

Dr. B. R Ambedkar Institute of Technology Entrance Exam for B.Tech(CSE) Lateral Entry

Questions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carry 1 mark.
3. There is no negative marking

1. "Operating System maintains the page table for _____"

1 point

- each process
- each thread
- each instruction
- each address

2. A minimum of ____ variable(s) is/are required to be shared between processes to solve the critical section problem.

1 point

- one
- Two
- Three
- Four



3. If a process is executing in its critical section, then no other processes can be executing in their critical section. This condition is called? 1 point

- Mutual exclusion
- Critical exclusion
- Synchronous exclusion
- Asynchronous exclusion

4. The circular wait condition can be prevented by _____ 1 point

- defining a linear ordering of resource types
- using thread
- using pipes
- all of the mentioned

5. In priority scheduling algorithm, when a process arrives at the ready queue, its priority is compared with the priority of _____ 1 point

- All process
- Currently running process
- Parent process
- init process



6. In the following cases non – preemptive scheduling occurs?

1 point

- When a process switches from the running state to the ready state
- When a process goes from the running state to the waiting state
- When a process switches from the waiting state to the ready state
- All of the mentioned

7. A system has 3 processes sharing 4 resources. If each process needs a maximum of 2 units then, deadlock _____

1 point

- can never occur
- may occur
- has to occur
- none of the mentioned

8. Page fault occurs when

1 point

- The page is corrupted by the software
- The page is in memory
- The page is not in main memory
- one tries to divide a number by zero



9. What is Dynamic loading?

1 point

- loading multiple routines dynamically
- loading a routine only when it is called
- loading multiple routines randomly
- none of the mentioned

10. What is 'Aging'?

1 point

- keeping track of cache contents
- keeping track of what pages are currently residing in memory
- keeping track of how many times a given page is referenced
- increasing the priority of jobs to ensure termination in a finite time

11. What is a long-term scheduler?

1 point

- It selects which process has to be brought into the ready queue
- It selects which process has to be executed next and allocates CPU
- It selects which process to remove from memory by swapping
- None of the mentioned



12. Which scheduling algorithm allocates the CPU first to the process that requests the CPU first? 1 point

- First-come, first-served scheduling
- Shortest job scheduling
- Priority scheduling
- Round Robin Scheduling

13. Which one of the following is the deadlock avoidance algorithm? 1 point

- Banker's algorithm
- Round-robin algorithm
- Optimal Replacement algorithm
- FCFS

14. In Unix, Which system call creates the new process? 1 point

- fork
- create
- new
- none of the mentioned



15. When the process issues an I/O request _____

1 point

- It is placed in an I/O queue
- It is placed in a waiting queue
- It is placed in the ready queue
- It is placed in the Job queue

16. CPU fetches the instruction from memory according to the value of _____

1 point

- program counter
- status register
- instruction register
- program status word

17. In a time-sharing operating system, when the time slot given to a process is completed, the process goes from the running state to the _____

1 point

- Blocked state
- Ready state
- Suspended state
- Terminated state



18. If the wait for graph contains a cycle _____

1 point

- then a deadlock does not exist
- then a deadlock exists
- then the system is in a safe state
- either deadlock exists or system is in a safe state

19. The interval from the time of submission of a process to the time of completion is termed as _____

1 point

- Waiting time
- Turnaround time
- Response time
- Throughput

20. Which process can be affected by other processes executing in the system?

1 point

- cooperating process
- child process
- parent process
- init process



21. To represent hierarchical relationship between elements, which data structure is suitable? 1 point

- Priority
- Tree
- Dqueue
- All of the above

22. A graph is a collection of nodes, called..... 1 point

- vertices
- path
- edges
- graphnode

23. The complexity of merge sort algorithm is 1 point

- $O(n)$
- $O(\log n)$
- $O(n^2)$
- $O(n \log n)$



24. The data structure required for Breadth First Traversal on a graph is 1 point

- queue
- stack
- array
- None of the above

25. Stack is also called as 1 point

- FIFO
- FILO
- LILO
- LIFO

26. Which of the following data structure is linear type? 1 point

- Stack
- Graph
- Trees
- Binary tree



27. In thetraversal we process all of a vertex's descendants before we move to an adjacent vertex. 1 point

- Depth Limited
- With First
- Breadth First
- Depth First

28. Which of the following is not an application of priority queue? 1 point

- Huffman codes
- Interrupt handling in operating system
- Undo operation in text editors
- Bayesian spam filter

