

2010 CSC Placement Paper - 3

Hi Friends

I attended for CSC on 5 th june 2010 at VARDHAMAN college hyd, through JKC

The Selection process was 4 rounds...here I am giving some questions I

Remember... **Written Test(90 mins)**

It was some wat easy.....r.s .agarwal is enough.....

a.Apptitude(40 ques-40 mins)

1)They give 5 bits on functions like

$F(x,0)=1;$

$F(0,y)=3;f(x,y)=5;f(0,0)=5;$ then find $f(0,1),f(1,1),$ etc.....very easy,

2)One problem on ages.which is very simple

3)one bit on trains....

4)they give one 3*3 suduku...it was very easy

Based on this 3 ques wer e given.

5)venn diagrams

Based on this they give 3 ques it was easylike in a college, 50 students like English,60 studens like maths, 20 like both,.....etc.....they ask how many English only.....like this vey easy

Any how prepare RS agarwal it is more than enough.....

b.Technical written(75 ques-----40 mins)

1.----- is associated with webservices.

a) WSDL b) WML c) web sphere d) web logic

2.any large single block of data stored in a database, such as a picture or sound file, which does not include record fields, and cannot be directly searched by the database's search engine.

a) TABLE b) BLOB c) VIEW d) SCHEME

3. A reserved area of the immediate access memory used to increase the running speed of the computer program.

a) session memory b) bubble memory c) cache memory d) shared memory

4. a small subnet that sits between a trusted internal network and an untrusted external network, such as the public internet.

a) LAN b) MAN c) WAN d) DMZ

5. technologies that use radio waves to automatically identify people or objects, which is very similar to the barcode identification systems, seen in retail stores everyday.

a) BLUETOOTH b) RADAR c) RSA SECURE ID d) RFID

6. `main(){`

`float fl = 10.5;`

`double dbl = 10.5`

`if(fl ==dbl)`

`printf("UNITED WE STAND");`

`else`

`printf("DIVIDE AND RULE")`

`}`

what is the output?

a) compilation error b) UNITED WE STAND c) DIVIDE AND RULE d) linkage error.

7. `main(){`

`static int ivar = 5;`

`printf("%d", ivar--);`

`if(ivar)`

`main();`

`}`

what is the output?

a) 1 2 3 4 5 b) 5 4 3 2 1 c) 5 d) compiler error: main cannot be recursive function.

8. `main()`

`{`

`extern int iExtern;`

`iExtern = 20;`

`printf("%d", iExtern);`

`}`

what is the output?

a)2 b) 20 c)compile error d)linker error

```
9..#define clrscr() 100
main(){
clrscr();
printf(“%d\n\t”, clrscr());
}
```

what is the output?

a)100 b)10 c)compiler error d)linkage error

```
10.main()
{
void vpointer;
char cHar = ‘g’, *cHarpointer = “GOOGLE”;
int j = 40;
vpointer = &cHar;
printf(“%c”,*(char*)vpointer);
vpointer = &j;
printf(“%d”,*(int *)vpointer);
vpointer = cHarpointer;
printf(“%s”,(char*)vpointer +3);
}
```

what is the output?

a)g40GLE b)g40GOOGLE c)g0GLE d)g4GOO

```
11.#define FALSE -1
#define TRUE 1
#define NULL 0
main() {
if (NULL)
puts (“NULL”);
else if(FALSE)
puts (“TRUE”);
else
puts (“FALSE”);
}
```

what is the output?

a) NULL b) TRUE c) FALSE d)0

```
12.main() {  
int i =5,j= 6, z;  
printf(“%d”,i+++j);  
}
```

what is the output?

a)13 b)12 c)11 d) compiler error

```
13.main() {  
int i ;  
i = accumulator();  
printf(“%d”,i);  
}
```

```
accumulator(){  
_AX =1000;  
}
```

what is output?

a)1 b)10 c)100 d)1000

```
14.main() {  
int i =0;  
while(++i--!= 0)  
    i- = i++;  
printf(“%d”,i);  
}
```

what is the output?

a)-1 b)0 c)1 d)will go in an infinite loop

```
15.main(){  
int i =3;  
for(; i+=0;)  
printf(“%d”,i);  
}
```

what is the output?

a)1b)2c)1 2 3d)compiler error:L value required.

```
16.main(){  
int i = 10, j =20;  
j = i ,j?(i,j)?i :j;  
printf(“%d%d”,i,j);
```

a)20 b)20 c)10 d)10

```
17.main(){
extern i;
printf(“%d\t”,i);{
int i =20;
printf(“%d\t”,i);
}
}
```

what is output?

a) “Extern value of i “ 20 b)Externvalue of i”c)20d)linker Error:unresolved external symbol i

```
18.int DIMension(int array[]){
return sizeof(array/sizeof(int);}
main(){
int arr[10];
printf(“Array dimension is %d”,DIMension(arr));
}
```

what is output?

a)array dimension is 10 b)array dimension is 1
c) array dimension is 2 d)array dimension is 5

```
19.main()
{
void swap();
int x = 45, y = 15;
swap(&x,&y);
printf(“x = %d y=%d”x,y);
}
void swap(int *a, int *b){
*a^=*b, *b^=*a, *a^ = *b;
```

what is the output?

