Written Examination for Computer Programmer II (Contract of Service)

Name	:Ap	oplicant 3	In fort in	Date:	,
Positio	on appl	lied for:		, Sterring	
DO PORTON SALVER AND		on your course		Water in an In	
· 1.	Desci	ribe in detail the following	(5pts each)		in Designe.
	1.	Operating System	in Milmoth	4 , 4.	ence before
enu	2.	Difference between Hard	dware and Soft	tware	earen freizikei
NC FC	3.	Difference between Loca	l Area Networ	k and Wireless	LAN
	4.	Difference between Pers	onal Compute	r and Server C	omputer
				from long.	though he
II. De		in detail the following (5)			
in h	2. 3.	Programming Language Relational Database API	borsof atrosita	week for the	hardware in cultur
	. 1.4.4.	Health Data Dictionary	aplian to	Now & Swoh	higoropera)
III Mul	tiple ch	oice			
				Level 14	Se primma
1.	A	at type of topology do all of the c	omputers directly	tap into the same	cable?
b. 103 d.	Ring Bus Star Mesh	#, OH, Java, Fill Co.	J was orphus		sleading of
a.	path n Ring	network topology provides mult	? Tida waliotay	Liste true	Edular "
d.	Mesh		. K2119 21 11492		1000 Later Later

е

3. NWLink is Microsoft's implementation of what networking protocol?

a. IPX/SPX b. TCP/IP c. NDS d. NCP

 a. It routes traffic between two or more LANs b. It monitors how many users are logged on to a WAN c. It prevents unauthorized remote users from connecting to a LAN d. It manages access and use of shared applications and data
 10. On most LANs, a computer acting as a server differs from a computer acting as a client in which of the following ways? a. The server would have a faster connection to the network than the client b. The server would run different network protocols than the client C. The server would support connections to more media types than the client d. The server would run a different operating system than the client
11. Which of the following describes the combination of voice (such as telephone), video, and data signals sent over the same network? a. Switching b. Remote access c. Convergence Network management
12. What is the term used to describe a discrete unit of data that is sent from one node to another over the network? a. Capsule b. Node c. Packet d. Parcel
 13. How can a server tell the difference between many clients on a network? a. Each has a different electromagnetic characteristic to its signal, similar to differences in human voices. b. Each regularly transmits a signal that indicates its network location and unique client characteristics. c. Each is identified by a unique network address d. Each uses uniquely modified versions of the same network protocol
 14. What device connects a client computer to a network's medium, such as a wire? a. Network interface card b. Network terminator c. Network junction clip d. Network line extender

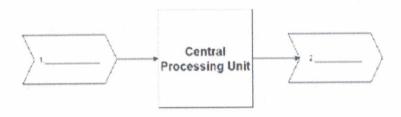
9. What is the primary function of a file server on a network?

 15. Which of the following is one function of a network protocol? To ensure that connectivity devices are configured properly. To establish rules for routing mail messages in an organization. To ensure that data arrives at its destination in the proper sequence. To prevent unauthorized users from logging on to a file server.
a. Schematic b. Topology c. Formation d. Grid
17. Which of the following network topologies is most common on today's networks? a. Fan Star c. Ring d. Bus
18. Which layer of the OSI model is concerned with end to end delivery over the network? a. Network b. Transport c. Data Link d. Presentation
19. What OSI layer is associated with IP addressing? a. Application b. Network c. Data link d. Transport
20. Which of the following terms define data streams into smaller pieces suitable for transmission? a. Multidirecting b. Multiplexing c. Protocol d. Segmentation

IV - Computer Basics

	ch unit is responsible for converting the data received from the user into computer tandable format? Memory Unit Arithmetic & Logic Unit Input Unit d) Output Unit
2. The (b.) c. d.	only language which the computer understands is Assembly Language Binary Language BASIC C Language
3. The a. b. c. d.	smallest unit of data in computer is Byte b Nibble Bit KB
4. One a. b. od.	nibble is equivalent to how many bits? 2 4 8 1
	ch of the following describes the correct format of an input instruction? IN 82 INPUT 82 INP 82 82 INP
6. The a. b. c. d.	input machine which originated in the United States around 1880s is a Mouse Joystick Keyboard Barcode Reader

- 7. What does the COMPUTER stand for?
 - (a.) Commonly Operated Machines Used in Technical and Educational Research
 - b. Commonly Occupied Machines Used in Technical and Educational Research
 - c. Commonly Operated Machines Used in Technical and Environmental Research
 - d. Commonly Oriented Machines Used in Technical and Educational Research
- 8. 1 yottabyte = ___
 - (a.) 1024 TB
 - b. 1024 EB
 - c. 1024 ZB
 - d. 1024 PB
- 9. Which of the following is not a function of the Input Unit?
 - a. It reads instructions and data from the outside world
 - b. It converts the data into computer acceptable format
 - t makes the data into user understandable format
 - d) It supplies the data and instructions to the computer for further processing
- 10. Label the parts 1 and 2:



