One of Accenture drive concluded on **24-August-2021** with the second slot happening on for the students from **1:30 PM to 3:00 PM**. This document details the **Slot Analysis** as well as **Answers to Questions** that students recollected post the test.

Disclaimer:

1. The questions showcased in this document have been recreated through memory, thanks to test-takers who recalled the questions post their test.

2. The questions repetition between the slots is expected to be very miniscule.

3. Please use this document as an indicative preparation tool, rather than exact replica of the questions that appeared or can appear in the Accenture Online Test.

Accenture Roles and Packages

This year Accenture recruitment for 2022 pass-outs has come up with two roles with exciting packages. They are as follows.

- **Associate Software Engineer (4.5 LPA)**
- **Advanced Associate Software Engineer (6.5 LPA)**

Accenture Recruitment Process

Accenture Online Test Pattern

Round	Round Name	#Qs	Sections Name	#Qs in Sections	Duration (In Mins)
1	Cognitive and Technical Assessment	90	English Ability	17	90
			Numerical Ability	17	
			Analytical Ability	16	
			Pseudocode	18	
			Common Applications and MS Office	12	
			Networking and Security	10	
2	Coding	2	-	-	45

Accenture Online Test Assessment Platform

Assessment Platform	Intra - sectional Navigation	Sectional Navigation Marking Scheme	Marking Scheme
AON-CoCubes/Wheebox	Allowed	Allowed	No Negative Marking

Accenture Online Test Syllabus

Section	Topic
English Ability	• Reading Comprehension • Articles • Prepositions • Sentence Correction, • Speech and Voice

	• Tenses, Synonyms • Antonyms, Spellings • Idioms and Phrases
Numerical Ability	• Time and work • Time Speed and Distance • Algebra, Equations • Progressions • Profit and Loss • Ratio • Averages • Geometry • Data Interpretation
Analytical Ability	• Visual Reasoning • Statement and Conclusions • Relationships • Logical Reasoning • Attention to details, • Flow Chart
Pseudocode	• Sequence • While • Repeat-until • For • If-then-else • Case
Common Applications and MS Office	**MS Word** • Creating, editing, saving and printing text documents • Font and paragraph formatting • Simple character formatting • Inserting tables, smart art, page breaks • Using lists and styles • Working with images • Using Spelling and Grammar check • Understanding document properties • Mail Merge **MS Excel** • Spreadsheet basics • Creating, editing, saving and printing spreadsheets • Working with functions & formulas • Modifying worksheets with color & autoformats

	• Graphically representing data: Charts & Graphs • Speeding data entry: Using Data Forms • Analyzing data: Data Menu, Subtotal, Filtering Data • Formatting worksheets **MS Power Point** • Securing & Protecting spreadsheets • Opening, viewing, creating, and printing slides • Applying auto layouts • Adding custom animation • Using slide transitions • Graphically representing data : Charts & Graphs • Creating Professional Slide for Presentation.
Coding	• Data types • Operators • Arrays • Strings • Decision Making • Looping • Functions • Scenario-based questions

Accenture Slot Analysis

- There was 100% topic repetition from the syllabus trained by FACE Prep in its Accenture training programme.
- Difficulty level of Pseudocode questions ranged from easy to moderate.
- Difficulty level of English Ability questions ranged from easy to moderate.
- Most of the questions in Numerical Ability section were from Profit and Loss, Data Interpretations, Percentanges and Time and Work.
- Most of the questions in Analytical Reasoning section were from Number Series, Data Arrangement, Visual Reasoning and Statement and Conclusion.
- Basic questions from MS Word, MS Excel and Computer Applications were asked in Common Aplications and MS Office section.
- Overall Test Difficulty level settles around MODERATE.

Accenture Numerical Ability

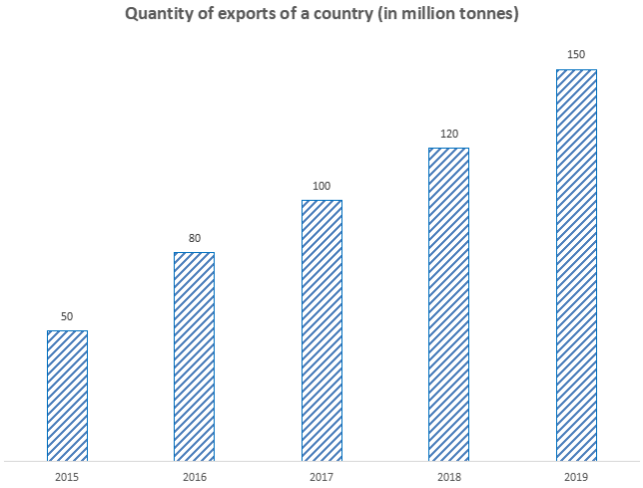
1. Lesle sold her tow bikes, one at 10% loss and the other at 20% profit. Find her overall profit percentage if she sold both the bikes at the same price.
   A. 2.857%
   B. 2.625%
   C. 2.425%
   D. 1.687%
   Answer: A

