HTML is

A) 6	
B) 7	
C) 5	
D) 8	
5. MICR reader is an device.	2
A) Input	11.
B) Output	
C) Electric	
D) Storage	
XV	
6. Internet is	
A) Network of Networks	
B) Networks of Communication	
C) Networks of Data	
D) Group of LAN	
7is a standalone tag.	
A) 	
B) <body></body>	
C) <head></head>	
D)	
8. FTP stands for	
A) Folder Transfer Protocol	
B) File Transfer Process	
C) File Transfer Protocol	

D) File Text Protocol	
O Have desired a week as a vetage has	
9. Hexadecimal number system hasbase.a	
A) 16	
B) 14	
C) 12	\sim
D) 08	
10. HTML stands for	
A) Hypertext Mass up language	
B) Hypertext Markup language	XV
C) Hypertext Move up language	0
D) Hypertext Mark of language	
11. The default setting for a horizontal rule is	
A) shaded	
B) unshaded	
C) both	
D) none of the above	
12 tag is used to embed image in a webpage.	
A) 	
B) 	
C) 	
D) None of the above	

13. This is a global collection of high-powered computer that are connected together with cables, telephone lines, microwave dishes, satellites etc.
A) Arpanet
B) Internet
C) Network
D) All of the above
14 is used to pointing / selecting the screen co-ordinates by detecting the light.
A) Light Pen
B) Bar Code Reader
C) Digital Camera
D) Smart Cards
15 displays the information about the active document such as page number, section number,
number of pages, insertion point, position, etc.
A) View Bar
B) Menu Bar
C) Status Bar
D) Ruler Line
16a record means a new record to the file.
A) Amending
B) Updating
C) Editing
D) Appending

17. To move the cursor to end of the document, press



Answers:

- 1. A) State of absence
- 2. B) <body>
- 3. B) Computer Aided information
- 4. B) 7
- 5. A) Input
- 6. A) Network of Networks
- 7. A)
- 8. C) File Transfer Protocol
- 9. A) 16
- 10. B) Hypertext Markup language

- 11. A) shaded
- 12. A)
- 13. B) Internet
- 14. A) Light Pen
- 15. C) Status Bar
- 16. D) Appending
- 17. A) Ctrl+End
- 18. A) Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- 19. C) Joint Photographic Experts Group
- 20. B) Shift+Enter

Solved MCQs of Computer networking

set-1

1. The computer network is

- A) Network computer with cable
- B) Network computer without cable
- C) Both of the above
- D) None of the above

2. FDDI used which type of physical topology?

- A) Bus
- B) Ring
- C) Star
- D) Tree

3. FTP stands for

- A) File transfer protocol
- B) File transmission protocol
- C) Form transfer protocol
- D) Form transmission protocol

4. Ethernet system uses which of the following technology.

- A) Bus
- B) Ring
- C) Star
- D) Tree

5. Which of the following are the network services?

- A) File service
- B) Print service
- C) Database service
- D) All of the above

6. If all devices are connected to a central hub, then topology is called

- A) Bus Topology
- B) Ring Topology
- C) Star Topology
- D) Tree Topology

7. FDDI stands for

- A) Fiber Distributed Data Interface
- B) Fiber Data Distributed Interface
- C) Fiber Dual Distributed Interface
- D) Fiber Distributed Data Interface

8. Which of the following is an application layer service?

A) Network virtual terminal

B) File transfer, access and management
C) Mail service
D) All of the above
9. Which is the main function of transport layer?
A) Node to node delivery
B) End to end delivery
C) Synchronization
d) Updating and maintaining routing tables
10. The layer change bits onto electromagnetic signals.
A) Physical
B) Transport
C) Data Link
D) Presentation
11. In mesh topology, relationship between one device and another is
A) Primary to peer
B) Peer to primary
C) Primary to secondary
D) Peer to Peer
12. The performance of data communications network depends on
A) Number of users
B) The hardware and software
C) The transmission
D) All of the above
13. Find out the OSI layer, which performs token management.
A) Network Layer
B) Transport Layer
C) Session Layer
D) Presentation Layer
14. The name of the protocol which provides virtual terminal in TCP/IP model is.
A) Telnet
B) SMTP
C) HTTP
15. The layer one of the OSI model is
A) Physical layer
B) Link layer
C) Router layer
D) Broadcast layer
16. What is the name of the network topology in which there are bi-directional links between each
possible node?
A) Ring
B) Star
C) Tree

D) Mesh

17. What is the commonly used unit for measuring the speed of data transmission?

- A) Bytes per second
- B) Baud
- C) Bits per second
- D) Both B and C
- 18. Which of the communication modes support two way traffic but in only once direction of a time?
- A) Simplex
- B) Half-duplex
- C) Three quarter's duplex
- D) Full duplex
- 19. The loss in signal power as light travels down the fiber is called
- A) Attenuation
- B) Propagation
- C) Scattering
- D) Interruption
- 20. Which of the following TCP/IP protocols is used for transferring files form one machine to another.
- A) FTP
- B) SNMP
- C) SMTP
- D) RPC

Answers:

21. C) Both of the above	31. D) Peer to Peer
22. B) Ring	32. D) All of the above
23. A) File transfer protocol	33. C) Session Layer
24. A) Bus	34. A) Telnet
25. D) All of the above	35. A) Physical layer
26. C) Star Topology	36. D) Mesh
27. A) Fiber Distributed Data Interface	37. B) Baud
28. C) Mail service	38. B) Half-duplex
29. B) End to end delivery	39. A) Attenuation
30. A) Physical	40. A) FTP

Set-2

1. A network that needs human beings to manually route signals is called			
A) Fiber Optic Network	B) Bus Network		
C) T-switched network	D) Ring network		
2. TCP/IP layer corr	esponds to the OSI models to three layers.		
A) Application	B) Presentation		
C) Session	D) Transport		
3. Which of the transport layer	protocols is connectionless?		
A) UDP	B) TCP		
C) FTP	D) Nvt		
4. Which of the following appli	cations allows a user to access and change remote files without actual		
transfer?			
A) DNS	B) FTP		
C) NFS	D) Telnet		
5. The data unit in the TCP/IP la	ayer called a		
A) Message	B) Segment		
C) Datagram	D) Frame		
6. DNS can obtain the	of host if its domain name is known and vice versa.		
A) Station address	B) IP address		
C) Port address	D) Checksum		
7. Which of the following OSI la	yers correspond to TCP/IP's application layer?		
A) Application	B) IP Address		
C) Session	D) All of the above		
8. Devices on one network can	communicate with devices on another network via a		
A) File Server	B) Utility Server		
C) Printer Server	D) Gateway		
9. A communication device that combines transmissions from several I/O devices into one line is a			
A) Concentrator	B) Modifier		
C) Multiplexer	D) Full duplex file		
10. Which layers of the OSI determines the interface often system with the user?			
A) Network	B) Application		
C) Data link	D) Session		
11. Which of the following of the TCP/IP protocols is the used for transferring files from one machine			
to another?			
A) FTP	C) SNMP		
B) SMTP	D) Rpe		
12. In which OSI layers does the FDDI protocol operate?			
A) Physical	B) Data link		
C) Network	D) A and B		
13. In FDDI, data normally trav	el on		
A) The primary ring	B) The Secondary ring		

C) Both rings D) Neither ring 14. Thelayer of OSI model can use the trailer of the frame for error detection. B) Data link A) Physical C) Transport D) Presentation 15. In atopology, if there are n devices in a network, each device has n-1 ports for cables. A) Mesh B) Star C) Bus D) Ring 16. Another name for Usenet is A) Gopher B) Newsgroups C) Browser D) CERN 17. The standard suit of protocols used by the Internet, Intranets, extranets and some other networks. A) TCP/IP B) Protocol C) Open system D) Internet work processor 18. State whether the following is True or False. i) In bus topology, heavy Network traffic slows down the bus speed. ii) It is multipoint configuration. A) True, True B) True, False C) False, True D) False, False 19. Which of the following is the logical topology? B) Tree A) Bus C) Star D) Both A and B 20. Which of the following is/ are the drawbacks of Ring Topology? A) Failure of one computer, can affect the whole network B) Adding or removing the computers disturbs the network activity. C) If the central hub fails, the whole network fails to operate. D) Both of A and B **Answers:**

1. C) T-switched network	11. A) FTP	
2. A) Application	12. D) A and B	
3. A) UDP	13. A) The primary ring	
4. C) NFS	14. A) Physical	
5. D) Frame	15. A) Mesh	
6. B) IP address	16. B) Newsgroups	
7. D) All of the above	17. A) TCP/IP	
8. D) Gateway	18. A) True, True	
9. C) Multiplexer	19. C) Star	
10. B) Application	20. D) Both of A and B	

Set-3

1. Which of the following is not the layer of TCP/IP protocol?
A) Application Layer
B) Session Layer
C) Transport Layer
D) Internetwork layer
2 address use 7 bits for the <network> and 24 bits for the <host> portion of the IP</host></network>
address.
A) Class A
B) Class B
C) Class C
D) Class D
3 addresses are reserved for multicasting.
A) Class B
B) Class C
C) Class D
D) Class E
4. State the following statement is true or false.
i) In class B addresses a total of more than 1 billion addresses can be formed.
ii) Class E addresses are reserved for future or experimental use.
A) True, False
B) True, True
C) False, True
D) False, False
5. Which of the following statement is true?
i) An address with all bits 1 is interpreted as all networks or all hosts.
ii) The class A network 128.0.0.0 is defined as the loopback network.
A) i only
B) ii only
C) Both A and B
D) None of the above

6. Which is not the Regional Internet Registers (RIR) of the following?

- A) American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN)
- B) Europeans Registry for Internet Numbers (ERIN)
- C) Reseaux IP Europeans (RIPE)
- D) Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC)

7. Match the following	TEEE NO to their corres	sponding iv	ame for IEEE 802 sta	naaras tor LA	AINS.
i) 802.3	a) WiFi				
ii) 802.11	b) WiMa				
iii) 802.15.1	c) Ethernet				
iv) 802.16	d) Bluetooth				
A) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a					
B) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b					
C) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b					
D) i-b, ii-d, iii-c, iv-a					-0
8 was the first	step in the evolution of	of Ethernet	from a coaxial cable	bus to hub	nanaged,
twisted pair network.					
A) Star LAN					1,
B) Ring LAN					
C) Mesh LAN					
D) All of the above				/ •	
9 is the pred	dominant form of Fast	Ethernet, a	nd runs over two pa	s of catego	ry 5 or above
cable.					
A) 100 BASE-T			~		
B) 100 BASE-TX					
C) 100 BASE-T4		X			
D) 100 BASE-T2					
10. IEEE 802.3ab define	es Gigabit Ethernet tra	nsmission o	ver unshielded twist	ed pair (UTF	ን) category 5
5e or 6 cabling known	as	1 / ,			
A) 1000 BASE-T					
B) 1000 BASE-SX					
C) 1000 BASE-LX					
D) 1000 BASE-CX	','				
		Answers:			
1. B) Session Layer	6.	B) Europeans (I	ERIN)	
2. A) Class A	7.	C) i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b		
3. C) Class D	8.	A) Star LAN		
4. B	True, True	9.	B) 100 BASE-TX		
5. A	a) i only	10.	A) 1000 BASE-T		
· VI					
11,4					

Set-4

1 is a high performance fiber optic token ring LAN running at 100 Mbps over distances up to
1000 stations connected.
A) FDDI
B) FDDT
C) FDDR
D) FOTR
2. Which of the following are Gigabit Ethernets?
A) 1000 BASE-SX
B) 1000 BASE-LX
C) 1000 BASE-CX
D) All of the above
3is a collective term for a number of Ethernet Standards that carry traffic at the nominal
rate of 1000 Mbits/s against the original Ethernet speed of 10 Mbit/s.
A) Ethernet
B) Fast Ethernet
C) Gigabit Ethernet
D) All of the above
4 is another kind of fiber optic network with active star for switching.
A) S/NET
B) SW/NET
C) NET/SW
D) FS/NET
5. The combination of and is often termed the local address or the local portion of the
IP Address.
A) Network number and host number
B) Network number and subnet number
C) Subnet number and host number.
D) All of the above
6. State whether true or false.
i) A connection oriented protocol can only use unicast addresses.
ii) The any cast service is included in IPV6.
A) True, False
B) True, True
C) False, True
D) False, False
7 implies that all subnets obtained from the same network use the subnet mask.
A) Static subnetting
B) Dynamic Subnetting
C) Variable length subnetting

