CS101_Quizzes_Notes for Mid-Term

1. Study of computers and computational systems
   - Everyday Science
   - Social Science
   - General Science
   - Computer Science
2. An independent laborer who earns wages on a per-job or per-task basis, typically for short-term work
   - Freelancer
   - Doctor
   - Engineer
   - Teacher
3. _____is the process of designing and building an executable computer program for accomplishing a specific computing task.
   - Networking
   - Database
   - Hardware/Software
   - Programing
4. According to a study conducted by Forbes in 2018, which of the following jobs are highly ranked in future?
   - Mechanical Engineers
   - Electric Engineers
   - Software Developers
   - Data Entry
5. _____ is the most demanded job in United State.
   - civil engineer
   - graphic designer
   - accountant
   - software developer
6. Artificial Intelligence(AI) is about_____.
   - Playing a game on Computer
   - Programming on Machine with your Intelligence
   - Making a machine Intelligent
   - Putting your intelligence in Machine
7. In Depth First Learning, we cover all the topic of one particular course first then move to the next courses one by one. (True)
8. Such strategy of learning where Introduction to almost all courses of Computer Science is given is known as Depth First Learning. (False)

Maha Malik

9. Study of the fundamental concept of step by step problem solving in Computer Science is known as
   - Programming
   - Database
   - Algorithms
   - Scratch
10. You can use _____ search engine for searching images, movies, games or educational content.
   - Facebook
   - YouTube
   - WhatsApp
   - Google
11. While searching on google you should not wary about?
   - Data
   - Spelling
   - Searching file
   - Search results
12. When using Google search engine, you can also use your microphone to perform a search. (True)
13. We can use the "-" minus sign in a Google search query to:
   - Find an exact phrase
   - Search defination of a particular word
   - Compare some food items
   - Eliminate a certain word from the search results
14. Google search can be used to search the results of a calculation only after installing a calculator extension in the browser. (False)
15. The Google search returns the result of a calculation when we write some mathematical statement such as "11*12" in the search box. (True)
16. On the Internet, _____is the symbol in an E-mail address that separates the name of the user from the user's Internet address.
   - @
   - $
   - %
   - #
17. For what purpose "@" symbol is used in Google Search?
   - Used in a search query to help narrow down a search
   - Used in search as a wildcard character
   - Used to search something on a social media
   - Used in a search query to exclude a term from the results
18. We can use the "#" symbol in a Google search query to:
   - Search a particular item having price upto the specified value with "#"
   - Search a particular website name specified with "#"

- Search a particular word specified with "#" on a social media platform
- Search a particular item within a price range specified by "#"

19. What is the correct format to search for an exact phrase using the Google search? (What is the correct format to search for an exact phrase using the Google search?

- <Example phrase>
- "Example phrase"
- (Example phrase)
- -Example phrase-

20. While searching on Google, put the _____ symbol before a particular word you want to exclude from the search results?

- <
- *
- -
- +

21. If you are interested to know whether there exists some other website like YouTube on the web, which of the following query can be used?

- "cache:youtube.com"
- “related:youtube.com”
- “info:youtube.com”
- “website like:youtube.com”

22. What does Google create with all the web page links to improve the serach results?

- An index
- All of the given
- Google doc file
- A spreadsheet

23. The Google search engine presents the search result in the form of a _____.

- Chart
- List
- Table
- Graph

24. Which of the following keywords forces Google to show map results for a locational search?

- maps:
- mapping:
- showmap:
- map:

25. Use _____ query to find pages containing all the specified words in the title of the page.

- allintitle:[search phrase]
- allintext:[search phrase]
- allinurl:[search phrase]
- intitle:[search phrase]

26. In Google search, use _____ query to find pages containing all the words in the page URL that are mentioned in the search query.

Maha Malik

- intitle:[search phrase]
- allinurl:[search phrase]
- allintext:[search phrase]
- allintitle:[search phrase]

27. Use_____ query to search for pages that have at least one of your search words in the title of the page?

- intitle:[search phrase]
- allintitle:[search phrase]
- allintext:[search phrase]
- allinurl:[search phrase]

28. In a Google search query, add _____ between two search terms to find webpages containing those terms in close proximity?

- AROUND(n)
- OR
- (Quotation marks)
- (Two Periods)

29. Which of the following is the correct query format to check the stock information of Facebook?

- "Facebook" Stocks
- Stocks"Facebook"
- Stocks<Facebook>
- Stocks:Facebook

30. In Google search, use _____ query to find pages with all of those words in the body of the page?

- allintitle:[search phrase]
- allinurl:[search phrase]
- allintext:[search phrase]
- intitle:[search phrase]

31. The instructions that tell the computer what to do:

- Hardware
- Software
- Input
- Output

32. Blaise Pascal, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, and Charles Babbage experimented with _____ technology to develop computing machines.

- Gears
- Vacuum Tubes
- Integrated Circuits
- Transistor

33. First-generation computers used _____ to perform its operations?

- Vacuum Tubes
- Microchips
- Integrated Circuits

Maha Malik

- Gears

34. Abacus was the first _____.
- Electronic computer
- Personal Computer
- Electronic calculator
- Mechanical computer

35. One kilobyte (1 KB) contains _____ bytes.
- 8
- 8192
- 1024
- 512

36. A combination of 8 bits in memory storage is refered to as:
- 1 octal
- 1 nibble
- 1 byte
- 1 quad

37. How much is one Terabyte equal to?
- 1024 kilobytes
- 1024 Bytes
- 1024 Gigabytes
- 1024 Bytes

38. 65 in binary can be represented as?
- 1100000
- 1000000
- 0000011
- 1000001

39. Boolean is a type of data with only _____ possible values.
- 8
- 1
- 2
- 3

40. Which of the following is not a basic gate?
- NOT
- OR
- AND
- NAND

41. Which of the following is not a basic gate?
- Arithmatic
- Assignment
- Logical
- Boolean

Maha Malik

42. _____ operator produces the output as 1 only when all of its inputs are 1. Otherwise, it gives output as 0.
- NOT
- XOR
- OR
- AND

43. _____operator produces output of 1 when any of the inputs are 1, otherwise 0.
- NOT
- XOR
- OR
- AND

