

JPSC MAINS PAPERS

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Which subject is best for Jpsc? Ans - An aspirant must also study Jharkhand-specific current events, history, geography, and other relevant subjects to adequately prepare for the JPSC Exam 2024. An aspirant must be familiar with the JPSC Exam Pattern and Syllabus (Prelims and Mains).

What is the website of Jharkhand Judiciary Admit Card 2024? This is an important document for candidates taking the Jharkhand Judiciary Exam 2024 as it contains important details about the exam center and other information. You can download the admit card from the website www.jpssc.gov.in.

Which institute is best for JPSC?

What is the best study material for JPSC?

What is the salary of civil judge in Jharkhand? Jharkhand Civil Judge Salary 2024: A Jharkhand Civil Judge earns a monthly salary of INR 27,700/- to INR 44,770/- along with many perks and allowances. The Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) recruits a civil judge through the Jharkhand PSC.

How many attempts are there in Jharkhand judiciary? Candidates are permitted a maximum of six attempts in the Judiciary Exam, provided they meet the eligibility criteria.

How to crack Jharkhand judiciary exam? To clear the Jharkhand judiciary exam, understand the syllabus and pattern of the exam. Make a comprehensive study plan to cover the entire syllabus systematically. Revise case laws, amendments, and major laws. Stay updated with current affairs related to the legal field and solve previous year's sample papers.

Is there any Jpsc in India? Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) was established with the aim of making a commission fully responsible for making the recruitment for the government posts in the state.

What is the fee structure of JPSC coaching in Ranchi?

What is the qualification for JPSC in Jharkhand? The JPSC (Jharkhand Public Service Commission) Eligibility Criteria 2024 covers the essential requirements that candidates must fulfill to participate in the JPSC Combined Civil Service Examination. To be eligible, candidates should hold a graduation degree from a recognized university.

Which book is best for JPSC paper 2?

What is the cut off for Jharkhand Judiciary exam 2024? What are the cut-off marks for the Jharkhand Prelims Exam 2024? The Jharkhand Public Service Commission (JPSC) has released the prelims cutoff list 2024 on its official website. The cutoff for the general category is 40 marks, while for the SC/ST category, it is 32.

Is the Jharkhand judiciary exam conducted every year? The Jharkhand Judicial Service Examination is organized each year by the Jharkhand High Court – Ranchi to recruit suitable candidates for the posts of Civil Judge Junior Division.

What is the name of Jharkhand judiciary exam?

How to download AP High Court Admit Card?

What is proximate analysis in food analysis? Proximate analysis is used to evaluate the percentage of moisture content, volatile matter, ash and fixed carbon account in FW (Saqib et al., 2018).

What is proximate analysis of food pdf? Proximate analysis is used to assess the nutritional value of the macronutrients in food samples including moisture, ash, fat, proteins, and carbohydrates contents (Thangaraj, 2016) .

What are the five senses in sensory evaluation? Sensory evaluation is a scientific discipline used to evoke, measure, analyze, and interpret reaction to those

characteristics of food material as they are perceived by the senses of sight, smell, taste, touch, and hearing (sound).

What are the two major test in sensory evaluation? Analytical methods evaluate differences or similarity as well as quality and/or quantity of sensory characteristics of a product. Affective methods evaluate preference and/or opinions of the product.

What are the 5 components of proximate analysis?

What is meant by proximate composition? Proximate composition refers to the nutritional composition of a substance, such as protein, lipid, and moisture content, which can vary depending on factors like species, diet, and environmental conditions.

What are the three proximate principles of food? Protein, fat and carbohydrates are sometimes referred to as proximate principles. They are oxidized in the body to yield energy which the body needs.

What are the six categories of proximate analysis? This method partitioned nutrients in feed into 6 components: water, ash, crude protein, ether extract, crude fibre and NFE. Moisture is determined by the loss in weight that occurs when a sample is dried to a constant weight in an oven.

What are the proximate constituents of food and their analysis? The proximate composition of foods includes moisture, ash, lipid, protein and carbohydrate contents. These food components may be of interest in the food industry for product development, quality control (QC) or regulatory purposes.

How to do sensory evaluation of food? The methods of sensory evaluation include the single sample test, triangle test, 9-point hedonic scale, and descriptive analysis. These are the most common tests used by manufacturers today, but various other kinds of tests exist to improve products and identify differences.

How to analyse sensory evaluation data? Sensory analysis results can be analyzed using various statistical methods. Univariate and multivariate statistical methods are commonly used in the analysis of sensory data. These methods take into account factors such as measurement scales and the number of assessors used in the experiment.