D) Both B and C

8. The most important and common protocols associated TCP/IP internetwork layer are.

- i) Internet Protocol (IP)
- ii) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- iii) Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) iv) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
- V) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
- A) i, ii, iii, and iv only
- B) ii, iii, iv and v only
- C) i, iii, iv and v only
- D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v only
- 9. is responsible for converting the higher level protocol addresses to physical Network Addresses.
- A) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
- B) Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP)
- C) Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)
- D) Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
- 10. Which of the following is not a mechanism that DHCP supports for IP address allocation?
- A) Automatic allocation
- B) Static allocation
- C) Dynamic allocation
- D) Manual allocation

Answers:

	A) FDDL	6. B) True, True
2.	D) All of the above	7. A) Static subneting
3.	B) Fast Ethernet	8. D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v only
4.	A) S/NET	9. A) AddressProtocol (ARP)
5.	c) Subnet number.	10. B) Static allocation

Set-5

1. The examples of Inte	erior Gateway F	Protocols (IGP) are.
i) Open Short Path First	: (OSPF)	ii) Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
iii) Border Gateway Pro	itocol (BGP)	
A) i only		
B) i, and ii only		
C) i and iii only		1/2
D) All i, ii and iii		
2. FTP server listens to	connections or	n port
A) 19 and 20		
B) 20 and 21		
C) 21 and 22		
D) 20 and 22		
3. Which of the following	ing operations o	can be performed by using FTP
i) Connect to a remote	host	ii) Select directory
iii) Define the transfer i	node	iv) List file available
A) i, and ii only		
B) i, ii and iii only		
C) ii, iii and iv only		
D) All i, ii, iii and iv	(. 01 '
4. A is a set of	information th	at is exchanged between a client and web browser and a web
server during an HTTP	transaction.	
A) infoset	·XX	
B) clientinfo		
C) cookie		
D) transkie		
5. Match the following	HTTP status co	de to their respective definitions.
i) 400	a) OK	
ii) 500	b) Not found	
iii) 200	c) Continue	
iv) 100	d) Internal ser	ver error
A) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c		
B) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d		
C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d		
D) i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d		
6. Loopback address	of	f IPv6 address is equivalent to the IPV4 loopback address
127.0.0.1.		
A) (::1)		
B) (: :)		

C) (::0)			
D) (1::)			
7. Unspecified address	of IPV6 address is equ	uivalent to the IPV4 unspecifi	ed address
0.0.0.0.			
A) (::1)			
B) (::)			
C) (::0)			
D) (1::)			
8. A simple cabling method, known	as the topo	logy allows about 30 comput	ers on a
maximum cable length of about 60	0 feet.		$\langle \langle \rangle \rangle$
A) Ring			
B) Bus),
C) Star			
D) Mesh			
9. The layer is responsib	le for resolving access t	o the shared media or resour	rces.
A) Physical			
B) Mac sub layer			
C) Network			
D) Transport		V	
10. A WAN typically spans a set of	countries that have dat	a rates less than M	bps.
A) 2			
B) 1			
C) 4			
D) 100			
	O		
	•		
, 5,			
	Answers:		1
1. B) i, and ii	-	A) (::1)	
2. B) 20 and		, , ,	
3. D) All i, ii,	iii and iv 8.	•	
4. C) cookie	9.	,	
E V/i P ii d	iii a iv c	D\ 1	1

Solved MCQ of Internet Security

Set-1

1. Which of the following are tr	ne solutions to network security?
i) Encryption	ii) Authentication
iii) Authorization	iv) Non-repudiation
A) i, ii and iii only	
B) ii, iii and iv only	O_{I} ,
C) i, iii and iv only	
D) All i, ii, iii and iv	
2 is to protect data ar	nd passwords.
A) Encryption	
B) Authentication	
C) Authorization	X V
D) Non-repudiation	
3. The following protocols and	system are commonly used to provide various degrees of security
services in computer network.	
i) IP filtering	ii) Reverse Address Translation
iii) IP security Architecture (IPse	ec) iv) Firewalls v) Socks
A) i, ii, iii and iv only	
B) i, iii, iv and v only	X(),
C) ii, iii, iv and v only	
D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v	
4. A firewall is installed at the p	point where the secure internal network and untrusted external
network meet which is also kno	own as
A) Chock point	
B) meeting point	
C) firewall point	
D) secure point	
5. Which of the following is / a	re the types of firewall?
A) Packet Filtering Firewall	
B) Dual Homed Gateway Firewa	ıll
C) Screen Host Firewall	
D) All of the above	
6. The components of IP securit	ty includes
A) Authentication Header (AH)	
B) Encapsulating Security Payloa	ad (ESP)
C) Internet key Exchange (IKE)	
D) All of the above	

7 is used to carry traffic of one proto	col over network that does not support that
protocol directly.	
A) Tunneling	
B) Transferring	
C) Trafficking	
D) Switching	
8. In Mode, the authentication header i	s inserted immediately after the IP header.
A) Tunnel	
B) Transport	-
C) Authentication	
D) Both A and B	
9. State true or false.	
i) Socks are a standard for circuit level gateways.	
ii) The NAT is used for small number of the hosts in a	a private network.
A) True, False	
B) False, True	
C) True, True	
D) False, False	
10. Ais an extension of an enterprise's	private intranet across a public Network such a
the Internet across a public Network such as the In	ternet, creating a secure private connection.
A) VNP	
B) VPN	
C) VSN	
D) VSPN	
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
·XV	
Ansı	wers:
11 D) All I, ii, iii and iv	16. D) All of the above
12. A) Encryption	17. A) Tunneling
13 B) i, iii, iv and v only	18. A) Tunnel
14. A) Chock point	19. C) True, True
15. D) All of the above	20. B) VPN

set-2

1. The primary goal of the Protocol is to provide a private channel between
communicating application, which ensures privacy of data authentication of the partners, and
integrity.
A) SSL
B) ESP
C) TSL
D) PSL
2. The is used to provide integrity check, authentication and encryption to IP datagram.
A) SSL
B) ESP
C) TSL
D) PSL
3. In mode, a common technique in packet-switched networks consists of wrapping a
packet in a new one.
A) Tunneling
B) Encapsulation
C) Both A and B
D) None of the above
4. The Is a collection of protocols designed by Internet Engineering Task Force(IETF)
to provide security for a packet at the Network level.
A) IPsec
B) Netsec
C) Packetsec
D) Protocolsec
5. At the lower layer of SSL, a protocol for transferring data using a variety of predefined cipher and
authentication combinations called the
A) SSL handshake protocol
B) SSL authentication protocol
C) SSL record protocol
D) SSL cipher protocol
6. While initiating SSL session, the client code recognizes the SSL request and establishes a connection
through TCP Part to the SSL code on the server.
A) 420
B) 1032
C) 443
D) 322
7. On the upper layer of SSL, a protocol for initial authentication and transfer of encryption keys,
called the
A) SSL handshake protocol
R) SSI authentication protocol

- C) SSL record protocol
- D) SSL cipher protocol
- 8. State whether the following statement are true.
- i) An application-level gateway is often referred to as a proxy.
- ii) In proxy, a direct connection is established between the client and destination server.
- A) True, False
- B) False, True
- C) True, True
- D) False, False
- 9. In packet-filtering router, the following information can be external from the packet header.
- i) Source IP address

- ii) Destination IP address
- iii) TCP/UDP source port
- iv) ICMP message type
- v) TCP/UDP destination port
- A) i, ii, iii and iv only
- B) i, iii, iv and v only
- C) ii, iii, iv and v only
- D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v
- 10. mode is used whenever either end of a security association is gateway.
- A) Tunnel
- B) Encapsulating
- C) Transport
- D) Gateway

Answers:

- 1. A) SSL
- 2. B) ESP
- 3. C) Both A and B
- 4. A) IPsec
- 5. C) SSL record protocol
- 6. C) 443
- 7. A) SSL handshake protocol
- 8. A) True, False
- 9. D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v
- 10. A) Tunnel

Solved MCQs of Database Management System (DBMS)

Set - 1

1. DBMS is a collection of that enables user to create and maintain a database.
A) Keys
B) Translators
C) Program
D) Language Activity
2. In a relational schema, each tuple is divided into fields called
A) Relations
B) Domains
C) Queries
D) All of the above
3. In an ER model, is described in the database by storing its data.
A) Entity
B) Attribute
C) Relationship
D) Notation
4. DFD stands for
A) Data Flow Document
B) Data File Diagram
C) Data Flow Diagram
D) Non of the above
5. A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a
A) Hierarchical schema
B) Network schema
C) Relational Schema
D) All of the above
6 table store information about database or about the system.
A) SQL
B) Nested
C) System
D) None of these
7defines the structure of a relation which consists of a fixed set of attribute-domain pairs.
A) Instance
B) Schema
c) Program
D) Super Key

8 clause is an additional filter that is applied to the result.
A) Select
B) Group-by
C) Having
D) Order by
9. A logical schema
A) is the entire database
B) is a standard way of organizing information into accessible parts.
C) Describes how data is actually stored on disk.
D) All of the above
10is a full form of SQL.
A) Standard query language
B) Sequential query language
C) Structured query language
D) Server side query language
11. Processed data is called
A) Raw data
B) Information
C) Useful data
D) Source
12 is a utility to capture a continuous record of server activity and provide auditing
capability.
A) SQL server Profile
B) SQL server service manager
C) SQL server setup
D) SQL server wizard.
13. Data items grouped together for storage purposes are called a
A) record
B) title
C) list
D) string
14 contains data assisting day to day activities of the organization.
A) Control database
B) Operational database
C) Strategic database
D) Sequential database
15 approach reduces time and effort required for design and lesser risk in database
management.
A) Single global database
B) Top-down approach
C) Multiple databases
D) None of the above
16. HSAM stands for

- A) Hierarchic Sequential Access Method
- B) Hierarchic Standard Access Method
- C) Hierarchic Sequential and Method
- D) Hierarchic Standard and Method
- 17. SQL server stores index information in the system table
- A) systindexes
- B) systemindexes
- C) sysind
- D) sysindexes
- 18. The one guideline to be followed while designing the database is
- A) A database design may be ambiguous.
- B) Unrelated data should be in the same table so that updating the data will be easy
- C) It should avoid/reduce the redundancy.
- D) An entity should not have attributes.
- 19. Which of the following is not a logical database structure?
- A) Chain
- B) Network
- C) Tree
- D) Relational
- 20. is a preferred method for enforcing data integrity
- A) Constraints
- B) Stored procedure
- C) Triggers
- D) Cursors

Answers:

- 41. C) Program
- 42. B) Domains
- 43. A) Entity
- 44. C) Data Flow Diagram
- 45. A) Hierarchical schema
- 46. C) System
- 47. B) Schema
- 48. C) Having
- 49. B) is a standard accessible parts.
- 50. A) Standard query language

- 51. B) Information
- 52. B) SQL server service manager
- 53. A) record
- 54. B) Operational database
- 55. C) Multiple databases
- 56. A) Hierarchic Sequential Access Method
- 57. D) sysindexes
- 58. C) It should avoid/reduce ... redundancy.
- 59. A) Chain
- 60. A) Constraints

Set -2

1. The candidate key is that you choose to identify each row uniquely is called
A) Alternet Key
B) Primary Key
C) Foreign Key
D) None of the above
2 is used to determine whether of a table contains duplicate rows.
A) Unique predicate
B) Like Predicate
C) Null predicate
D) In predicate
3. To eliminate duplicate rows is used
A) NODUPLICATE
B) ELIMINATE
C) DISTINCT
D) None of these
4. State true or false
i) A candidate key is a minimal super key.
ii) A candidate key can also refer to as surrogate key.
A) i-true, ii-false
B) i-false, ii-true
C) i-true, ii-true
D) i-false, ii-false
5. DCL stands for
A) Data Control Language
B) Data Console Language
C) Data Console Level
D) Data Control Level
6is the process of organizing data into related tables.
A) Normalization
B) Generalization
C) Specialization
D) None of the above
7. A Does not have a distinguishing attribute if its own and mostly are dependent entities,
which are part of some another entity.
A) Weak entity
B) Strong entity
C) Non attributes entity
D) Dependent entity
8 is the complex search criteria in the where clause.
A) Substring