2. Martha and Sarah leave block p and q towards q and p respectively simultaneously and travel in the same route. After meeting each other on the way, Sarah takes 3 hours to reach her destination, while Martha takes 5 hours to reach her destination. If the speed of Sarah is 40 km/hr, what is the average speed of Martha and Sarah?
   A. 24.92 km/hr
   B. 24.8 km/hr
   C. 35.1 km/hr
   D. 34.92 km/hr
   Answer: D

3. Judith lost an amount of $32 when she sold an item at a loss of 8%. What is the cost price of the item?
   A. $700
   B. $400
   C. $600
   D. $500
   Answer: B

4. Length of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is 40% of its perimeter. If the perimeter of the triangle is 65 cm, then find the length of its hypotenuse.
   A. 32 cm
   B. 28 cm
   C. 23 cm
   D. 26 cm
   Answer: D

Direction (Q5 to Q7): The graph given below represents the quantity of exports of a country (in million tonnes).
Study the graph carefully and answer the question that follow.

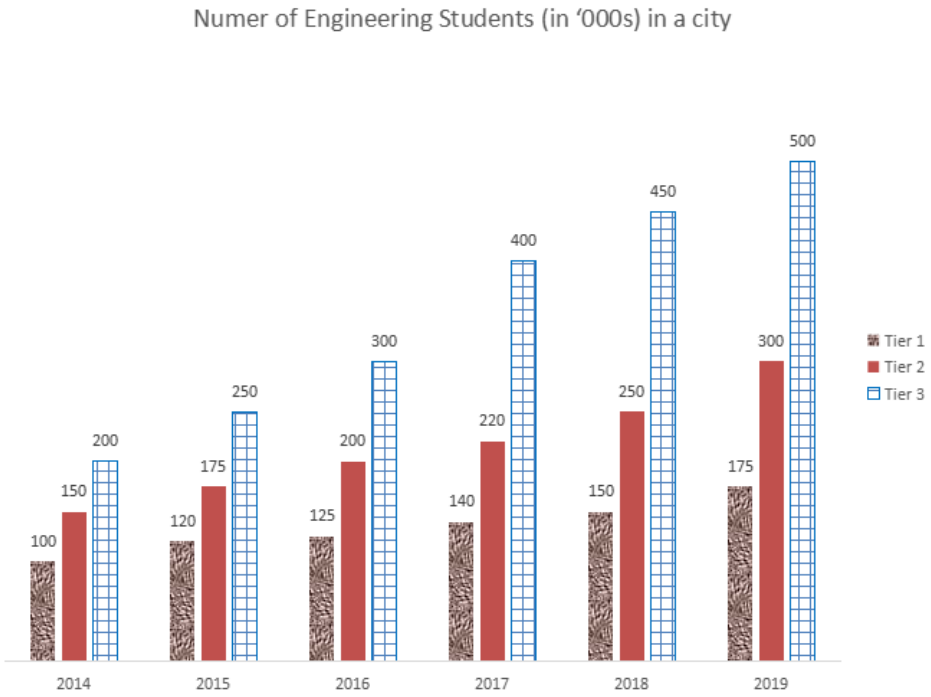


5. What is the percentage growth in quantity of exports from 2015 to 2018?
   A. 150%
   B. 140%
   C. 82.5%
   D. 87.5%
   Answer: B

6. Find the ratio of exports in the year 2016 to those in 2019.
   A. 12 : 17
   B. 5 : 6
   C. 8 : 15
   D. 6 : 5
   Answer: C

7. The ratio of the monthly incomes of Andy and Ben is 6 : 7. If the sum of their monthly income is $26,000, then find Ben's monthly income.
   A. $12,000
   B. $14,000
   C. $18,000
   D. $8,000
   Answer: B

Direction (Q8 to Q10): The graph given below represents number of engineering students (in thousands) at institutions of different kinds for the years 2014 to 2019.
Study the graph carefully and answer the question that follow.



8. In 2016, what percent of that total engineering students were studying in Tier 1 Colleges?
   A. 20%
   B. 18%
   C. 25%
   D. 31%
   Answer: A

9. What is the percentage growth of total number of engineering students across the different institutions from 2014 to 2018?
   A. 88.88%
   B. 85.67%
   C. 95.67%
   D. 92.33%
   Answer: A

10. If total number of engineering students in 2013 was 40% lower than that in 2016, then find the total number of engineering students in 2013?
    A. 425000
    B. 375000
    C. 410000
    D. 350000
    Answer: B

11. Jack and Mark together, Mark and John together can do a work in 45 days and 60 days respectively. If Jack is thrice as efficient as John, then find the number of days taken by Jack and John together to complete the job.
    A. 120 days
    B. 180 days
    C. 60 days
    D. 90 days
    Answer: D

