**Specialist Officer Questions**

|  |
| --- |
| 1)Embedded SQL is **Hard-coded SQL statements in a program language such as Java.**  Embedded SQL is a method of inserting inline SQL statements or queries into the code of a programming language, which is known as a host language. Because the host language cannot parse SQL, the inserted SQL is parsed by an embedded SQL preprocessor. Embedded SQL is a robust and convenient method of combining the computing power of a programming language with SQL's specialized data management and manipulation capabilities.  **2)**Which data mining technology is used to predict the future? **Predictive**  **Predictive analytics** encompasses a variety of statistical techniques from predictive modeling, machine learning, and data mining that analyze current and historical facts to make predictions about future or otherwise unknown events.  In business, predictive models exploit patterns found in historical and transactional data to identify risks and opportunities. Models capture relationships among many factors to allow assessment of risk or potential associated with a particular set of conditions, guiding decision making for candidate transactions. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | |  | | 3) A form of multiplexing, which allows numerous signals to occupy a single channel to optimize bandwidth – **CDMA**  **Code division multiplexing (CDM) is a networking technique in which multiple data signals are combined for simultaneous transmission over a common frequency band.**  When CDM is used to allow multiple users to share a single communications channel, the technology is called code division multiple access (CDMA).    4)  Which type of file is a part of oracle database? **Control File**  Every Oracle Database has a **control file**, which is a small binary file that records the physical structure of the database. The control file includes:   * The database name * Names and locations of associated datafiles and redo log files * The timestamp of the database creation * The current log sequence number * Checkpoint information   The control file must be available for writing by the Oracle Database server whenever the database is open. Without the control file, the database cannot be mounted and recovery is difficult.  The control file of an Oracle Database is created at the same time as the database. By default, at least one copy of the control file is created during database creation. On some operating systems the default is to create multiple copies. You should create two or more copies of the control file during database creation. You can also create control files later, if you lose control files or want to change particular settings in the control files.  5)  CIDR stands for **Classless Inter Domain Routing CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing, sometimes called***supernetting*) is a way to allow more flexible allocation of Internet Protocol (**IP**) addresses than was possible with the original system of **IP address** classes. As a result, the number of available Internet addresses was greatly increased, which along with widespread use of network address translation (**NAT**), has significantly extended the useful life of IPv4.  6)**Mirroring** in Oracle | |

   Database mirroring is the creation and maintenance of redundant copies of a database. The purpose is to ensure continuous data availability and minimize or avoid downtime that might otherwise result from data corruption or loss, or from a situation when the operation of a network is partially compromised. Redundancy also ensures that at least one viable copy of a database will always remain accessible during system upgrades.

  7) Which of the following is middle ware technology? **CORBA**

The Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) is a standard developed by the Object Management Group (OMG) to provide interoperability among distributed objects. CORBA is the world's leading middleware solution enabling the exchange of information, independent of hardware platforms, programming languages, and operating systems. CORBA is essentially a design specification for an Object Request Broker (ORB), where an ORB provides the mechanism required for distributed objects to communicate with one another, whether locally or on remote devices, written in different languages, or at different locations on a network.The CORBA Interface Definition Language, or IDL, allows the development of language and location-independent interfaces to distributed objects. Using CORBA, application components can communicate with one another no matter where they are located, or who has designed them. CORBA provides the location transparency to be able to execute these applications.CORBA is often described as a "software bus" because it is a software-based communications interface through which objects are located and accessed. The illustration below identifies the primary components seen within a CORBA implementation.

8)A group of servers, If one server is failed and its users are switched instantly to the other servers is called **Cluster**.

**Microsoft Cluster Server** (MSCS) is a computer program that allows server computers to work together as a computer cluster, to provide failover and increased availability of applications, or parallel calculating power in case of high-performance computing (HPC) clusters (as in supercomputing).

Microsoft has three technologies for clustering: Microsoft Cluster Service (MSCS, a HA clustering service), Component Load Balancing (CLB) (part of Application Center 2000), and Network Load Balancing Services (NLB). In Windows Server 2008 and Windows Server 2008 R2 the MSCS service has been renamed to Windows Server Failover Clustering and the Component Load Balancing (CLB) feature has been deprecated.

9)Conversion of message into a form,that cannot be easily understood by unauthorized people is called **encryption.**

Encryption is the conversion of electronic **data** into another form, called **ciphertext**, which cannot be easily understood by anyone except authorized parties.Network encryption (sometimes called *network layer,* or *network level encryption*) is a network security process that applies crypto services at the network transfer layer - above the data link level, but below the application level. The network transfer layers are layers 3 and 4 of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model, the layers responsible for connectivity and routing between two end points. Using the existing network services and application software, network encryption is invisible to the end user and operates independently of any other encryption processes used. Data is encrypted only while in transit, existing as plaintext on the originating and receiving hosts.