B) Drop Table
C) Predict
D) Predicate
9 is preferred method for enforcing data integrity
A) Constraints
B) Stored Procedure
C) Triggers
D) Cursors
10. The number of tuples in a relation is called its While the number of attributes in a relation
is called it's
A) Degree, Cardinality
B) Cardinality, Degree
C) Rows, Columns
D) Columns, Rows
11. Reflexivity property says that X→ Y is true if Y is
A) Subset of X
B) Null set of X
C) Super set of Y
D) Subset of Y
12. Anything that affects the database schema is a part of
A) DML
B) DCL
C) DDL
D) All of the above
13. An instance of a relation is a time varying set of
A) Tuples
B) Rows
C) Both of them
D) None of them
14. In the mode any record in the file can be accessed at random
A) Sequential access
B) Random access
C) Standard access
D) Source access
15. Which can be used to delete all the rows if a table?
A) Delete * from table_name
B) Delete from table_name
C) Delete table_name
D) all rows cannot be deleted at a time.
16. Which if the following is not the type of data integrity.
A) Key integrity

- B) Domain integrity
- C) Entity integrity
- D) Referential integrity
- 17. 4NF stands for ..
- A) Fourth Normal File
- B) Fourth Normal Form
- C) Fourth Normal Fraction
- D) Fourth Negative File
- 18. A allows to make copies of the database periodically to help in the cases of crashes & disasters.
- A) Recovery utility
- B) Backup Utility
- C) Monitoring utility
- D) Data loading utility
- 19. Allows definitions and query language statements to be entered; query results are formatted and displayed.
- A) Schema Processor
- B) Query Processor
- C) Terminal Interface
- D) None of the above
- 20. The main task carried out in the is to remove repeating attributes to separate tables.
- A) First Normal Form
- B) Second Normal Form
- C) Third Normal Form
- D) Fourth Normal Form

Answers:

1. B) Primary Key

- 2. A) Unique predicate
- 3. C) DISTINCT
- 4. C) i-true, ii-true
- 5. A) Data Control Language
- 6. A) Normalization
- 7. A) Weak entity
- 8. D) Predicate
- 9. A) Constraints
- 10. B) Cardinality, Degree

- 11. A) Subset of X
- 12. C) DDL
- 13. C) Both of them
- 14. B) Random access
- 15. A) Delete * from table_name
- 16. A) Key integrity
- 17. B) Fourth Normal Form
- 18. B) Backup Utility
- 19. C) Terminal Interface
- 20. D) Fourth Normal Form

Set-3

1. The number of attributes in relation is called as its
A) Cardinality
B) Degree
C) Tuples
D) Entity
2. The DBMS utility, allows to reconstruct the correct state of database from the
backup and history of transactions.
A) Backup
B) Recovery
C) Monitoring
D) Data loading
3. In the normal form, a composite attribute is converted to individual attributes.
A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth
4. In RDBMS, Data is presented as a collection of
A) Table
B) Attributes
C) Relations
D) Entities
5. A normal form normalization will be needed where all attributes in a relation tuple are
not functionally dependent only on the key attribute.
A) First
B) Second
C) Third
D) Fourth
6. To select all column from the table the syntax is:
A) select all from table_name
B) select * from table_name
C) select from table_name
D) Non of the above
7. If an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of the other composite key, a
normalization called is needed.
A) DKNF
B) BCNF

C) Fourth
D) Third
8. Identify the criteria for designing database from the point of view of user
A) No redundancy
B) No inapplicable attributes
C) Uniformity in naming & definitions of the data items
D) All of the above
9. The operator preserves unmatched rows of the relations being joined.
A) Inner join
B) Outer join
C) Union
D) Union join
10. The reasons leading to popularity of client-server systems are:
A) More powerful workstations on LANs
B) Needed for graphical user interfaces of end users.
C) Remove computing load for presentation services from the system managing a shared database
resource.
D) All
11 joins are SQL server default
A) Outer
B) Inner
C) Equi
D) None of the above
12. The is essentially used to search for patterns in target string.
A) Like Predicate
B) Null Predicate
C) In Predicate
D) Out Predicate
13. Which of the following is/are the Database server functions?
i) Data management ii) Transaction management
iii) Compile queries iv) Query optimization
A) i, ii, and iv only
B) i, ii and iii only
C) ii, iii and iv only
D) All i, ii, iii, and iv
14. To delete a database command is used
A) delete database database_name
B) Delete database_name
C) drop database database_name
D) drop database_name
15 is a combination of two of more attributes used as a primary key

A) Composite Key

B) Alternate Key C) Candidate Key D) Foreign Key 16. Which of the following is not the function of client? A) Compile queries B) Query optimization C) Receive queries D) Result formatting and presentation 17. is a special type of stored procedure that is automatically invoked whenever the data in the table is modified. A) Procedure B) Trigger C) Curser D) None of the above 18. requires that data should be made available to only authorized users. A) Data integrity B) Privacy C) Security D) None of the above 19. Some of the utilities of DBMS are iii) File organization iv) Process Organization i) Loading ii) Backup A) i, ii, and iv only B) i, ii and iii only C) ii, iii and iv only D) All i, ii, iii, and iv 20. allows individual row operation to be performed on a given result set or on the generated by a selected by a selected statement. A) Procedure B) Trigger C) Curser D) None of above **Answers:** B) Degree 11. B) Inner B) Recovery 12. A) Like Predicate A) First 13. A) i, ii, and iv only 4. C) Relations 14. C) drop database database_name 5. C) Third 15. A) Composite Key 6. B) select * from table_name 16. B) Query optimization 7. B) BCNF 17. B) Trigger 8. D) All of the above 18. C) Security 9. B) Outer join 19. B) i, ii and iii only

20. C) Curser

10. D) All

Set-4

1. State true or faise.	
i) Select operator is not a unary operator.	
ii) Project operator chooses subset of attributes or colu	mns of a relation.
A) i-True, ii-False	
B) i-True, ii-True	
C) i-False, ii-True	\mathcal{A}
D) i-False, ii-False	
2 database is used as template for all database	ses created.
A) Master	
B) Model	
C) Tempdb	
D) None of the above	
3. One aspect that has to be dealt with by the integrity	subsystem is to ensure that only valid values
can be assigned to each data items. This is referred to a	ns V
A) Data Security	
B) Domain access	
C) Data Control	
D) Domain Integrity	\'
4 operator is basically a join followed by	a project on the attributes of first relation.
A) Join	
B) Semi-Join	
C) Full Join	
D) Inner Join	
5. Which of the following is not a binary operator in rela	tional algebra?
A) Join	
B) Semi-Join	
C) Assignment	
D) Project	
6. Centralizing the integrity checking directly under the	DBMS Duplication and ensures the
consistency and validity of the database.	
A) Increases	
B) Skips	
C) Does not reduce	
D) Reduces	
7. Which of the following is/are the DDL statements?	
A) Create	
B) Drop	
C) Alter	
D) All of the above	

8. In snapshot, clause tells oracle how long to wait between refreshes.
A) Complete
B) Force
C) Next
D) Refresh
$9.\ \ defines\ rules\ regarding\ the\ values\ allowed\ in\ columns\ and\ is\ the\ standard\ mechanism\ for$
enforcing database integrity.
A) Column
B) Constraint
C) Index
D) Trigger
10. For like predicate which of the following is true.
i) % matches zero of more characters.
ii) _ matches exactly one character.
A) i-only
B) ii-only
C) Both of them
D) None of them
11. The relational model is based on the concept that data is organized and stored in two-dimensional
tables called
A) Fields
B) Records
C) Relations
D) Keys
12 contains information that defines valid values that are stored in a column or data
type.
A) View
B) Rule
C) Index
D) Default
13. Which of the syntax is correct for insert statement?
i) insert into <table_name> values <list of="" values=""></list></table_name>
ii) insert into <table_name> (column list) values <list of="" values=""></list></table_name>
A) i-only
B) ii-only
C) Both of them
D) None of them
14 First proposed the process of normalization.
A) Edgar. W
B) Edgar F. Codd
C) Edward Stephen

D) Edward Codd

15. For using a specific database command is used.
A) use database
B) databasename use
C) Both A &B
D) None of them
16. Which of the following is not comparison operator?
A) <>
B) <
C) =<
D) >=
17. An outstanding functionality of SQL is its support for automatic to the target data.
A) programming
B) functioning
C) navigation
D) notification
18 is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains
18is a special type of integrity constraint that relates two relations & maintains consistency across the relations.
consistency across the relations.
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints C) Domain Integrity Constraints D) Domain Constraints D) Key Constraints
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints C) Domain Integrity Constraints D) Domain Constraints
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints C) Domain Integrity Constraints D) Domain Constraints D) Key Constraints
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consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints C) Domain Integrity Constraints D) Domain Constraints D) Key Constraints 19specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate. A) GROUP BY Clause
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints C) Domain Integrity Constraints D) Domain Constraints D) Key Constraints 19specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate. A) GROUP BY Clause B) HAVING Clause C) FROM Clause D) WHERE Clause
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints C) Domain Integrity Constraints D) Domain Constraints D) Key Constraints 19specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate. A) GROUP BY Clause B) HAVING Clause C) FROM Clause D) WHERE Clause 20. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a constraint.
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints C) Domain Integrity Constraints D) Domain Constraints D) Key Constraints 19specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate. A) GROUP BY Clause B) HAVING Clause C) FROM Clause D) WHERE Clause 20. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints C) Domain Integrity Constraints D) Domain Constraints D) Key Constraints 19specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate. A) GROUP BY Clause B) HAVING Clause C) FROM Clause C) FROM Clause D) WHERE Clause 20. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a constraint. A) Local Key B) Primary Key
consistency across the relations. A) Entity Integrity Constraints B) Referential Integrity Constraints C) Domain Integrity Constraints D) Domain Constraints D) Key Constraints 19specifies a search condition for a group or an aggregate. A) GROUP BY Clause B) HAVING Clause C) FROM Clause D) WHERE Clause 20. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a

Answers:

1. C) i-False, ii-True	11. C) Relations
2. B) Model	12. C) Index
3. D) Domain Integrity	13. C) Both of them
4. B) Semi-Join	14. B) Edgar F. Codd
5. D) Project	15. A) use database
6. D) Reduces	16. C) =<
7. D) All of the above	17. C) navigation
8. D) Refresh	18. B) Referential Integrity Constraints
9. B) Constraint	19. B) HAVING Clause
10. C) Both of them	20. D) Foreign Key

Solved MCQs of Data Structure

Set-1

1. Which if the following is/are the levels of implementation of data structure
A) Abstract level
B) Application level
C) Implementation level
D) All of the above
2. A binary search tree whose left subtree and right subtree differ in hight by at most 1 unit is called
A) AVL tree
B) Red-black tree
C) Lemma tree
D) None of the above
3level is where the model becomes compatible executable code
A) Abstract level
B) Application level
C) Implementation level
D) All of the above
4. Stack is also called as
A) Last in first out
B) First in last out
C) Last in last out
D) First in first out
5. Which of the following is true about the characteristics of abstract data types?
i) It exports a type.
ii) It exports a set of operations
A) True, False
B) False, True
C) True, True
D) False, False
6is not the component of data structure.
A) Operations
B) Storage Structures
C) Algorithms
D) None of above
7. Which of the following is not the part of ADT description?
A) Data
B) Operations
C) Both of the above
D) None of the above
8. Inserting an item into the stack when stack is not full is called Operation and deletion of

item form the stack, when stack is not empty is calledoperation.