a) x = 15, y =45 b)x =15, y =15 c)x =45 ,y =15 d)x =45 y = 45

```
20.main(){
int i =257;
int *iptr =&i;
printf(“%d%d”,*((char*)iptr),* ((char *)iptr+1));
```

a)1, 257 b)257 1c)0 0d)1 1

```
21.main(){
int i =300;
char *ptr = &i;
*++ptr=2;
printf(“%d”,i);
}
```

what is output?

a)556 b)300 c)2 d)302

```
22. #include
main(){
char *str =”yahoo”;
char *ptr =str;
char least =127;
while(*ptr++)
least = (*ptr
printf (“%d”,least);
}
```

what is the output?

a)0 b)127 c) yahoo d) y

23.Declare an array of M pointers to functions returning pointers to functions returning pointers to characters.

a)(*ptr[M]()(char*(*)())); b)(char*(*)())(*ptr[M])()
c) (char*(*)(*ptr[M]())(*ptr[M] () d)(char*(*)(char*()))(*ptr[M]);

```
24.void main(){
int I =10, j=2;
int *ip = &I ,*jp =&j;
int k = *ip/*jp;
printf(“%d”,k);
}
```

what is the output?

a)2 b)5 c)10 d)compile error:unexpected end of file in comment started in line 4

```
25.main()
{
char a[4] ="GOOGLE";
printf("%s",a);
}
```

what is the output?

a)2 b) GOOGLE c) compile error: yoo mant initializers d) linkage error.

26.For 1MB memory, the number of address lines required

a)12 b)16 c)20 d)32

27.There is a circuit using 3 nand gates with 2 inputes and 1 output,f ind the output.

a) AND b) OR c) XOR d) NAND

28.what is done for push operation

a) SP is incremented and then the value is stored.

b) PC is incremented and then the value is stored.

c) PC is decremented and then the value is stored.

d) SP is decremented and then the value is stored.

29.Memory allocation of variables declared in a program is -----

a) Allocated in RAM

b) Allocated in ROM

c) Allocated in stack

d) Assigned in registers.

30.What action is taken when the processer under execution is interrupted by TRAP in 8085MPU?

a) Processor serves the interrupt request after completing the execution of the current instruction.

b) processer serves the interrupt request after completing the current task.

c) processor serves the interrupt immediately.

d) processor serving the interrupt request depent deprnds upon the priority of the current task under execution.

31.purpose of PC (program counter)in a microprocessor is ----

a) To store address of TOS(top of stack)

b) To store address of next instructions to be executed

c) count the number of instructions

d) to store the base address of the stack.

32.conditional results after execution of an instruction in a microprocess is stored in

a) register b) accumulator c) flag register d) flag register part of PSW (program status word)

33. The OR gate can be converted to the NAND function by adding----gate(s) to the input of the OR gate.

a) NOT b) AND c) NOR d) XOR

34. In 8051 microcontroller, ----- has a dual function.

a) port 3 b) port 2 c) port 1 d) port 0

35. An 8085 based microprocessor with 2MHz clock frequency, will execute the following chunk of code with how much delay?

```
MVI B,38H
```

```
HAPPY: MVI C, FFH
```

```
SADDY: DCR C
```

```
JNZ SADDY
```

```
DCR B
```

```
JNC HAPPY
```

a) 102.3 b) 114.5 c) 100.5 d) 120

36. In 8085 MPU what will be the status of the flag after the execution of the following chunk of code.

```
MVI B,FFH
```

```
MOV A,B
```

```
CMA
```

```
HLT
```

a) S = 1, Z = 0, CY = 1 b) S = 0, Z = 1, CY = 0

c) S = 1, Z = 0, CY = 0 d) S = 1, Z = 1, CY = 1

37. A positive going pulse which is always generated when 8085 MPU begins the machine cycle.

a) RD b) ALE c) WR d) HOLD

38. When a ----- instruction of 8085 MPU is fetched, its second and third bytes are placed in the W and Z registers.

a) JMP b) STA c) CALL d) XCHG

39. What is defined as one subdivision of the operation performed in one clock period.

a) T- State b) Instruction Cycle c) Machine Cycle d) All of the above

40. At the end of the following code, what is the status of the flags.

```
LXI B, AEC4H
```

```
MOV A,C
```

```
ADD B
```

HLT a) S = 1, CY = 0, P = 0, AC = 1 b) S = 0, CY = 1, P = 0, AC = 1 c) S = 0, CY = 1, P = 0, AC = 1 d) S = 0, CY = 1, P = 1, AC = 1

46. The repeated execution of a loop of code while waiting for an event to occur is called ----- . The CPU is not engaged in any real productive activity during this period, and the process doesn't progress towards completion.

a) dead lock b) busy waiting c) trap door d) none.

47. Transparent DBMS is defined as

a) A DBMS in which there are no program or user access languages. b) A DBMS which has no cross file capabilities but is user friendly and provides user interface management. c) A DBMS which keeps its physical structure hidden from user d) none.