44. Which Boolean operation produces the output of 1 when both inputs are different. It produces 0 when both inputs are same.
- AND
- NOT
- XOR
- OR

45. A _____is expressed in the base-2 numeral system.
- Binary number
- Decimal number
- Octal number
- Hexadecimal number

46. Binary representation of the Hexadecimal value "5A" is:
- (10100101)2
- (01011010)2
- (11001100)2
- (00110011)2

47. A device that produces the output of a Boolean operation when given the operation's input values is called a?
- RAM
- Gate
- ROM
- Chip

48. The smallest unit of computer's memory is:
- Bit
- Character
- Nibble
- Byte

49. A long string of bits is often called a?
- Line of bits
- Byte
- Graph

Maha Malik

- Stream

50._____ is a device which is used to store a single bit (binary digit) data?
- Flip-Flop
- Flash Drive
- Register
- File Explorer

51._____ is the time required to move the read/write heads of a Magnetic disk from one track to another.
- Rotation Delay
- Access Time
- Seek Time
- Transfer Rate

52.The head of a magnetic disk traverses the disk in a circle called:
- Zone
- Chamber
- Area
- Track

53.For Magnetic storage systems, the sum of seek time and rotation delay is known as?
- Transfer Rate
- Access Time
- Response Time
- Round-Trip Time

54.The rate at which data can be transferred to or from the disk is known as?
- Seek Time
- Access Time
- Transfer Rate
- Rotation Delay

55._____is the average amount of time required for the desired data to rotate around to the read/write head once the head has been positioned over the desired track
- Transfer Rate
- Access Time
- Seek Time
- Rotation Delay

56.Traditional CDs have capacities in the range of_____ ?
- Few TBs
- 600-700 MBs
- Upto 100 MBs
- Upto 4 GBs

57.DVD Stand for_____ ?
- Digital Versatile Disk
- Double Versatile Disk
- Divided Vertical Disk

Maha Malik

- Disk Visible Device

58. The most Fastest memory is:
- RAM
- Flash Drive
- Cache
- Hard Drive

59. CD technology was originally applied to audio recordings using a recording format known as_____.
- CD-DD
- CA-AA
- CD-DA
- CD-AD

60. Which of the following is volatile memory?
- RAM
- ROM
- Flash Drive
- Hard Drive

61. Data storage capacity of SDHC memory is:
- Upto 32GBs of data storage
- Data storage exceeding TBs
- Upto few hundred MBs of data storage
- Upto few MBs of data storage

62. A _____ is the most suitable device that can be used to transfer data between computers and other digital products?
- DVD
- Flash Drive
- Compact Disk Drive
- Hard Drive

63. SSD is a new storage device which stands for?
- Solid-State Disk
- Single-State Disk
- Solid-Status Disk
- Simple-State Disk

64. The ASCII code of letter 'H' is _____.
- 01001100
- 01101100
- 01001000
- 01100101

65. ASCII can store only _____ characters.
- 234
- 128
- 32

Maha Malik

- 64

66. ASCII code has 8 bits; 7 bits for information and the most significant bit has the _____ value.
- Garbage
- 0
- 1
- NULL

67. Numeric values are stored in computer using _____ notation.
- Binary Notation
- Decimal Notation
- Octal Notation
- Hexadecimal Notation

68. If 4 bit binary notation is used to represent numeric values, total _____ numeric values can be represented.
- 4
- 2
- 15
- 16

69. Suppose in binary notation we have 16 bits then _____ numeric values can be represented.
- 32
- 65536
- 16
- 65535

70. Bitmap of an image is formed from the appearance of _____.
- Unit
- Bits
- Cells
- Pixels

71. Printers work on _____concept.
- Bit
- Image
- Pixel
- Bit Map

72. To encode a colorful image, _____ bytes are used to represent one pixel.
- 4
- 1
- 3
- 2

73. Does each sound wave has an amplitude? (True)

74. The amplitude of the sound is experienced as the _____ of the sound.
- Loudness

- Sharpness
- Quality
- Pitch

75. In today's CD, _____ samples per second are recorded.
- 44100
- 45100
- 43100
- 46100

76. On CD, a sound sample is recorded in _____ bits.
- 16
- 32
- 64
- 8

77. Is MIDI(Musical Instrument Digital Interface) used in video synthesizers? (No)

78. Binary equivalent of 255 is _____.
- 11111111
- 11111110
- 10111111
- 10000000

79. Binary equivalent of 31 is _____.
- 10011
- 11111
- 10000
- 10111

80. 2 power 6 is equivalent to _____.
- 64
- 6
- 16
- 32

81. In Binary notation, quantity associated with each position is twice the quantity associated with the position to its _____.
- Top
- Bottom
- Left
- Right

82. In binary notation, 1 + 1= ?
- 11
- 10
- 1
- 0

83. What will be the output of the following binary addition?

Maha Malik

1011 + 1110 = ?

- 11001
- 1001
- 10001
- 1101

84. What will be the output of the following binary addition?

11111 + 11011 = ?

- 1100110
- 1111111
- 111010
- 1010101

85. During the Binary addition, when the output of the addition of binary digits is 10; _____ is treated as sum, and _____ is taken as carry.