12. Find the value of 11x + 7y at (-2, 3).
    A. 1
    B. 2
    C. 0
    D. -1
    Answer: A

13. Oscar is twelve years older than Jack. If the present age of Jack is 9 years, then find the present age of Oscar.
    A. 18 Years
    B. 14 Years
    C. 21 Years
    D. 17 Years
    Answer: C

14. Mark, Ben and Tim can do a piece of work in 12, 24 and 36 respectively. Mark starts the work and Ben joins him after one-third of the work is done. Tim joins them after half the work is done. For how many days does Tim work in order to complete it?
    A. 23/7 days
    B. 36/11 days
    C. 21/11 days
    D. 19/13 days
    Answer: B

15. In a company PQR Pvt. Ltd. there are 4500 employees. When the company offered a voluntary retirement scheme (VRS), 25% of the employees applied for the VRS. After scrutinizing, the company rejected 20% of the applicants. But only 200 employees took retirement through the scheme. What percentage of the employees did not take retirement even after their applicants not being rejected?
    A. 52.56%
    B. 88.89%
    C. 77.77%
    D. 67.67%
    Answer: C

16. Bryce obtained 80, 75, 75 and 60 marks (out of 100) in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Physics respectively. Find his average marks.
    A. 72.5
    B. 84
    C. 85
    D. 70.2
    Answer: A

Accenture Analytical Ability

1. Find the missing term in the series given below.
   7, 14, 28, 49, 77, ?, 154
   A. 112
   B. 111
   C. 101
   D. 102
   Answer: A

   Direction (Q2 to Q4): Read the instruction given below carefully and answer the question that follow.
   Michael's Company is hiring for Marketing Intern and have shortlisted five candidates - Angela, Jessica, Mindy, Karen, and Ivy (not necessarily in the same order). They all were called on one of these time slots - 10 AM, 10:30 AM, 11 AM, 11:30 AM and 12 PM.
   The following information is known about there interview schedule.
   - Angela and Karen's interview weren't scheduled in the last slot of the day.
   - Mindy's interview was scheduled at 11 AM, and after that Jessica who was interviewed immediately after Angela.
   - Karen's interview was not scheduled in first slot of the day,

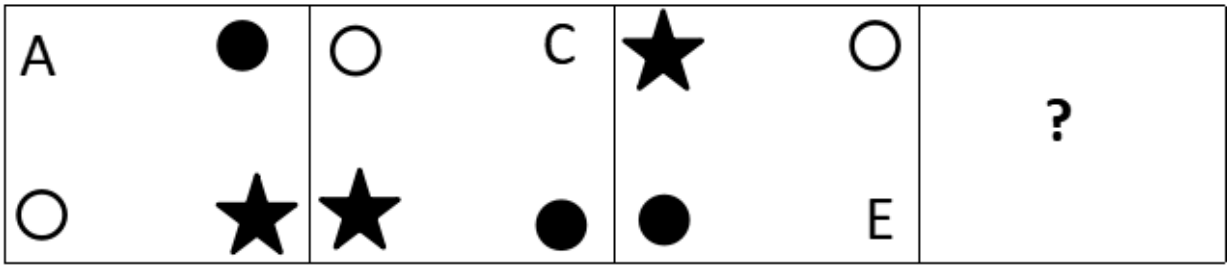
2. When was Karen interviewed?
   A. 11 AM
   B. 11:30 PM
   C. 10:30 AM
   D. 10:00 AM
   Answer: C

3. Who was interviewed at 12 PM?
   A. Karen
   B. Ivy
   C. Jessica
   D. Angela
   Answer: C

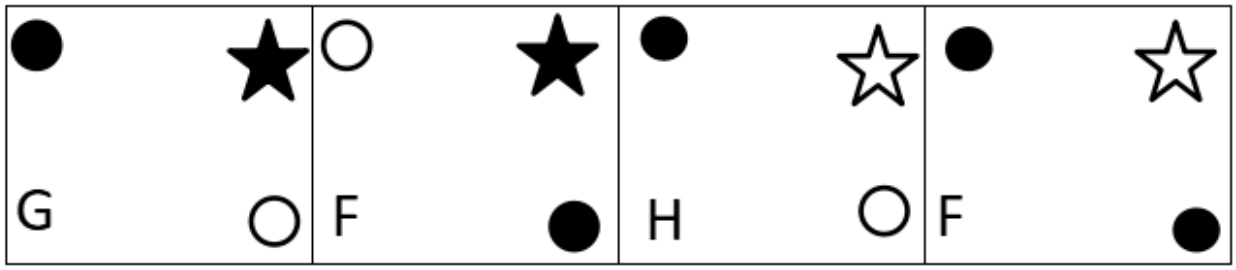
4. Find the missing term in the series given below.
   14, 16, 20, 26 , ?, 44
   A. 42
   B. 34
   C. 32
   D. 44
   Answer: B

5. From among the Response Figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) identify the one which follows the sequence given in the Problem Figure.

