CSC Previous Year Placement Paper 3

1. Most important advantage of an IC is its

A. Easy replacement in case of circuit failure

B. Extremely high reliability

C. Reduced cost

D. Low power consumption

E. None of the above

Ans-B

2. Which programming language is much in vogue among users of microcomputers

A. ALGOL

B. APL

C. LOGO

D. FORTH

E. None of the above

Ans-D

3. Multiplication of 1112 by 1012 is

A. 1100112

B. 1000112

C. 1111002

D. 0001012

E. None of the above

Ans-B

4. A computer-controlled device for training exercises that duplicates the work environment is a:

A. simulator

B. duplicator

C. trainer

D. COM device

E. None of the above

Ans-A

5. The latest PC keyboards use a circuit that senses the movement by the change in its capacitance. What are these keyboards called?

A. Capacitance keyboards

B. Mechanical keyboards

C. Qwerty keyboards

D. Dvorak keyboards

E. None of the above

Ans-A

6. Find the output of the program

```
char *foo()
{
  char result[100]);
  strcpy(result,"anything is good");
```

```
 return(result);
}
void main()
{
 char *j;
 j=foo()
 printf("%s",j);
}
```

7. Find the output of the program

```
void main()
{
 char *s[]={ "dharma","hewlett-packard","siemens","ibm"};
 char **p;
 p=s;
 printf("%s",++*p);
 printf("%s",*p++);
 printf("%s",++*p);
}
```

8. write 7*a in terms of +,-,<<

9. What is Creon and what is the difference between 'at' command.

10. Find the output of the program

```
main(){
char *s1 = "hello",*s2 ="abce";
strcpy(s1,"");
        s2[0] = s1[0];
printf("%d%d",strlen(s1),strlen(s2));
 }
```

11. What was originally called the "imitation game" by its creator?

A. The Turing Test

B. LISP

C. The Logic Theorist

D. Cybernetics

E. None of the above

Ans-A

12. Find the output of the program

```
void main()
{
  unsigned i=1; /* unsigned char k= -1 => k=255; */
  signed j=-1; /* char k= -1 => k=65535 */
/* unsigned or signed int k= -1 =>k=65535 */
if(i<j)
  printf("less");
else
if(i>j)
```

```
  printf("greater");
else
if(i==j)
  printf("equal");
}
```

Ans-less

13. A number that is used to control the form of another number is known as

    A. Map

    B. Mask

    C. Mamtossa

    D. Marker

    E. None of the above

    Ans-B

14. ASCII stands for

    A. American standard code for information interchange

    B. All purpose scientific code for information interchange

    C. American security code for information interchange

    D. American Scientific code for information interchange

    E. None of the above

    Ans-A

15. The list of coded instructions is called

    A. Computer program

B. Algorithm

C. Flowchart

D. Utility programs

E. None of the above

Ans-A

16. In LISP, the atom that stands for "true" is

A. t

B. ml

C. y

D. time

E. None of the above

Ans-A

17. Which two files are used during operation of the DBMS?

A. query language and utilities

B. data manipulation language and query language

C. data dictionary and transaction log

D. data dictionary and query language

E. None of the above

Ans_C

18. A network schema

A. restricts the structure to a one-to-many relationship

B. permits many-to-many relationÂ¬ships

C. stores data in tables

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Ans_B

19. self-relocating program is one which

A. cannot be made to execute in any area of storage other than the one designated for it at the time of its coding or translation