- 0, 0
- 0, 1
- 1, 0
- 1, 1

86. The number/digits at the left side of the radix point is _____.

- The Fraction Part
- The Whole Part
- The Radix itself
- always 0

87. The number/digits at the right side of the radix point is _____.

- The Whole Part
- The Fraction Part
- The Radix itself
- Always 0

88. The binary equivalent of the 3*(1/8) fractional number is:

- 011.100
- 011.001
- 011.000
- 011.010

89. What will be the output of adding 011.011 and 101.110?

- 1001.101
- 1001.001
- 1000.001
- 0001.001

90. The number of bits to represent each value in two's complement notation is/are ___ _____.

- Always 8
- Always 0
- Fixed

- Different

91. The binary equivalent of -6 is _____ in 2's complement notation.
- 1010
- 1101
- 1110
- 0110

92. The output of addition of -3 and -2 is _____.
- 0010
- 1011
- 0101
- 1001

93. Negative numbers can be represented using binary notation in computers? (No)

94. Now a days, the most popular number system to store numbers in computer is:
- Binary Number system
- Two's Complement notation
- Decimal Number system
- One's complement notation

95. For signed numbers, _____ bit is used to represent sign.
- No
- Right most
- Left most
- Central

96. Each value in Excess Notation is the excess of _____.
- Fixed length 0's
- Its original value
- Nothing
- Fixed length 1's

97. In Excess 16 notation, 10000 is equivalent to _____.
- 0
- 16
- 15
- 1

98. n Excess 8 notation, binary equivalent of -5 is _____.
- 0101
- 1011
- 1101
- 0011

99. In Excess 8 notation, binary equivalent of +5 is _____.
- 1101
- 1011
- 0101
- 0011

Maha Malik

100. To store a fractional numbers, _____ of radix point is also stored.
- Position
- None of the given
- Name
- Value

101. The popular method to store fractional number is _____.
- Floating Point Notation
- Decimal Notation
- Binary Notation
- Radix Notation

102. In floating point notation, _____ bit(s) is/are reserved to store the sign of the value.
- 1
- 2n
- 2
- 0

103. In floating point notation, _____ has the actual value of the given number.
- Mantissa
- Exponent
- Radix
- Sign bit

104. Truncation error can be solved by _____.
- Increasing the numbers of bits for both mantissa and exponent
- Only increasing the number of mantissa bits
- Only increasing the numbers of exponent bits
- Increasing the bits for sign

105. The binary numbers have _____ non-terminating values as compared to decimal numbers.
- More
- No
- Less
- Equal

106. In floating point notation, while storing fraction number, _____ error can occur.
- Truncation
- Locking
- Extension
- Lost Update

107. Lossy techniques of data compression provides _____ compression than lossless techniques.
- More
- Equal
- Less
- No

108. _____ compression technique is used for the compression of motion pictures.

- Relative encoding
- Dictionary encoding
- Frequency dependent encoding
- Run-length encoding

109. Word processor can use _____ data compression technique.

- Dictionary Encoding
- Relative Encoding
- Run-length Encoding
- Frequency Dependent Encoding

110. Huffman Code is type of _____ compression technique.

- Frequency dependent encoding
- Dictionary encoding
- Relative encoding
- Run-length encoding

111. Lossy compression techniques are preferred in settings in which _____ error(s) can be tolerated.

- Minor
- None of given
- No
- Minor
- Major

112. GIFF is a _____ encoding scheme.

- Dictionary
- Run-Length
- Frequency Dependent
- Relative

113. CompuServe developed which of the given Image compression technique?

- GIF
- PNG
- JPEG
- TIFF

114. In which format of image compression related information is also stored?

- GIF
- PNG
- JPEG
- TIFF

115. Which of the given image compression technique is widely used in photography industry?

- JPEG
- PNG
- GIF
- TIFF

Maha Malik

116. In MPEG compression technique, _____ technique is used to compress pictures in I-frame.

- Relative encoding
- Dictionary encoding
- Run-length encoding
- Frequency dependent encoding

117. _____ is the common technique to compress audio.

- JPEG
- MP3
- MPEG
- GIF

118. MP3 recordings generally require transfer rates of no more than _____ Kbps.

- 128
- 64
- 40
- 32

119. CPU has _____ parts.

- 1
- 4
- 3
- 2

120. The result of the ALU operation is saved in _____.

- Register
- Cache
- Bus
- Main Memory

121. During a Read/Write operation with the main memory, CPU provides an electronic signal specifying whether to read or write the data. (Yes)

122. CPU stands for _____.

- Combined Programming Unit
- Central Programming Unit
- Combined Processing Unit
- Central Processing Unit

123. Earlier data and program were considered _____.

- Different
- Equal
- Same
- Un Important

124. In early computers the steps to be executed were built on the _____ as a part of the machine.

- Motherboard
- Control Unit

Maha Malik

- Memory
- Arithmetic Unit

125. The collection of instructions along with the encoding system is called the _____ language.

- Programming
- Machine
- Natural
- Assembly

126. Following the RISC architecture, CPU can execute _____ set of instructions.

Redundant

Complex

Large

Minimal

127. Computers with CISC architecture consumes _____ power.

- Low
- No
- Moderate
- High

128. Set of codes that computer can understand is called _____.

- Data
- Program
- Object
- Instruction

129. There are _____ philosophies of CPU architecture.

- Five
- Four
- Three
- Two

130. Instructions expressed in machine language are called _____.

- Machine instructions
- Logical instructions
- Input instructions
- Output instructions

131. Machine instructions can be divided into groups: (6)

132. The control group have instructions for:

- Communication instructions
- I/O activities
- Manipulation of data
- Execution of program

Maha Malik

133. ALU performs _____.
- Arithmetic and logical operations
- Relational operations
- Control operations
- Unary operations

134. Which of the following is a part of machine instruction group?
- Execute group
- Request group
- Manipulation group
- Control group

135. Instructions that handle the input and output of a machine are called _____.
- Logical Instructions
- Activity instruction
- Control instructions
- I/O instructions

136. Registers are part of _____.
- ROM
- Secondary storage
- CPU
- Disk Drives

137. IR stands for.
- Instruction resource
- Instruction register
- Input resource
- Input register

138. The address of the next instruction is stored in:
- IR
- ALU
- PC
- RAM

139. Register is a type of _____.
- Input device
- OS
- Software
- Memory

140. In the first step of program execution, the instructions are fetched from the main memory to _____.
- Boot sector
- Secondary memory
- ROM
- CPU

141. Program execution cycle is based on _____ steps.

Maha Malik

- Four
- Five
- Two
- Three

142. Which one is the register in encoded instruction 156C?

- 1
- C
- 6
- 5

143. The encoded instruction 156C represents a memory cell with address.

- 56
- 156C
- 6C
- 15

144. Not operator is used to _____ the current decision.

- Sum
- End
- Inverse
- Halt

145. An important use of the _____ operation is placing 0s in one part of a bit pattern while not disturbing the other part

- AND
- OR
- XOR
- NOT

146. OR operation can be used to duplicate a part of a string while putting _____ in the non-duplicated part.

- 1s
- Inverse value
- Or operator
- 0s

147. Bitwise operation combine two strings of _____ to produce a single output string.

- Results
- Patterns
- Bytes
- Bits

148. _____ operator produces the output as 1 when all of the inputs are 1, otherwise it gives output as 0.