PROBLEM FIGURE:



RESPONSE FIGURE:



(1) (2) (3) (4)

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: A

6. In a certain code language, letters with an odd position in the alphabet are replaced by "%", and those with even-positions are replaced by their position numbers, then what is the sum of numbers in the code for the word PROJECTION"?
[Note: Position number starts from 1 for "A" and ends at 26 for "Z"]
A. 80
B. 68
C. 78
D. 77

Answer: C

7. In the following question, the symbols @, %, #, !, and - are used with the following meanings illustrated.
'M @ N' means 'M is not greater than N'.
"M % N' means 'M is neither greater than nor equal to N'.
'M # N' means 'M is not smaller than N.'

"M ! N' means 'M is neither smaller than nor equal to N'.
'M - N means 'M is neither smaller than nor greater than N'.
Now assuming in the following question the given statements to be true, find which of the conclusions given below them is/are definitely true and give your answer accordingly.

Statements:

I. C % G
II. G - Y
III. Y # I

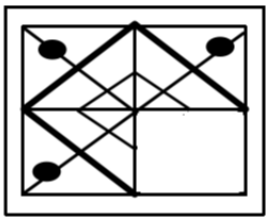
Conclusions:

I. Y ! C
II. I % G
III. I - G

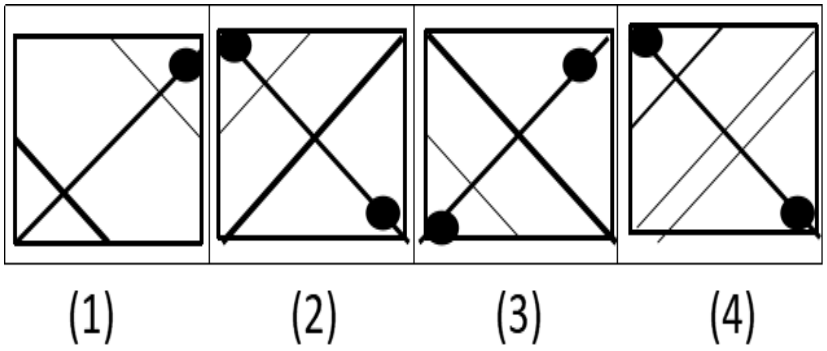
A. Only conclusion I, and either conclusion II or conclusion III follow
B. Only conclusion II follows
C. Only either conclusion II or conclusion III follow
D. Only conclusion I follows

Answer: A

8. From the Response Figure (1), (2), (3), (4) identify the one which completes the pattern given in the problem figure.
Problem Figure:



Response Figure:



A. (3)
B. (4)
C. (2)
D. (1)

Answer: C

9. The statements given below are followed by some conclusions. Assume the statements are true, even if they contradict commonly known facts, and determine the conclusion/s that follow/s from the statements logically.

Statements:

I. All stamps are baskets.

II. II. Some baskets are hamsters.

Conclusions:

I. All baskets are hamsters.

II. II. Some hamsters are stamps.

A. Neither conclusion I nor conclusion II follows
B. Only conclusion I follows
C. Both conclusion I and conclusion II follow
D. Only conclusion II follows

Answer: A

10. In which of the following sentences occurrence of vowels is the most?

A. I need everything on this list.
B. I want you to tell me this.
C. Look at the blackboard!
D. I did not expect it to be that big.

Answer: D

11. The question given below is followed by two statements numbered I and II. Determine if the statements are, individually or together, sufficient to answer the question.

Question: What is the Cost Price of flour?

Statements:

I. Kevin mixes flour and sugar in the ratio 3:5 to make pretzels. He sells pretzels at $10 per kg.

II. The ratio of price of sugar and flour is 9:4 (per kg) and he earns 66(⅔) % profit.

A. Statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question asked and additional data to the problem is needed
B. Each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question
C. Only one of the statements, alone, is sufficient to answer the question but other statement is not
D. Both statements I and II together are sufficient to answer the question asked but neither statement alone is sufficient

Answer: D

Accenture English Ability

1. Fill in the blank with the most suitable option.
   He likes to show _____ his wealth.
   A. off
   B. with
   C. down
   D. up
   Answer: A

2. The sentences given below form a coherent passage when arranged logically. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence.
   (1) I had had the car serviced just the previous day, so I didn't expect what happened next.
   (2) My wife stopped the car and asked me to check where the sound had come from .
   (3) My wife and I were taking a road trip to the other side of the country.
   (4) Just as we crossed out of state limits, we heard a loud pop.
   (5) And lo, we had not one, but two punctures, much to the anger of my wife.
   A. 3 1 4 2 5
   B. 1 3 4 2 5
   C. 1 3 4 5 2
   D. 3 1 4 5 2
   Answer: B

