Signature and Name of Invigilator	OMR Sheet No.:	
0	(To be filled by the C	
1. (Signature)	Roll No.	
(Name)	(In figures as per admissi	
2. (Signature)	_ Roll No	
(Name)	(In words)	
\	PFR_II Test Booklet No	10

-8709

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND

[Maximum Marks Time: $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours **APPLICATIONS**

Number of Pages in this Booklet: 8

Instructions for the Candidates

- 1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of fifty multiple choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the question booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be
 - (iii) After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test
- 4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

Example: (A) (B)







where (C) is the correct response.

- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the Answer Sheet given **inside the Paper I booklet only**. If you mark at any place other than in the ovals in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- 7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- 8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the test booklet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- 9. You have to return the test question booklet and OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
- 10. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- 11. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.
- 12. There is NO negative marking.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

Number of Questions in this Booklet: 50

- 1. पहले पृष्ठ के ऊपर नियत स्थान पर अपना रोल नम्बर लिखिए।
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र में पचास बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
- परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने पर, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका आपको दे दी जायेगी। पहले पाँच मिनट आपको प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने तथा उसकी निम्नलिखित जाँच के लिए दिये नायेगे जिसकी जाँच आपको अवश्य करनी है :
 - प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने के लिए उसके कवर पेज पर लगी कागज की सील को फाड़ लें। खुली हुई या बिना स्टीकर-सील की पुस्तिका स्वीकार न करें।
 - कवर पृष्ठ पर छपे निर्देशान्सार प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ तथा प्रश्नों की संख्या को अच्छी तरह चैक कर लें कि ये पूरे हैं। दोषपूर्ण पुस्तिका जिनमें पृष्ठ/प्रश्न कम हों या दुबारा आ गये हों या सीरियल में न हों अर्थात किसी भी प्रकार की त्रृटिपूर्ण पुस्तिका स्वीकार न करें तथा उसी समय उसे लौटाकर उसके स्थान पर दूसरी सही प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले लें। इसके लिए आपको पाँच मिनट दिये जायेंगे। उसके बाद न तो आपकी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका वापस ली जायेगी और न ही आपको अतिरिक्त समय दिया जायेगा।
 - (iii) इस जाँच के बाद प्रश्न-पुस्तिका की ऋम संख्या OMR पत्रक पर अंकित करें और OMR पत्रक की ऋम संख्या इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अंकित कर दें।
- 4. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए चार उत्तर विकल्प (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) दिये गये हैं। आपको सही उत्तर के दीर्घवृत्त को पेन से भरकर काला करना है जैसा कि नीचे

उदाहरण : (A) (B) (D) जबकि (C) सही उत्तर है।







5. प्रश्नों के उत्तर **केवल प्रश्न पत्र I के अन्दर दिये गये** उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। यदि आप उत्तर पत्रक पर दिये गये दीर्घवृत्त के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर उत्तर चिन्हांकित करते है, तो उसका मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा।

- 6. अन्दर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पहें।
- 7. कच्चा काम (Rough Work) इस पुस्तिका के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर करें।
- 8. यदि आप उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर अपना नाम या ऐसा कोई भी निशान जिससे आपकी पहचान हो सके, किसी भी भाग पर दर्शाते या अंकित करते हैं तो परीक्षा के लिये अयोग्य घोषित कर दिये जायेंगे।
- आपको परीक्षा समाप्त होने पर प्रश्न-पुस्तिका एवं OMR उत्तर-पत्रक निरीक्षक महोदय को लौटाना आवश्यक है और परीक्षा समाप्ति के बाद उसे अपने साथ परीक्षा भवन से बाहर न लेकर जायें।
- 10. केवल नीले/काले बाल प्वाईंट पैन का ही इस्तेमाल करें।
- 11. किसी भी प्रकार का संगणक (कैलकुलेटर) या लाग टेबल आदि का प्रयोग वर्जित है।
- 12. गलत उत्तर के लिए अंक नहीं काटे जायेंगे।

J - 8709P.T.O.