- AND
- OR
- XOR
- NOT

149. _____ operator produces the output as 0 when all of the inputs are 0, otherwise it gives output as 1.

- AND
- OR
- XOR
- NOT

150. Bitwise logical operators inspect _____ bit(s) at a time.

- 2
- 8
- 1
- 4

151. Base-2 numbers represents _____ number system.

- Hexadecimal
- Binary
- Octal
- Decimal

152. Shift operations are classified by _____ direction of motion.

- Alignment
- Left
- Right or left
- Right

153. Performing a right circular shift on a byte size bit pattern _____ times, we get the same bit pattern we started with.

- Eight
- Two
- Sixteen
- Four

154. Shifting _____ digits to the left gives the multiplication by ten.

- Octal
- Decimal
- Hexadecimal
- Binary

155. Shifting binary digits to the left gives the _____ by two.

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division

156. An arithmetic operator is a mathematical function that takes _____ operand(s) and performs a calculation.

- 3
- 4
- 2

Maha Malik

- 1

157. To obtain 8 multiplied by 3, we will add ____ , ____ times
- 8 , 8
- 3 , 3
- None of these
- 8 , 3

158. Division operation can also be performed using the _____ arithmetic operation in the computer system.
- Negation
- Multiplication
- Subtraction
- Addition

159. Computer and other devices coordinate through a device called _____.
- Coordinator
- Controller
- ALU
- Registers

160. Initially each controller was designed for _____ devices.
- Storage
- Numerous
- Particular
- logical

161. For receiving a bit pattern from a controller we use instruction similar to _____ instruction.
- GET
- CONTROL
- STORE
- LOAD

162. USB stands for _____.
- Universal System Bus
- Uniform Serial Bus
- Uniform System Bus
- Universal Serial Bus

163. In a computer, _____ is used to transfer data between internal components.
- Bus
- USB
- Control Unit
- Ports

164. The CPU _____ the other tasks while the controller doing the operations with memory.
- Pauses
- Continues
- Signals

Maha Malik

- Stops

165. Ability of a controller to communicate with the main memory is called _____.
- CU
- Fetching
- DMA
- Encoding

166. Storage medium of the computer that holds the currently used data, programs and instructions is _____.
- ROM
- Compact Disk
- Hard disk
- Main Memory

167. KBPS is a _____.
- Measuring unit
- Transmission channel
- Modem
- Communication path

168. Communication between computer devices is handled over _____ types of paths.
- 2
- 5
- 3
- 4

169. Several signals are sent at the same time in _____ communication.
- Serial
- Parallel
- Short
- Dual

170. 8kbps is equal to _____ per second.
- 16KB
- 1KB
- 8KB
- 4KB

171. Rate at which bits are transferred from one computing component to another measured in _____.
- Kbps
- Mbps
- Gbps
- bps

172. MB stands for _____.
- Modem Bit
- Mega Bit
- Measuring Bit

Maha Malik

- Minor Bit

173. Fetch the instruction refers to _____.
- decode an instruction
- execute an instruction
- load an instruction
- save an instruction

174. Light travels approximately 1 foot in a_____.
- Second
- Nanosecond
- Millisecond
- microsecond

175. It requires at least _____ nanosecond(s) for the CPU to fetch an instruction from a memory cell 1 foot away.
- 1
- 3
- 2
- 4

176. The execution of each program called a(n) _____.
- Job
- Transmission
- Activity
- queue

177. In batch processing systems the jobs residing in mass storage wait for execution in a_____
- job queue
- job list
- processing queue
- processing list

178. OS is a _____.
- Software
- Hardware
- Utility program
- CPU

179. A queue is a storage organization in which objects are ordered in _____
- last-in, first-out
- first-in, last-out
- last-in, last -out
- first-in, first-out

180. In early batch-processing systems, each job was accompanied by a set of instruction. These instructions were encoded by using a system called _____.
- FIFO
- IR

Maha Malik

- JCL
- OS

181. Early stage computers were _____.
- Powerful
- Expensive
- Small in size
- Efficient

182. Active, Ready, waiting states are normally used in _____ systems.
- Time sharing
- Coordination with user
- Real-time Processing
- Interactive

183. Now a day the existence of a computer operator is essentially _____.
- Necessary
- Disappeared
- Increased
- augmented

184. Operating systems have grown from _____ to _____.
- simple programs, utility programs
- complex system, simple programs
- utility programs, simple programs
- simple programs, complex system

185. Operating systems focuses on devices that are dedicated to specific tasks such as home appliances and other hand-held computers. The computer systems found in these devices known as _____ systems.
- Interactive
- Portable
- Application
- embedded

186. Which of the following software can't be categorized application software?
- MS-DOS
- MS-Word
- Games
- MS-Excel

187. Software are mainly divided into _____ categories.
- 2
- 5
- 3
- 4

188. Example of application software is _____.
- sound driver
- spreadsheet

Maha Malik

- operating system
- time sharing OS

189. System software has two categories which are operating system and _____.
- utility software
- desktop publishing systems
- time sharing OS
- spreadsheet

190. Software that performs particular user tasks are _____.
- OS
- Drivers
- Application softwares
- System softwares

191. GUI is a/an _____
- Graphical user intercommunication
- Graphical user interface
- Graphical user input
- Graphical user interaction

192. Operating system must be able to communicate with the users. The portion of an operating system that handles this communication is called _____.
- user communication
- user transmission
- user handling
- user interface

193. Component which allocates blocks of space on the screen is called _____.
- screen manager
- window allocator
- window manager
- block manager

194. GUI stands for _____.
- Software
- OS interface
- Application software
- Hardware

195. GUI stands for _____.
- Graphical user interface
- Graphical user interaction
- Graphical user input
- Graphical user intercommunication