3. Fill in the blank with the most suitable option.
   I know you're tired, and so I _____ arrangements for you to stay in the guest house tonight.
   A. Have been made
   B. Had been made
   C. Have made
   D. To make
   Answer: C

4. Which part of the sentence given below has an error in it?
   When will you stop / blaming everyone else / and start take responsibility / for your actions?
   A. Blaming everyone else
   B. And start take responsibility
   C. When will you stop
   D. For your actions?
   Answer: B

5. Fill in the blank with the most suitable option.
   I am _____ of the same routine every day.
   A. Exhausted
   B. Angry
   C. Tired

D. Innocent
Answer: C

Direction (Q6 to Q8): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.
The savory smell. The crunchy bite. The salty kick. The buttery finish. Americans will recognize the smell and flavor of their favorite moviegoing snack anywhere. Why is it that we feast our taste buds on these crisp kernels while our eyes feast on the big screen?
A few converging aspects made popcorn the quintessential movie snack, according to Andrew F. Smith, author of Popped Culture: A Social History of Popcorn in America. Mostly, it boiled down to the snack's price, convenience, and timing. Popcorn was cheap for sellers and for customers, and making it didn't require a ton of equipment. Popcorn also became popular at a time when movie theatres were in desperate need of an economic boost, which is how popcorn got introduced to the silver screen.
Fun fact: popcorn does not refer to the popped kernel alone. It's also the name for the specific type of corn that is used to make the snack. It was originally grown in Central America and became popular in the U.S. in the mid-1800s. Compared with other snacks at the time, it was super easy to make, and it got easier in 1885 when the mobile steam-powered popcorn maker was invented. What hit the streets in the late 19th century was a fleet of independent popcorn purveyors. They were like the great-great-grandfathers of food trucks.

6. Choose the option that is **closest in meaning** to the word "quintessential" as used in the passage.
   A. Curious
   B. Attractive
   C. Typical
   D. Tasty
   Answer: C

7. This passage is primarily concerned with:
   A. Discussing how popcorn was invented
   B. Discussing the economics of making popcorn
   C. Debating why popcorn is given so much importance in movie halls
   D. Discussing the rise in popularity of popcorn
   Answer: D

8. Popcorn became popular in movie halls because:
   A. It was tasty yet cheap for customers.
   B. It was cheap and easy to make.
   C. It was imported from Central America.
   D. None of the mentioned options
   Answer: B

9. Mark the option which is **closest to the meaning** of the word given below.
   INVERT
   A. Reply

B. Insert
C. Call
D. Reverse
Answer: D

10. Which part of the sentence given below has an error in it?
Is the medicine/you suggested/also affective/against bodyache?
A. Also affective
B. You suggested
C. Against bodyache?
D. Is the medicine
Answer: A

11. Fill in the blank with the most suitable option.
By the time the instructions were announced, the students _____ the question papers.
A. Has been
B. See
C. Seen
D. Had been
Answer: D

12. The sentences given below from a coherent passage when arranged logically choose the option which gives the correct sequence.
1. I had seen the accused once before in the driveway of the mall in fact.
2. At the time of the crime I was existing from the movie theatre when i saw the accused pointing a gun at the cashier.
3. He took the cash ran quickly (and I chased), and then threw the bag of cash in the same car I had seen him in at the previous instance.

A. 3 1 2
B. 2 1 3
C. 1 3 2
D. 2 3 1
Answer: B

13. Mark the option which is the **closest in meaning** to the word given below.
MUZZLE
A. Banish
B. Arrest
C. Hug
D. Stop from speaking
Answer: B

14. Mark the option which is the **closest in meaning** to the word given below.
SURESHOT

A. Dead
B. Talented
C. Certain
D. Dangerous

Answer: C

15. Fill in the blanks with the most suitable option.
_____ efficient way to solve ____ case would be to investigate at the site , but unfortunately it was set on fire last night.
A. A, a
B. A, the
C. An, a
D. An, the

Answer: D

16. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part of the sentence.
Samuel's contribution is often ignored, but the new boss has taken note of his hard work.
A. Often is ignored
B. Is frequently ignored
C. Was being ignored
D. Was often ignored

Answer: D

17. Choose the best replacement for the underlined part of the sentence.
I appreciated the delegation for themselves going into the field and collecting data to ensure maximum accuracy.
A. For themselves going into the field
B. For going themselves into the field
C. Themselves for going into the field
D. For going into the field themselves

Answer: D

Accenture Pseudocode

1. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1 Integer x, y
2 Set x = 4, y = 7
3 X = x + y
4 Y = x - y
5 X = x + 4
6 Print x, y
```

A. 15, 4
B. 4, 7
C. 11, 4
D. None of the mentioned options
Answer: B

2. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
 1 Integer a, b, c
 2 Set a = 1, b = 2
 3 For (each c from 1 to 3)
 4 if(a + (b ^ c) )
 5 a = a + 1
 6 if ( c ^ 2 )
 7       Continue
 8      End if
 9   End if
10 a = a + 1
11 End for
12 a = a + 1
13 Print a + b
```

