s paper was contributed by Mr. Thejo Prakash pillai
I am thankful to him for this

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 to quetions also because for
checking whether the same paper or not.
And for doubtful answers also I am writing quetions but not writin g
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

5) c 20

6) a 120

7) b synchronise the access

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 key feilds 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 key
feild
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

---------- Section I over with 15 quetions ----------

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=y==z;
printf(%d",x) ?

4) if(x>2)?3:4

5)

6)

8) ----

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14) c : class A,B and C can have member functions with same name.

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

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 = 900 ans: (a)

8. 100(100000000+100000000)/10000 = 2x1000000 (ans).

10. Q is not equal to zero and k = (Q x n - s)/2 find n?
(a) (2 x k + s)/Q (b) (2 x s x k)/Q (c) (2 x k - s)/Q
(d) (2 x k + s x Q)/Q (e) (k + s)/Q

(from GRE book page no:411)
data:
A causes B or C, but not both
F occurs only if B occurs
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 both ans: (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 & C ans: (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) 1,2,3

ans: (c)

15. E occurs which one cannot occurs

(a) A (b) F (c) D (d) C (e) J ans: (b)

11 to 15:- ---------- e , a , b , c , b ----------