A) push, pop
B) pop, push
C) insert, delete
D) delete, insert
9 Is a pile in which items are added at one end and removed from the other.
A) Stack
B) Queue
C) List
D) None of the above
10 is very useful in situation when data have to stored and then retrieved in reverse order.
A) Stack
B) Queue
C) List
D) Link list
11. Which of the following is not the type of queue?
A) Ordinary queue
B) Single ended queue
C) Circular queue
D) Priority queue
12. The property of binary tree is
A) The first subset is called left subtree
B) The second subtree is called right subtree
C) The root cannot contain NULL
D) The right subtree can be empty
13. State true or false.
i) The degree of root node is always zero.
ii) Nodes that are not root and not leaf are called as internal nodes.
A) True, True
B) True, False
C) False, True
D) False, False
14. Any node is the path from the root to the node is called
A) Successor node
B) Ancestor node
C) Internal node
D) None of the above
15. State true of false.
i) A node is a parent if it has successor nodes.
ii) A node is child node if out degree is one.
A) True, True
B) True, False
C) False, True

D) False, False 16. is not an operation performed on linear list a) Insertion b) Deletion c) Retrieval d) Traversal A) only a,b and c B) only a and b C) All of the above D) None of the above 17. Which is/are the application(s) of stack A) Function calls B) Large number Arithmetic C) Evaluation of arithmetic expressions D) All of the above 18. A is an acyclic digraph, which has only one node with indegree 0, and other nodes have indegree 1. A) Directed tree B) Undirected tree C) Dis-joint tree D) Direction oriented tree 19. Is a directed tree in which outdegree of each node is less than or equal to two. A) Unary tree B) Binary tree C) Dinary tree D) Both B and C 20. State true or false. i) An empty tree is also a binary tree. ii) In strictly binary tree, the outdegree of every node is either o or 2. A) True, False B) False, True C) True, True D) False, False **Answers:** 61. D) All of the above 71. B) Single ended queue 62. A) AVL tree 72. D) The right subtree can be empty 63. C) Implementation level 73. C) False, True 64. A) Last in first out 74. B) Ancestor node 65. C) True, True 75. B) True, False 66. D) None of above 76. D) None of the above 67. D) None of the above 77. D) All of the above 78. A) Directed tree 68. A) push, pop 69. B) Queue 79. B) Binary tree 70. A) Stack 80. C) True, True

Set-2

1. A directed graph is if there is a path from each vertex to every other vertex in the
digraph.
A) Weakly connected
B) Strongly Connected
C) Tightly Connected
D) Linearly Connected
2. In the traversal we process all of a vertex's descendents before we move to an adjacent
vertex.
A) Depth First
B) Breadth First
C) With First
D) Depth Limited
3. State True of False.
i) Network is a graph that has weights or costs associated with it.
ii) An undirected graph which contains no cycles is called a forest.
iii) A graph is said to be complete if there is no edge between every pair of vertices.
A) True, False, True
B) True, True, False
C) True, True, True
D) False, True
4. Match the following.
a) Completeness i) How long does it take to find a solution
b) Time Complexity ii) How much memory need to perform the search.
c) Space Complexity ii) Is the strategy guaranteed to find the solution when there in one.
A) a-iii, b-ii, c-i
B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii
C) a-iii, b-i, c-ii
D) a-i, b-iii, c-ii
5. The number of comparisons done by sequential search is
A) (N/2)+1
B) (N+1)/2
C) (N-1)/2
D) (N+2)/2
6. In, search start at the beginning of the list and check every element in the list.
A) Linear search
B) Binary search
C) Hash Search

D) Binary Tree search
7. State True or False.
i) Binary search is used for searching in a sorted array.
ii) The time complexity of binary search is O(logn).
A) True, False
B) False, True
C) False, False
D) True, True
8. Which of the following is not the internal sort?
A) Insertion Sort
B) Bubble Sort
C) Merge Sort
D) Heap Sort
9. State True or False.
i) An undirected graph which contains no cycles is called forest.
ii) A graph is said to be complete if there is an edge between every pair of vertices.
A) True, True
B) False, True
C) False, False
D) True, False
10. A graph is said to be if the vertices can be split into two sets V1 and V2 such there are
no edges between two vertices of V1 or two vertices of V2.
A) Partite
B) Bipartite
C) Rooted
D) Bisects
11. In a queue, the initial values of front pointer f rare pointer r should be and respectively
A) 0 and 1
B) 0 and -1
C) -1 and 0
D) 1 and 0
12. In a circular queue the value of r will be
A) r=r+1
B) r=(r+1)% [QUEUE_SIZE – 1]
C) r=(r+1)% QUEUE_SIZE
D) r=(r-1)% QUEUE_SIZE
13. Which of the following statement is true?
i) Using singly linked lists and circular list, it is not possible to traverse the list backwards.
ii) To find the predecessor, it is required to traverse the list from the first node in case of singly linked
list.
A) i-only
B) ii-only
C) Both i and ii

D) None of both
14. The advantage of is that they solve the problem if sequential storage representation.
But disadvantage in that is they are sequential lists.
A) Lists
B) Linked Lists
C) Trees
D) Queues
15. What will be the value of top, if there is a size of stack STACK_SIZE is 5
A) 5
B) 6
C) 4
D) None
16is not the operation that can be performed on queue.
A) Insertion
B) Deletion
C) Retrieval
D) Traversal
17. There is an extra element at the head of the list called a
A) Antinel
B) Sentinel
C) List header
D) List head
18. A graph is a collection of nodes, called And line segments called arcs or that connect
pair of nodes.
A) vertices, edges
B) edges, vertices
C) vertices, paths
D) graph node, edges
19. A is a graph that has weights of costs associated with its edges.
A) Network
B) Weighted graph
C) Both A and B
D) None A and B
20. In general, the binary search method needs no more than comparisons.
A) [log ₂ n]-1
B) [logn]+1
C) [log ₂ n]
D) [log ₂ n]+1

Answers:

1. B) Strongly Connected	11. B) 0 and -1
2. A) Depth First	12. C) r=(r+1)% QUEUE_SIZE
3. B) True, True, False	13. C) Both i and ii
4. C) a-iii, b-i, c-ii	14. B) Linked Lists
5. B) (N+1)/2	15. C) 4
6. A) Linear search	16. D) Traversal
7. D) True, True	17. B) Sentinel
8. C) Merge Sort	18. A) vertices, edges
9. A) True, True	19. C) Both A and B
10. B) Bipartite	20. D) [log₂n]+1

Solved MCQs of System Analysis and Design

Set-1

Q. 1is an important factor of management information system.
A) System
B) Data
C) Process
D) All
Q.2 Which are the following is / are the level(s) of documentation?
A) Documentation for management
B) Documentation for user
C) Documentation for data processing department
D) All of the above
Q.3level supply information to strategic tier for the use of top management.
A) Operational
B) Environmental
C) Competitive
D) Tactical
Q.4 In a DFD external entities are represented by a
A) Rectangle
B) Ellipse
C) Diamond shaped box
D) Circle
Q.5 can be defined as data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to the
recipient and is of real or perceive value in current or prospective decisions.
A) System
B) Information
C) Technology
D) Service
Q.6 Use the new system as the same time as the old system to compare the results. This is known as
A) Procedure Writing
B) Simultaneous processing
C) Parallel Operation
D) File Conversion
Q.7 Decision making model was proposed by
A) Harry Goode
B) Herbert A Simon
C) Recon Michal
D) None of this
Q.8 A data flow can
A) Only emanate from an external entity
B) Only terminate in an external entity
C) May emanate and terminate in an external entity

D) May either emanate or terminate in an external entity but not both

Q. 9 can be defined as most recent and perhaps the most comprehensive technique for
solving computer problems.
A) System Analysis
B) System Data
C) System Procedure
D) System Record
Q.10 SDLC stands for
A) System Development Life Cycle
B) Structure Design Life Cycle
C) System Design Life Cycle
D) Structure development Life Cycle
Q.11 includes review of the existing procedures and information flow.
A) Feasibility Study
B) Feasibility report
C) System Design
D) System analysis
Q.12 A rectangle in a DFD represents
A) a process
B) a data store
C) an external entity
D) an input unit
Q.13 refers to the collection of information pertinent to systems Project.
A) Data transfer
B) Data gathering
C) Data Embedding
D) Data Request
Q.14 means coordinated effort, to communicate the information of the system written
form.
A) System documentation
B) Resource required
C) Development schedule
D) User Document
Q.15 MDP stands for
A) Master Development Plan
B) Master Design Program
C) Mandatory Database Program
D) Master Database Plan
Q.16 External Entities may be a
A) Source of input data only
B) Source of input data or destination of results
C) Destination of results only
D) Repository of data
Q.17is a group of interested components working together towards a common goal by
accepting inputs and producing outputs in an organized transformation process.
A) System
B) Network
C) Team

D) System Unit

Q.18 To create vehicle of information to provide evidence in the development process and to monitor the process. This is one of the objectives of

- A) Analysis
- B) Design
- C) Development
- D) Documentation

Q.19 A System is no more than idea

- A) Conceptual
- B) Logical
- C) Physical
- D) All of the above

Q.20 By an external entity we mean a

- A) Unit outside the system being designed which can be controlled by an analyst.
- B) Unit outside the system whose behavior is independent of the system being designed
- C) A unit external to the system being designed
- D) A unit which is not part of a DFD

Answers:

- 81. A) System
- 82. D) All of the above
- 83. D) Tactical
- 84. A) Rectangle
- 85. B) Information
- 86. C) Parallel Operation
- 87. B) Herbert A Simon
- 88. C) May emanate andentity
- 89. A) System Analysis
- 90. A) System Development Life Cycle

- 91. A) Feasibility Study
- 92. C) an external entity
- 93. B) Data gathering
- 94. A) System documentation
- 95. A) Master Development Plan
- 96. B) Source of destination of results
- 97. A) System
- 98. D) Documentation
- 99. A) Conceptual
- 100. C) A unit external being designed
- MCQ Questions of C++ With Answers set-3
- Solved Multiple Choice Questions of C++ set-4
- Solved MCO of Programming in C++ set-5

Set-2

Q.1is a sort of blueprint of the system Development Effort.
A) MDP
B) DMP
C) MPD
D) DPM
Q. 2 Data store in a DFD represents.
A) a sequential file
B) a disk store
C) a repository of data
D) a random access memory
Q.3 system consists of programs, data files and documentation
A) Conceptual
B) Logical
C) Physical
D) None of the above
Q.4 is a good example of deterministic system.
A) Life cycle
B) Computer Program
C) Software Program
D) None of the above
Q.5 The main ingredient of the report documenting the is the cost benefit analysis.
A) System Analysis
B) Feasibility Study
C) System Analyst
D) System Design
Q.6 A data flow can
A) Only a data store
B) Only leave a data store
C) Enter or leave a data Store
D) Either enter or leave a data store but not both
Q.7 Changing the relationship with and services provided to customers in such a way that they will
not think of changing suppliers is called
A) Lock in customers
B) Lock out customers
C) Lock in competitors
D) Lock out competitors
Q.8 can be defined as data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to the
recipient and is of real or perceived value in current or prospective decisions.
A) Information
B) Data collection
C) Internal data
D) Sample data
Q.9 Increased volume of sales is an example of Benefit. Reduction of bad debts is an
example of
A) Tangible, Intangible
B) Tangible, Tangible

C) Intangible, Tangible
D) Intangible, Intangible
Q.10 A data cannot flow between a store and
i) a store ii) a process iii) an external entity
A) i and iii
B) i and ii
C) ii and iii
D) ii
Q.11 The rate of Is always an important factor for management especially in relation to the
rate of return
A) Cost
B) Benefit
C) Sales
D) Investment
Q.12 Which of the following is / are the Characteristics of information?
A) Accuracy and Relevance
B) Form of information and Timeliness
C) Completeness and Purpose
D) All A, B & C
Q.13 The data Flow Diagram is the basic component of system
A) Conceptual
B) Logical
C) Physical
D) None of the above
Q.14 State True or False.
i) Master Development Plan basically is a schedule of various applications to be comprised.
ii) It consists of start and finish dates of a system analysis, design implementation and maintenance
activities.
A) i-True, ii-True
B) i-False, ii-True
C) i-True, ii-False
D) i-False, ii-False
Q.15 The Key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis is / are
A) Economic
B) Technical
C) Behavioral
D) A, B, C
Q.16 Data cannot flow between two data stores because
A) it is not allowed in DFD
B) a data store is a passive repository of data
C) data can get corrupted
D) they will get merged
Q.17 is a schedule of various applications to be computerized.
A) Materials planning
B) Master development Plan
C) Manufacturing organization
D) None of the above

analysts and co	omputer program the computer of t, Development t, Operating evelopment	mmers perator and of	•	puter based info	alaries of the system ormation system include
	cteristics of we	II designed sys	tem are		
a) Practical	b) Effective	c) Secure	d) Reliable	e) Flexible	f) Economical
A) a, b, c and d	,	.,	,	,	_
B) a, c, d and e					. 4
C) a, b, c, d and e					
D) a, b, c, d, e a					O_{I} ,
Q.20	gives defining	the flow of the	e data through ar	nd organization	or a company or series of
tasks that may	or may not rep	resent comput	terized processin	g.	
A) System proce	ess				
B) System flow	chart				
C) System desig	gn				
D) Structured S	ystem			\sim	
				XX	
			Answers:		