196. Kernel is a part of _____.
- Hardware
- OS
- Application software

Maha Malik

- RAM

197. File managers allow files to be grouped into a bundle called _____.
- Kernel
- Directory
- GUI
- window manager

198. This large fictional memory space created by paging is called _____.
- index memory
- garbage memory
- virtual memory
- paging memory

199. _____ is a register that manages the memory address of the next instruction to be executed.
- CC
- None of these
- PC
- MAR

200. Main memory is typically constructed from _____ technologies.
- Latest
- Modern
- Non Volatile
- Volatile

201. The process of loading the operating system is called _____the computer.
- Starting
- System Start
- Updating
- Booting

202. A CPU is designed so that its _____ starts with a particular address each time the CPU is turned on.
- Program counter
- Main Memory
- Secondary Memory
- Memory Address Register

203. Booting is performed by a computer when _____.
- It is turned on
- It hibernate
- It goes to sleep mode
- It is turned off

204. _____ has the capability to store the information permanently.
- ROM
- Registers
- Booting

Maha Malik

- RAM

205. Interrupt handler is a part of the _____.
- Interrupt
- Process table
- Dispatcher
- Scheduler

206. Each time the dispatcher awards a time slice to a process, it initiates a timer circuit that will indicate the end of the slice by generating a signal called_____.
- Interrupt
- Flag
- Information
- Update

207. The procedure of changing from one process to another is called process _____.
- Handling
- Switch
- Management
- changing

208. Resource allocation to processes looks quite simpler, however, it's not so _____.
- Necessary
- Technical
- Straight forward
- None of the given

209. An important task of a/ an _____ is the allocation of the machine's resources to the processes in the system.
- Process
- Dispatcher
- Control unit
- Operating system

210. The file manager allocates access to files and _____ for the construction of new files.
- Data
- Resources
- Mass storage space
- Devices

211. The scheduler allocates space in the_____.
- Process table
- Process Graph
- Process Interrupt
- Process handler

212. The technique of holding data for output at a later but more convenient time is called _____.
- Mutual exclusion
- Spooling

- Process management
- Singe exclusion

213. When a resource is allocated to a process, Operating System sets a flag. The task of testing and possibly setting the flag may require several_____.

- Device Drivers
- Minutes
- Machine instructions
- Devices

214. If a process needs to print its results, it must request _____ to give it access to the printer's device driver.

- System Driver
- Operating system
- Main Memory
- Secondary Memory

215. Each time the operating system allows a process to start a time slice, it switches the CPU to _____mode.

- Execution
- Privileged
- Nonprivileged
- Interrupt handling

216. To avoid security risks, most institutions with large computer installations adopt and enforce policies that catalog the requirements and _____ of the users.

- Responsibilities
- Educational Background
- Usage
- Mistakes

217. With all the technical complexities associated with computer security, it is surprising to many that one of the major obstacles to the security of computer systems is the _____ of the users themselves.

- Carelessness
- Skill
- Knowledge
- Laziness

218. Privileged instructions and the control of privilege _____ is the major tool available to operating systems for maintaining security.

- Data
- Cells
- Levels
- Memory

219. A software that, when left running on a computer, records activities and later reports them to a would-be Intruder is known as_____.

- Mutual exclusion

- Sniffing Software
- Singe exclusion
- Process management

220. A LAN normally consists of a collection of computers in a _____.
- Single building
- City
- Sub continent
- Country

221. _____ network designs are freely circulated and often grow in popularity to the point that they ultimately prevail over proprietary approaches whose applications are restricted by license fees and contract conditions.
- Private
- Custom
- Open
- Closed

222. The star configuration is popular in wireless networks where communication is conducted by means of radio broadcast and the central machine, called the_____.
- Week Point (WP)
- Access point (AP)
- End Point (EP)
- Strong Point (SP)

223. In _____, the signals from different machines are blocked from each other by objects or distance even though they can all communicate with the central AP.
- Public terminal problem
- Open terminal problem
- None of the given
- Hidden terminal problem

224. A popular convention used for inter-process communication is the _____ model.
- Client / Server
- System / Process
- Data / Process
- None of the given

225. The client/server model is used extensively in _____ applications.
- Network
- System
- Android
- Gaming

226. Sometimes it is necessary to connect existing networks to form an extended _____ system.
- Error free
- None of the given
- Communication

- Small

227. A bridge is similar to, but more _____ than, a repeater.
- None of the given
- Useful
- Simple
- Complex

228. A server must execute _____ so that it is prepared to serve its clients at any time.
- Continuously
- None of the given
- Periodically
- Slowly

229. An access ISP is essentially an independent internet, sometimes called an _____.
- Intranet
- Access point
- None of the given
- Extranet

230. The devices that individual users connect to access ISPs are known as _____.
- End Users
- End systems
- Network Users
- End Monitors

231. _____describes a distributed system in which many independent computers work closely together.
- Cluster computing
- Complex Computing
- Grid Computing
- Simple Computing

232. Tier-1 and tier-2 ISPs are essentially networks of _____ that collectively provide the Internet's communication infrastructure.
- Switches
- None of the given
- Routers
- Bridges

233. Grid computing can involve specialized _____ to make it easier to distribute data and algorithms to the machines participating in a grid.
- Software
- Hardware
- Networking
- None of the given

234. Netflix streamed more than 4 billion _____ of programming to end users in the first three months of 2013 alone.
- Hours

Maha Malik

- Seconds
- None of the given
- Minutes

235. An enormous portion of current Internet traffic is used for transporting audio and video across the Internet in real-time, known as _____.

- Streaming
- Data processing
- Data transporting
- None of the given

236. Name servers are used as an Internet-wide directory system known as the _____.

- Single Name System (SNS)
- Domain Name System (DNS)
- None of the given
- Multiple Name System

237. In some cases multiple extensions, called _____, are used as a means of organizing the names of organizations within a domain.

- Substructure
- None of the given
- Small extensions
- Subdomains

238. Internet needs an internet-wide addressing system that assigns a unique identifying address to each computer in the system. In the Internet these addresses are known as _____.

- Internet addresses
- Network addresses
- None of the given
- IP addresses

239. _____ are devices that allow a user to connect his or her traditional telephone to phone service provided by an access ISP.