What is the triangle test in sensory evaluation? The triangle test is a type of discrimination test, which means that it aims to determine whether the participants can distinguish between two samples that differ in one or more sensory attributes. The test involves presenting three samples to each participant, two of which are identical and one of which is different.

What is a hedonic test in sensory evaluation? The Hedonic rating test is used to measure the consumer acceptability and preference. I. of food products. The panellist is asked to rate the acceptability of the product on a scale. of 9 points, ranging from "like extremely" to "dislike extremely".

What is the 9 point hedonic scale? The 9-point hedonic scale is a categorical scale that requires consumers to indicate their degree of liking of a product by circling/selecting the term from a list of nine terms that best describes their attitude towards the product in terms of liking.

What is the 5 point hedonic scale? Consumer acceptability scores on a 5-point hedonic scale (Scale: 1-dislike extremely; 2-dislike slightly; 3-neither like nor dislike; 4-like slightly; 5-like extremely)

How to calculate proximate composition? $\% \text{ Utilized Carbohydrate} = (100 - \% (\text{Moisture} + \text{Crude protein} + \text{Crude fat} + \text{Ash} + \text{Crude Fiber}))$. The various proximate parameters were all reported in percentage (AOAC, 2002).

Why is proximate composition analysis important? The importance of proximate analysis lies in its ability to provide essential information about the composition and quality of these substances. Here are some key reasons why proximate analysis is important: Quality Control: Proximate analysis helps ensure the quality and consistency of products.

How to perform proximate analysis?

What are the weaknesses of proximate analysis? The distinct disadvantage of this process is that it cannot provide the complete nutritional value or the complete specific component breakdown of the sample. It can only measure certain parameters like protein and fat content (macronutrients).

What are the advantages of proximate analysis? Advantages of using proximate analysis for biomass characterization include predicting components like volatile matter and fixed carbon based on element analysis, enabling simultaneous sample analysis. Proximate analysis offers cost-effective biomass heating value prediction. However, it may lack precision.

What is the objective of proximate analysis? Proximate analysis is used for estimation of the quantitative of food and food substance including moisture, crude protein, total fat, total carbohydrate, and dietary fiber. [7,20,21] Proximate composition of *A. trifoliatum* leaf samples is shown in Table 1.

What is proximity of food analysis? The proximity effect can be defined as the difference in selection and consumption as a result of the physical distance between an individual and the selected food item.

What is the proximate principle of food? Protein, fat and carbohydrates are sometimes referred to as proximate principles. They are oxidized in the body to yield energy which the body needs.

What does proximate mean in nutrition? variants or proximate substances. : compounds occurring naturally in animal and vegetable tissues and separable by analytical methods. the proximate principles of food are proteins, fats, carbohydrates, mineral salts, and water.

What is the difference between proximate and ultimate analysis of food? - Proximate analysis determines nutritional value, while ultimate analysis identifies elements. - Proximate analysis focuses on major components, ultimate analysis determines all.

What is zero voltage switching converter? Zero voltage switching can best be defined as conventional square wave power conversion during the switch's on-time with "resonant" switching transitions.

What are the disadvantages of ZVS? 3 ZVS and ZCS disadvantages ZVS requires a minimum load current to maintain the resonant voltage across the switching device, which means that it may not work well at light loads or no-load conditions. ZVS also requires a dead time between the switching transitions to avoid cross

conduction and short circuits.

What is the difference between ZCS and ZVS resonant converters? Zero Voltage Switching (ZVS) switches when the voltage is zero and is different to Zero Current Switching (ZCS) which switches when the voltage and current are both zero; referred to as the “zero-crossing” in a sinewave.

How to achieve ZVS and ZCS? Both zero-voltage switching (ZVS) of main switch and zero-current switching (ZCS) of freewheeling diode are achieved at turn on and turn off without using any auxiliary circuits by the resonance between the parasitic capacitor and the coupled inductor.

What are the benefits of zero voltage switching? This helps minimize losses. Another advantage with soft switching is that these waveforms minimize electromagnetic interference (EMI). Using this technique, zero-voltage switching can effectively reduce losses and this technique can be applied to create the most power-conversion designs.

What is the zero voltage switch used for? ZVS (Zero Voltage Switching) means switching the 110/230VAC output when the immediate voltage is zero. ZVS (Zero Voltage Switching) is easier to implement than ZCS (Zero Current Switching). ZVS is a good solution for switching on/off devices such as switching power supplies.