10)Prototype model is a **Systems Development Method (SDM)**

The Prototyping Model is a systems development method (SDM) in which a **prototype** (an early approximation of a final system or product) is built, tested, and then reworked as necessary until an acceptable prototype is finally achieved from which the complete system or product can now be developed. This model works best in scenarios where not all of the project requirements are known in detail ahead of time. It is an iterative, trial-and-error process that takes place between the developers and the users.

**Advantages of Prototype model:**

* Users are actively involved in the development
* Since in this methodology a working model of the system is provided, the users get a better understanding of the system being developed.
* Errors can be detected much earlier.
* Quicker user feedback is available leading to better solutions.
* Missing functionality can be identified easily
* Confusing or difficult functions can be identified  
  Requirements validation, Quick implementation of, incomplete, but  
  functional, application.

**Disadvantages of Prototype model:**

* Leads to implementing and then repairing way of building systems.
* Practically, this methodology may increase the complexity of the system as scope of the system may expand beyond original plans.
* Incomplete application may cause application not to be used as the  
  full system was designed  
  Incomplete or inadequate problem analysis.

**11)**COM stands for**Component Object Model**

COM is a platform-independent, distributed, object-oriented system for creating binary software components that can interact. COM is the foundation technology for Microsoft's OLE (compound documents) and ActiveX (Internet-enabled components) technologies.COM objects can be created with a variety of programming languages. Object-oriented languages, such as C++, provide programming mechanisms that simplify the implementation of COM objects. These objects can be within a single process, in other processes, even on remote computers.

12) Term used in networks which has header and trailer – **Packet**

A data packet consists of three elements. The first element is a header, which contains the information needed to get the packet from the source to the destination, and the second element is a data area, which contains the information of the user who caused the creation of the packet. The third element of packet is a trailer, which often contains techniques ensuring that errors do not occur during transmission.During communication of data the sender appends the header and passes it to the lower layer while the receiver removes header and passes it to upper layer. Headers are added at layer 6,5,4,3 & 2 while Trailer is added at layer 2.

13) **Project Management Tools**. A Gantt chart, Logic Network, PERT chart, Product Breakdown Structure and Work Breakdown Structure are standard **tools** used in **project** planning.

The program (or project) evaluation and review technique, commonly abbreviated **PERT**, is a statistical mathematics tool, used in General project management, which was designed to **analyze** and represent the tasks involved in completing a given project.A Gantt chart, commonly used in project management, is one of the most popular and useful ways of showing activities (tasks or events) displayed against time. On the left of the chart is a list of the activities and along the top is a suitable time scale. Each activity is represented by a bar; the position and length of the bar reflects the start date, duration and end date of the activity.

14) **A network operating system (NOS)** is a computer operating system system that is designed primarily to support workstation, personal computer, and, in some instances, older terminal that are connected on a local area network (LAN). Artisoft's LANtastic, Banyan VINES, Novell's NetWare, and Microsoft's LAN Manager are examples of network operating systems. In addition, some multi-purpose operating systems, such as Windows NT and Digital's OpenVMS come with capabilities that enable them to be described as a network operating system.A network operating system provides printer sharing, common file system and database sharing, application sharing, and the ability to manage a network name directory, security, and other housekeeping aspects of a network.

15) If you are on an Intranet, when you can’t access internet then what will you check? **Proxy settings**

A proxy or proxy server is basically another computer which serves as a hub through which internet requests are processed. By connecting through one of these servers, your computer sends your requests to the proxy server which then processes your request and returns what you were wanting. In this way it serves as an intermediary between your home machine and the rest of the computers on the internet. Proxies are used for a number of reasons such as to filter web content, to go around restrictions such as parental blocks, to screen downloads and uploads and to provide anonymity when surfing the internet.

***Software Engineering Notes Part-1***

**Software Engineering** is  an engineering approach for software development.The basic principle of software engineering is to use structured, formal and disciplined methods for building and using systems.The outcome of software engineering is an efficient and reliable software product.  
  
