TE_B_Online_Test(All Subject)

Total points 50/50

SH2020

Email address *

ameythakur@ternaengg.ac.in

0 of 0 points

Division *

B

Roll No *

B50

Student Name *

THAKUR AMEY MAHENDRA

DBMS

10 of 10 points

✓ 1. What is the correct sequence of these phases of database design: a) conceptual design b) requirement analysis c) physical Database design d) testing and evaluation * 1/1

- (●) b,a,c,d ✓
- ( ) a,b,c,d
- ( ) b,c,a,d
- ( ) a,b,d,c

Feedback

physical level

✓ 2. The type of data structure used in the relational model is: * 1/1

- (●) Table ✓
- ( ) Tree
- ( ) Graph
- ( ) none

✓ 3. The strong entity type and weak entity type participate in a: * 1/1

- ( ) One to one relationship
- (●) One to many relationship ✓
- ( ) Many to many relationship
- ( ) Many to one relationship

✓ 4. In E-ER model which are the additional concepts that are added to the ER model * 1/1

- ○ Specialization
- ○ Generalization
- ○ Super type/subtype entity
- ◉ All of these ✓

✓ 5. Each member of the sub class is also a member of the super class * 1/1

- ◉ True ✓
- ○ False

✓ 6.Specialization is: * 1/1

- ◉ Top down process of defining super-classes and sub-classes ✓
- ○ Bottom up approach of defining super-classes and related sub- classes
- ○ Both of these
- ○ None of these

✓ 7. Which of the following SQL operators selects values that match any value in a given list of values: * 1/1

- ○ BETWEEN
- ○ LIKE
- ◉ IN ✓
- ○ none

✓ 8. Which is the correct order of keywords in a SQL SELECT query: * 1/1

- ◉ FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY ✓
- ○ FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY
- ○ FROM, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, WHERE
- ○ WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, FROM

✓ 9. The U shaped symbol in E-ER diagram indicates * 1/1

- ◉ That the subtype is a subset of the super type ✓
- ○ Direction of the super type/subtype relationship
- ○ Both of these
- ○ None of these

✓ 10. The _____ is a special type of table that contains data descriptions , the data type and length of each field in a database * 1/1

- (●) Data dictionary ✓
- ( ) Data table
- ( ) Data record
- ( ) none

CN 10 of 10 points

✓ CN1: _____ defines the way how two or more devices can be connected physically. * 1/1

- ( ) Signals
- ( ) Transmission Media
- ( ) Data Transmission
- (●) Line Configuration ✓

✓ CN2: PAM technique takes an analog signal, samples it, and generates a series of digital pulses of _____ * 1/1

- ( ) Same amplitude
- (●) Diffrent Amplitude ✓
- ( ) Same and diffrent amplitude
- ( ) Just pulses

✓ CN3: In Electromagnetic spectrum which of these are true i) high frequency = short-wavelength ii)high frequency = high energy iii) high energy = more dangerous * 1/1

- ○ Only i and ii are true
- ○ Only ii and iii are true
- ◉ all 3 are true ✓
- ○ none of them ia true

✓ CN4: Infrared Radiations are those i) radiations from any object that radiates heat. ii) radiations that are used in TV remotes. iii) are used for night vision and security cameras. iv) are dangerous which damages skin cells. * 1/1

- ○ Only i, ii and iv are true
- ○ Only i, iii and iv are true
- ○ Only i, ii and iii are true
- ◉ Only i, ii, iii and iv are true ✓

✓ CN5: Bandwidth is the capacity of a _____ network communications link to transmit the maximum amount of data from one point to another over a computer network in a given amount of time -- usually one second. * 1/1

- (●) both wired or wireless ✓
- ( ) only wired
- ( ) only wireless
- ( ) only fibre optics

✓ CN6: In computer networks, _____ is the amount of time it takes for the head of the signal to travel from the sender to the receiver. * 1/1

- ( ) Communication delay
- ( ) Transmission Delay
- (●) propagation delay ✓
- ( ) Latency

✓ CN7: Co-axial cable contains _____and has a higher frequency as compared to Twisted pair cable. * 2/2

- (●) two conductors parallel to each other. ✓
- ( ) one conductors parallel to each other.
- ( ) eight conductors twisted to each other.
- ( ) just one conductor with insulation parallel to each other.

✓ CN8: Radio waves, Microwaves, Infrared rays are used in _____ media. * 2/2

- ○ wired
- ◉ unguided ✓
- ○ guided
- ○ fibre optics

TCS 10 of 10 points

✓ 1]Consider the languages L1 ={ } and L2 = {a}. Which one of the following represents L1 L2* U L1* * 1/1

- ◉ {ϵ } ✓
- ○ a*
- ○ {ϵ,a)

✓ 2]Given the language L = {ab, aa, baa}, which of the following strings are in L*? 1) abaabaaabaa 2) aaaabaaaa 3) baaaaabaaaab 4) baaaaabaa * 2/2

- ○ 1, 2 and 3
- ○ 2, 3 and 4
- ◉ 1, 2 and 4 ✓
- ○ 1,3 and 4

✓ 3]Definition of a language L with alphabet {a} is given as following. L= {ank| k>0, and n is a positive integer constant}What is the minimum number of states needed in DFA to recognize L? * 1/1

- ○ k+1
- ◉ n+1 ✓
- ○ 2^(n+1)
- ○ 2^(k+1)