Computer Science and Applications

PAPER-II

Note: This paper contains **fifty** (50) objective-type questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1.

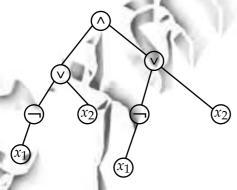
1.		and y are independently are independently are independently.					,	_	e 0 and with
		$p(x, y) = p(x) \cdot p(x)$	-	J	•		y) = p(x) + p(y)		-071
	(C)	p(x, y) = p(x + y))		(D)	p(x,	$y) = p(x) \cdot p(y) + p$	o(x)	1 62
2.	In o	rder that a code i	s 't' er	ror correctir	ng, the	mini	mum Hamming	distanc	e should be :
	(A)		(B)	2t - 1	C	(C)	2 <i>t</i>		2t + 1
						.4	6 67	8	
3.	The	Boolean expression	on \bar{x} \bar{y}	\overline{y} $z + yz + x$	z is ed	quival	lent to :	AF.	
	(A)	x	(B)	y	1	(C)	Z	(D)	x + y + z
4.	Tho	characteristic equ	ation	of a IK flip	flop is	. 1	1		
1.		•		or a jix iiip	1				
		$Q_{n+1} = J.Q_n + K$	Q _n		(B)		$_{1} = J.\overline{Q}_{n} + \overline{K}.Q_{n}$	ı	
	(C)	$Q_{n+1} = Q_n J.K$		44	(D)	Q_{n+}	$_{1} = (J + k)Q_{n}$		
5.	In or	rder to implemen	it a n v	variable swi	tching	func	tion, a MUX mu	st have	2:
	(A)						2^{n-1} inputs		
<i>-</i>	TT1	(11	A.T	OHA : :	37				
6.	(A)	throughput of pu $S = G$		S= e^{2G}	en by		$S = Ge^{2G}$	(D)	$S = Ge^{-2G}$
	(11)		(5)			(0)	S GC	(D)	<i>5</i> GC
7.	The	Fiber Distributed	Data	Interface us	ses:				
	(A)	single mode fib	A 100		(B)		timode fibers an		s
9	(C)	single mode fib	ers an	d ILDs	(D)	mult	timode fibers and	i ILDs	
8.	To e	mploy multi-acce	ess in (GSM, users	are giv	ven di	ifferent :		
1	(A)	time slots			(B)		lpass filters		
6	(C)	handsets			(D)	frequ	uency bands		
9.	Mith	n a four programs	in m	emory and a	azith 8	0% av	verage I/O wait	the CI	PI utilization
	is?	i a iour programs	, 111 1110	emory and	with 0	0 /0 av	relage 1/ O wait,	tric Cr	O utilization
	(A)	60%	(B)	70%		(C)	90%	(D)	100%
10	- 1	N		1			ini em		
10.		ime N segments i nal fragmentatio		nory and a	page s	size of	P bytes. The wa	istage (on account of
	(A)	NP/2 bytes	(B)	P/2 bytes		(C)	N/2 bytes	(D)	NP bytes
				-			· 		
J – 87	709				2				

F ((Assertion (A): Bit maps are not often used in memory management. Reason (R): Searching a bit map for a run of given length is a slow operation. (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation for (A) (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation for (A) (C) (A) is true (R) is false (D) (A) is false (R) is true										
	The complete grapl (A) 3	h with four v (B) 4	ertices ha	as <i>k</i> edges (C)	where k is : 5	(D)	6				
	The octal equivaler (A) 47.21	nt of hexadec (B) 12.		B) ₁₆ is: (C)	12.71	(D)	17.21				
i	A reduced state ta implement the sequence (A) 18			minimum (C)	n number of	f Flips flop (D)	os needed to				
c b	What is the value c c = 10; b = + + c + + + c; (A) 20	of 'b' after the	e executio	on of the fo	ollowing coo	de statemer (D)	nts : None				
	Which of the follow (A) automatic	ving does no (B) sta	-	nt a valid s (C)	storage class union	in 'c' ? (D)	extern				
() ()	The friend function (A) We want to h (B) Dynamic bind (C) Exchange of a (D) None of the a	nave access to ding is requin data betweer	o unrelate red	ed classes	ice						
	(i) DML include					gebra and t	uple calculus				
-	(ii) DML include (iii) DML include		0		•	bra					
	(iv) DML includes calculus		~ ~		_		ora and tuple				
100	Which one is correc										
1	(A) (i) only	(B) (ii)	only	(C)	(iii) only	(D)	(iv) only				
	Suppose it takes 10					ess associa	tive memory				
	with a 90% hit rate (A) 20 ns	, the average (B) 28		ime equals (C)	s : 90 ns	(D)	100 ns				
		· /		,		` /					
	There exists a const	truct which r			_	ıment subq	uery is :				
•	(A) empty		` '	non-empty							
	(C) in error		(D) 1	none of the	e above						