B. consists of a program and relevant information for its relocation

C. can itself perform the relocation of its address-sensitive portions

D. All of the above

Ans-C

20. Write a program to exchange the values of two variables using pointers.

21. Write program to open one file input some numbers and find smallest, largest, avg. and store them in another file

22. Write a program to reverse a string co-ordinate geometry.

23. Find the output of the program

```
#include
main()
{
int x=20, t;
```

```
&t=x;
x=50;
cout<<x<<" "<<t;
}
```

24. What hardware architectures are not supported by Ret Hat?

A. SPARC

B. IBM-compatible

C. Alpha

D. Macintosh

E. None of the above

Ans-D

25. What command do you use to create Linux file systems?

A. fdisk

B. mkfs

C. fsck

D. mount

E. None of the above

Ans-D

26. Find the output of the program

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
```

```
{
char *p1;
char *p2;
p1=(char *) malloc(25);
p2=(char *) malloc(25);
strcpy(p1,"Ramco");
strcpy(p2,"Systems");
strcat(p1,p2);
printf("%s",p1);
}
```

27. What command is used to count just the number of lines contained in a file?(Linux)

A. wc - r

B. wc - w

C. wc - c

D. wc - l

E. None of the above

Ans-D

28. The probability that a single bit will be in error on a typical public telephone line using 4800 bps modem is 10 to the power -3. If no error detection mechanism is used, the residual error rate for a communication line using 9-bit frames is approximately equal to

A. 0.003 C. 0.991

B. 0.009 D. 0.999

Ans-B

29. which of the following condition is used to transmit two packets over a medium at the same time?

A. Contention

B. Collision

C. Synchronous

D. Asynchronous

E. None of the above

Ans-B

Questions 30 -34 are reference to the following pseudo code

{

input m,n,z

TEST:if ((m+n)/3>5)z=z+1 else z =z-1

printf m,n,z

{

(m-m+1;n=n-3)

if (m+n+2)>14 then goto test

print m,n,z

end

}

30. How many times the TEST exacted if the input is 1,18,2?

Ans- four times

31. What are the values taken by Z when input being 8,24,1?

a) only 5 b) only 6 c) neither 5 or 6 d) both 5 and 6

ans-D.

32. what is the final output if the input is 1,18,2? (m,n,z)

ans- 5,6,2

33. what is the final output of the if the input is 2,14,12 (m,n,z)

a)1,8,4 b)1,4,8 c)4,8,1 d)8,4,2

ans=C.

34. How many times is TEST execute ed if the input is 2,14,1?

ans) twice

35. What will be thethe remainder when 9FA (hexa) is divided by 8 is added to the 12(to base ten) to get x.then x has the binary operation

36. Find the odd man out

a) Intel b)motorola c)nec d)Ibm

ans =nec

37. Find the output of the program

main()

{

```
int i=3
printf (&amp;quot;%d %d %d &amp;quot;,++i,i-,i+=5);
}
```

38. Find the output of the program

```
main()
{
int times =5;
int i=3;
int j=4;
int k=34;
i=j+k;
while(times --)
{
i=times
j=times
k=times
}
printf(&amp;quot;%d %d &amp;quot; ,i,j,k)
}
```

39. Find the output

```
main()
{
int number =25;
```

char name ='A'

printf("The addition of the name and the number is %o "name +_number)

}

Ans-Compiler error

40. computer viruses can spread from one system to anther by means of

a) Infected disks

b)links to a network

c) downloaded program from a bulletin board

d)all of the program

ans)D

41. what do you mean by exception handling?

42. What are "pure virtual" functions?

43. What is the difference between member functions and static member functions?

44. What is the4 difference between delete[] and delete?

45. Difference between function overloading and function overriding.

46. How to invoke a C function using a C++ program?

47. Convert 0.9375 to binary

a) 0.0111

b) 0.1011

c) 0.1111

d) none

Ans. (c)

48. In C, "X ? Y : Z " is equal to

a) if (X==0) Y ;else Z

b) if (X!=0) Y ;else Z

c) if (X==0) Y ; Z

Ans. (b)

49. The following function gives some error. What changes have to be made