Without using software engineering principles it would be difficult to develop large programs. In industry it is usually needed to develop large programs to accommodate multiple functions. A problem with developing such large commercial programs is that the complexity and difficulty levels  of  the  programs  increase  exponentially  with  their  sizes.  Software  engineering  helps  to reduce  this  programming  complexity.  Software  engineering  principles  use  two  important techniques  to  reduce  problem  complexity:  abstraction  and  decomposition.  The  principle  of abstraction  implies  that  a  problem  can  be  simplified  by  omitting  irrelevant  details.  In  other words, the main purpose of abstraction is to consider only those aspects of the problem that are relevant  for  certain  purpose  and  suppress  other  aspects  that  are  not  relevant  for  the  given purpose.  Once  the  simpler  problem  is  solved,  then  the  omitted  details  can  be  taken  into consideration to solve the next lower level abstraction, and so on. Abstraction is a powerful way of reducing the complexity of the problem.   
The other approach to tackle problem complexity is decomposition.  In  this  technique,  a  complex  problem  is  divided  into several  smaller  problems and then the smaller problems are solved one by one. However, in this technique any random decomposition of a problem into smaller parts will  not help. The problem has to be decomposed such that each component of the decomposed problem can be solved independently and then the solution  of  the  different  components  can  be  combined  to  get  the  full  solution.  A  good decomposition  of  a  problem  should  minimize  interactions  among  various  components.   
  
**System Requirement Specification(SRS):**  
It is obtained after excessive discussions with the users.Software requirement specification (SRS) is a document that completely describes what the proposed software should do without describing how software will do it.SRS is important and difficult task of a System Analyst.  
  
**Characteristics of SRS:**

* Correct
* Complete and Unambiguous
* Verifiable
* Consistent
* Traceable
* Modifiable

**Software Life Cycle Models:**

A  software  life  cycle  model  (also  called  process  model)  is  a  descriptive  and  diagrammatic representation of the software life cycle. A life cycle model represents  all the activities required to  make  a  software  product  transit  through  its  life  cycle  phases.  It  also  captures  the  order  in which these activities are to be undertaken. In other words, a life cycle model maps the different activities performed on a software product from its inception to retirement. Different life cycle models may map the basic development activities to phases in different ways. Thus, no matter which  life  cycle  model  is  followed,  the  basic  activities  are  included  in  all  life  cycle  models though the activities may be carried out in different orders in different life cycle models. During any life cycle phase, more than one activity may also be carried out. A software life cycle model is a particular abstraction representing a software life cycle.Such a model may be:

Activity-centered----Focusing on the activities of software development

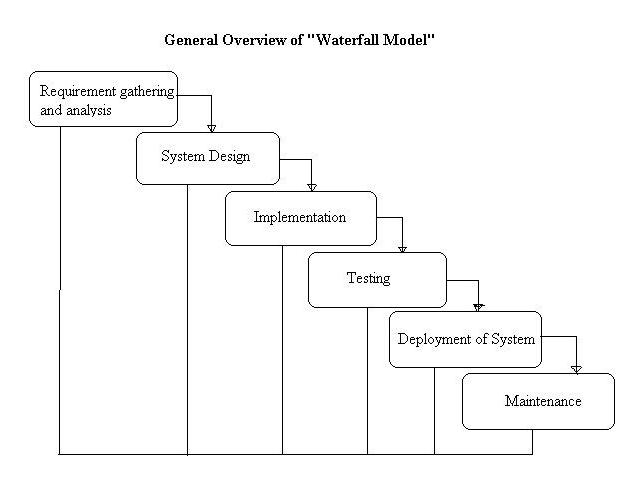
Entity-centered----Focusing on the work products created by these activities

A software life cycle model is often referred to as a Software Development Life Cycle(SDLC).ISO/IEC 12207 is an international standard for software life-cycle processes. It aims to be the standard that defines all the tasks required for developing and maintaining software.

**Waterfall Model:**

The Waterfall Model was first Process Model to be introduced.

The waterfall Model is a linear sequential flow. In which progress is seen as flowing steadily downwards (like a waterfall) through the phases of software implementation. This means that any phase in the development process begins only if the previous phase is complete. The waterfall approach does not define the process to go back to the previous phase to handle changes in requirement. The waterfall approach is the earliest approach that was used for software development.