- None of the given
- Smart telephone adapters
- Analog telephone adapters
- Digital telephone adapters

240. POP3 helps to store messages on _____.

- Server machine
- Secure machine
- Local machine
- None of the given

241. One of the major Internet applications known as VoIP consists of _____ network model.

- Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)
- Peer2Peer (or P2P)

Maha Malik

- Centralized Network System (CNS)
- Client / Server

242. _____ is an example of VoIP technology.
- Online Google Sheet
- Firefox
- Skype
- Windows 10

243. VoIP _____ consist of P2P software that allows two or more PCs to share a call with no more special hardware than a speaker and a microphone.
- Complex phones
- Soft phones
- None of the given
- Hard Phones

244. In the perspective of Wireless VoIP technology, _____ phone network is an IP-based network now-a-days.
- 4G
- 3G
- 1G
- 2G)

245. Current generation of smartphones use _____ VoIP technology.
- Wired
- None of the given
- Wireless
- Complex

246. Select the messaging application(s) among the following.
- All
- Browser based chatting
- Twitter based tweets
- Instant Messaging

247. _____ is used in Content Delivery Network (CDN) for enabling an end user to automatically connect to the closest server.
- Unicast
- Multicast
- Anycast
- N-unicast

248. In content distribution strategies for Internet multimedia streaming, the distribution load has been distributed between other nodes rather than server in _____
- Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)
- Centralized Network System (CNS)
- Peer2Peer (or P2P)
- Client / Server

Maha Malik

249. In Internet multimedia streaming, on-demand streaming helps to service millions of users through _____.

- Unicast
- Multicast
- Content Delivery Networks (CDN)
- Content System Networks (CSN)

250. Which of the following is not among content distribution strategies for Internet multimedia streaming?

- Unicast
- On-demand Streaming
- F-unicast
- Multicast

251. YouTube and Netflix are popular _____ services on the Internet.

- communication
- streaming
- image processing
- Monitoring & tracking systems

252. _____ is defined as transporting audio and video across the Internet in real-time.

- Streaming
- 1G
- XML
- Online Google Sheet

253. _____ helps to support the streaming task to neighboring devices.

- Content Delivery Networks (CDN)
- N-unicast
- P2P
- Client / Server

254. The first graphic browser Mosaic was invented in the year _____.

- 1990
- 1992
- 1991
- 1993

255. Hypertext term was defined by _____ in _____.

- Tim Berners Lee, 1966
- Tim Berners Lee, 1965
- Ted Nelson, 1966
- Ted Nelson, 1965

256. One of the important feature not missed out in WWW is _____

- Store metadata
- Avoid broken links
- Flexible search
- Hyperlinks

Maha Malik

257. One of the important feature missed out in WWW is _____
- Version control
- Hypertext
- Hyperlinks
- Simple interface

258. Which of the following is the first part of URL?
- Timeline
- Client or User name
- Database name
- Protocol

259. Which of the following is the last part of URL?
- Document name
- Database name
- Timeline
- Protocol

260. HTTP stands for _____.
- Hyper Text Transfer Part
- Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- Hyper Test Transfer Protocol
- Hyper Test Transfer Part

261. Mostly, a typical URL contains _____ part(s).
- Three
- One
- Two
- Four

262. _____reside on a computer containing hypertext documents to be accessed.
- Browsers
- Web servers

263. HTML stands for _____
- Hyper Text Markup Loop
- Hyper Test Markup Language
- Hyper Test Markup Loop
- Hyper Text Markup Language

264. In HTML, Tags are special symbols that describe _____
- server-side configuration
- selection of protocol
- how content appears on the screen
- database selection

265. Which of the following tags is not a compulsory part of an HTML page?
- H1 (for new heading 1)
- Head
- HTML

Maha Malik

- Title

266. In HTML, href stands for_____
- hypertext rollover
- hypertext reference
- hellotext reference
- hashtext rollover

267. Which is the highest heading level HTML tag from the given options?
- H2
- H1
- H3
- H4

268. In HTML, which of the following tags indicate the end of the document?
- </html>
- </head>
- <head>
- </p>

269. In HTML, _____ tag is used to link a web page with other one.
- Alter
- Anchor
- File
- Source

270. At W3schools.com, HTML tags can be learned by _____.
- Alphabet and category
- Category
- Alphabet
- Database

271. _____ is a popular website for learning about HTML.
- W3schools.com
- PythonLearning.com
- JavaTutorials.com
- Cplusplus.com

272. _____ tag is used to bold the text in HTML document.
- <bd>
- <b>
- <bold>
- <bld>

273. HTML is a _____ by which a text document and its representation is encoded as a ____ file.
- Notational system, image
- Notational system, text
- Mathematical model, image
- Mathematical model, text

274. SGML stands for _____
- Standard Generalized Markup Language
- Standard Generalized Middle Language
- Sample Generalized Markup Language
- Sample Generalized Middle Language

275. Extensible Markup Language is abbreviated as _____
- EXL
- EML
- EXML
- XML

276. The author creates tags according to his/her own requirement. The above statement is true for _____
- HTML
- PHP
- CGI
- XML

277. Which one of the followings is a true statement about XML?
- XML tags are same as HTML tags
- XML is not extensible
- XML tags are not predefined as HTML tags
- XML is used to display the data

278. _____ is a client-side technology for the web.
- PHP
- JavaScript
- CGI
- JSP

279. Searching and getting results from Google is an activity that takes place on _____
- Server
- Middle tier
- Client and Server
- Client

280. JavaScript was developed by _____
- Apple
- Microsoft
- Netscape Communications Inc.
- Google

281. For network communication, Internet software layers doesn't work in the form of hierarchy. (False)

282. There are _____ Internet software layers in Network communication.
- Three
- One
- Four

- Two

283. Each Internet software layer at network communication consists of _____.

- People information
- Business logic
- Unsecure protocols
- Software routines

284. One of the principle task of networking software is Infrastructure required for _____

- tracking dialogues between computers
- message-passing among computers
- updating web server
- protocol selection

285. Which of the following is not part of the Internet software layer at Network communication?

- Session layer
- Application layer
- Transport layer
- Link layer

286. In Internet software layers, which of the following layer has the responsibility of receiving packets?

- Network layer
- Transport layer
- Link layer
- Application layer

287. In Internet software layers, which of the following layer has the responsibility of chopping messages into packets?

- Application layer
- Network layer
- Link layer
- Transport layer

288. In Internet software layers, which of the following layer has the responsibility of preparing messages and providing destination address?

