1. The term HTTP stands for?

Answers

1. Hyper terminal tracing program

2. Hypertext tracing protocol

3. Hypertext transfer protocol

4. Hyper Text Test program

2. Which of the following is reliable communication.

Answers

1. TCP

2. IP

3. UDP

4. All of them

3. In computer network a short messege that travels around the communication medium is called

Answers

1. Ring

2. Star

3. Mesh

4. Token

4. The last address of the IP address represents:

Answers

1. Unicast Address

2. Network Address

3. Broadcast Address

4. None of the above

5. What is the natural mask for a class C Network?

Answers

1. 255.255.255.1

2. 255.255.255.0

3. 255.255.255.254

4. 255.255.255.255

6. _____ member functions are used to set values of private data members by checking the correctness of the value to be set to data m

Answers

1. Accessors

2. Mutators

3. getters

4. valuator

_____ member functions are used to set values of private data members by checking the correctness of the value to be set to data member.

Answers

1. Accessors

2. Mutators

3. getters

4. valuator

7. Linking of function to function call in execution is called _____.

Answers

1. static Binding

2. compile-time Binding

3. late binding

4. abstraction binding

8. What do you mean by up casting ?

Answers

1. Storing address of derived class object into base class pointer.

2. Storing address of derived class object into derived class pointer.

3. Storing address of base class object into base class pointer.

4. Storing address of base class object into derived class pointer.

```
9. #include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void SWAP(int &n1, int &n2)
{
    n1=n1*n2;
    n2=n1/n2;
    n1=n1/n2;
}
int main()
{
    int no1=1,no2=0;
    cout<<" no1="<<no1<<" no2="<<no2<<endl;
    SWAP(no1, no2);
    cout<<" no1="<<no1<<" no2="<<no2<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. no1=1 no2=0 no1=0 no2=1

2. no1=0 no2=1 no1=1 no2=0

3. no1=1 no2=0 no1=1 no2=0

4. run time error

10. What is the output of following code?

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class One {
     public:
     One()
     { cout << " One's constructor called" << endl;  }
};
class Two {
     public:
     Two()
     { cout << "Two's constructor called" << endl;  }
};
class Derived: public One, public Two {
     public:
     Derived()
     {  cout << "Derived's constructor called" << endl;  }
};
int main()
{
   Derived d;
   return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. Compiler Dependent

2. One’s constructor called Two’s constructor called Derived’s constructor called

3. Two’s constructor called One’s constructor called Derived’s constructor called

4. Derived’s constructor called One’s constructor called Two’s constructor called

11. Which of the following member functions is/are not automatically added to every class, if we do not write our own.

i-Assignment Operator

ii-Copy constructor

iii-parameterized constructors

iv-default constructor

Answers

1. i

2. i,ii

3. iii

4. ii,iv

12.
```
#include<iostream>
int main()
{
    int x=10,y=0;
    try
    {
        if(y==0)
            throw 1;
        else
        {
            int res=x/y;
            std::cout<<"res::"<<res<<std::endl;
        }
    }
    catch(int)
    {
        std::cout<<"Enter Other Than 0"<<std::endl;
    }
    catch(int)
    {
        std::cout<<"can not divide by zero"<<std::endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. Enter Other Than 0

2. can not divide by zero

3. compile time error

4. run time error

13. Object Oriented language follows -------- approach.

Answers

1. top-down

2. bottom-up

3. both top-down and bottom-up

4. none of above

14. 'this' pointer is not passed to _____ member functions.

Answers

1. constructor

2. mutator

3. static

4. virtual

15. If a derived class object is created, which constructor is called first?

Answers

1. Depends on mode of Inheritance

2. Derived class constructor

3. Base class constructor

4. Depends on how we call the object

16. critical section is a program segment _____?