29. Which of the following statements for a simple graph is correct? 1 point

- Every path is a trail
- Every trail is a path
- Every trail is a path as well as every path is trail
- Path and trail have no relation



30. Number of binary trees formed with 5 nodes are

1 point

- 30
- 36
- 108
- 42

31. The post order traversal of a binary tree is DEBFCA. Find out the pre order traversal.

1 point

- ABFCDE
- ADBFEC
- ABDECF
- ABDCEF

32. A graph is a tree if and only if graph is

1 point

- Directed graph
- Contains no cycles
- Planar
- Completely connected



33. The worst case time complexity of AVL tree is better in comparison to binary search tree for 1 point

- Search and Insert Operations
- Search and Delete Operations
- Insert and Delete Operations
- Search, Insert and Delete Operations

34. Which is/are the application(s) of stack 1 point

- Function calls
- Large number Arithmetic
- Evaluation of arithmetic expressions
- All of the above

35. Which one of the following is not a linear data structure? 1 point

- Array
- Binary Tree
- Queue
- Stack



36. A set of rules that governs data communication is called_____ 1 point

- Protocols
- Standards
- RFCs
- RCF

37. Default network mask for CLASS C is_____ 1 point

- 255.0.0.0
- 255.255.0.0
- 255.255.255.0
- 255.255.255.255

38. Data communication system spanning states, countries, or the whole world is _____ 1 point

- LAN
- WAN
- MAN
- None of the above



39. The attacker using a network of compromised devices is known as 1 point

- Internet
- Botnet
- Telnet
- D-net

40. What is the use of Bridge in Network? 1 point

- to connect LANs
- to separate LANs
- to control Network Speed
- All of the above

41. To test the IP stack on your local host, which IP address will you ping. 1 point

- 127.0.0.0
- 1.0.0.127
- 127.0.0.1
- 255.255.255.0



42. 1 yottabyte = _____

1 point

- 1024 TB
- 1024 EB
- 1024 ZB
- 1024 PB

43. How many layers are in the TCP/IP model?

1 point

- 4 layers
- 5 layers
- 6 layers
- 7 layers

44. Repeater operates in which layer of the OSI model?

1 point

- Physical layer
- Data link layer
- Network layer
- Transport layer



45. The physical layer most popularly used in wired LANs nowadays uses _____

1 point

- UPT cables
- STP cables
- UTP cables
- Radio Frequency

46. [172.16.1.0/16](#) belongs to which class of network

1 point

- Class A
- Class B
- Class C
- Class D

47. Which of following provides reliable communication?

1 point

- TCP
- IP
- UDP
- All of th above



48. ADSL is the abbreviation of

1 point

- Asymmetric Dual Subscriber Line
- Asymmetric Digital System Line
- Asymmetric Dual System Line
- Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line

49. Which layer provides the services to user?

1 point

- application layer
- session layer
- presentation layer
- physical layer

50. Most packet switches use this principle _____

1 point

- Stop and wait
- Store and forward
- Store and wait
- Stop and forward

51. What is the address size of IPv6 ?

1 point

- 32 bit
- 64 bit
- 128 bit
- 256 bit



52. What is a Firewall in Computer Network?

1 point

- The physical boundary of Network.
- An operating System of Computer Network.
- A system designed to prevent unauthorized access.
- A web browsing Software.

