- Which one of the below is not a valid normal form?
  7NF
  6NF
  5NF
  BCNF

  Answer -- 7NF

- Which of the following statement about Super-key is not true?
  combination of attributes that can be used to uniquely identify a database record
  A table might have many super-keys
  A table can have only one super-key
  Primary key is super-key

  Answer – A table can have only one superkey

- A database is said to be normalized if it is in
  1NF
  2NF
  BCNF
  3NF

  Answer - 3NF

- Which of the following statement about Super-key is not true
  A table has one primary key only
  primary key value is unique
  every table should have at least one primary key
  primary key value may or may not be unique

  Answer - primary key value is unique

- Database transactions should follow
  ACID
  none of above
  both of above
  RDMS

  Answer – ACID

- ACID is defined as
  Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
  Atomicity, Correctness, Isolation, Durability
  Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Doable
  Atomicity, Consistency, Internal, Durability

Answer – Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability

- Which of the following is not present in RDBMS
  Primary key
  Candidate key
  Super key
  Major key

  Answer – Major key

- Which one of the below is not a layer in OSI model?
  Application layer
  hardware layer
  presentation layer
  physical layer

  Answer – hardware layer

- TCP and UDP can be categorized under
  Application layer
  transport layer
  presentation layer
  network layer

  Answer – transport layer

- Application layer of OSI model contains
  HTTP
  FTP
  both of above
  none of above

  Answer – both of above

- switches are part of LAN
  yes
  no

  Answer – yes

- Which one of the below is not common form of Ethernet?
  10BASE-T
  100BASE-TX
  1000BASE-T
  10ETHER

  Answer – 10ETHER

- In 64 bit DES How many bit is reserved for parity?
  8
  16
  4
  none

  Answer – 8

- The two keys involved in RSA algorithm are
  public key
  primary key
  private key
  candidate key

  Answer – public,private

- Valid RSA key size is
  1024
  1280
  1200
  1000

  Answer – 1024

- Which of the following is not valid layer in TCP/IP protocol?
  Application layer
  transport layer
  physical layer
  internet layer

  Answer – physical layer

- TCP and IP stands for

  Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol
  Transmission Connect Protocol and Internet Protocol
  Transmission Control Protocol and Internal Protocol
  Total Control Protocol and Internet Protocol

  Answer - Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol

- Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4)
  64-bit IP address
  32-bit IP address
  16-bit IP address
  8-bit IP address
  Answer -32-bit IP address

- Which one of the below is invalid address system of internet
  IPV4
  IPV6
  both of above
  none of above

  Answer – none of above

- The TCP/IP model's link layer corresponds to the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model
  application layer
  transport layer
  presentation layer and transport layer
  physical and data link layers

  Answer – physical and data link layers

- The application layer, the presentation layer and the session layer of OSI model correspond to
  session layer of TCP/IP
  presentation layer of TCP/IP
  application layer of TCP/IP
  none of above

  Answer – application layer of TCP/IP

- First step in waterfall model is
  Design
  requirements
  maintenance
  implementation

  Answer – requirements

- Which of the below is invalid SDLC model
  waterfall
  agile
  spiral
  none of above

  Answer – none of above

- What is CMMI?
  Capability Maturity Model Integration
  Capability Maturity Model Institute
  Capability Maturity Model Information
  Capability Maturity Model India

  Answer – Capability Maturity Model Integration

- Which of the following is invalid SDLC Process improvement models
  CMMI
  ISO 9000
  ISO/IEC 15504
  none of above

  Answer – none of above

- Which of the below are valid CMMI levels
  CMMI 5
  CMMI 3
  both of above
  none of above

  Answer – both of above

- _____ is a set of computer programs used on a computer to help perform tasks.
  A. An instruction
  B. Software
  C. Memory
  D. A processor
  Answer – Software

- System software is the set of programs that enables your computer's hardware devices and _____ software to work together.
  • A. management
  • B. processing
  • C. utility
  • D. application
  Answer – application

- Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers called
  • A. network.
  • B. mainframe.
  • C. supercomputer.
  • D. client.
  Answer – client.

- DSL is an example of a(n) _____ connection.
  • A. network
  • B. wireless
  • C. slow
  • D. broadband
  Answer – broadband

- _____ is the science revolving around the use of nano structures to build devices on an extremely small scale.
  - A. Nanotechnology
  - B. Micro-technology
  - C. Computer forensics
  - D. Artificial intelligence

  Answer – Nanotechnology

- Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of:
  - A. application software.
  - B. system software.
  - C. operating system software.
  - D. platform software.

  Answer – application software.

- Which computer part executes programs
  - A. CPU.
  - B. CDROM.
  - C. Video Card.
  - D. system unit.

  Answer – CPU.

- The four main functions of a computer are:
  - A. input, processing, output, and storage.
  - B. learning, thinking, intelligence, and virtuosity.
  - C. data, information, bits, and bytes.
  - D. hardware, software, modeling, and operations.

  Answer – input, processing, output, and storage.

- Bit refers to a:
  - A. computer language.
  - B. CPU instruction.
  - C. 0 or 1 value.
  - D. digital representation of an alphabetic character.

  Answer – 0 or 1 value.

- A network bridge connects multiple network segments at the data link layer (layer 2) of the OSI model.
- A network switch is a device that forwards and filters OSI layer 2 data-grams between ports based on the MAC addresses in the packets
- A router is an inter-networking device that forwards packets between networks by processing the routing information included in the packet or data-gram (Internet protocol information from layer 3)
- A network card, network adapter, or network interface card (NIC) is a computer hardware accessory that provides a computers the physical interface to a networking medium, such as Ethernet
- A Metropolitan area network (MAN) is a large computer network that usually spans a city or a large campus.
- A wide area network (WAN) is a computer network that covers a large geographic area such as a city, country, or spans even intercontinental distances
- A virtual private network (VPN) is a computer network in which some of the links between nodes are carried by open connections or virtual circuits in some larger network (e.g., the Internet) instead of by physical wires
- A storage area network (SAN) is a dedicated network that provides access to consolidated, block level data storage. SANs are primarily used to make storage devices, such as disk arrays, tape libraries, and optical jukeboxes, accessible to servers so that the devices appear like locally attached devices to the operating system
- Ethernet is a family of protocols used in LANs, described by a set of standards together called IEEE 802 published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. It has a flat addressing scheme. It operates mostly at levels 1 and 2 of the OSI model
- Twisted pair wire is the most widely used medium for telecommunication. Twisted-pair cabling consist of copper wires that are twisted into pairs. Ordinary telephone wires consist of two insulated copper wires twisted into pairs
- Coaxial cable is widely used for cable television systems, office buildings, and other work-sites for local area networks. The cables consist of copper or aluminum wire surrounded by an insulating layer (typically a flexible material with a high dielectric constant), which itself is surrounded by a conductive layer.
- An optical fiber is a glass fiber. It uses pulses of light to transmit data. Some advantages of optical fibers over metal wires are less transmission loss, immunity from electromagnetic radiation, and very fast transmission speeds of up to trillions of bits per second
- RSA stands for Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir and Leonard Adleman,
This file is in progress and further updates will be made in future. Above questions are for
- demonstration purpose.