	Answers	5.	7
1. A	MDP	11.	D) Investment
2. C)	a repository of data	12.	D) All A, B & C
3. C)	Physical	13.	B) Logical
4. B)	Computer Program	14.	A) i-True, ii-True
5. B)	Feasibility Study	15.	D) A, B, C
6. C)	Enter or leave a data Store	16.	D) they will get merged
7. A	Lock in customers	17.	B) Master development Plan
8. A	Information	18.	B) Development, Operating
9. D	Intangible, Intangible	19.	D) a, b, c, d, e and f
10 Δ	i and iii	20	R) System flowchart

Set-3

Q.1 A system in no more than idea.
A) Conceptual
B) Logical
C) Physical
D) None
Q.2 Design Phase consists of
 Identity the functions to be performed
2. Design the input/output and file design
Defining basic parameters for system design
A) 1 & 2
B) 2 & 3
C) 1 & 3
D) 1, 2 & 3
Q.3 A context diagram
A) Describes the context of a system
B) is a DFD which gives an overview of the system
C) is a detailed description of a system
D) is not used in drawing a detailed DFD
Q. 4 HIPO stand for
A) Hierarchy input process output
B) Hierarchy input plus output
C) Hierarchy plus input process output
D) Hierarchy input output Process
Q.5 Statement of scope and objectives, opportunities and performance criteria
A) Problem definition
B) System analysis
C) System Design
D) Documentation
Q.6 Information can be categorized into
1. Environmental information
2. Competitive information
3. Government information
4. Internal information
A) 1, 2 & 3
B) 1, 2 & 4
C) 2,3 & 4
D) 1, 3 & 4
Q.7 System Development Life Cycle
A) System Development Life Cycle
B) System Life Cycle C) Both A and B
,
D) System Process Cycle Q.8 The output of problem definition stage is
A) Master Development Plan
B) Terms of reference
C) Feasibility report

D) Final product Q.9 Advantages of system flowcharts A) Effective communication B) Effective analysis C) Queasier group or relationships D) All A, B, C Q.10 Based on the identification of objectives, input, output and file content, the vital document is called ... A) System Definition B) System Document C) System Requirement Document D) System Subject Q.11 A context diagram is used A) as the first step in developing a detailed DFD of a system B) in systems analysis of very complex systems C) as an aid to system design D) as an aid to programmer Q.12 Which of the following is/are the sources for project requests? A) Request from Department managers B) Request from senior executives C) Request from system Analyst D) All of the above Q.13 DDS stands for A) Data Data Systems B) Data Digital System C) Data Dictionary Systems D) Digital Data Service Q.14 Phase is a time consuming phase and yet a very crucial phase A) Feasibility Study B) Requirement Phase C) Analysis Phase D) Testing Phase Q.15 A DFD is normally leveled as A) It is a good idea in design B) It is recommended by many experts C) it is easy to do it D) It is easier to read and understand a number of smaller DFDs than one large DFD Q.16 is responsible for all aspects of data processing, operation research, organization and method, system analysis and design investments. A) Management Services Director B) Data Processing Manager C) Computer Manager D) Both B and C Q.17is a tabular method for describing the logic of the decisions to be taken.

A) Decision tablesB) Decision treeC) Decision MethodD) Decision Data

Q.18 In system the interaction between various subsystems cannot be defined with certainty

- A) Open System
- B) Closed System
- C) Deterministic System
- D) Probabilistic System

Q. 19 State True or False.

- 1. Term of reference is the final output of Feasibility Study
- 2. Design specification report is the final output of System Analysis
- A) 1-true, 2-true
- B) 1-false, 2-true
- C) 1-true, 2-false
- D) 1-false, 2-false

Q.20 The key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis is include

- i) Economical ii) Technical
- iii) Behavioral iv) Personal

- A) i, ii, iv
- B) i, ii, iii
- C) ii, iii, iv
- D) All of the above

Answers:

- 1. A) Conceptual
- 2. D) 1, 2 & 3
- 3. B) is a DFD which of the system
- 4. A) Hierarchy input process output
- 5. A) Problem definition
- 6. B) 1, 2 & 4
- 7. A) System Development Life Cycle
- 8. B) Terms of reference
- 9. D) All A, B, 🥐
- 10. B) System Document

- 11. A) as the first step ... DFD of a system
- 12. D) All of the above
- 13. C) Data Dictionary Systems
- 14. C) Analysis Phase
- 15. D) It is easier to one large DFD
- 16. A) Management Services Director
- 17. A) Decision tables
- 18. D) Probabilistic System
- 19. A) 1-true, 2-true
- 20. B) i, ii, iii

Solved MCQs of Operating System Principles

Set-1

1. Which of the following is/ are the pa	art of operating system?
A) Kernel services	
B) Library services	
C) Application level services	
D) All of the above	
2. The system of generally ra	an one job at a time. These were called single stream batch
processing.	
A) 40's	
B) 50's	
C) 60's	
D) 70's	XX
3. In generation of operating	system, operating system designers develop the concept of
multiprogramming in which several joint	bs are in main memory at once.
A) First	
B) Second	
C) Third	
D) Fourth	
4. State True or False.	
i) In spooling high speed device like a di	isk is interposed between running program and low-speed device
in Input/output.	
ii) By using spooling for example instead	d of writing directly to a printer, outputs are written to the disk.
A) i-True, ii-False	
B) i-True, ii-True	
C) i-False, ii-True	
D) i-False, ii-False	
5. Which of the following is/are the fu	nctions of operating system?
i) Sharing hardware among users.	ii) Allowing users to share data among themselves.
iii) Recovering from errors.	iv) Preventing users from interfering with one another.
v) Scheduling resources among users.	
A) i, ii, iii and iv only	
B) ii, iii, iv and v only	
C) i, iii, iv and v only	
D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v	
6 executes must frequent	ly and makes the fine grained decision of which process to
execute the next.	
A) Long-term scheduling	
B) Medium-term scheduling	

C) Short-term scheduling D) None of the above

7. With a page is brought into main memory only when the reference is made to a location
on that page.
A) demand paging
B) main paging
C) prepaging
D) postpaging
8 provides a larger sized of virtual memory but require virtual memory which provides
multidimensional memory.
A) Paging method
B) Segmentation method
C) Paging and segmentation method
D) None of these
9 is a large kernel containing virtually the complete operating system, including,
scheduling, file system, device drivers and memory management.
A) Multilithic kernel
B) Monolithic kernel
C) Micro kernel
D) Macro kernel
10 is a large operating system core provides a wide range of services.
A) Multilithic kernel
B) Monolithic kernel
C) Micro kernel
D) Macro kernel
11. Which of the following is not the function of Microkernel?
A) File management
B) Low-level memory management
C) Inter-process communication
D) I/O interrupts management
12. Match the following.
i) Mutual exclusion a) A process may hold allocated resources while waiting assignment.
ii) Hold and wait b) No resource can be forcibly removed from a process holding it.
iii) No preemption c) Only one process may use a resource at a time.
A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c
B) i-a, ii-c, iii-b
C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a
D) i-c, ii-a, iii-b
13. A direct method of deadlock prevention is to prevent the occurrences of
A) Mutual exclusion
B) Hold and wait
C) Circular waits
D) No preemption
14. The methods or algorithms which are used to increase the performance of disk storage sub-system
is called
A) Disk performing
B) Disk scheduling
C) Disk storing
D) Disk extending
15 is the time required to move the disk arm to the required track.
A) Seek time

- B) Rotational delay C) Latency time D) Access time 16. The policy restricts scanning to one direction only. A) SCAN B) C-SCAN C) N-Step SCAN D) Both A and B 17. policy selects the disk I/O request that requires the least movement of the disk arm from its current position. A) FSCAN B) SSTF C) SCAN D) C-SCAN 18. refers to the ability of an operating system to support multiple threads of execution with a single process. A) Multithreading B) Multiprocessing C) Multiexecuting D) Bi-threading 19. State whether the following statement is true. i) It takes less time to terminate a thread than a process. ii) Threads enhance efficiency in communication between different executing programs. A) i-True, ii-False B) i-True, ii-True C) i-False, ii-True D) i-False, ii-False 20. is a special type of programming language used to provide instructions to the monitor
- simple batch processing schema.
- A) Job control language (JCL)
- B) Processing control language (PCL)
- C) Batch control language (BCL)
- D) Monitor control language (MCL)

Answers:

101. D) All of the above	111. A) File management
102. B) 50's	112. D) i-c, ii-a, iii-b
103. C) Third	113. C) Circular waits
104. B) i-True, ii-True	114. B) Disk scheduling
105. D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v	115. A) Seek time
106. C) Short-term scheduling	116. A) SCAN
107. A) demand paging	117. B) SSTF
108. B) Segmentation method	118. A) Multithreading
109. B) Monolithic kernel	119. B) i-True, ii-True
110. D) Macro kernel	120. A) Job control language (JCL)

Set-2

1. The first batch operating system was developed in the by General Motors for use on an
IBM 701.
A) mid 1940's
B) mid 1950's
C) mid 1960's
D) mid 1970's
2. Process is
A) A program in execution
B) An instance of a program running on a computer.
C) The entity that can be assigned to and executed
D) All of the above.
3 is a facility that allows programmers to address memory from a logical point of view,
without regard to the main memory, physically available.
A) Visual memory
B) Real memory
C) Virtual memory
D) Secondary memory
4 is a large kernel, including scheduling file system, networking, device drivers, memory
management and more.
A) Monolithic kernel
B) Micro kernel
C) Macro kernel
D) Mini kernel
5. A architecture assigns only a few essential functions to the kernel, including address
spaces, Inter process communication(IPC) and basic scheduling.
A) Monolithic kernel
B) Micro kernel
C) Macro kernel
D) Mini kernel
6. State whether true or false.
i) Multithreading is useful for application that perform a number of essentially independent tasks that
do not be serialized.
ii) An example of multithreading is a database server that listens for and process numerous client
request.
A) i-True, ii-False
B) i-True, ii-True
C) i-False, ii-True
D) i-False, ii-False
7. With only one process can execute at a time; meanwhile all other process are waiting for
the processer. With more than one process can be running simultaneously each on a
different processer.
A) Multiprocessing, Multiprogramming

B) Multiprogramming, Uniprocessing
C) Multiprogramming, Multiprocessing
D) Uniprogramming, Multiprocessing
8. The two central themes of modern operating system are
A) Multiprogramming and Distributed processing
B) Multiprogramming and Central Processing
C) Single Programming and Distributed processing
D) None of above
9 refers to the ability of multiple process (or threads) to share code, resources or data in
such a way that only one process has access to shared object at a time.
A) Synchronization
B) Mutual Exclusion
C) Dead lock
D) Starvation
10 is the ability of multiple process to co-ordinate their activities by exchange of
information
A) Synchronization
B) Mutual Exclusion
C) Dead lock
D) Starvation
11refers to a situation in which a process is ready to execute but is continuously denied
access to a processor in deference to other processes
A) Synchronization
B) Mutual Exclusion
C) Dead lock
D) Starvation
12. Which of the following is not the approach to dealing with deadlock?
A) Prevention
B) Avoidance
C) Detection
D) Deletion
13. Which of the following are the states of a five state process model?
i) Running ii) Ready iii) New iv) Exit v) Destroy
A) i, ii, iii and v only
B) i, ii, iv and v only
C) i, ii, iii, and iv only
D) All i, ii, iii, iivand v
14. State which statement is true for Suspended process?
i) The process is not immediately available for execution.
ii) The process may be removed from suspended state automatically without removal order.
A) i only
B) ii only
C) i and ii only
D) None
15. Following is/are the reasons for process suspension.
A) Swapping parent process
B) Inter request
C) Timing
C) Tilling

D) All of the above

16. The different types of tables maintained by the operating system are A) memory, logical, I/O file B) memory, I/O, file, physical C) memory, I/O, file, process D) memory, logical, I/O, physical 17. Which of the following information not included in memory table? A) The allocation of main memory to process. B) The allocation of secondary memory to process C) Any information needed to manage virtual memory D) Any information about the existence of file 18. Process Management function of an operating system kernel includes. A) Process creation and termination. B) Process scheduling and dispatching C) Process switching D) All of the above 19. The typical elements of process image are ii) System Data i) User data iii) User program A) i, iii and iv only B) i, ii, and iv only C) ii, iii, and iv only D) All i, ii, iii, and iv 20. Match the following mechanisms for interrupting the execution of a process and their uses. a) Call to an operating system function i) Interrupt b) Reaction to an asynchronous external event ii) Trap c) Handling of a error or an exception condition iii) Supervisor Call A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c B) i-c, ii-a, iii-b C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a D) i-a, ii-c, iii-b **Answers:** 1. B) mid 1950's 11. D) Starvation 2. D) All of the above. 12. D) Deletion 3. C) Virtual memory 13. C) i, ii, iii, and iv only 4. A) Monolithic kernel 14. A) i only 5. B) Micro kernel 15. D) All of the above 6. B) i-True, ii-True 16. C) memory, I/O, file, process C) Multiprogramming, Multiprocessing 17. D) Any information.... of file A Multiprogrammingprocessing 18. D) All of the above

