## HCL-99

The quetions are in order. So you no need to prepare answers and mugging that that quetions. Just you mug that answers which are in order or you write all these answers on the hand compactly while you are going to exam.

Paper Model:

Section I: computer awareness (i.e general things about computer) Q.15

-ve marks: 1/4

Section II: Simple C- language Q. 15 & ve marks: -1/4

Section III: On pointers & structures

and C++,JAVA( only 1 on this) Q.10 each quetion -> 2 marks

-ve marks: -1

Section IV: Analytical Q.20 each quetion -> 2 marks.

-ve marks: -1/4

Murthy from each section I am giving one are toquetions also because for checking whether the same paper or not.

And for doubtful answers also I am writingquetions but not writing answers for these quetions.

## Section-I

- 1). Piggy backing is a technique for
- a) Flow control b) sequence c) Acknowledgement d)retransmition

ans: c piggy backing

- 2). The layer in the OST model handles terminal emulation
- a) session b) application c) presentation d) transport

ans: b application

- 3) ans: a odd numbers of errors
- 4)Q. In signed magnitude notation what is the minimum value that can be represented with 8 bits
- a) -128 b) -255 c) -127 d) 0
- 5) c 20
- 6) a 120
- 7) b synchronise the access
- 8) a system call

9) b the operating system
10) a 177333
11) d used as a network layer protocall in network and windows system
12) b has to be unique in the sub network
13)Q. there is an employer table with keyfeilds as employer no. data in every n'th row are needed for a simple following queries will get required results.
a) select A employe no. from employe A , where exists from employe B where A employe no. >= B employe having $(count(*) mod n)=0$ b) select employe no. from employe A, employe B where A employe no. >= B employ no. grouply employe no. having $(count(*) mod n=0)$ c) both a& b d)none of the above
14)Q. type duplicates of a row in a table customer with non uniform keyfeild customer no. you can see
a) delete from costomer where customer no. exists ( select distinct customer no. from customer having count ) b) delete customer a where customer no. in (select customer b where custermer no. equal to b custemor no. ) and a rowid > b rowid c) delete customer a where custermor no. in ( select customer no. from customer a, customer b ) d) none of the above
15) c Volatile modifier
Section I over with 15quetions
SECTION-II
Section II is not covered completly But it is very very easy. You can do it very easely.
1) ans: recursion
2) long int size a) 4 bytes b) 2 bytes c) compiler dependent d) 8 bytes ans: compiler dependent note: order of a,b,c,d are doubt but answer is correct.
3) x=2,y=6,z=6 x=v==z:

printf(%d",x) ?
4) if(x>2)?3:4
5)
6)
7) ans: c 6 ( quetion on enum )
8) 14) c : class A,B and C can have member functions with same name.
15) ans: d none of the above
SECTION-III
1) ans: b It does not work when rp is the last element in the linked list
2) ans: a always
3) ans: b 13
4) ans: b 16
5) ans: d 55,55
6) ans: c 5,10,10,3
7)
8) ans:d 4
9) ans: c 5
10)ans: c semicolon missing

## SECTION-IV

following are not in order:

- 2. M > D > Y ans: (a)
- 6. 10 in 4 seconds,

? in 6 minutes = 10x6x60/4 = 900ans: (a)

7. 
$$a=2$$
,  $b=4$ ,  $c=5$   
 $(a+b)/c - c/(a+b) = 11/30$  (ans).

- 8. 100(100000000+100000000)/10000 = 2x1000000 (ans).
- 9. what does the hexanumber E78 in radix 7.
- (a) 12455 (b) 14153 (c) 14256 (d) 13541 (e) 131112ans: (d)
- 10. Q is not equal to zero and  $k = (Q \times n s)/2$  find n?
- (a)  $(2 \times k + s)/Q$  (b)  $(2 \times s \times k)/Q$  (c)  $(2 \times k s)/Q$
- (d)  $(2 \times k + s \times Q)/Q$  (e) (k + s)/Q

(from GRE book page no:411)

data:

A causes B or C, but not both

Foccurs only if Boccurs

D occurs if B or C occurs

E occurs only if C occurs

J occurs only if E or F occurs

D causes G,H or both

H occurs if E occurs

G occurs if F occurs

NOTE: check following answers.

11. If A occurs which of the following must occurs

I. F & G

II. E and H

III. D

- (a) I only (b) II only (c) III only (d) I,II, & III
- (e) I & II (or) II & III but not bothans: (e)
- 12. If B occurs which must occur
- (a) D (b) D and G (c) G and H (d) F and G (e) J ans: (a)
- 13. If J occurs which must have occured
- (a) E (b) either B or C (c) both E & F (d) B (e) both B & Cans: (b)

14. which may occurs as a result of cause not mentioned

- (1) D (2) A (3) F
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 1 & 2 (d) 2 & 3 (e) 1,2,3ans: (c)
- 15. E occurs which one cannot occurs
- (a) A (b) F (c) D (d) C (e) Jans: (b)
- 11 to 15:- ---- e , a , b , c , b -----

Below are in order:

16. to 20. answers:

e

a

c

a