```
void ( int a,int b)
   {
      int t; t=a; a=b; b=t;
   }
```

a) define void as int and write return t

b) change everywhere a to *a and b to *b

50. Which of the following is incorrect

a) if a and b are defined as int arrays then (a==b) can never be true

b) parameters are passed to functions only by values

c) defining functions in nested loops

51.
```
#include<stdio.h>
void swap(int*,int*);
main()
  {
    int arr[8]={36,8,97,0,161,164,3,9}
    for (int i=0; i<7; i++)
      {
    for (int j=i+1; j<8;j++)
    if(arr[i]<arr[j]) swap(&arr[i],&arr[j]);
      }
  }
void swap(int*x,int*y)
  {
    int temp; static int cnt=0;
    temp= *x;
    *x=*y;
    *y=temp;
    cnt++;
  }
```
What is cnt equal to

52.
```
int main()
    {
      FILE *fp;
```

```
    fp=fopen("test.dat","w");
    fprintf(fp,'hello\n");
    fclose(fp);
    fp=fopen ("test.dat","w");
    fprintf (fp, "world");
    fclose(fp);
    return 0;
}
```

If text.dat file is already present after compiling and execution how many bytes does the file occupy ?

a) 0 bytes

b) 5 bytes

c) 11 bytes

d) data is insufficient

53. Find the output of the program

```
f1(int*x,intflag)
    int *y;
    *y=*x+3;
    switch(flag)
    {
        case 0:
        *x=*y+1;
        break;
        case 1:
```

```
            *x=*y;
            break;
            case 2:
             *x=*y-1;
            break;
          }
    return(*y)

      main()
      {
        *x=5;
        i=f1(x,0); j=f1(x,1);
        printf("%d %d %d ",i,j,*x);
      }
```

54. What does the following program print?

```
#include <stio.h>
int sum,count;
void main(void)
{< BR> for(count=5;sum+=--count;)
printf("%d",sum);
}
```

55. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main(void)
{
int i;< BR> for(i=2;i<=7;i++)
printf("%5d",fno());
}
fno()
{
staticintf1=1,f2=1,f3;
return(f3=f1+f2,f1=f2,f2=f3);
}
```

56. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int foo(char *);
void main (void)
{
char arr[100] = {"Welcome to CSC"};
foo (arr);
}
foo (char *x)
{
printf ("%d\t",strlen (x));
printf ("%d\t",sizeof(x));
return0;
```

```
}
```

57. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define sum (a,b,c) a+b+c
#define avg (a,b,c) sum(a,b,c)/3
#define geq (a,b,c) avg(a,b,c) >= 60
#define lee (a,b,c) avg(a,b,c) <= 60
#define des (a,b,c,d) (d==1?geq(a,b,c):lee(a,b,c))
void main (void)
{
int num = 70;
char ch = '0';
float f = 2.0;
if des(num,ch,f,0) puts ("lee..");
else puts("geq...");
}
```

58. What does the following program print?

```
#include <stdio.h>
char *rev(int val);
void main(void)
{
extern char dec[];
printf ("%c", *rev);
```

```
}
char *rev (int val)
{
char dec[]="abcde";
return dec;
}
```

59. What does the following program print?

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main(void)
{
enum sub
{
chemistry, maths, physics
};
struct result
{
char name[30];
enum sub sc;
};
struct result my_res;
strcpy (my_res.name,"Patrick");
my_res.sc=physics;
printf("name: %s\n",my_res.name);
printf("pass in subject: %d\n",my_res.sc);
```

```
}
```

60. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void swap (int x, int y, int t)
{
t = x;
x = y;
y = t;
printf ("x inside swap: %d\t y inside swap : %d\n",x,y);
}
void main(void)
{
int x;
int y;
int t;
x = 99;
y = 100;
swap (x,y,t);
printf ("x inside main:%d\t y inside main: %d",x,y);
}
```

a. x inside swap : 100 y inside swap : 99 x inside main : 100 y inside main : 99

b. x inside swap : 100 y inside swap : 99 x inside main : 99 y inside main : 100

c. x inside swap : 99 y inside swap : 100 x inside main : 99 y inside main : 100

d. x inside swap : 99 y inside swap : 100 x inside main : 100 y inside main : 99

e. Not sure

61. What does the following program print?

```
#include <stdio.h>
struct my_struct
{
int p:1;
int q:1;
int r:6;
int s:2;
};
struct my_struct bigstruct;
struct my_struct1
{
char m:1;
};
struct my_struct1 small struct;
void main (void)
{
printf ("%d %d\n",sizeof (bigstruct),sizeof (smallstruct));
}
```

62. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main (void)
```

```
{
short x = 0x3333;
short y = 0x4321;
long z = x;
z = z << 16;
z = z | y;
printf("%1x\t",z);
z = y;
z = z >> 16;
z = z | x;
printf("%1x\t",z);
z = x;
y = x && y;
z = y;
printf("%1x\t",z);
}
```

63. What is the output of the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main (void)
{
char *p = "Bangalore";
#if 0
printf ("%s", p);
#endif
```

}

64. What is the return type of calloc function?

a. int *

b. void *

c. no return type: return type is void

d. int e. Not sure

65. If x is declared as an integer, y is declared as float, consider the following expression:

y = *(float *)&x;

Which one of the following statments is true?

a. the program containing the expression produces compilation errors;

b. the program containing the expression produces runtime errors;

c. the program containing the expression compiles and runs without any errors;

d. none of the above e. Not sure

66. Which of the following refers to the associative memory?

A. the address of the data is generated by the CPU

B. the address of the data is supplied by the users

C. there is no need for an address i.e. the data is used as an address

D. the data are accessed sequentially

E. None of the above

Ans-C

67. To avoid the race condition, the number of processes that may be simultaneously inside their critical section is

A. 8

B. 1

C. 16

D. 0

E. None of the above

Ans-B

68. Which one of the following kinds of materials has the lowest permeability?

A. A diamagnetic material

B. A paramagnetic material

C. A feiTomagnetic material

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Ans-A

69. he total impedance of a parallel RLC circuit:

A. always increases as the applied frequency increases

B. is equal to the sum of the values of resistance, inductive reactance and capacitive reactance

C. always decreases as the applied frequency increases

D. is maximum at the resonant frequency

E. None of the above

Ans-D

70. he rise time of a pulse waveform is the time required for the voltage to rise:

A. from zero to its rms value

B. from zero to its peak value

C. from 10% of the peak value to 70.7% of the peak value

D. from 10% of the peak value to 90% of the peak value

E. None of the above

Ans-D

71. Which of the following is(are) true of the EDP auditors?

A. they should have computer expertise

B. they will be replaced by traditional auditors in the near future

C. two of the above

D. currently, there is a very high demand for them, particularly from firms that use personal computers

E. None of the above

Ans-A

72. A lockbox service is used for

A. depositing cash when bank is closed

B. paying bank customer bills automatically

C. storing papers in a bank vault

D. depositing payments to bank customers

E. None of the above

Ans-D

73. Which of the following symbol modes are used to input of graphics to General CAD system?

A. Live and Rectangle mode

B. Arc and Circle mode

C. Dimension and Alphanumeric mode

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

Ans-D

74. What will be the output of the program?

```
public class Test
{
   public static int y;
   public static void foo(int x)
   {
      System.out.print("foo ");
      y = x;
   }
   public static int bar(int z)
   {
      System.out.print("bar ");
      return y = z;
```

```
    }
    public static void main(String [] args )
    {
        int t = 0;
        assert t > 0 : bar(7);
        assert t > 1 : foo(8); /* Line 18 */
        System.out.println("done ");
    }
}
```

Ans-foo done

75. Which of the following would compile without error?

A. int a = Math.abs(-5);

B. int b = Math.abs(5.0);

C. int c = Math.abs(5.5F);

D. int d = Math.abs(5L);

Ans-A