19. A) i, iii and iv only

20. C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a

B) Mutual Exclusion

10. A) Synchronization

Set-3

A This is the following the second control of the second control o
1. The unit of dispatching is usually referred to as a A) Thread
B) Lightweight process
C) Process
D) Both A and B
2is a example of an operating system that support single user process and single thread.
A) UNIX
B) MS-DOS
C) OS/2
D) Windows 2000
3. State true or false.
i) Unix, support multiple user process but only support one thread per process.
ii) A java run time environment is an example of a system of one process with multiple threads.
A) True, False
B) True, True
C) False, True
D) False, False
4 are very effective because a mode switch is not required to switch from one thread to
another.
A) Kernel-level threads
B) User-level threads
C) Alterable threads
D) Application level threads 5 is a condition in which there is a set of concurrent processes, only one of which is able to
access a given resource or perform a given function at any time.
A) Mutual Exclusion
B) Busy Waiting
C) Deadlock
D) Starvation
6 Techniques can be used to resolve conflicts, such as competition for resources, and to
synchronize processes so that they can cooperate.
A) Mutual Exclusion
B) Busy Waiting
C) Deadlock
D) Starvation
7 Can be defined as the permanent blocking of a set of processed that either complete for
system resources or communicate with each other.
A) Deadlock
B) Permanent lock
C) Starvation
D) Mutual exclusion
8. The following conditions of policy must be present for a deadlock to be possible.

ii) Hold and wait

i) Mutual exclusion

iii) No preemption

iv) Circular wait

- A) i, ii and iii only
- B) ii, iii and iv only
- C) i, iii and iv only
- D) All i, ii, iii and iv
- 9. A direct method of deadlock prevention is to prevent the occurrence of
- A) Mutual exclusion
- B) Hold and wait
- C) Circular waits
- D) No preemption

10. State true of false.

- i) With paging, each process is divided into relatively small, fixed-size pages.
- ii) Segmentation provides for the use of pieces of varying size.
- A) Partition management
- B) Memory management
- C) Disk management
- D) All of the above

Answers:

- 1. D) Both A and B
- 2. B) MS-DOS
- 3. B) True, True
- 4. B) User-level threads
- 5. A) Mutual Exclusion
- 6. A) Mutual Exclusion
- 7. A) Deadlock
- 8. D) All i, ii, iii and iv
- 9. C) Circular waits
- 10. B) Memory management

Set-4

1 Involves treating main memo	ory as a resource to be allocated to and shared among a
number of active processes.	
A) Partition management	
B) Memory management	
C) Disk management	\sim
D) All of the above	
2. A process that execute only in main	memory is referred to asand that allocated in disk is
referred to a	
A) virtual memory, true memory	
B) virtual memory, real memory	
C) real memory, virtual memory	
D) imaginary memory, real memory	
3. In process scheduling,	determines when new processes are admitted to the system.
A) long term scheduling	(XX
B) medium term scheduling	
C) short term scheduling	
D) none of the above	
4. In process scheduling, d	etermines which ready process will be executed next by
processor.	
A) long term scheduling	
B) medium term scheduling	
C) short term scheduling	
D) none of the above	
5. The sum of the seek time, and the ro	tational delay is called the
A) reached time	
B) access time	
C) arrived time	
D) common time	
6. The policy segments the d	isks request queue into sub queues of the length N.
A) SCAN	
B) C-SCAN	
C) N-Step SCAN	
D) FSCAN	
7. Which of the following are the funct	tions of operating system?
i) recovering from errors	ii) facilitating input/output
iii) facilitating parallel operation	iv) sharing hardware among users
v) implementing user interface	
A) i, ii, ii, and v only	
B) i, ii, iii, and iv only	
C) ii, iii, iv and v only	
D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v	
8. File management function of the ope	erating system includes
i) File creation and deletion	ii) Disk scheduling

iii) Directory creation iv) Mapping file in secondary storage. A) i, ii and iii only B) i, iii and iv only C) ii, iii and iv only D) All i, ii, iii and iv 9. The Determines when a page should be brought into main memory. A) Fetch policy B) Placement policy C) Replacement policy D) Resident set management 10. With A page is written out to secondary memory only when it has been selected for replacement. A) pre-cleaning B) demand cleaning C) required cleaning D) fast cleaning Answers: C) N-Step SCAN 1. B) Memory management

D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v

8. B) i, iii and iv only

2. C) real virtual memory

3. A) long term scheduling

Solved MCQs of Computer Security

Set -1

-	, means	that computer syste	m assets can be modified only by
authorized parities.			
A) Confidentiality			
B) Integrity			\mathcal{A}
C) Availability			
D) Authenticity			
2. In computer security	, means	s that the information	n in a computer system only be
accessible for reading b	y authorized parities.		
A) Confidentiality			
B) Integrity			
C) Availability			
D) Authenticity			50 .
3. The type of threats of	on the security of a com	puter system or netv	ork are
i) Interruption	ii) Interception	iii) Modification	
iv) Creation	v) Fabrication)
A) i, ii, iii and iv only	,	N N	
B) ii, iii, iv and v only	•		
C) i, ii, iii and v only			
D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v			
	ng is independent mali	cious program that no	eed not any host program?
A) Trap doors			,,
B) Trojan horse			
C) Virus			
D) Worm	·XX		
	at recognizes some spe	ecial sequence of inpu	it or is triggered by being run from
a certain user ID of by	unlikely sequence of ev	ents.	
A) Trap doors			
B) Trojan horse			
C) Logic Bomb			
D) Virus	•		
6. Theis cod	e embedded in some le	gitimate program tha	at is set to "explode" when certain
conditions are met.			•
A) Trap doors			
B) Trojan horse			
C) Logic Bomb			
D) Virus			
7. Which of the followi	ng malicious program d	lo not replicate autor	natically?
A) Trojan Horse		•	•
B) Virus			
C) Worm			
D) Zombie			

- 8. programs can be used to accomplish functions indirectly that an unauthorized user could not accomplish directly.
- A) Zombie
- B) Worm
- C) Trojan Horses
- D) Logic Bomb
- 9. State whether true of false.
- i) A worm mails a copy of itself to other systems.
- ii) A worm executes a copy of itself on another system.
- A) True, False
- B) False, True
- C) True, True
- D) False, False
- 10. A is a program that can infect other programs by modifying them, the modification includes a copy of the virus program, which can go on to infect other programs.
- A) Worm
- B) Virus
- C) Zombie
- D) Trap doors

			 4
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Δ	ns	14/	rc

Answers:			
11. B) Integrity	16. C) Logic Bomb		
12. A) Confidentiality	17. A) Trojan Horse		
13. C) i, ii, iii and v only	18. C) Trojan Horses		
14. D) Worm	19. C) True, True		
15. A) Trap doors	20. B) Virus		

Set - 2

1 are used in deni	al of service attacks, typically against targeted web sites.
A) Worm	
B) Zombie	
C) Virus	
D) Trojan horse	
2. Select the correct order for	the different phases of virus execution.
i) Propagation phase	ii) Dormant phase
iii) Execution phase	iv) Triggering phase
A) i, ii, iii, and iv	
B) i, iii, ii and iv	
C) ii, i, iv an iii	
D) ii, iii, iv and i	
3. A attaches itse	elf to executable files and replicates, when the infected program is
executed, by finding other ex	ecutable files to infect.
A) Stealth virus	
B) Polymorphic Virus	X
C) Parasitic Virus	
D) Macro Virus	
4 is a form of	virus explicitly designed to hide itself from detection by antivirus
software.	
A) Stealth virus	
B) Polymorphic Virus	X
C) Parasitic Virus	
D) Macro Virus	X V , `
5. A creates o	ppies during replication that are functionally equivalent but have
distinctly different bit patter	is.
A) Boot Sector Virus	
B) Polymorphic Virus	
C) Parasitic Virus	
D) Macro Virus	
6. A portion of the Polymorp	nic virus, generally called a, creates, a random
encryption, key to encrypt th	e remainder of the virus.
A) mutual engine	
B) mutation engine	
C) multiple engine	
D) polymorphic engine	
7. State whether the following	-
i) A macro virus is platform in	·
•	ents, not executable portions of code.
A) i-only	
B) ii-only	
C) Both i and ii	
D) Non i and ii	

- 8. The type(s) of auto executing macros, in Microsoft word is/are
- A) Auto execute
- B) Auto macro
- C) Command macro
- D) All of the above
- 9. In, the virus places an identical copy of itself into other programs or into certain system areas on the disk.
- A) Dormant phase
- B) Propagation phase
- C) Triggering phase
- D) Execution phase
- 10. A is a program that secretly takes over another Internet-attached computer and then uses that computer to launch attacks.
- A) Worm
- B) Zombie
- C) Virus
- D) Trap doors

		Answ	vers:			
1.	B) Zombie		6.	B) mu	tation engine	
2.	C) ii, i, iv an iii	4	7.	C) Bot	th i and ii	
3.	C) Parasitic Virus		8.	D) All	of the above	
4.	A) Stealth virus		9.	B) Pro	pagation phase	
5.	B) Polymorphic Virus		10.	B) Zor	mbie	

Solved MCQs of C

Set-1

1. C language has been developed by	~
A) Martin Richards	
B) Bijarne Stroustrup	
C) Dennis Ritche	-(),
D) Ken Thompson	
2. int[] ={5,6,7,8,9} What is the value of a[3]?	
A) 9	
B) 8	
C) 7	
D) 6	
3. C can be used on	
A) Only MS-Dos operating System	
B) Only Linux operating system	
C) Only Windows operating system	
D) All of the above	
4. Float a[15], what is the size of array?	
A) 17	
B) 14	
C) 15	
D) 16	
5. C programs are converted into machine language with the help of	
A) An Editor	
B) A complier	
C) An operating system	
D) None of the above	
6. Array is	
A) Primary data type	
B) Pointer data type	
C) Heterogeneous data type	
D) Homogenous data type	
7. Which of the following is allowed in a C Arithmetic Instruction?	
A) []	
B) { }	
C) ()	

D) None of the above

8. To accept 100 different values into the array we require A) Loop B) If condition C) Function D) Structure 9. If a is an integer variable, a=7/3; will return a value A) 2.5 B) 3 C) 0 D) 2 10. Pointer holds A) Value of variable B) Address of variable C) Value and address of variable D) Always null 11. Hierarchy decides which operator A) is most important B) is used first C) is fastest D) Operates on largest numbers 12. A pointer can hold A) Single address at a time B) Two addresses at a time C) Number of addresses at a time D) No address 13. An integer constant in C must have A) At least one digit B) At least one decimal point C) A comma along with digits D) Digits separated by commas 14. main() { Which one of the given answers is correct? A) a=4, c-6 B) a=3, c=5 C) a=3, c=6D) a=3, c=8 15. In C a variable cannot contain

A) Blank SpacesB) Decimal Point

C) Hyphen D) All of the above 16. Assume that variable x resides at memory location 1234, y at 1111 and p at 2222. Int x=1, y=2, *p; p=&x; y=*p; What will be the value of y after execution of above code? A) 2 B) 1 C) 1234 D) 1111 17. Which of the following is FALSE in C? A) Keywords can be used as variable names B) Variable names can contain a digit C) Variable names do not contain a blank space D) Capital letters can be used in variables 18. If an integer occupies 4 bytes and a character occupies 1 byte of memory, each element of the following structure would occupy how many bytes? struct name { int age; char name[30]; **}**; A) 30 B) 32 C) 34 D) 36 19. The expression x=4+2%A) -6 B) 6 C) 4 D) None of the above 20. A structure brings together a group of A) items of the same data type B) related data items and variables C) integers with user defined names

D) floating points with user defined names

Answers:

1. C) Dennis Ritche	11. B) is used first
2. B) 8	12. A) Single address at a time
3. D) All of the above	13. A) At least one digit
4. C) 15	14. B) a=3, c=5
5. B) A complier	15. A) Blank Spaces
6. D) Homogenous data type	16. B) 1
7. C)()	17. A) Keywords can variable names
8. A) Loop	18. C) 34
9. D) 2	19. B) 6
10. B) Address of variable	20. B) related data items and variables