Why is ZVS preferred for Mosfet? It is preferred to realise zero voltage switching (ZVS) for MOSFETs, otherwise the reverse recovery process of the body diode will bring significant loss and electromagnetic interference [1]. In a WPT system, usually the ZVS condition is guaranteed by designing the resonant network in inductive region [2].

How does a zero voltage switching technique enhance converter efficiency? As ZCS or ZVS allows for almost zero turn-off/turn-on losses, the switching frequency of QRCs can be very large (megahertz), allowing for reduction in the size of the passive elements of the converter.

What are the advantages of zero voltage switching in electronic heating control? Zero Voltage Switching can extend the life of a controller and of the load being controlled. Controllers with Zero Voltage Switching use triacs instead of

mechanical relays, and, in fact, all of our temperature controllers which use a triac are inherently Zero Voltage Switching.

What is ZVS used for? ZVS uses the resonance technique to force the voltage or current in a semiconductor switch to zero, resulting in the elimination or reduction of the switching losses. ZVS converters are used for constant load applications.

What is the principle of ZVS? By contrast the ZVS design addresses the high turn-on losses of the conventional regulator by eliminating high current body diode conduction prior to turn on of the high-side MOSFET, bringing the D-S voltage of the high side MOSFET to zero or nearly zero and producing no high current spikes or damaging ringing.

What resonates in ZVS? During the ZVS switch off-time, the L-C tank circuit resonates. This traverses the voltage across the switch from zero to its peak, and back down again to zero. At this point the switch can be reactivated, and lossless zero voltage switching facilitated.

What is a zero voltage switching resonant converter? Zero Voltage Switching Resonant Converter This eliminates turn-off switching losses. Several topologies like PRC, SRC, and LLC converter can operate either in ZCS or ZVS modes depending on component values, drive signals, and resonant frequency control. Proper design is needed for soft switching optimization.

How to choose mosfet for boost converter?

What is the efficiency of ZVS circuit? Zero Voltage Switching (ZVS) / Zero Current Switching (ZCS) technology, also known as soft-switching technology, can improve the efficiency of low-power soft-switching power supplies up to 80% to 85%.

What are the advantages of ZVS when compared to ZCS? ZVS eliminates the capacitive turn on loss. It is suitable for high frequency operation. ZCS operates with a constant on-time control, whereas ZVS operates with a constant off-time control [6],[7].

What is the difference between zero voltage switching and zero current switching? Zero current switching (ZCS) is a universal solution for all types of load but it is more difficult to implement. It requires $\cos \phi$ (or TruePF) measurements in

order to analyze the phase shift between the current and the voltage. ZVS (Zero Voltage Switching) simply switches when the voltage is zero.

What is zero voltage switching concept? The basic idea of zero voltage switching is simple. Prior to turn on, the MOSFET VDS is at a high voltage, which is also the voltage to which COSS is charged. To achieve ZVS, the COSS is tricked into discharging its energy before the gate signal is applied.

How does ZVS circuit work? The ZVS oscillator pushes and pulls current through a center-tapped coil around the ferrite core of a TV's flyback transformer. This constant changing of the current's direction creates a fluctuating magnetic field in the ferrite.

What is the point of zero voltage? Flexi Says: In an electrical circuit diagram, the point that is considered to be at zero voltage is the ground or earth. It serves as the reference point for measuring voltage.

What are the advantages of zero current switching? As ZCS or ZVS allows for almost zero turn-off/turn-on losses, the switching frequency of QRCs can be very large (megahertz), allowing for reduction in the size of the passive elements of the converter. The ZCS condition is lost at low line and large load current.

Why use a MOSFET instead of a switch? MOSFETs offer faster switching speeds, lower conduction losses, and simpler drive circuitry. However, IGBTs exhibit lower switching losses and higher short-circuit withstand capability. The choice between the two depends on the specific requirements of the application.

What is the most useful MOSFET? One of the most common power MOSFETs is the IRF540. It is widely used because it offers a good balance between performance and cost, making it suitable for a variety of power applications including switching power supplies and motor drives.

Why use a MOSFET instead of a relay? MOSFETs are more ideal for use in applications where low level of noise, fast switching speed, and high frequency operation are required. MOSFET are high power electrical switches that don't need physical contact to function.

What is a ZCS resonant converter? ZERO-CURRENT-SWITCHING RESONANT CONVERTERS Inductor L is connected in series with a power switch S_1 to achieve

ZCS. It is classified by Liu et al. [8] into two types: L type and M type. In both types, the inductor L limits the di/dt of the switch current, and L and C constitute a series resonant circuit.