Answers

1. which should run in a certain specified amount of time

2. which avoids dead locks

3. where shared resources are accessed

4. which must be enclosed by a pair of semaphores operatins, P and V

17. If the initial value of counting semaphore is 9 and after that 3 wait() operations and 4 signal() operations are applied then what will be the

Answers

1. 18

2. 10

3. 3

4. 8

and after that 3 wait() operations and 4 signal() operations are applied then what will be the current value of counting semaphore (s) variable ?

Answers

1. 18

2. 10

3. 3

4. 8

18. Main Memory is an example of DRAM.

Answers

1. True

2. False

19. In which disk space allocation methods random is possible?

Answers

1. Contiguous Allocation

2. Indexed Allocation

3. Linked Allocation

4. Both A and B

20. The effective memory access time depends on a

Answers

1. Miss Ratio

2. Hit Ratio

3. Bit Ratio

4. Byte Ratio

21. Which of the following data structure is used to implememt priority queue?

Answers

1. Linked List

2. Array

3. Binary Heap

4. All of the above

22. A linear list of elements in which deletion can be done from one end (front) and insertion can take place only at the other end (rear) is known

Answers

1. Queue

2. Stack

3. Tree

4. LinkedList

linear list of elements in which deletion can be done from one end (front) and insertion can take place only at the other end (rear) is known as a

Answers

1. Queue

2. Stack

3. Tree

4. LinkedList

23. Which of the following is not the application of stack.

Answers

1. Implementation of Recurrsion

2. Evaluation of postfix expression

3. reversing a string

4. Job Scheduling

24. The time complexity of a bubble sort is ….

Answers

1. O(n logn)

2. O(2n)

3. O(n^2)

4. O(n)

25. Which of the following algorithms require extra space to sort the elements.

Answers

1. Selection Sort

2. Insertion Sort

3. Merge Sort

4. Quick Sort

26. The postfix form of the expression (A+ B)*(C*D- E)*F / G is?

Answers

1. AB+ CD*E - FG /**

2. AB + CD* E - F **G /

3. AB + CD* E - *F *G /

4. AB + CDE * - * F *G /

27. The following postfix expression is evaluated using a stack

823^/23* + 51* –

The top two elements of the stack after first * is evaluated

Answers

1. 6, 1

2. 5,7

3. 3.2

4. 1,5

28. The goal of hashing is to produce a search that takes

Answers

1. O(1) time

2. O(n) time

3. O(log n) time

4. O(n^2) time

29. What will be the time complexity to insert an element at the second position in the linked list.

Answers

1. O(n)

2. O(1)

3. O(log n)

4. O(n log n)

30. A binary tree in which if all its levels except possibly the last, have the maximum number of nodes and all the nodes at the last level appear

Answers

1. Full binary tree

2. AVL tree

3. Threaded tree

4. Complete binary tree

s levels except possibly the last, have the maximum number of nodes and all the nodes at the last level appear as far left as possible, is known as

Answers

1. Full binary tree

2. AVL tree

3. Threaded tree

4. Complete binary tree

31. Find the output of the following:

```
typedef union
{
    unsigned b1 : 4;
    signed b2 : 2;
}TEST;
int main()
{
    TEST t1={0};
    t1.b1 >> 2;
    printf("%d",t1.b1);
    return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. 1

2. 0

3. -1

4. 2

```
32. #include <stdio.h>
#define SIZE(z) (sizeof(z) / sizeof(z[0]))
int main()
{
        int i = 0;
        int arr[5] = { 11, 22, 33, 44, 55 };
        for(i = 0; i <= (SIZE(arr) -2 ) ; i++)
        {
                printf("%d, ",arr[i]);
        }
        return 0;
}// note : consider 32 bit compliation
```

Answers

1. 11, 22, 33,

2. 11, 22, 33, 44,

3. 11, 22, 33, 44, 55

4. Error

33. Find the output of the following:

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<string.h>
int main()
{
    char s1[] = "hear will let you go ahead";
    strcat(s1,"\b\b\b\b\bbehind\rf");
    printf(s1);
    return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. fear will let you go behind

2. behind will let you go ahead

3. hear will let you go ahead

4. Compile Time Error