Solved MCQs of C++

Set-1

1. C++ is an extension of C with a major addition	n of the class construct feature of
A) Simula67	
B) Simula57	~
C) Simula47	
D) Simula87	
2. C++ has the name before it was	s changed to C++.
A) Improved C	
B) Integrated C	\sim
C) C with classes	
D) C with Simula	
3 Refer to the names of variables, func	tions, arrays, classes etc. created by the programmer.
A) Keywords	
B) Identifiers	
C) Constraints	
D) Strings	
4. In C++, the keyword void was used	
A) To specify the return type of function when	
B) To indicate an empty argument list to a func	cion.
C) To declare the generic pointers.	
D) All of the above.	
5. Match the following	
a):: i) Pointer to member do	
b)::* ii) Pointer to member of	
c) ->* iii) Scope resolution op	erator
A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i	
B) a-iii, b-i, c-ii	
C) a-i b-ii, t-iii	
D) a-iii, b-ii, c-i	
6. If m and n are int type variables, what will be	the result of the expression
m% n when m=5 and n=2?	
A) 0	
B) 1	
C) 2	
D) None of the CLL operators cannot quarked	ad which are
7. Some of the C++ operators cannot overloade	
i) Member access operators (. And .*)	ii) Conditional operator (?:)
iii) Scope resolution operator (: :)	iv) Size operator (sizeof)

A) only i, ii and iii
B) only ii, iii and iv
C) only ii and iv
D) All i, ii, iii and iv
8. Some of the situations where inline expansion may not work are:
A) For functions returning values, if a loop, a switch or goto exists.
B) If functions contain static variables and they are re-cursive.
C) For functions not returning values, if return statement exist.
D) All of the above.
9. Which of the following control expressions are valid for an if statement?
A) an integer expression
B) a Boolean expression
C) either A or B
D) Neither A nor B
10 is a way to bind the data and its associated functions together which allows the data and
functions to be hidden.
A) Structure
B) Class
C) Enum
D) Both A and B
11. When a function is defined inside a class, this function is called
A) Inside function
B) Class function
C) Inline function
D) Interior function
12. Which of the following cannot be passed to a function?
A) Reference variable
B) Arrays
C) Class objects
D) Header files
13. State true of false
i) We cannot make the function inline by defining a function outside the class.
ii) A member function can be called by using its name inside another member function of the same class,
this is known as nesting of member function.
A) True, True
B) True, False
C) False, True
D) False, False
14. Which of the following operators could be overloaded?
A) Size of
B) +
C) +=
D) ::

- 15. Which of the following is true about the static member variable in C++.
- i) It is initialized to zero when the first object of its class is created. Other initialization is also permitted.
- ii) It is visible only within the class, but its lifetime is the entire program.
- A) i-True, ii-True
- B) ii-False, ii-True
- C) i-True, ii-False
- D) i-False, iii-False

16. Which of the following keywords are used to control access to a class member?

- A) default
- B) break
- C) protected
- D) goto
- 17. What will be the values of x, m and n after execution of the following statements?

Int x, m, n;

m=10;

n=15;

$$x = ++m + n++;$$

- A) x=25, m=10, n=15
- B) x=27, m=10, n=15
- C) x=26, m=11, n=16
- D) x=27, m=11, n=16
- 18. The major goal of inheritance in C++ is
- A) To facilitate the conversion of data types
- B) To help modular programming
- C) To facilitate the reusability of code
- D) To extend the capabilities of a class
- 19. A variable is defined within a block in a body of a function. Which of the following are true?
- A) It is visible throughout the function
- B) It is visible from the point of definition to the end of the program.
- C) It is visible from the point of definition to the end of the block.
- D) It is visible throughout the block.
- 20. The friend functions are used in situations where
- A) We want to exchange data between classes
- B) We want to have access to unrelated classes
- C) Dynamic binding is required
- D) We want to create versatile overloaded operators.

121. A) Simula67	131. C) Inline function
122. C) C with classes	132. D) Header files
123. B) Identifiers	133. C) False, True
124. D) All of the above.	134. B) +
125. B) a-iii, b-i, c-ii	135. B) ii-False, ii-True
126. B) 1	136. C) protected
127. D) All i, ii, iii and iv	137. C) x=26, m=11, n=16
128. D) All of the above	138. C) To facilitate the reusability of code
129. B) a Boolean expression	139. D) It is visible throughout the block.
130. B) Class	140. A) We want to exchange classes

Set-2

1. The Operator is known as insertion operator.
A) >>
B) >
C) <<
D) <
2. State True or False.
i) A satic function can have access to only other static members (functions or variables) declared in the
same class.
ii) A static member function can be called using the class name (instead of its objects)
A) True, True
B) True, False
C) False, True
D) False, False
3. Which of the following condition is true for an object used as a function argument.
i) A copy of the entire objects is passed to the function.
ii) Only the address of the object is transferred to the function.
A) Only i
B) Only ii
C) Both i and ii
D) None of them
4 enable us to hide, inside the object, both the data fields and the methods that act on that
data.
A) Encapsulation
B) Polymorphism
C) Inheritance
D) Overloading
5. Which of the following is/ are the characteristics of friend function.
A) It is not in the scope of the class to which it has been declared as friend.
B) It can invoke like a normal function without the help of any object.
C) Usually, it has the objects as arguments.
D) All of the above.
6. The dereferencing operator is used to access a member when we use pointers to both the
object and the member.
A) ->*
B) .*
C) Any of the above
D) None of the above
7. A Is a class whose instances themselves are classes.
A) Subclass
B) Abstract Class
C) Meta Class

D) Object Class	
8. The dereferencing operator	is used when the object itself is used width in the member pointer.
A) ->*	
B) .*	
C) Any of the above	
D) None of the above	
9. A constructor that accepts no	o parameters is called the
A) Paramless constructor	
B) No parameter constructor	
C) Default constructor	
D) Argumentless constructor	
10. Automatic initialization of c	object is carried out using a special member function called
A) Friend	
B) Casting	
C) Reference Parameter	
D) Constructor	00
•	racteristics of constructor are true.
i) They should be declared in th	
•	ally when the objects are created.
iii) They do not have return typ	
iv) We cannot refer their addre	SS.
v) Constructors cannot virtual.	
A) Only i, ii, iii and v	
B) Only ii, iii, iv, and v	
C) Only i, iii, iv and v	.0\
D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v	
12. A takes a reference	e to an object of the same class as itself as an argument.
A) Reference constructor	
B) Copy Constructor	
C) Self Constructor	
D) None of the above	
13. State True or False	
i) A destructor never takes any	argument nor does it return any value.
ii) It releases memory space for	future use.
A) True, True	
B) True, False	
C) False, True	
D) False, False	
14. Which of the following ope	rates cannot be overloaded?
i) Size of operator (sizeof)	ii) Scope resolution Operator
iii) Conditional operator (?:)	iv) Assignment Operator (=)

A) i, ii, iii only

B) ii, iii, iv only
C) i, iii, iv only
D) all i, ii, iii, iv
15 Is the process of creating new classes, called derived classes from existing classes called base
class.
A) Inheritance
B) Encapsulation
C) Polymorphism
D) Overloading
16. State True or False.
i) While overloading operators new operator can be overloaded.
ii) The binary operator such as +, -, * and must explicitly return a value.
A) True, True
B) True, False
C) False, True
D) False, False
17 function writes a string of text to a window.
A) cputs ()
B) put ()
C) gets ()
D) tputs ()
18. Which of the following condition (s) should satisfy the casting operator.
i) It must be a class member.
ii) It must not satisfy a return type.
iii) It must have any arguments.
iv) All of the above.
19. Find the Hierarchy of Data Types.
i) Long double ii) Double iii) Float iv) Long v) Int vi) Char
A) 1-2-3-4-5-6
B) 1-3-2-4-5-6
C) 1-2-3-5-4-6
D) 1-2-4-3-5-6
20 function sets the fill pattern and color.
A) floodfill ()
B) setcolor()
C) setfillstyle()
D) fillstyle ()

1.	C) <<	11. D) All i, ii, iii, iv and v
2.	B) True, False	12. B) Copy Constructor
3.	C) Both i and ii	13. A) True, True
4.	A) Encapsulation	14. A) i, ii, iii only
5.	D) All of the above.	15. A) Inheritance
6.	A) ->*	16. C) False, True
7.	C) Meta Class	17. A) cputs ()
8.	в) .*	18. iv) All of the above.
9.	C) Default constructor	19. A) 1-2-3-4-5-6
10.	D) Constructor	20. C) setfillstyle()

Solved MCQs of Java

Set-1

1. Java programs are

A) Faster than others	
B) Platform independent	
C) Not reusable	
D) Not scalable	
2. Java has its origin in	
A) C programming language	
B) PERRL	
C) COBOL	
D) Oak programming language	(/,
3. Which one of the following is true for	or Java?
A) Java is object oriented and interprete	ed
B) Java is efficient and faster than C	
C) Java is the choice of everyone.	X
D) Java is not robust.	
4. The command javac is used to	
A) debug a java program	
B) compile a java program	
C) interpret a java program	
D) execute a java program	
5. Java servlets are an efficient and por	werful solution for creating for the web.
A) Dynamic content	
B) Static content	
C) Hardware	
D) Both a and b	
6. Filters were officially introduced in t	he Servlet specification.
A) 2.1	
B) 2.3	
C) 2.2	
D) 2.4	
7. Which is the root class of all AWT ev	rents
A) java.awt.ActionEvent	
B) java.awt.AWTEvent	
C) java.awt.event.AWTEvent	
D) java.awt.event.Event	
8. OOP features are	
i) Increasing productivity	ii) Reusability
iii) Decreasing maintenance cost	iv) High vulnerability

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A) 1,2 & 4	
B) 1,2 & 3	
C) 1, 2 & 4	
D) none of the above	
9. break statement is used to	
i) get out of method	ii) end aprogram
iii) get out of a loop	iv) get out of the system
A) 1 & 2	
B) 1,2 & 3	
C) 1 & 3	\sim
D) 3	
10. Native – protocol pure Java convert	s into the used by DBMSs directly.
A) JDBC calls, network protocol	
B) ODBC class, network protocol	
C) ODBC class, user call	
D) JDBC calls, user call	
11. The JDBC-ODBC bridge allows	to be used as
A) JDBC drivers, ODBC drivers	XV
B) Drivers, Application	
C) ODBC drivers, JDBC drivers	X
D) Application, drivers	
12. Which of the following is true about	t Java.
A) Java does not support overloading.	
B) Java has replaced the destructor fund	tion of C++
C) There are no header files in Java.	
D) All of the above.	
13 are not machine instruction	and therefore, Java interpreter generates machine code
that can be directly executed by the ma	achine that is running the Java program.
A) Compiled Instructions	
B) Compiled code	
C) byte code	
D) Java mid code	
14. The command javac	
A) Converts a java program into binary of	code
B) Converts a java program into bytecoo	le
C) Converts a java program into machine	e language
D) None of the above.	
15. Which of the following is not the jar	va primitive type
A) Byte	
B) Float	
C) Character	
D) Long double	

16. All java classes are derived from

- A) java.lang.Class
- B) java.util.Name
- C) java.lang.Object
- D) java.awt.Window

17. Java Servlet

- i) is key component of server side java development
- ii) is a small pluggable extension to a server that enhances functionality
- iii) runs only in Windows Operating System
- iv) allows developers to customize any java enabled server
- A) i, ii & iii are ture
- B) i, iii & iv are true
- C) ii, iii & iv are true
- D) i, ii & iv are true

18. Inner classes are

- A) anonymous classes
- B) nested classes
- C) sub classes
- D) derived classes

19. How many times does the following code segment execute

int x=1, y=10, z=1;

do{y--; x++; y-=2; y=z; z++} while (y>1 && z<10)

- A) 1
- B) 10
- C) 5
- D) infinite

20. State weather the following statement is true or false for EJB.

- 1. EJB exists in the middle-tier
- 2. EJB specifies an execution environment
- 3. EJB supports transaction processing
- A) 1-true, 2. true, 3 true
- B) 1- true, 2. false, 3. true
- C) 1- false, 2-false, 3-false
- D) 1-true, 2-true, 3-false

141. B) Platform independent	151. C) ODBC drivers, JDBC drivers
142. D) Oak programming language	152. D) All of the above.
143. A) Java is object interpreted	153. C) byte code
144. B) compile a java program	154. B) Converts a javainto bytecode
145. A) Dynamic content	155. D) Long double
146. B) 2.3	156. D) java.awt.Window
147. B) java.awt.AWTEvent	157. D) i, ii & iv are true
148. B) 1,2 & 3	158. B) nested classes
149. D) 3	159. A) 1
150. A) JDBC calls, network protocol	160. A) 1-true, 2. true, 3. true

Set-2

1. All java classes are derived from
A) java.lang.Class
B) java.util.Name
C) java.lang.Object
D) java.awt.Window
2. The jdb is used to
A) Create a jar archive
B) Debug a java program
C) Create C header file
D) Generate java documentation
3. What would happen if "String[]args" is not included as argument in the main method
A) No error
B) Compilation error
C) Program won't run
D) Program exit
4. For execution of DELETE SQL query in JDBC, method must be used.
A) executeQuery()
B) executeDeleteQuery()
C) executeUpdate()
D) executeDelete()
5. Which method will a web browser call on a new applet?
A) main method
B) destroy method
C) execute method
D) init method
6. Which of the following is not mandatory in variable declaration?
A) a semicolon
B) an identifier
C) an assignment
D) a data type
7. When a program class implements an interface, it must provide behavior for
A) two methods defined in that interface
B) any methods in a class
C) only certain methods in that interface
D) all methods defined in that interface
8. In order to run JSP is required.
A) Mail Server
B) Applet viewer

C) Java Web ServerD) Database connection9. State true of false.