[](https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-tacwCDxF9gE/WFI0aoCsoCI/AAAAAAAAAv4/eBfSVQAOI2of1TkrbWTYUObMvk9pkcoBACLcB/s1600/Waterfall-model.jpg)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Requirement Gathering and Analysis | Capture all the possible requirement of the system to be developed and documented in a software requirement. |
| System Design | Helps in specifying hardware and system requirements and also helps in defining overall system architecture. |
| Implementation | With inputs from system design, the system is first developed in small programs called units, which are integrated in the next phase. Each unit is developed and tested for its functionality which is referred to as Unit Testing. |
| Integration and Testing | All the units developed in the implementation phase are integrated into a system after testing of each unit. During this phase, each module is unit tested to determine the correct working of all the individual modules. It involves testing each module in isolation as this is the most efficient way to debug the errors identified at this stage. |
| Integration and System Testing | During  the  integration  and  system  testing  phase,  the  modules  are integrated in a planned manner. The different modules making up a software product are almost never integrated in one shot. Integration is normally carried out incrementally over a number ofsteps.  During  each integration  step,  the  partially integrated  system  is  tested and  a  set  of previously planned modules are added to it. Finally, when all the modules have been successfully integrated and tested, system testing  is carried out. The goal of system testing is to ensure that the developed system conforms to its requirements laid out in the SRS document. System testing  usually consists of three different kinds of testing activities:  α – testing: It is the system testing performed by the development team.  β –testing: It is the system testing performed by a friendly set of customers.  Acceptance testing: It is the system testing performed by the customer himself after the product delivery to determine whether to accept or reject the delivered product. |
| Deployment of System | Once the functional and non functional testing is done, the product is deployed in the customer environment or released into the market. |
| Maintenance | Maintenance of a typical software product requires much more than the  effort necessary  to  develop  the  product  itself.  Many  studies  carried  out  in  the  past  confirm  this  and indicate that the relative effort of development of a typical software product to its maintenance effort is roughly in the 40:60  ratios. Maintenance involves performing any one or more of the following three kinds of activities:  Correcting errors that were not discovered during the product development phase. This is called corrective maintenance.  Improving  the  implementation  of  the  system,  and  enhancing  the  functionalities  of  the system according to the customer’s requirements. This is called perfective maintenance.  Porting  the  software  to  work  in  a  new  environment.  For  example,  porting  may  be required to get the software to work on a new computer platform or with a new operating system. This is called adaptive maintenance. |

**Advantages of waterfall model:**

* This model is simple and easy to understand and use.
* It is easy to manage due to the rigidity of the model – each phase has specific deliverables and a review process.
* In this model phases are processed and completed one at a time. Phases do not overlap.
* Waterfall model works well for smaller projects where requirements are very well understood.

**Disadvantages of waterfall model:**

* Once an application is in the testing stage, it is very difficult to go back and change something that was not well-thought out in the concept stage.
* No working software is produced until late during the life cycle.
* High amounts of risk and uncertainty.
* Not a good model for complex and object-oriented projects.
* Poor model for long and ongoing projects.
* Not suitable for the projects where requirements are at a moderate to high risk of changing.

**When to use the waterfall model:**

* This model is used only when the requirements are very well known, clear and fixed.
* Product definition is stable.
* Technology is understood.
* There are no ambiguous requirements
* Ample resources with required expertise are available freely
* The project is short.

Very less customer enter action is involved during the development of the product. Once the product is ready then only it can be demoed to the end users. Once the product is developed and if any failure occurs then the cost of fixing such issues are very high, because we need to update everywhere from document till the logic.

***10 MCQ of Computer Networks.....***

1)In the Ethernet network, What method is used to access the media?  
a)Demand priority  
b)CSMA/CD  
c)Polling  
d)CSMA/CA  
e)None of these  
  
2)Which of the following Ethernet components is unique for each card created?  
a)Frame Type  
b)CRC Address  
c)IRQ  
d)MAC Address  
e)None of these  
  
3)ALOHA  
a)is used for channel allocation problem  
b)is use of data transfer  
c)is buffering  
d)all of the above  
e)None of these  
  
4)Which project 802 standard provides for a collision free protocol?  
a)802.2  
b)802.3  
c)802.5  
d)802.4  
e)None of these  
  
5)Unnumbering frame in HDLC are used for  
a)Unnumbering a frame  
b)Deleting a frame  
c)System Management  
dAdding frame   
e)None of these  
  
6)The store and forward mechanism is used in..................  
a)Packet switching  
b)Message switching  
c)Circuit switching  
d)Datagram switching  
e)None of these  
  
7)Which one is the least expensive that can support 100Mbps?  
a)Coaxial  
b)UTP  
c)Fibre-optic  
d)STP  
e)None of these  
  
8)Broadband uses  
a)Manchester encoding  
b)FSK encoding  
c)ASK encoding  
d)PSK encoding  
e)None of these  
  
9)In CRC Checking, the divisor is ..............the CRC  
a)One bit less than  
b)One bit more than  
c)The same size as  
d)These bits more than  
e)None of these  
  