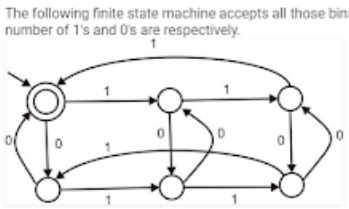
✓ 4]Which one of the following is FALSE? * 1/1

- ○ There is unique minimal DFA for every regular language
- ○ Every NFA can be converted to an equivalent PDA.
- ○ Complement of every context-free language is recursive.
- ◉ Every nondeterministic PDA can be converted to an equivalent deterministic PDA. ✓

✓ 5]A minimum state deterministic finite automaton accepting the language L={w | w ε {0,1} *, number of 0s and 1s in w are divisible by 3 and 5, respectively} has * 1/1

- ◉ 15 states ✓
- ○ 11 states
- ○ 10 states
- ○ 9 states

✓ 6]The following finite state machine accepts all those binary strings in which the number of 1's and 0's are respectively. * 2/2



- (●) divisible by 3 and 2 ✓
- ( ) odd and even
- ( ) even and odd
- ( ) divisible by 2 and 3

✓ 7]Consider the following two statements: I. If all states of an NFA are accepting states then the language accepted by the NFA is $\Sigma*$ II. There exists a regular language A such that for all languages B, A ∩ B is regular. Which one of the following is CORRECT? * 1/1

- ( ) Only I is true
- (●) Only II is true ✓
- ( ) Both I and II are true
- ( ) Both I and II are false

✓ 8]Which of the following sets can be recognized by a Deterministic Finite-state Automaton? * 1/1

- (●) The number 1, 2, 4, 8.....,2^n,..... written in binary. ✓
- ( ) The number 1, 2, 4,....., 2^n,..... written in unary.
- ( ) The set of binary strings in which the number of zeros is the same as the number of ones.
- ( ) The set {1, 101, 11011, 1110111,.....}

WDL lab test3 10 of 10 points

✓ The _____ attribute specifies an inline style associated with an element, which determines the rendering of the affected element. * 1/1

- ( ) data
- ( ) class
- ( ) article
- (●) style ✓

✓ What does CSS stand for? * 1/1

- ( ) Computer style sheet
- (●) Cascading style sheet ✓
- ( ) colourfull style sheet
- ( ) Creative style sheet

✓ Which element is used in the <HEAD> section on an HTML / XHTMLpage, if we want to use an external style sheet file to decorate the page ? * 1/1

- ○ <src>
- ○ <style>
- ◉ <link> ✓
- ○ <css>

✓ URL includes * 1/1

- ○ Protocol type
- ○ Domain Name and Port Number
- ○ Path of web resource
- ◉ All of above ✓

✓ Which attribute can be added to many HTML / XHTML elements to identify them as a member of a specific group ? * 1/1

- ○ Id
- ○ div
- ◉ class ✓
- ○ span

✓ Which CSS property is used to control the text size of an element ? * 1/1

- font-style
- font-size ✓
- text-size
- text-style

✓ HTML is considered as ___ language * 1/1

- Programming Langauge
- OOP Language
- High Level Language
- Markup Language ✓

✓ Title tag is nested within the ..... tag. * 1/1

- Body
- Head ✓
- List
- Table

✓ Which of the following protocol is used for e-mail services. * 1/1

- SMAP
- SMTP ✓
- SMIP
- SMOP

✓ The rows attribute is used to create horizontal frames in web browser. This attribute is used to define no of rows and its size inside the frameset tag. * 1/1

- false
- true ✓

MP 10 of 10 points

Test3

✓ 1. A set of the register which contain are: * 1/1

- data
- memory addresses
- result
- all of these ✓

✓ 2. BCD stands for: * 1/1

- (●) Binary coded decimal ✓
- ( ) Binary coded decoded
- ( ) Both a & b
- ( ) none of these

✓ 3. Which is used to store critical pieces of data during subroutines and interrupts: * 1/1

- (●) Stack ✓
- ( ) Queue
- ( ) Accumulator
- ( ) Data register

✓ 4.The purpose of the microprocessor is to control_____ * 1/1

- (●) memory ✓
- ( ) switches
- ( ) processing
- ( ) tasks

✓ 5. Which of the following is a 16-bit register? * 1/1

- ○ AL
- ◉ AX ✓
- ○ AH
- ○ All of the mentioned

✓ 6._____ is the most important segment and it contains the actual assembly language instructions to be executed by the microprocessor. * 1/1

- ○ Data segment
- ◉ Code segment ✓
- ○ Stack segment
- ○ Extra segment

✓ 7. The Instruction Pointer is _____ bits in length. * 1/1

- ○ 8 bits
- ○ 4 bits
- ◉ 16 bits ✓
- ○ 32 bits

✓ 8.If there is a carry from the lowest nibble during addition, _____ flag sets. * 1/1

- ( ) Carry
- (•) Auxiliary carry ✓
- ( ) Over flow
- ( ) Sign

✓ 9. If the size of the segment is 64 kb, what will be the starting and ending offset addresses of it * 1/1

- ( ) 0000H to 7FFFH
- ( ) 8000H to FFFFH
- (•) 0000H to FFFFH ✓
- ( ) 00000H to FFFFFH

✓ 10. The RD, WR, M/IO is the heart of control for a _____mode * 1/1

- (•) minimum ✓
- ( ) maximum
- ( ) compatibility mode
- ( ) control mode