- **21.** Which construct in SQL is used to test whether a subquery has any tuples in its result?
 - (A) UNIQUE
- (B) EXISTS
- (C) GROUP BY
- (D) EXCEPT

- **22.** ORACLE supports :
 - (A) inner join and outer join only
 - (B) outer join and semi join only
 - (C) inner join, outer join, semi join only
 - (D) inner join, outer join, semi join and anti join
- **23.** Which two of the following are equivalent for an undirected graph G?
 - (i) G is a tree
 - (ii) There is at least one path between any two distinct vertices of G
 - (iii) G contains no cycles and has (n-1) edges
 - (iv) G has n edges
 - (A) (i) and (ii)
 - (B) (i) and (iii)
 - (C) (i) and (iv)
 - (D) (ii) and (iii)
- **24.** In a B tree of order m with p nodes the average number of splits is at most:
 - (A) $\sqrt{\left(\left\lceil \frac{m}{2} \right\rceil 1\right)}$ (B)
- (B) $\left(\left\lceil \frac{m}{2} \right\rceil 1 \right)$
- (C) $\left| \frac{1}{2} \right|$
- (D) None

25. The propositional formula given by the tree :



is

- $(A) \quad \land \lor x_2 \lor x_1 \neg x_1 \neg x_1$
- (B) $(x_2 \lor \neg x_2) \land (x_1 \lor x_2)$
- $(\mathbb{C}) \quad (\neg x_1 \lor x_2) \land (\neg x_1 \lor x_2)$
- (D) None