10)In the 1-persistent approach when a station finds an idle line, it...............  
a)Waits 1s before sending  
b)It waits for a random amount of time  
c)Its sends immediately  
d)Its sends 0.1 sec before sending  
e)None of these  
  
  
  
**Answers:**  
1)b 2)d 3)a 4)c 5)c 6)b 7)b 8)d 9)b 10)c

***10 Previous Year MCQ of DBMS***

**1)Which privilege is required to create a database?**  
(A) SYSDBA  
(B) DBA  
(C) SYSOPER  
(D) RESOURCE  
  
**2)Which Normal Form(NF) is considered adequate for normal relational database design?**  
(A) 2NF  
(B) 5NF  
(C) 4NF  
(D) 3NF  
  
**3)A Foreign key in one table points to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key in another table.**  
(A) Alternate  
(B) Default  
(C) Primary  
(D) None of the above  
  
**4)In SQL, the spaces at the end of the string are removed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function**  
(A) Lower  
(B) String  
(C) Trim  
(D) None of the above  
  
**5)The highest level in the hierarchy of data organization is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
(A) data base  
(B) data file  
(C) data record  
(D) None of the above  
  
**6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of organizing data into related tables.**  
(A) Generalization  
(B) Normalization  
(C) Specialization  
(D) None of the above  
  
**7)Which of the following keyword can be used to return different values?**  
(A) SELECT  
(B) GET  
(C) OPEN  
(D) DISTINCT  
  
**8)Which of the following field type is used to store photograph of employees?**  
(A) Memo  
(B) Picture  
(C) OLE  
(D) Photo  
  
**9)Which of the following is standard interactive and programming language for getting information from and updating a database.**  
(A) SQL  
(B) PHP  
(C) ASP  
(D) None of the above  
  
**10)Which TCL command is used to permanently save any transaction into database?**  
(A) rollback  
(B) savepoint  
(C) commit  
(D) None of the above  
  
  
  
  
**Answers:**  
1)a 2)d 3)c 4)c 5)a 6)b 7)d 8)c 9)a 10)c

***10 Important MCQ Of Oracle....***

**1)The shared pool is also able to support \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in data warehousing applications.**  
A. Unshared SQL  
B. Stored SQL  
C. Unsorted SQL  
D. Shared SQL   
E. None of these  
 **2)An important purpose of the shared pool is to cache the executable versions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statements.**  
A. SQL  
B. PL/SQL   
C. Both (A) and (B)  
D. MS ACESS  
E. None of these  
  
**3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Database is the only database specifically designed as an Internet development and deployment platform**  
A. Oracle 8i   
B. Oracle 9i  
C. Oracle 6i  
D. Oracle 7i   
E. None of these  
  
**4)Oracle 9i Reports is the solution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
A. Paper publishing  
B. Web publishing  
C. Both (A) and (B)  
D. Publishing is not possible  
E. None of these  
  
**5)When a query is submitted to oracle server for execution, oracle checks if same query has been executed previously. If found the same then this event is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  
A. Library cache hit  
B. Soft parsing  
C. Both (A) and (B)  
D. Redo log  
E. None of these  
  
**6)The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performs recovery when a failed instance starts up again.**  
A. Log Writer(LGWR)  
B. Checkpoint(CKPT)  
C. Process Monitor(PMON)   
D. System Monitor(SMON)  
E. None of these  
  
**7) Oracle 9i Reports gives us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_options for building a Web report.**  
A. two  
B. three  
C. four  
D. five  
E. None of these  
  
**8)Which of the following is an example for Embedded SQL Statement?**  
A. ROLLBACK  
B. SETROLE  
C. ALTER SYSTEM  
D. FETCH  
E. None of these  
  
**9)Oracle Database segregates a small amount of the shared pool for large objects(Over 5KB).The segregated area of the shared pool is called \_\_\_\_\_\_**  
A. Fixed Pool  
B. Allocated Pool  
C. Reserved Pool  
D. All of the above  
E. None of the above  
  
**10)The \_\_\_\_\_\_ process is used for inter-instance locking in Real Application Clusters.**  
A. Lock Manager Server  
B. Back Manager Server  
C. Front Manager Server  
D. Administration Manager  
E. None of these  
  
  
 **Answers:**  
**1)a 2)c 3)b 4)c 5)c 6)d 7)a 8)d 9)c 10)a**

[***10 Previous Year Questions of Software Engineering***](http://studyregular.blogspot.in/2016/12/10-previous-year-questions-of-software.html)  
  
1)**Which of the following is a phase of RAD model?**  
a)Business modelling  
b)Data modelling  
c)Application generation  
d)All of the above  
e)None of these  
  