53. DHCP is the abbreviation of

1 point

- Dynamic Host Control Protocol
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- Dynamic Hyper Control Protocol
- Dynamic Hyper Configuration Protocol

54. TCP/IP model does not have _____ layer but OSI model have this layer. 1 point

- application layer
- session layer
- transport layer
- network layer

55. Which of the following layer of OSI model also called end-to-end layer? 1 point

- Presentation layer
- Network layer
- Session layer
- Transport layer



56. What is constant?

1 point

- Constants have fixed values that do not change during the execution of a program
- Constants have fixed values that change during the execution of a program
- Constants have unknown values that may be change during the execution of a program
- None of the above

57. Which of the following is a "Exit control" loop?

1 point

- while loop
- for loop
- do while loop
- None of the above

58. Choose the correct statement

1 point

- Identifier is a name used to identify a variable
- Identifier is a name used to identify a function
- punctuation character I like @,\$ and % are not allowed within identifiers.
- All of the above



59. Which of the following is a complete function?

1 point

- int funct();
- int funct(int x) {return x=x+1;}
- void funct(int) {printf("Hello");}
- void funct(x) {printf("Hello");}

60. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? void main() {if(printf("cquestionbank")) printf("I know c"); else printf("I know c++");}

1 point

- I know c
- I know c++
- cquestionbankI know c
- cquestionbankI know c++

61. What is right way to Initialization array?

1 point

- int num[6] = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 } ;
- int n{} = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 } ;
- int n{6} = { 2, 4, 12 } ;
- int n(6) = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 } ;



62. Determine output of following code `main(){int i = abc(10); printf("%d", -- i); int abc(int i) {return(i++);}` 1 point

- 10
- 9
- 11
- None of these

63. C programs are converted into machine language with the help of 1 point

- An Editor
- A compiler
- An operating system
- None of the above

64. In switch statement, each case instance value must be _____ 1 point

- Constant
- Variable
- Special Symbol
- None of the above



65. A pointer that is pointing to NOTHING is called.....

1 point

- VOID Pointer
- DANGLING Pointer
- NULL Pointer
- WILD Pointer

66. Which operators are known as Ternary Operator?

1 point

- ::, ?
- ? :
- ?, ::
- None of the above

67. What is the right way to access value of structure variable book { price, page }?

1 point

- printf("%d%d", book.price, [book.page](#));
- printf("%d%d", price.book, page.book);
- printf("%d%d", price::book, page::book);
- printf("%d%d", price->book, page->book);



68. Which of the following is allowed in a C Arithmetic instruction ?

1 point

- []
- {}
- ()
- None of the above

69. A C variable cannot start with

1 point

- An alphabet
- A number
- A special symbol other than underscore
- both number and special symbol other than underscore

70. Which one of the following sentences is true ?

1 point

- The body of a while loop is executed at least once
- The body of a do ... while loop is executed at least once
- The body of a do ... while loop is executed zero or more times
- A for loop can never be used in place of a while loop

71. How much information can a CD (Compact Disk) usually store

1 point

- 10Mb
- 150Mb
- 650Mb
- 1.4Mb



72. _____ is used for critical loads where temporary power failure can cause a great deal of inconvenience. 1 point

- SMPS
- UPS
- MPS
- RCCB

73. Why is the print drum given a negative charge? 1 point

- To attract the tiner to every area of the drum.
- To attract the toner to the areas of the drum that have stronger negative charge.
- To attract the toner to the areas of the drum that have a weaker negative charge
- To attract the positively charged paper to the print drum.

74. Which one of the following is not a type of Keyboard 1 point

- QWERTY
- Virtual
- Logical
- Multimedia



75. Tick which is a non-emmissive display

1 point

- LCD
- LED
- Plasma Panel
- CRT

76. When the USB is connected to a system, its root hub is connected to the _____

1 point

- PCI BUS
- SCSI BUS
- Processor BUS
- IDE

77. If the memory slots have 30 pins then the chip is a _____.

1 point

- DIMM
- EDO
- SDRAM
- SIMM



78. During preventive maintenance on a dot matrix printer, do Not lubricate_____

1 point

- Platen assembly
- Print head pulley
- Print head pins
- Paper advance gear bushings

79. LCD monitors often have a smaller referesh rate than

1 point

- CRT monitors
- grayscale monitors
- monochrome monitors
- plasma displays

80. Which of the following can provide hardware handshaking?

1 point

- RS232
- Parallel Port
- Counter
- Timer



81. When an E-R diagram is mapped to tables, the representation is redundant for

1 point

- weak entity sets
- weak relationship sets
- strong entity sets
- strong relationship sets