Note- Continue: When a continue statement is encountered inside a loop, control jumps to the beginning of the loop for next iteration, skipping the execution of statements inside the body of the loop for the current iteration.
^ is the bitwise OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0. If(x) gets executed if the value inside if(), i.e., x is not zero]
A. 8
B. 9
C. 10
D. 11

Answer: A

3. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1 Integer a, b, c
2 Set a = 1,  = 1
3 for (each c from 4 to 7)
4          if (a > c)
5                 a = a - 1
6                 Jump out of the loop
7          Else
8                 a = a + c
9                 if(c)
10                      a = a +1
11           End if
12 End for
13 Print a + b
```

[Note: If(x) gets executed if the value inside if (), i.e. x is not zero]

A. 7
B. 9
C. 2
D. 6

Answer: D

4. What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a = 4, b = 6?

```
1 Integer funn (Integer a, Integer b)
2 a = a << (a-2)
3 b = b >> (b-5)
4 a = a + 1
5 b = b + 1
6 Return a + b
7 End function funn()
```

[Note>> bitwise right shift operator, it takes two numbers, right shifts the bits of the first operand, the second operand decides the number of places to shift.
<< is left shift operator, it takes two numbers, left shifts the bits of the first operand, the second operand decides the number of places to shift]

A. 21
B. 33
C. 19
D. 22

Answer: A

5. What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a = 3, b = 0?

```
Integer funn (Integer a, Integer b)
      if(b)
           return 1
      Else
           return funn (a+2, b+1)
      End if
End funn()
```

[Note: if(x) gets executed if the value inside if(), i.e., x is not zero]

A. 4
B. 14
C. -18
D. 1

Answer: D

6. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
Integer a,b , c
Set a=0, b=1, c=2
If (b^c || a&b || a>>1)
       c = 9
       a = b + c
Else
        c = 1
       a = b + c
End if
Print a + b + c
```

[Note - >>-Bitwise right shift operator, it takes two numbers, right shifts the bits of the first operand, the second operand decides the number of places to shift.
&: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.
^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding bit is set to 0.

A. 13
B. 0
C. 20
D. 45

Answer: C

7. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
Integer a, b, c, d
a = 103, b = 102, c = 11, d = 10
a = a - b
b = (b-2) * (a&b)
c = (c & a) + (b-2)
if(c MOD a EQUALS 0 OR fun(c ^ 15))  // create function to get boolean as return
      d = d + 13
end if
Print d
```

[Note: MOD finds the remainder the division of one number by another. For example, the expression “5 MOD 2” would evaluate to 1 because 5 divided by leaves a quotient of 2 and a remainder of 1.
& - Bitwise AND operator, it takes two numbers as operands and does AND on every bit of two numbers. The result of AND is 1 only if both bits are 1.
^ - is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0]

A. 13
B. 0
C. 23
D. 56

Answer: C

8. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
Integer result and set num1=5, num2=7, num3=6 result
if(num1 > num2)
   if(num1 > num3)
      result = num1
    else
      result = num3
else
    if(num2 > num3)
      result = num2
    else
      result = num3
Print result
```

A. 7
B. 5
C. None of the mentioned options
D. 4

Answer: A

9. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1 Integer a, b, c
2 Set a = 2, b = 3
3 for (each c from 3 to 5)
4       if(c > 3 || b > 3)
5           a = a + c
6       End if
7        b = b - 1
8        b = b + 2
9 End for
10 b = b + 1
11 Print a + b
```

[Note: || : Logical OR- The logical OR operator (||) returns the boolean value TRUE (or 1) if either or both operands is TRUE and returns FALSE(or 0) otherwise]

A. 37
B. 18
C. 31
D. 32

Answer: B

10. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1 Integer a, b, c
2 Set a = 1, b = 1
3 for (each c from 3 to 6)
4     a = a + b
5     if(a<0 || b>0)
6       b  = 10
7         a = 11
8         continue
9     End if
10    b = a
11    a = b
12 End for
13 Print a + b
```

[Note- Continue: When a continue statement is encountered inside a loop, control jumps to the beginning of the loop for next iteration, skipping the execution of statements inside the body of the loop for the current iteration.
||: Logical OR - The logical OR operator (||) returns the boolean value TRUE (or 1) if either or both operands is TRUE and returns FALSE(or 0) otherwise]

A. 23
B. 45
C. 56
D. 21

Answer: D

11. What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a = 5, b = 4?

```
Integer funn (Integer a, Integer b)
    a = a + b
    b = a - b
    a = a + b
    b = a - b
    return a + b
End function funn()
```

A. 20
B. 23
C. 28
D. 42

Answer: B

12. What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a = 2, b =5?

```
Integer funn(Integer a, Integer b)
     if(a + a - b > 0)
       b = 2
     End if
    return a + b
End function funn()
```