2)**The UML Designation for a public class member is**   
a)the symbol @  
b)the symbol #  
c)the minus symbol(-)  
d)the plus symbol(+)  
e)the word public  
  
3)**A cross life-cycle activity of system development is**a)Data modelling  
b)Fact finding  
c)Prototyping  
d)Data Flow Diagram modelling  
e)Object Modelling  
  
4)**The term module in the design phase refers to**   
a)Functions   
b)Procedures  
c)Sub programs  
d)All of the above  
e)None of these  
  
5)**The objective of testing is**   
a)Debugging  
b)To uncover errors  
c)To gain Modularity  
d)To analyze system  
e)None of these  
  
6)**Software testing techniques are most effective if applied immediately after**   
a)Requirement specification  
b)Design  
c)Coding  
d)Integration  
e)None of the above  
  
7)**If limited user participation is available, which model is to be selected**  
a)Waterfall Model  
b)Spiral Model  
c)Iterative Model  
d)Any of the above  
e)None of these  
  
8)**Which of the following is the phase of SDLC in which the identified** requirements are incorporated into the new system's design?  
a)Maintenance  
b)Physical Layout  
c)Requirement Design  
d)System Design  
e) System Blueprint  
  
9)**Milestones are used to**   
a)know the cost of the project  
b)know the status of the project  
c)know the user expectations  
d)All of the above  
e)None of these  
  
10)**Software Quality is**   
a)Conformance to requirements  
b)Fitness for the purpose  
c)Level of satisfaction  
d)All of the above  
e)None of these  
 **Answers:**  
1)d 2)d 3)b 4)d 5)b 6)b 7)d 8)b 9)a 10)d

***10 Previous Year Questions of DBMS***

**1)Each block of B tress of order 'n' can have**  
a)n-1 key values, and n pointers  
b)n+1 key values, and n pointers  
c)n key values, and n+1 pointers  
d)Cannot be determined  
  
**2)Which normal form is considered adequate for relational database design?**  
a)2NF  
b)3NF  
c)4NF  
d)BCNF  
  
**3)The concept of locking can be used to solve the problems of**  
a)Lost Updates  
b)Uncommited dependency  
c)Inconsistent data  
d)All of the above  
  
**4)When the number of buckets or the bucket address range changes with file, it is called**  
a)Hashing  
b)Extendable Hashing  
c)Inverted index Hashing  
d)None of the above  
  
**5)Blocking factor is applicable for .............. organization**  
a)Spanned  
b)Un-spanned  
c)Both   
d)None  
  
**6)A correlate sub-query always executes in**  
a)Top-Bottom  
b)Bottom-Top  
c)Top-Bottom-Top  
d)None of these  
  
**7)Access time in B+ trees**  
a)Varies  
b)Constant  
c)Cannot say  
d)Both a and b  
  
**8)The five aggregation operations in SQL is**  
a)SUM, AVG, IN ALL, ANY  
b)SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, DISTINCT  
c)SUM, AVG, MIN,MAX,COUNT  
d)SUM, AVG,IN, DISTINCT,COUNT  
  
**9)Deadlock in database system is an example of...**  
a)User error  
b)Consistency error  
c)System error  
d)None of these  
  
**10)Which language is used to define the integrity constraints?**  
a)DDL  
b)DML  
c)DCL  
d)None of these  
  
  
  
**Answers:**  
1)a 2)b 3)d 4)b 5)b 6)c 7)b 8)c 9)c 10)a

***10 Previous Year questions of Computer Networks***

**1)What kind of scheme is the HTTP protocol?**  
a)get/put  
b)store/forward  
c)queuing  
d)search/return  
e)request/response  
  
**2)Which of the following is used for integrity?**  
a)DES  
b)Diffie-Hellman  
c)SED  
d)AES  
e)MD5  
  
**3)Which tool is used to test serial and parallel ports?**  
a)high volt probe  
b)cable scanner  
c)loop backs(wrap plugs)  
d)sniffer  
e)None of these  
  
**4)TCP is**  
a)reliable connection oriented protocol   
b)unreliable connection oriented protocol  
c)reliable connection less protocol  
d)unreliable connectionless protocol  
e)None of these  
  
**5)What is the name of protocol used in eliminate loops?**  
a) Switching                              
b) ISL  
c) Frame tagging                     
d) Spanning Tree Protocol  
e) None of these  
  
  
**6)Print server uses ........which is a buffer that holds before it is send to the printer**  
a)Queue  
b)Spool  
c)Node  
d)Stack  
e)None of these  
  