- a. 1.ALU 2. MU
- b. 1.Output unit 2.Input Unit
- c. 1.MU 2. ALU
- d.) 1.Input Unit 2.Output Unit
- 11. If your computer monitor turns on but doesn't seem to display an image (or even the built-in info screen), what is probably wrong?
 - Your computer monitor isn't connected to your computer correctly
 - The light bulb (or LED bulb) which provides the lighting for your monitor isn't working correctly
 - c. The monitor firmware is broken.
 - d. You used the wrong device driver on your computer for your current monitor

12. What is the most likely cause of a Windows Error (Blue Screen of Death) on a typical home computer?
(a) Bad computer memory (RAM) causes most Windows errors.

- Damage to the operating system (Windows) from a computer virus causes most Windows errors
- c. Bugs in Microsoft Windows cause most Windows errors
- d. Bugs in non-Microsoft products cause most Windows errors.
- 13. What are two computer problems easily diagnosed just by listening to your computer?
 - a. You can hear sound card problems and video card problems
 - b. You can hear memory problems and computer monitor problems
 - c. You can hear magnetic hard drive problems and fan problems.
 - (d.) You can hear network card problems and CPU problems.
- 14. Can you replace a sound card or video card built into your motherboard (integrated sound and video)?
 - a. Yes, you can replace built-in components by using the right replacement modules.
 - b. Yes, you can replace built-in components using generic replacement modules
 - Yes, you can replace built-in components, but you will need custom replacement parts

 No, you can't normally replace built-in components
- 15. What is a simple way to fix many problems with USB devices?
 - a. Buy a new device to replace the one which doesn't work
 - b. Use a shorter cord.
 - c. Plug the device into the USB port upside down.
 - d.) Run the device through a USB adapter to clean up the signal.
- 16. What is the name of the system built into most hard drives which predict how long until they'll fail?
 - a. Power-On Self-Theck (POST) can warn you when a device will fail.
 - b. Redundant Array (of) Independent Disks (RAID) can warn you when a device will fail
 - Self-Monitoring And Reporting Technology (SMART) can warn you when a device will fail.
 - d. Microsoft Checkdisk can warn you when a device will fail.

17. What is usually the easiest way to fix an application which won't start any more? Run your virus scanner to fix the application because you probably have a virus. Reboot your computer to fix the application because it's probably a system error. Uninstall and reinstall the application to reset the application completely. d) Run Windows Registry repair software to fix the application because it's probably a registry error 18. Which of the following is not a function of the Input Unit? a. It reads instructions and data from the outside world It converts the data into computer acceptable format It makes the data into user understandable format It supplies the data and instructions to the computer for further processing d.) 19. Which of the following is not a function of the Input Unit? a. It reads instructions and data from the outside world b. It converts the data into computer acceptable format It makes the data into user understandable format It supplies the data and instructions to the computer for further processing 20. If you get strange errors on your computer and don't have a virus, what should you check next? A. You should check your firewall in case a hacker is trying to break into your computer. B) You should check your BIOS in case you don't have Plug and Play enabled. C. You should check your computer memory (RAM) in case it's starting to fail. D. You should check your Windows Updates for any patches you need to install. 21. If your computer is running slow, what default Windows program will help you find which program is using all of your processing power (CPU) or memory? (A) You can use Task Manager to find the offending program B. You can use the Control Panel to find the offending program. C. You can use Scandisk to find the offending program D. You can use the Device Manager to find the offending program.

22.

If it takes a long time to open files, how can you usually speed up Windows without buying anything?

A You can increase the speed Windows opens files on a magnetic hard drive by defragmenting the drive with Windows Defrag.

B. Rebooting Windows will make files open more quickly.

C. Running Windows Scandisk or Checkdisk to check your disk drive for errors will speed up opening files.

D. Turning off your firewall will speed up opening files.

V. Programing

Logical Questions:

1 Write a PHP program to find no of days between these 2 dates: 25-09-2020 and 31-01-2021

2. Write a PHP Function to convert all null values to blank.

function convert Null ToBlank (\$\frac{4}{array}) \cdot for each (\$\frac{4}{array} as \$\frac{4}{key} = > \cdot \value}) \cdot g return \$\cdot array; if (is_null (\$\frac{4}{array} \cdot \varepsilon \varepsilon array \cdot g \varepsilon \varepsilon \varepsilon array \cdot g \varepsilon \varepsi