48. Either all actions are carried out or none are. Users should not have to worry about the effect of incomplete transactions. DBMS ensures this by undoing the actions of incomplete transactions. This property is known as

a) Aggregation b) atomicity c) association d) data integrity.

49. ----- algorithms determine where in available to load a program. Common methods are first fit, next fit, best fit. ----- algorithm are used when memory is full, and one process (or part of a process) needs to be swapped out to accommodate a new program. The ----- algorithm determines which are the partitions to be swapped out.

a) placement, placement, replacement

b) replacement, placement, placement

c) replacement, placement, replacement

d) placement, replacement, replacement

50. Trap door is a secret undocumented entry point into a program used to grant access without normal methods of access authentication. A trap is a software interrupt, usually the result of an error condition.

a) true b) false.

55. In recursive implementations which of the following is true for saving the state of the steps

a) as full state on the stack

b) as reversible action on the stack

c) both a and b

d) none

56. Which of the following involves context switch

a) privileged instruction

b) floating point exception

c) system calls

d) all

e) none

57. piggy backing is a technique for

a) acknowledge

b) sequence

c) flow control

d) retransmission

58. a functional dependency XY is _____ dependency if removal of any attribute A from X means that the dependency does not hold any more

a) full functional

b) multi valued

c) single valued

d) none

59) a relation schema R is in BCNF if it is in _____ and satisfies an additional constraints that for every functional dependency XY, X must be a candidate key

a) 1 NF

b) 2 NF

c) 3 NF

d) 5 NF

60) a _____ sub query can be easily identified if it contains any references to the parent sub query columns in the _____ clause

A) correlated ,WHERE

b) nested ,SELECT

c) correlated, SELECT

d) none

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52. Which one of the following is the recursive travel technique.

a) depth first search b) preorder c) breadth first search d) none.

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- c) 3 NF
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- c) correlated,SELECT
- d) none

61) hybrid devise that combines the features of both bridge and router is known as

- a) router b) bridge c) hub d) router

62) which of the following is the most crucial phase of SDLC

- a) testing b) code generation c) analysys and design d) implementation

63) to send a data packet using datagram ,connection will be established

- a) no connection is required
- b) connection is not established before data transmission
- c) before data transmission

d) none

64) a software that allows a personal computer to pretend as a computer terminal is

a) terminal adapter

b) terminal emulation

c) modem

d) none

65) super key is

a) same as primary key

b) primary key and attribute

c) same as foreign key

d) foreign key and attribute

66) In binary search tree which traversal is used for ascending order values

a) Inorder b) preorder c) post order d) none

67) You are creating an index on ROLLNO column in the STUDENT table. Which statement will you use?

a) `CREATE INDEX roll_idx ON student, rollno;`

b) `CREATE INDEX roll_idx FOR student, rollno;`

c) `CREATE INDEX roll_idx ON student(rollno);`

d) `CREATE INDEX roll_idx INDEX ON student (rollno);`

68) A _____ class is a class that represents a data structure that stores a number of data objects

a. container b. component c. base d. derived

69) Which one of the following phases belongs to the compiler Back-end.

a. Lexical Analysis b. Syntax Analysis c. Optimization d. Intermediate Representation.

70) Every context _sensitive language is context_free

a. true b. false

71. Input: A is non-empty list of numbers L

$X \in \text{infinity}$

For each item in the list L, do

If the item $> x$, then

$X \leftarrow \text{the item}$

Return X

X represents:-

- a) largest number
- b) smallest number
- c) smallest negative number
- d) none

72. Let A and B be nodes of a heap, such that B is a child of A. The heap must then satisfy the following conditions

- a) $\text{key}(A) \geq \text{key}(B)$
- b) $\text{key}(A)$
- c) $\text{key}(A) = \text{key}(B)$
- d) none

73. String, List, Stack, queue are examples of _____

- a) primitive data type
- b) simple data type
- c) Abstract data type
- d) none

74. Which of the following is not true for LinkedLists?

- a) The simplest kind of linked list is a single linked list, which has one link per node. This link points to the next node in the list, or to a null value or empty list if it is the last node.

b) a more sophisticated kind of linked list is a double linked list or two way linked list. Each node

has two links, one to the previous node and one to the next node.

c) in a circular linked list, the first and last nodes are linked together. This can be done only for a double linked list.

d) to traverse a circular linked list, you begin at any node and follow the list in either direction until you return to the original node.

75. Sentinel node at the beginning and/or at the end of the linked list is not used to store the data

a) true

b) false

c. Essay Writing (10 mins)

How can you prevent pollution

And some other three topics, you have to select one

2. GD

In this round 1500 were written. I heard that 150 were selected for GD. I was one of them ... but I lost in GD, it was not like GD, but like a JAM session..... the HR will give one min for each one, we have to speak on one particular topic, topic will be given by HR, but I lost in this round,

3. Technical interview

My friend's two members were selected for technical..... they asked basic questions from our academic subjects..... so it was very good, and finally one of my friends cleared Technical also

4. HR.

In HR they just focused on our behavior and confidence and company details