**7)If you want to locate the hardware address of a local device, which protocol would you use?**  
a)ARP  
b)RARP  
c)ICMP  
d)PING  
e)PONG  
  
**8)Which of the following function is not performed by TCP?**  
a)Flow Control  
b)Sequencing  
c)Error Checking  
d)Subnetting  
e)None of these  
  
**9)A communication medium where data are transformed into light pulses is**  
a)Coaxial Cable  
b)Optical Fibre  
c)Satellite  
d)Twisted-pair Cable  
e)Copper Cable  
  
1**0)FDDI is**  
a)Ring Network  
b)Star Network  
c)Mesh Network  
d)Bus Based Network  
e)None of these  
  
**Answers:**  
1)e 2)e 3)c 4)a 5)d 6)b 7)a 8)d 9)b 10)a

***10 Previous Year Questions of Computer Networks..***

**1)Frame Relay**

a)does not use error correction routine

b)is used by facsimile machines

c)uses error correction routines

d)does not work weel on the internet

e)is an outdated technology

2**)At......... layer,TCP/IP defines two protocols: Transmission Control Protocol and User Datagram Protocol(UDP)**

a)Transport Layer

b)Network Layer

c)Physical Layer

d)Application Layer

e)None of these

**3)The ........layer is the layer closest to transmission medium.**

a)Transport

b)Network

c)Data Link

d)Physical

e)None of these

**4)Which protocol does ping use?**

a)TCP

b)ARP

c)ICMP

d)BootP

e)None of these

**5)How many collision domains are created when you segment a network with a 12 port switch?**

a)1

b)2

c)5

d)12

e)None of these

**6)Synchronous optical network(SONET)**

a)It provides away to multiplex digital channels together

b)It consists of switches, multiplexes and repeaters all connected by fiber

c)Sonet can be meshed but is often dual ring

d)All of the above

e)None of these

**7)Packages are used**

a)to avoid name collision

b)to determine the accessibility of variables

c)to fast retrieving

d)All of the above

e)None of these

**8)What is main reason for OSI model creation**

a)To create a layered model larger than the DoD model

b)Application developers can change only one layers protocol at a time

c)So different networks could communicate

d)Cisco could use the model

e)None of these

**9)Which of the following forms does not describe parallel ATA devices**

a)SCSI

b)IOE and DOE

c)IOE

d)DOE

e) ATA

1**0)Which of the following could be a legitimate Media Access Control Address**

a)192.168.254.3

b)3FA2.4756.F9A3

c)A5514

d)C1.3A.77.5B

e)None of these

**Answers:**

1)a 2)a 3)d 4)c 5)d 6)d 7)a 8)c 9)a 10)d

[***10 Previous Year Questions of DBMS...***](http://studyregular.blogspot.in/2016/12/10-previous-year-questions-of-dbms_5.html)

1)**Locking may cause which of the following problems?**  
a)Deadlock  
b)Versioning  
c)Versioning & deadlock  
d)Erroneous updates  
e)Erroneous updates and deadlock  
  
2)**Which of the following are placeholders for literal values in a SQL query being sent to the database?**  
a)reduction and resolution variables  
b)resolution variables  
c)reduction variables  
d)assimilation variables  
e)bind variables  
  
3)**What is meant by type in RDBMS?**  
a)Domain  
b)Range  
c)Named set of value  
d)Both a and c  
e)None of these  
  
4)**What are the function of DCL?**  
a)handling the authorization aspects of data  
b)permitting the user to control who has access to see or manipulate data within the database    
c)both a and b  
d)a only  
e)None of these

5)**Which database level is closest to the users?**  
a)External  
b)Internal  
c)Physical  
d)Conceptual  
e)None of these  
  
6)**Fifth Normal Form is concerned with**  
a)Functional dependency  
b)Multi-valued Dependency  
c)Join Dependency  
d)Domain Key  
e)None of these  
  
7)**In E-R diagram, the term cardinality is a synonym for the term.........**  
a)Attributes  
b)Degree  
c)Entities  
d)Cartesian  
e)None of these  
  
8)**Rows of a relation are called:**  
a)Relation  
b)Tuples  
c)Data Structures  
d)An entity  
e)None of these  
  
9)**An Oracle server index---------**  
a)Is a schema object  
b)Is used to speed up the retrieval of rows by using a pointer  
c)Is independent of the table its indexes  
d)All of the above  
e)None of these  
  
10)I**n Oracle, what is the default number of transactions that MAXTRANS is set to if not specified?**  
a)512  
b)10  
c)40  
d)1  
e)255  
  