- Application layer
- Network layer
- Transport layer
- Link layer

289. For network communication, Internet software layers send messages in the top to bottom order of layers (from user to link layers). (True)

290. If there is an Ethernet network, the Link layer applies _____ for transferring packets to the actual computer.

- CSMA/CD
- CSMA/CA

291. _____ helps manufacturers to supply equipment and software to function well with products of other vendors.

- Standards
- Programs

292. If there is a Wi-Fi network, the Link layer applies _____ for transferring packets to the actual computer.

- CSMA/CD
- CSMA/CA

293. HTTP Server uses Port Number _____ to communicate with Web browser.

- 25
- 80

294. SMTP Mail Server uses Port Number _____ to communicate with its clients for sending email.

- 25
- 80

295. TCP stands for _____

- Transmission Control Protocol
- Transmission Connect Protocol

296. Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) is a protocol suit that implements _____ level communication hierarchy.

- 4
- 7

297. Open Systems Interaction (OSI) is a _____ level hierarchical model in networks.

- 4
- 7

298. IP stands for _____

- Information Protocol
- Internet Protocol

299. Spyware and Phishing _____

- Work unlike to each other in terms of collecting information
- Are Sniffing software
- Are similar kind of security attacks
- Protect computer data from external interference

300. Which of the following is not a kind of malicious software?

- Viruses
- Spyware
- Trialware
- Worms

301. Malicious software is abbreviated as _____

- Malware
- Malicious-ware

Maha Malik

302. Which type of security attack is defined in the following statement? "It is a software that infects a computer by inserting itself into a program that already resides in the machine."

- Virus
- Worm
- Spyware
- Trojan horse

303. Which of the following is not a role of Auditing software?

- Monitor activities of system firewalls
- Deduction of sudden increase in message traffic
- Distinguishing between desirable and spam emails
- Detection of irregularities

304. Which of the following is not part of Protection and Cures software w.r.t computer security?

- Firewalls
- Operating system
- Antivirus Software
- Spam Filters

305. From network security point of view, a primary prevention technique is to filter traffic passing through a point in the network, usually through _____

- Firewalls
- Operating system
- Antivirus
- Proxy server

306. We cannot establish proxy server for _____

- Telnet
- FTP
- HTTP
- Firewall

307. In Encryption, a Private key is used to _____ messages.

- Encrypt
- Decrypt

308. The traditional ways of protecting information to control its access before Encryption was using _____

- Finger prints
- Passwords
- Digital Signatures
- Image processing

309. Public Key Encryption techniques uses _____ value(s), called as key(s).

- single
- two

310. In Encryption, a digital signature is actually a _____

- protocol

Maha Malik

- array of characters
- server
- bit pattern

311. By using _____ we can have a secure version of the applications.

- 3G
- Spam filters
- Encryption techniques
- XML

312. In Pakistan, the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) act was passed in the year _____.

- 1975
- 1974
- 1977
- 1976

313. In context of legal approaches to network security, one of the main issue is _____

- lack of data
- slow technological development
- International law that makes Illegal in one country and legal in another country
- lack of skilled persons in this area

314. In Pakistan, the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Ordinance was passed in the year _____.

- 2008
- 2010
- 2009
- 2007

315. Which of the following is not the general operation of the machine cycle?

- Fetch the instruction
- Execute the instruction
- Return the instruction
- Decode the instruction

316. Many researchers believe that every activity of the human mind, including imagination, creativity, and decision making, is actually the result of _____

- machine cycle
- algorithm execution
- human cognition only
- single giant step

317. Algorithm to convert from KM to Meters will involve all the steps except:

- Take input of KM's
- Multiply the input with 1000
- Add 1000 to the output
- Display the result

318. A good algorithm must have all characteristics except:

- Unstructured
- Terminating Process
- Unambiguous
- Executable

319. A(An) _____ is an ordered set of unambiguous, executable steps that defines a terminating process.

- Model
- Analysis
- Algorithm
- Process

320. The execution of an algorithm must lead to a(an) _____.

- Start
- Statement
- Condition
- End

321. A program is the representation of an algorithm, whereas a _____ is the activity of executing an algorithm.

- Cohesion
- Process
- Coupling
- Model

322. The algebraic formula for converting temperature readings from Celsius to Fahrenheit is_____.

- F = 32C + (9/5)
- F = (5/9)C + 32
- F = 32C + (5/9)
- F = (9/5)C + 32

323. A formal representation of an algorithm designed for computer application is referred to as _____ .

- Process Design
- Process Model
- Program
- Analysis

324. The algebraic formula for converting readings of length of a table from feet to inches is_____.

- feet%12
- feet/12
- feet*12
- feet+12

325. Algorithm is a method for solving the problem in _____order.

- semantic

Maha Malik

- static
- symmetric
- systematic

326. The algebraic formula for converting readings of variable X from KM to Meters is_____.

- X+1000
- X%1000
- X/1000
- X*1000

327. A collection of primitives along with a collection of rules stating how the primitives can be combined to represent more complex ideas constitutes a _____.

- Programming Model
- Programming Code
- Programming Instructions
- Programming Language

328. Each primitive has its own syntax and semantics. Semantics refers to the _____ of the primitive.

- Properties
- Meaning
- Symbolic Representation
- Characteristics

329. Algorithm representations can be constructed by a well-defined set of building blocks called _____ .

- Primitive
- Function
- Model
- Code

330. _____ is a notational system in which ideas can be expressed informally during the algorithm development process.

- Process
- Object
- Pseudo code
- Method

331. The recurring semantic structure used for the selection of one of two possible activities depending upon the given condition (true or false) is known as _____.