Which converter has higher efficiency? In addition, DC/DC converters are generally more efficient when the absolute value of the difference between the input voltage and the output voltage is smaller. Figure 1 shows a generic example of an electrical circuit consisting of a voltage generator and a load.

How does an LLC converter work? The LLC resonant half-bridge converter In resonant inverters (and converters too) power flow can be controlled by the switch network either by changing the frequency of the square wave voltage, or its duty cycle, or both, or by special control schemes such as phase-shift control.

How to implement ZVS? The ZVS turn-on of switches is implemented in the transition interval of two complementary switches such that the switching losses and thermal stresses on semiconductors are reduced. The current doubler rectifier is adopted at transformer secondary side in order to achieve partially ripple current cancellation.

What is meant by zero voltage switching of a thyristor? By turning on and off at a zero crossing of the sign wave, aka zero voltage switched, you eliminate transient voltage spikes that would occur if you suddenly cut the voltage in the middle of the sign wave. Usually a triac is used to switch on and off to control the AC to the load.

What is the full form of ZCS? Zero-current switching, a technology used in switched-mode power supplies.

What is zero voltage switching turn off? ZVS means Zero Voltage Switching. It means that the switch turns ON when the voltage across the terminals is zero. ZVS can be used only at turn-on. At turn-off, the voltage across the switch is very close to zero since the switch is a short.

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are inherently Zero Voltage Switching.

What does zero voltage turn on mean? What does “zero-voltage turn-on” mean? (or synchronous or zero-cross) The relay will only turn on when the mains (output) voltage is near zero.

How does a zero voltage switching technique enhance converter efficiency? As ZCS or ZVS allows for almost zero turn-off/turn-on losses, the switching frequency of QRCs can be very large (megahertz), allowing for reduction in the size of the passive elements of the converter.

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What is zero voltage switching vs zero current switching? Zero current switching (ZCS) is a universal solution for all types of load but it is more difficult to implement. It requires $\cos \phi$ (or TruePF) measurements in order to analyze the phase shift between the current and the voltage. ZVS (Zero Voltage Switching) simply switches when the voltage is zero.

How does the ZVS circuit work? Utilizing the added phase, the ZVS type uses the clamp switch and circuit resonance to operate the high side (Q1) and synchronous (Q2) MOSFETs efficiently with soft switching, avoiding the losses they incur during conventional PWM operation and timing.

What is the efficiency of ZVS circuit? Zero Voltage Switching (ZVS) / Zero Current Switching (ZCS) technology, also known as soft-switching technology, can improve the efficiency of low-power soft-switching power supplies up to 80% to 85%.

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How do you verify zero voltage? If testing for the absence of voltage, that is, to verify there is no voltage present before beginning work, consider using a noncontact proximity tester (Figure 1), an electrical tester (Figure 2), or a multimeter (Figure 3).

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Which converter is having high efficiency? The metal rectifier has low losses and higher efficiency as compared to other AC to DC converters.

Software Testing Principles and Practices by Naresh Chauhan: Q&A

Q1: What is the key principle behind software testing according to Naresh Chauhan?

A1: Naresh Chauhan emphasizes the importance of "testing early and often" as a key principle. This involves starting testing as early as possible in the development lifecycle and continuing throughout the entire process to identify and address defects promptly.

Q2: What are the different testing techniques recommended by Chauhan?

A2: Chauhan advocates for a combination of testing techniques, including black-box, white-box, and gray-box testing. Black-box testing treats the system as a whole without considering its internal structure, while white-box testing focuses on the internal logic and implementation. Gray-box testing combines elements of both approaches.

Q3: How does Chauhan define "test coverage"?

A3: According to Chauhan, test coverage refers to the extent to which a set of tests addresses and verifies different scenarios and elements of the software. Higher test coverage increases the likelihood of detecting defects and ensuring overall software quality.

Q4: What are some common testing practices suggested by Chauhan?

A4: Chauhan encourages the use of automated testing tools to enhance efficiency and reduce manual effort. He also emphasizes the importance of writing clear and concise test cases, using proper test data, and setting up appropriate test environments.

Q5: How can organizations effectively implement software testing principles and practices?

A5: Chauhan recommends a comprehensive approach to software testing that involves involving testers from the inception of the development process, fostering a collaborative environment between developers and testers, and establishing a structured testing methodology that aligns with the project's specific needs.

[proximate composition sensory evaluation and production](#), [mosfets zero voltage switching full bridge converter](#), [software testing principles and practices by naresh chauhan](#)

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