A. 7
B. 15
C. 5
D. 8

Answer: A

13. What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a = 99, b = 2?

```
Integer funn (Integer a, Integer b)
    Integer s
    Set s = 2
    a = a + s
    b = b + a
    a = 0
    if(a)
        return a
    Else
        a = a + s
        b = b + a
    End if
    return a
End function funn()
```

A. 2
B. 8
C. 6

D. 3

Answer: A

14. What will be the output of the following pseudocode for a = 4, b = 9?

```
Integer funn ( Integer a, Integer b)
        if((a & b) & (b ^ a) > 0)
                a= 0
      End if
      Return a + b
   End function funn()
```

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.
If(x) gets executed if the value inside if(), i.e., x is not zero]

A. 17
B. 4
C. 32
D. 13

Answer: B

15. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
Integer c, n
  Set n = 6
  Set c = n
Print c //Line 4
C = c - 2
If(c > 0)
       Go to line number 4
   End if
```

A. 246
B. 0246
C. 6420
D. 666

Answer: D

16. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
Integer a, b, c
Set a = 2, b = 4, c = 3
If(a-2 || -4 || c-3)
    B = b ^ c
  End if
if(a-1 || b-3 || c-2)
       B = b & c
End if
Print a + b + c
```

Note- &: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to o.
^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is o and other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0
II: Logical OR - The logical OR Operator (II) returns the boolean value TRUE(or 1) if either or both operands is TRUE and returns FALSE(or 0) otherwise]

A. 10
B. 45
C. 5
D. 7

Answer: C

17. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1 Integer a, b, c
2 Set a = 1, b = 4, c = 2
3 If (1 && 1)
4           C = (a & b) + (a^b)
5           if(c)
6           C = a
7       End if
8   End if
9   Print c + a + b
```

Note- &&:Logical AND - The logical AND operator (&&) returns the Boolean value true(or 1) if both operands are true and return false {or 0) otherwise
&: bitwise AND - The bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.
^ is the bitwise exculsive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0
If(x) gets executed if the value inside if(), i.e., x is not zero]

A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7

Answer: C

18. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
1 Integer a, b, c
2 Set a=1, b = 0, c =3
3 If (a &1)
4          A = (a & b) & (a ^ b)
5          B = (a & b) ^  (a ^ b)
6      End if
7     Print a + b + c
```

Note-&: bitwise AND operator (&) compares each bit of the first operand to the corresponding bit of the second operand. If both bits are 1, corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.
^ is the bitwise exclusive OR operator that compares each bit of its first operand to the corresponding bit of its second operand. If one bit is 0 and the other bit is 1, the corresponding result bit is set to 1. Otherwise, the corresponding result bit is set to 0.
If(x) gets executed if the value inside if(), i.e., x is not zero.]

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: C

Accenture Common Applications and MS Office

1. If you have inserted an image in MS Word, then which of the following modifier keys should you use if you want to resize the image in the same proportions?
   A. Ctrl
   B. Alt
   C. Windows
   D. Shift
   Answer: D

2. In MS Office, if the value in A2 is “sanjay” and B2 is “gmail.com”, then which of the following functions will return “sanjay@gmail.com” in cell C2?
   A. A2#”@”#B2
   B. A2+”@”+B2
   C. A2&”@”&B2
   D. A2$”@”$B2
   Answer: C

3. If you want to replace a word from a MS Word document, then which of the following key combinations should you use?
   A. Ctrl + H
   B. Ctrl + R
   C. Ctrl + T
   D. Ctrl + E
   Answer: A

4. In MS Excel, if you want to copy the entire worksheet including the formatting, then what should you do?
   A. Click on the top-right corner of the sheet and copy
   B. Ctrl+A and Cut
   C. Click on the top-left corner of the sheet and copy
   D. Ctrl+A and Copy
   Answer: D

5. Which of the following keys will open the given screen on your computer?
   A. Ctrl + Shift + Windows
   B. Ctrl + Alt + Delete
   C. Alt + F4
   D. Ctrl + Shift + N
   Answer: D

6. While printing a document, portrait and landscape are the options provided for which of the following settings?
   A. Print type

B. Page Size
C. Page Layout
D. Page Orientation
Answer: D

7. If mistakenly you have deleted the values of a few cells in Excel, then which of the following key combinations should you press to undo step?
   A. Ctrl + Z
   B. Shift + Z
   C. Windows + Z
   D. Alt + Z
   Answer: A

8. When you take a screenshot by using PrtSc + Windows key, then by default the screenshot is saved in which folder?
   A. Documents
   B. Downloads
   C. Desktop
   D. Pictures
   Answer: D

Accenture Fundamentals of Networking, Security and Cloud

1. How many bytes of bit keys are used by AES?
   A. 196 Bit Key
   B. 128, 192 and 256 Bit Keys
   C. 132 Bit key and 196 Bit Key
   D. 126 Bit Key and 192 bit Key
   Answer: B