82. A relational database consists of a collection of

1 point

- Tables
- Fields
- Records
- Keys

83. A set of one or more attributes that collectively, allow us to identify uniquely a tuple in the relation, is known as

1 point

- Unique key
- Special key
- Super key
- Promary key



84. Checkpoints are a part of

1 point

- Recovery measures
- Security measures
- Concurrency measures
- Authorization measures

85. Immediate database modification techniques uses

1 point

- Both undo and redo
- Undo but no redo
- Redo but no undo
- Neither undo nor redo

86. What do you mean by one to many relationship between Teacher and class table?

1 point

- One class may have many teachers
- One teacher can have many classes
- Many classes may have many teachers
- Many teachers may have many classes



87. In SQL the statement select * from R,S is equivalent to

1 point

- Select * from R natural join S
- Select * from R cross join S
- Select * from R union join S
- Select * from R inner join S

88. Which of the following is not a consequence of concurrent operation?

1 point

- Lost update problem
- Update anomaly
- Unrepeatable read
- Dirty read

89. keyword is used to eliminate the duplicate row entry in the database.

1 point

- Unique
- Distinct
- No Duplicate
- None of the above



90. Two tables can be linked with relationship to _____

1 point

- Ensure data entry
- Ensure data integrity
- Create Primary Key
- Ensure Foreign Key

91. DROP is a Statement in SQL

1 point

- Query
- Embedded SQL
- DDL
- DCL

92. What is a disjoint less constraint?

1 point

- It requires that an entity belongs to no more than one level entity set.
- The same entity may belong to more than one level.
- The database must contain an unmatched foreign key value
- An entity can be joined with another entity in the same level entity set.

93. Which of the following is not a property of transactions?

1 point

- Atomicity
- Concurrency
- Isolation
- Durability



94. The result which operation contains all pairs of tuples from the two relations, regardless of whether their attribute values match. 1 point

- Join
- Cartesian product
- Intersection
- Set difference

95. The language that requires a user to specify the data to be retrieved without specifying exactly how to get it 1 point

- Procedural DML
- Non-Procedural DML
- Procedural DDL
- Non-Procedural DDL

96. The rule that a value of a foreign key must appear as a value of some specific table is called a 1 point

- Referential constraint
- Index
- Integrity constraint
- Functional dependency



97. In SQL, testing whether a subquery is empty is done using

1 point

- Distinct
- Unique
- Null
- Exists

98. What is data integrity?

1 point

- It is the data contained in database that is non redundant
- It is the data contained in database that is accurate and consistent
- It is the data contained in database that is secure
- It is the data contained in database that is shared

99. To refer to a specific instance of a relation in the relational model, the term used is know as.....

1 point

- Relation instance
- Relation entity
- Relation tuple
- Relation Attribute



100. The most commonly used operation in relational algebra for projecting a set of tuple from a relation is 1 point

- Join
- Projection
- Select
- Union

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Answer Key
Lateral Entry Examination for B.Tech Computer Session 2020-21

1	A	26	A	51	C	76	C
2	B	27	D	52	C	77	D
3	A	28	C	53	B	78	C
4	A	29	A	54	B	79	A
5	B	30	D	55	D	80	A
6	B	31	C	56	A	81	B
7	A	32	B	57	C	82	A
8	C	33	D	58	D	83	C
9	B	34	D	59	B	84	A
10	D	35	B	60	C	85	A
11	A	36	A	61	A	86	B
12	A	37	C	62	B	87	B
13	A	38	B	63	B	88	B
14	A	39	B	64	A	89	A
15	A	40	A	65	C	90	B
16	A	41	C	66	B	91	C
17	B	42	C	67	A	92	A
18	B	43	B	68	C	93	B
19	B	44	A	69	D	94	B
20	A	45	C	70	B	95	B
21	B	46	B	71	C	96	A
22	A	47	A	72	B	97	D
23	D	48	D	73	C	98	B
24	A	49	A	74	C	99	A
25	D	50	B	75	A	100	C