```
34. #include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
        int a;
        a = 020 << 3  ;
        printf("a = %d\n",a);
        return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. 60

2. 128

3. 12

4. 2

35. Find the output of the following:

```
void fun_enum(DEPARTMENT d)
{
    printf("%d",d);
}
int main()
{
    typedef enum {TCT,ADMN,MRKT,SAN}DEPARTMENT;
    fun_enum(SAN);
    return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. 0

2. 1

3. Garbage

4. Compile Time Error

```
36. #include <stdio.h>
struct course
{
        char *c;

};
int main()
{
        struct course c;
        struct course *s = &c;
        (*s).c = "PreCat";
        printf("%s", c.c);
        return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. Compile time error

2. Run time error

3. PreCat

4. None of the above

37. Find the output of the following:

```
int main()
{
    char c1='1' , c2 = '2',c3;
    c3 = 48 != c1 < c2 && c2++;
    printf("%c",c3+48);
    return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. 50

2. 0

3. 1

4. 51

38. Find the output of the following:

```
int main()
{
    signed int x = -10;
    unsigned int y = 10,z;
    y = y >> 2;
    z = y > x ? !y : ~x ;
    printf("%u",z);
    return 0;
}
```

Answers

1. 4294967285

2. 10

3. -10

4. 9

39. Find the correct statement from the following:
fread can not read multiple records in one array in single call

Answers

1. fread function can read only binary data from the file.

2. fread function can read text / binary data from file.

3. fread can not be used to read 1 byte at a time.

4. fread can not be used to read 1 byte at a time.

40. What is the value of argc when command line arguments are ./a.out 11 22

Answers

1. 0

2. 1

3. 2

4. 3

41. ELT stands for

Answers

1. extract, load, and transfer

2. extract, load, and transform

3. effect, load and transfer

4. effect, load and transform

42. _____ is a transactional pattern commonly used in programming and represents the four basic operations of persistent storage in a database.

Answers

1. ACID

2. CUAD

3. CRUD

4. REST

43. A _____ describes how data is managed from collection through to transformation, distribution, and consumption.

Answers

1. data policies

2. data cleaning

3. data architecture

4. data Availability

44. _____ is the percentage of time an IT service or component is in an operable state.

Answers

1. Scalability

2. Elasticity

3. Probability

4. Availability

45. Which of the following comes under V’s of bigdata?

Answers

1. Votile

2. Value

3. Vast

4. Vibrant

46. Machine learning is

Answers

1. An algorithm that can learn

2. A sub-discipline of computer science that deals with the design and implementation of learning algorithms

3. An approach that abstracts from the actual strategy of an individual algorithm and can therefore be applied to any other form of machine learnin

4. None of these

46. Machine learning is

Answers

1. An algorithm that can learn

2. A sub-discipline of computer science that deals with the design and implementation of learning algorithms

An approach that abstracts from the actual strategy of an individual algorithm and can therefore be applied to any other form of machine learning.

4. None of these

47. Prediction is

Answers

1. The result of the application of a theory or a rule in a specific case

2. One of several possible enters within a database table that is chosen by the designer as the primary means of accessing the data in the table.

3. Discipline in statistics that studies ways to find the most interesting projections of multi-dimensional spaces.

4. None of these

48. Which of the following is an example of an unsupervised learning problem?

Answers

1. Predicting the stock market

2. Recommending products to users

3. Spam filtering

4. Sentiment analysis

49. Which of the following is a component of Artificial Intelligence?

Answers

1. Training

2. Learning

3. Designing

4. Coding

50. The term _____ refers to Grasps the relationship between the elements present in data. To perform this task, you need tools taken from statistics, such as correlations,

Answers

1. Cleansing

2. Inspecting

3. Transforming

4. Modelling