- **26.** Queue is a
- list.
- (A) LIFO
- (B) LILO
- (C) FILO
- (D) FIFO

28. A binary tree is said to have heap property if the elements along any path: (A) from leaf to root are non-increasing (B) from leaf to root are non-decreasing (C) from root to leaf are non-decreasing (D) from root to leaf are non-increasing 29. X.25 protocol consists of: (A) Physical and Frame levels (B) Frame and Packet levels (C) Physical, Frame and Packet levels (D) None of the above 30. GSM/CDMA systems: (A) are limited to very low speed data(B) require no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect node (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above	27.	In a (A)	full binary tree o $2^k - 1$	of height k , then (B) 2^{k-1}	e are	(C)	inter 2 ^k	nal node	es. (D)	$2^{k} + 1$	
(A) from leaf to root are non-increasing (B) from leaf to root are non-decreasing (C) from root to leaf are non-decreasing (D) from root to leaf are non-increasing 29. X.25 protocol consists of: (A) Physical and Frame levels (B) Frame and Packet levels (C) Physical, Frame and Packet levels (D) None of the above 30. GSM/CDMA systems: (A) are limited to very low speed data(B) require no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above	28.	A bi	narv tree is said t	o have heap pr	operty i	f the e	elements	along ar	ny patl	h :	
(B) from leaf to root are non-decreasing (C) from root to leaf are non-decreasing (D) from root to leaf are non-increasing 29. X.25 protocol consists of: (A) Physical and Frame levels (B) Frame and Packet levels (C) Physical, Frame and Packet levels (D) None of the above 30. GSM/CDMA systems: (A) are limited to very low speed data(B) fequire no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above			•					0	<i>J</i> 1		
(C) from root to leaf are non-decreasing (D) from root to leaf are non-increasing 29. X.25 protocol consists of: (A) Physical and Frame levels (B) Frame and Packet levels (C) Physical, Frame and Packet levels (D) None of the above 30. GSM/CDMA systems: (A) are limited to very low speed data(B) require no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Crypfography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above		` ′			0						
29. X.25 protocol consists of: (A) Physical and Frame levels (B) Frame and Packet levels (C) Physical, Frame and Packet levels (D) None of the above 30. GSM/CDMA systems: (A) are limited to very low speed data(B) require no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Crypfography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a :		(C)	from root to lead	f are non-decre	easing					-24	
 (A) Physical and Frame levels (B) Frame and Packet levels (C) Physical, Frame and Packet levels (D) None of the above 30. GSM/CDMA systems: (A) are limited to very low speed data(B) require no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a regular ex		(D)	from root to lead	f are non-incre	asing					(6.)	1
 (A) Physical and Frame levels (B) Frame and Packet levels (C) Physical, Frame and Packet levels (D) None of the above 30. GSM/CDMA systems: (A) are limited to very low speed data(B) require no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a regular ex	29.	X.25	protocol consists	of:					1		1
(C) Physical, Frame and Packet levels (D) None of the above 30. GSM/CDMA systems: (A) are limited to very low speed data(B) require no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above			•		(B)	Fram	ne and P	acket lev	rels	1.00	
(A) are limited to very low speed data (B) require no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above		` ′	•		` '				73	2	
(A) are limited to very low speed data (B) require no local loop wires (C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above	20	CSM	I/CDMA existence			4	4	60		E.	
(C) are predominantly used for voice (D) all of the above 31. Usually information security in a network is achieved by: (A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32. The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a:	50.		-		lata(B)	requi	ire no lo	cal loon	wires		
(A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32 The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above				•		100 T		1	WIICS		
(A) Layering (B) Cryptography (C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32 The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above					-/	- 1	1				
(C) Grade of service (D) None of the above 32 The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above	31.		•	ecurity in a net							
The linker: (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above		` ′	, ,		` '			A			
 (A) is similar to interpreter (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a : 		(C)	Grade of service	4	(D)	None	e of the	above			
 (B) uses source code as its input (C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a : 	32	The	linker :	1	1	3	}				
(C) is required to create a load module (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above		(A)	is similar to inte	erpreter	30						
 (D) none of the above 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machicalled: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a : 		(B)	uses source code	e as its input	71						
 33. In which addressing mode the operand is given explicitly in the instruction itself (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machine called: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a: 		(C)	is required to cr	eate a load mod	dule						
 (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machine called: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a: 		(D)	none of the above	ve							
 (A) Absolute mode (B) Immediate mode (C) Indirect mode (D) Index mode 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machine called: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a: 	33.	In w	hich addressing r	mode the opera	nd is giv	ven ex	plicitly	in the ins	structio	on itself?	
 34. A compiler that runs on one machine and produces code for a different machine called: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a: 	40		1	•	0						
called: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a:	1	(C)	Indirect mode		(D)	Inde	x mode				
called: (A) Cross compilation (B) One pass compilation (C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a:	1			_	_	_	_			_	
(C) Two pass compilation (D) None of the above 35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a:	34.			on one machin	ne and p	orodu	ces code	e for a di	ifferen	t machine	is
35. Any syntactic construct that can be described by a regular expression can also be described by a :		(A)	Cross compilation	on	(B)	One	pass con	mpilatior	ı		
by a:		(C)	Two pass compa	ilation	(D)	None	e of the	above			
•	35.			t that can be des	scribed b	y a reg	gular exp	ression ca	an alsc	be describe	ed
(A) Context sensitive grammar (B) Non context free grammar		(A)	Context sensitiv	e grammar	(B)	Non	context	free grai	mmar		
(C) Context free grammar (D) None of the above				· ·	` '						
I _ 8709 5 P	T 0	700			F					РТ (