**Answers:**  
1)a 2)e 3)d 4)c 5)a 6)c 7)b 8)b 9)d 10)e

[***10 Previous Year Questions of Computer Networks.....***](http://studyregular.blogspot.in/2016/12/10-previous-year-questions-of-computer.html)

**1)Common Gateway Interface(CGI) is which of the following?**  
a)An interface that accepts and returns a data that may be written in SQL  
b)A small program that executes within other application and is stored on the server  
c)A small program that executes within other application and is stored on the client.  
d)A small program that executes within other application   
e)An Interface that accepts and returns data that may be written in any language that produce executable file  
  
2)**...........is a standard for security that is inclined at the network or packet processing layer of network communications, as opposed to the application layer**  
a)Passive FTP  
b)TCP  
c)IPSec  
d)S-HTTP  
e)SSL  
  
3)**In addition to an internet connection, which of the following is needed to ?**  
a)Telnet client  
b)Scanner  
c)Mail Client  
d)HP Client  
e)Web Browser  
  
4)**Which amongst the following is not an advantage of distributed system?**  
a)Reliability  
b)Incremental Growth  
c)Resource Sharing  
d)Low Cost  
e)None of these  
  
5)**Link Encryption**  
a)is more secure than end to end encryption  
b)is less secure than end to end encryption  
c)cannot be used in public network  
d)is used only to debug  
e)None of these  
  
6)**Which of the following OSI level is more closely related to the physical communications facilities?**  
a)Application  
b)Session  
c)Network  
d)Data link  
e)None of these  
  
7)**Handshaking is**  
a)Synchronous type  
b)asynchronous  
c)Sequential  
d)All of the above  
e)None of these  
  
8)**Which of the following is a variation of Frequency Division Multiplexing(FDM)?**  
a)Time Division Multiplexing(TDM)  
b)Pulse Code Multiplexing(PCM)  
c)Wavelength Division Multiplexing  
d)All of above   
e)None of these  
  
9)**What is ISL used for?**  
a)To allow an Ethernet interface to understand frame tags  
b)To make two Ethernet interfaces appear as one  
c)To connect an Ethernet switch with a high-speed core switch such as ATM  
d)To allow simultaneous routing and switching  
e)None of these  
  
10)**Which uses a Pre Shared Key that is more than 7 and less than 64 characters in length?**  
a)WPA-PSK  
b)TKIP  
c)AES  
d)All of the above  
e)None of these  
  
**Answers:**  
1)e 2)e 3)e 4)a 5)b 6)d 7)a 8)c 9)a 10)d

[***10 Previous Year Questions Of DBMS***](http://studyregular.blogspot.in/2016/12/10-previous-year-questions-of-dbms.html)

1)**A set of programs that handle firm's database responsibilities is called a**a)Database Management System(DBMS)  
b)Database Processing System(DBPS)  
c)Data Management System(DMS)  
d)All of the above  
e)None of these  
  
2)**Which of the following is used with database?**  
a)EDI  
b)Credit card  
c)ATM  
d)Payment Gateway  
e)Data mining  
  
3)**In Oracle, who owns the data dictionary?**  
a)Oracle  
b)SYS  
c)The DBA  
d)System  
e)None of these  
  
4)**The language used in application programs to request data from the DBMS is referred to as the**  
a)DML  
b)DDL  
c)Query Language  
d)DCL  
e)None of these  
  
5)**An indexing operation**   
a)Sorts a file using a single key  
b)Sorts file using two keys   
c)Establishes an index for a file  
d)Both a and c  
e)None of these  
  
6)**In SQL, which command is used to changes data in a data table?**  
a)Update  
b)Insert  
c)Browse  
d)Append  
e)None of these  
  
7)**An Oracle server index........**  
a)Is a schema object  
b)Is used to speed up the retrieval of rows by using a pointer  
c)Is independent of the table it indexes  
d)All of the above  
e)None of these  
  
8)**Aggregation is special form of ........**  
a)Object  
b)Specialization  
c)Generalization  
d)Association  
e)None of these  
  
9)**Which command is used to redefine a column of the table in SQL?**  
a)Alter Table  
b)Modify Table  
c)All of the Above  
d)Define Table  
e)None of these  
  
10)**Data mining evolve as a mechanism to cater the limitations of ..........system to deal massive data sets with high dimensionality, new data type, multiple heterogenous data resources etc.**  
a)OLTP  
b)OLAP  
c)DSS  
d)DWH  
e)None of these  
  
  
**Answers:**  
1)d 2)e 3)b 4)a 5)c 6)a 7)d 8)d 9)a 10)a