2. Which of the following routines of virus encryptions in network security can change their code on the fly?
   A. Octamorphic Encryption routine
   B. Metamorphic Encryption Routine
   C. Oligomorphic Encryption Routine
   D. Polymorphic Encryption Routine
   Answer: B

3. Which of the following factors differentiates between cloud and data centers based on storing and accessing massive amounts of data in an organization as a cost-effective alternative?
   A. Throughput and Performance
   B. Customization and Scalability
   C. Availability and Durability
   D. Security and Cost
   Answer: B

4. What are the three most depressing cloud issues faced by the organisations while delivering comprehensive throughput and security?
   A. Cost, Reliability and Durability
   B. Email Security, Web Security, Identity Management
   C. Filtering, Scalability and Accessibility
   D. DDoS Attacks, Viruses and Unauthorized Users
   Answer: A

5. What are the standards designed for data centre infrastructure that ensures data transmission smoothly and securely?
   A. Basic Site Infrastructure and Redundant-capacity component site infrastructure Standard
   B. All of the mentioned options
   C. Fault-tolerant site infrastructure Standard
   D. Concurrently maintainable site infrastructure Standard
   Answer: A

6. What are the factors that are responsible for depleting network security protocols and acts as a threat to the networking servers?
   A. Hacker Attacks and Threats

B. Natural Disasters
C. Backdoor and Leakage of Computer Software
D. All of the mentioned options

Answer: A

7. Which of the following network security servers provide access control and data encryption between two different computers on the same network?
   A. Encrypted Servers
   B. Virtual private networks
   C. Dedicated network security
   D. Identity servers

   Answer: B

Accenture Coding

Superior array element

Problem statement
In an array a superior element is one which is greater than all elements to its right. The rightmost element will always be considered as a superior element.
You are given a function,
Int FindNumberOfSuperiorElements(int* arr, int n);
The function accepts an integer array 'arr' and its length 'n'. Implement the function to find and return the number of superior elements in array 'arr'.

Assumptions:

1. N > 0.
2. Array index starts from 0.

Example:

Input	Output	Explanation
Arr: 7 9 5 2 8 7	3	9 is greater than all the elements to its right, 8 is greater than element to its right and 7 is the rightmost element. Hence total 3 superior elements.

The Custom input format for the above case:
6
7 9 5 2 8 7
(The first line represents 'n' the second line represents the elements of the array 'arr')

Sample Input	Sample Output
Arr : 2 8 9 7 4 2	4

The custom input format for the above case:
Input:
6
2 8 9 7 4 2
(The first line represents 'n', the second line represents the elements of the array 'arr')
Output:
4
Explanation: 9 is greater than all the elements to its right, 7 is greater than element to its right, 4 is greater than element to its right and 2 is the rightmost element. Hence total 4 superior elements.

Code Solution in Python

```python
arr=list(map(int, input().split()))
c=0
for i in range(len(arr)-1):
    j=i+1
    arr_n=arr[j:]
    m=max(arr_n)
    if arr[i] > m:
        c+=1
print(c+1)
```

Code Solution in JAVA

```java
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
class CountSuperior
{

  int  NoOfSuperior(int arr[], int size)
  {
                      int ans=0;
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
    {
      int j;
      for (j = i + 1; j < size; j++)
      {
        if (arr[i] <=arr[j])
          break;
      }
      if (j == size) // the loop didn't break
        ans++;
    }
                return ans;
  }


  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    CountSuperior superior= new CountSuperior();
    int n;
        Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
        n=sc.nextInt();
        int[] arr = new int[n];
        for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
        {
        arr[i]=sc.nextInt();
        }

  System.out.print(superior.NoOfSuperior(arr, n));
  }

}
```

Code Solution in C++

```cpp
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int CountSuperior (int arr[], int size)
{
            int ans=0;
  for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
  {
    int j;
    for (j = i+1; j < size; j++)
    {
      if (arr[i] <=arr[j])
        break;
    }
    if (j == size) // the loop didn't break
      ans++;
}
return ans;
}

int main()
{

  int n;;
            cin>>n;
            int arr[n];
            for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
            cin>>arr[i];
  cout<<CountSuperior(arr,n);
  return 0;
}
```

Code Solution in C

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int CountSuperior (int arr[], int size)
{
            int ans=0,i;
  for ( i = 0; i < size; i++)
  {
    int j;
    for (j = i+1; j < size; j++)
    {
      if (arr[i] <=arr[j])
        break;
    }
    if (j == size) // the loop didn't break
      ans++;
}
return ans;
}

int main()
{

  int n,i;
            scanf("%d",&n);
            int arr[n];
            for ( i = 0; i < n; i++)
            scanf("%d",&arr[i]);
  printf("%d",CountSuperior(arr,n));
  return 0;
}
```