- i) AWT is an extended version of swing
- ii) Paint() of Applet class cannot be overridden
- A) i-false, ii-false
- B) i-false,ii-true
- C) i-true, ii-false
- D) i-true, ii-true
- 10. Prepared Statement object in JDBC used to execute...... queries.
- A) Executable
- B) Simple
- C) High level
- D) Parameterized

- 1. C) java.lang.Object
- 2. B) Debug a java program
- 3. C) Program won't run
- 4. C) executeUpdate()
- 5. D) init method

- 6. C) an assignment
- 7. O) all methods ... interface
- 8. C) Java Web Server
- 9. A) i-false, ii-false
- 10. D) Parameterized

Set-3

1. In Java variables, if first increment of the variable takes place and then the assignment occurs. This
operation is also called
A) pre increment
B) post increment
C) incrementation
D) pre incrementation
2. When the operators are having the same priority, they are evaluated from in
the order they appear in the expression.
A) right to left
B) left to right
C) any of the order
D) depends on compiler
3. In java, can only test for equality, where as can evaluate any type of the Boolean
expression.
A) switch, if
B) if, switch
C) if, break
D) continue, if
4. The looks only for a match between the value of the expression and one of its case
constants.
A) if
B) match
C) switch
D) None of the above
5. System.in.read() is being used, the program must specify the clause.
A) throws.java.out.IOException
B) throws.java.in.IOException
C) throws.java.io.IOException
D) throws.java.io.lnException
6. By usingyou can force immediate termination of a loop, by passing the conditional
expression and any remaining code in the body of the loop.
A) Break
B) Continue
C) Terminate
D) Loop Close
7. The out object is an object encapsulated inside the class, and represents the standard
output device.
A) standard
B) local
C) globlal
D) system

8. The third type of comment is used by a tool called for automatic generation of
documentation.
A) Java commenting
B) Java generator
C) Java doc
D) Java loc
9. In the second type the information written in java after // is ignored by the
A) Interpreter
B) Compiler
C) Programmer
D) All of the above
10. The compiled java program can run on any plateform having Java Virtual Machine
(JVM) installed on it.
A) program
B) java
C) hardware
D) non java
Answers:
1. A) pre increment
2. B) left to right
3. A) switch, if
4. C) switch
5. C) throws.java.io.IOException
6. A) Break
7. D) system
8. C) Java doc
9. B) Compiler
10.C) hardware
9. B) Compiler 10.C) hardware

Set-4

1. Preparedstatement Object in JDBC is used to execute queries.
A) executable
B) simple
C) high level
D) parameterized
2. In JDBC imports all Java classes concerned with database connectivity.
A) javax.sql.*
B) java.mysql.*
C) java.sql.*
D) com.*
3. MS-SQL stores data in a file format.
A) .DAT
B) .MDB
C) .MSSQL
D) .OBJ
4. Ingres is a
A) Socket
B) Compiler
C) Database
D) Web server
5. In Java servlet method init() is called times.
A) 1
B) 2
C) 0
D) multiple
6. State true or false for Java Program.
i) All class variables are instance variables
ii) All protected methods are friendly methods
A) i-false, ii-false
B) i-false, ii-true
C) i-true, ii-false
D) i-true, ii-true
7. State true or false for Java Program.
i) Data members of an interface are by default final
ii) An abstract class has implementations of all methods defined inside it.
A) i-false, ii-false
B) i-false, ii-true
C) i-true, ii-false

D) i-true, ii-true 8. of a remotely accessible object must implement A) all methods, RemoteException B) class, RemoteException C) class, RemoteInterface D) all methods, RemoteInterface 9.is the key to A) Serialization, persistence B) Persistence, inheritance C) Inheritance, object D) Persistence, serialization 10. A method name myMethod() that needs two integer arguments is declared as A) public void myMethod(); B) public void myMethod(int a, int b); C) public void myMethod(int a, b); D) public int myMethod(a, b); **Answers:** 1. D) parameterized 2. C) java.sql.* 3. A) .DAT 4. C) Database 5. A) 1 6. B) i-false, ii-true

7. C) i-true, ii-false

8. C) class, Remote interface9. A) Serialization, persistence

10.B) public void myMethod(int a, int b);

Set-5

1. JSP embeds in in
A) Servlet, HTML
B) HTML, Java
C) HTML, Servlet
D) Java, HTML
2. The class at the top of exception class hierarchy is
A) ArithmeticException
B) Throwable
C) Class
D) Exception
3. In a java program, package declaration import statements.
A) must precede
B) must succeed
C) may precede or succeed
D) none
4. The class string belongs to package.
A) java.awt
B) java.lang
C) java.applet
D) java.string
5 package is used by compiler itself. So it does not need to be imported for use.
A) java.math
B) java.awt
C) java.applet
D) java.lang
6. State true or false for the following statements in Java.
i) Java beans slow down software development process.
ii) Java Servlets do not have built in multithreading feature.
A) i-false, ii-false
B) i-false, ii-true
C) i-true, ii-false
D) i-true, ii-true
7. State whether true or false.
i) init() of servlet is called after a client request comes in
ii) Servlets are ultimately converted into JSP
A) i-false, ii-false
B) i-false, ii-true

C) i-true, ii-false

D) i-true, ii-true

```
8. What will be the result of compiling following code.
```

```
public class MyClass{
   public static void main(string args[]){
        system.out.println("In first main()");
   }
public static void main(char args[]){
        system.out.println('a);
   }
}
```

- A) Code will not compile and will give "Duplicate main() method declaration" error
- B) Code will compile correctly but will give a runtime exception
- C) Code will compile correctly and will print "In first main()" (without quotes) when it is run
- D) Code will compile correctly and will print "a" (without quotes) when it is run

9. Match the following.

- a) Java 1) is a tool for debugging java program
- b) Javah 2) is a tool for creating C-like header files
- c) Javap 3) runs java bytecode
- d) jdb 4) prints java code representation
- A) a-3, b-2,c-1
- B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
- C) a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4
- D) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4

10.State true or false.

- i) init() is called after start() in applet
- ii) applets are used for networking
- iii) inheritance is a part of Java Foundation Classes
- iv) final does not prevent inheritance
- A) i-true, ii-true, iii-false, iv-true
- B) i-false, ii-false, iii-false, iv-false
- C) i-true, ii-true, iii-true, iv-true
- D) i-true, li-false, iii-false, iv-false

- 1. D) Java, HTML
- 2. B) Throwable
- 3. A) must precede
- 4. B) java.lang
- 5. D) java.lang
- 6. A) i-false, ii-false

- 7. A) i-false, ii-false
- 8. C) Code will compile correctly and will print "In first main()" (without quotes) .. run
- 9. B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
- 10.B) i-false, ii-false, iii-false, iv-false



Set-6

1. The and classes are abstract classes that support reading and writing of
byte streams.
A) reader, writer
B) inputstream, outputstream
C) objectinputstream, objectoutputstream
D) none
2. What is the error in the following code?
class Test
{
abstract void display();
}
A) No error
B) Method display() should be declared as static
C) Test class should be declared as abstract
D) Test class should be declared as public
3. A package is a collection of
A) classes
B) interfaces
C) editing tools
D) classes and interfaces
4. Which of the following methods belong to the string class?
A) length()
B) compare To ()
C) equals ()
D) All of them
5. What will be the output of the following code?
byte x=64, y;
y= (byte) (x<<2);
System.out.println(y);
A) 0
B) 1
C) 2
D) 64
6. If m and n are int type variables, what will be the result of the expression
m%n
when m=5 and n=2 ?
A) 0
B) 1
C) 2

- D) None of the above
- 7. Which of the following control expressions are valid for an if statement?
- A) An integer expression
- B) A Boolean expression
- C) Either A or B
- D) Neither A nor B
- 8. The concept of multiple inheritance is implemented in Java by
- A) extending two or more classes
- B) extending one class and implementing one or more interfaces
- C) implementing two or more interfaces
- D) both B and C
- 9. Which of the following do not represent legal flow control statements?
- A) break;
- B) return;
- C) exit();
- D) continue outer;
- 10. Data input is
- A) an abstract class defined in java.io
- B) a class we can use to read primitive data types
- C) an interface that defines methods to open files.
- D) an interface that defines methods to read primitive data types.

- 1. B) inputstream, outputstream
- 2. C) Test class should be declared as abstract
- 3. D) classes and interfaces
- 4. D) All of them
- 5. A) 0
- 6. B) 1
- 7. B) A Boolean expression
- 8. D) both B and
- 9. C) exit();
- 10.D) an interface that defines methods to read primitive data types.

Set-7

1. Using which keyword we can access value of the instance variables and class variables of that class
inside the method of that class itself.
A) super
B) final
C) this
D) either super or this
2. If a variable is declared final, it must include value.
A) integer
B) no
C) initial
D) float
3. State true or false.
i) Jpanel is a class included in awt package.
ii) Anonymous classes are mostly used for event handling.
iii) Names of anonymous classes must be unique
iv) JOptionPane is an inner class
A) i-false, ii-false, iii-true, iv-true
B) i-true, ii-false, iii-true, iv-false
C) i-false, ii-true, iii-false, iv-false
D) i-true, ii-false, iii-false, iv-true
4. In java, string is a
A) primitive data type
B) abstract data type
C) combination of boolean
D) None of the above
5. Methods can be overloaded with a difference only in the type of the return value
A) Not supported
B) False
C) True
D) None of the above
6. Each method in a java class must have a unique name.
A) Not necessary
B) True
C) False
D) None of the above
7. State true or false.

i) comparisons precede logical operations in java

ii) assignment operations succeed increment operations

- iii) arithmetic operations succeed comparisons
- iv) x precede +
- A) i-true, ii-true, iii-false, iv-true
- B) i-true, ii-false, iii-true, iv-false
- C) i-false, ii-true, iii-false, iv-false
- D) i-true, ii-false, iii-false, iv-true
- 8. It is important feature of java that it always provides a default constructor to a class.
- A) Not supported
- B) False
- C) True
- D) None of the above
- 9. is the key to
- A) Serialization, persistence
- B) Persistence, inheritance
- C) Inheritance, object
- D) Persistence, serialization
- 10. State true of false.
- i) Public can only be assigned to class
- ii) Protected protects a statement
- iii) Protected method is never accessible outside the package
- iv) Friendly variable may be accessible outside class
- A) i-true, ii-true, iii-false, iv-true
- B) i-true, ii-false, iii-true, iv-false
- C) i-false, ii-true, iii-false, iv-false
- D) i-true, ii-false, iii-false, iv-true

- 1. C) this
- 2. C) initial
- 3. C) i-false, ii-true, iii-false, iv-false
- 4. B) abstract data type
- 5. B) False
- 6. A) Not necessary
- 7. A) i-true, ii-true, iii-false, iv-true
- 8. C) True
- 9. A) Serialization, persistence
- 10.C) i-false, ii-true, iii-false, iv-false