36.	Find the odd man out :								
	(A)	tail	(B)	cut		(C)	wart	(D)	sed
37.	Whie other	ch of the followings?	ng ch	anges perm	nission	to de	eny write per	mission to	o group and
	(A)	Chmod go-w	filex		(B)	Chm	nod go w filex	(10
	(C)	Chmod $go = w f$	filex		(D)	Non	e of the above	e	3
38.	Varia	able partition me	mory	manageme	nt tecl	nnique	e with compa	ction resu	lts in :
	(A)	Reduction of fra	agmei	ntation				75	100
	(B)	Minimal wastag	ge				- 45	A 3	2
	(C)	Segment sharing	g			46	1 6	1	E.
	(D)	None of the abo	ve			10	12/1 1/2	190	
					1	21		9	
39.	Capa	ability Maturity N	/lodel	is meant fo	or:	- 1	-	· E	
	(A)	Product			(B)	Proc	ess		
	(C)	Product and Pro	ocess		(D)	Non	e of the above	e	
				44			MIS		
40.	In th	e light of softwar	re eng	ineering so	ftware	consi	ists of :		
	(A)	Programs	1	1	(B)	Data	a		
	(C)	Documentation	71	1	(D)	All c	of the above		
		43	4	11					
41.	Whi	ch one of the follo	10		ard is	used f		process?	
	(A)	ISO 9000	(B)	ISO 9001		(C)	ISO 9003	(D)	ISO 9000-3
4		347	31	,					
42.	-	ch of the followin	ig is u	sed for test					
((A)	White Box	_		(B)		k Box		
1	(C)	Boundary-value	e anal	ysis	(D)	All c	of the above		
	1	. A		_		_	_		
43.		erse engineering i		process wh					
	(A)	Size measureme			(B)		measuremer	ıt	
	(C)	Design recovery	7		(D)	All c	of the above		
44.	The	spacing between	chara	cter pairs is	s calle	d :			
	(A)	kerning	(B)	x-height		(C)	intercap	(D)	serif
T C	700				6				
J — 8	709				6				

45.		en compared em is that :	with analo	og cellular s	ystem	ıs, an	advantage o	f digital TI	DMA cellular
	(A)	it is less co	mplicated						
	(B)	it requires	less of com	puter memo	ory				
	(C)	it conserve	s spectrum	bandwidth	1				
	(D)	it costs less	3						4.6
46.	F-co	ommerce inc	ludes :						83
10.	(A)	B2C	rudes .		(B)	B2B		4	-9/1
	(C)	C2C			(D)		of the above	- 8	1
								Or	
47.	A cl	· ·	-	-	onver	nient g	graphical dis	splay is :	
	(A)	-	ased cluste	· ·		· 1	D 6	-	
	(B)	probabilist	ic model ba	ised clusteri	ng	1	2 2	100	
	(C)	hierarchica	ıl clustering	3	1	9:1	1	10 V	
	(D)	agglomera	tive cluster	ing		1	-	1,0	
40	A (1	1.	.1		1	- 1		1. 1.	1 1 .
48.		r sending a i	-		ould 1	not be	able to, at a	later date,	deny having
	(A)	Authentici		1 to as .	(B)	Mon	-Repudiabil	itaz	
	` ′	Auditabilit	•	44	(D)		-Repudiabii adiability	ity	
	(C)	Auditabili	.y	416	(D)	кері	adiability		
49.	The	device whic	h connects	dissimilar L	ANs	of diff	erent topolo	gies using	different sets
									her is called :
	(A)	Router	(B)	Bridge		(C)	Gateway	(D)	Switch
50.	Ma	can not dolo	to the	icon	hut r	com	n made it inv	vicible	
30.		can not dele	te tile	ICOH				visible.	
4	, ,	Recycle	unla non		(B)	•	computer e of the abov		
2	(C)	Internet ex	piorer		(D)	INOIT	e of the abov	ve	
		- 1	V	- 0	O o -				
1		J		· ·					
- 6	3	1							
7	-	1							
	1	-1							

Space For Rough Work



J-8709