- Select
- if-else
- While
- For

332. An else statement is preceded by ____ statement.

- do
- else

- if
- else-if

333. In C++, Assignment operator is denoted by _____.

- ;
- =
- +
- ==

334. An informal notational system that helps the developers to develop algorithms is known as:

- Model
- Program Instructions
- Method
- Pseudocode

335. Find the output of the given pseudocode:

```
int marks= 75;

if (marks>= 33):

Output (" Pass ")

else:

Output (" Fail ")
```

- Fail
- 33
- Pass
- 75

336. The repetitive use of an instruction or sequence of instructions is called _____.

- Pseudocode
- Loop
- Statement
- Condition

337. A semantic structure that allows the repeated operation of a particular sequence of instructions is known as:

- Module
- Pseudocode
- Sequence
- Loop

338. The repeated execution of a statement or sequence of statements as long as some condition remains true is known as _____ .

- Method
- Pseudocode
- While Loop

- Statement

339. The correct syntax of while loop is:

- while()

```
{
  if(condition)
  {
    //statements
  }
}
```

- while(condition);

```
{
  //statements
}
```

- while(condition)

```
{
  //statements
}
```

- {

```
  //statements
}while(condition)
```

340. What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

```
  int marks = 72;
  if (marks >= 90)
    cout<<"Eligible for scholarship"
  else
    cout<<"Not eligible for scholarship"
```

- Eligible for scholarship
- Runtime error
- Might be eligible for scholarship
- Not eligible for scholarship

Maha Malik

341. Which of the following is the NOT the example of loop structure?

- while
- switch statement
- do while
- for

Which of the following keyword is used in python language to define a function?

- fun
- function
- define
- def)

342. What is the output of the given pseudocode?

```
if 3>5
   Print(False)
else
   Print(True)
end
```

- FalseTrue
- False
- Logical error/No output
- True

343. What will be the output of the following pseudocode?

```
int X= 4;
 if X >= 2
cout<< “true”
else
cout<< “false”
end
```

- 4
- false
- 2
- true

344. How many times will the "Hello" message be printed by following the given pseudo code?

Maha Malik

```
def Greetings():
Count = 3
while (Count>0):
print('Hello')
Count = Count-1
```

- 3
- 2
- 1
- 4

345. If two functions are named ProcessLoan and RejectApplication, then we could request their services within an if-else structure by writing:

```
if (. . . ):
ProcessLoan()
else:
RejectApplication()
```

Which function will be executed if the tested condition is true?

- RejectApplication
- ProcessLoan
- ProcessLoan & RejectApplication
- None of them

346. The close _____ between the process of algorithm discovery and that of general problem solving has caused computer scientists to join with those of other disciplines in the search for better problem-solving techniques.

- association
- dissolution
- solitude
- seclusion

347. "Gaining a complete understanding of the problem" belongs to which phase of problem-solving phases presented by the mathematician G. Polya in 1945?

- 3rd
- 1st
- 2nd
- 4th

348. “Carry out the plan” is the _____ phase of problem solving phases presented by the mathematician G. Polya in 1945.

- 3rd
- 4th

- 1st
- 2nd

349. Which of the following is not the problem-solving phase presented by the mathematician G. Polya in 1945?

- Divide the problem
- Understand the problem
- Devise a plan for solving the problem
- Carry out the plan

350. The ability to solve problems remains more of an_____ skill to be developed than a precise science to be learned.

- Statistics
- Grammatical
- Historic
- Artistic

351. A common thread running through mentioned problem-solving approaches is " _____" .

- get your hand in the window
- get your foot in the window
- get your foot in the door
- get your hand in the door)

352. Before A,B,C and D ran a race they made the following predictions:

A predicted that B would win.

B predicted that D would win.

C predicted that A would be third.

D predicted that A's prediction would be correct.

Only one prediction will be correct. After analyzing the data, the winning order of the race will be:

- ABCD
- BDAC
- CDAB
- DBAC

353. Before A, B, C, and D ran a race, they made the following predictions and only one of these predictions turned out to be true after the race. Which of the given predictions could be correct?

- A predicted that B would win
- C predicted that A would be third
- B predicted that the order of finishing the race would be BACD
- D predicted that B's prediction would be correct

354. Before A, B, C, and D ran a race, they made the following predictions:

A predicted that B would win.

B predicted that D would win.

C predicted that A would be third.

D predicted that A's prediction would be correct.

If only one prediction was correct that was made by the winner. Find out the correct sequence of finishing the race.

- DBAC
- CABD
- BCAD
- CBAD

355. _____ methodology progresses from the specific to the general.

- Bottom-up methodology
- Horizontal methodology
- Vertical methodology
- Top-down methodology

356. _____ methodology progresses from the general to the specific.

Top-down methodology

Horizontal methodology

Vertical methodology

Bottom-up methodology

357. Bottom-up methodology progresses from the _____ .

- general to specific
- horizontal to vertical
- specific to the general
- vertical to horizontal

358. _____ proposes that the problem is decomposed into smaller steps and these smaller steps can be broken into further smaller ones until the entire problem has been reduced to a collection of easily solved sub problems.

- Regressive refinement
- Decrement refinement
- Vertical refinement
- Stepwise refinement)

359. Top-down methodology progresses from the _____ .

- vertical to horizontal
- horizontal to vertical
- specific to the general
- general to specific

Maha Malik

360. The _____ approach is to look for a related problem that is either easier to solve or has been solved before and then try to apply its solution to the current problem.

- higher problem-solving
- general problem-solving
- lower problem-solving
- specific problem-solving)

361. What should be printed on screen?

```
if(1 == 1) cout<<"Virtual University";

else  cout<<"Lahore ";
```

- Lahore
- 1
- Compilation Error
- Virtual University

362. In Sequential Search Algorithm we may scan a list from its_____, comparing each entry with the target entry.

- Beginning
- End
- Middle
- Top down

363. An algorithm that determines whether that value is in the list or not is known as _____.

- KNN algorithm
- K means algorithm
- Naive Bayes algorithm
- Sequential search algorithm

364. In a sequential search algorithm if we reach a value greater than the target value without finding the target, our search terminates as a(an) _____.

- not found
- repeat
- failure
- success

365. In _____ algorithm we may scan a list from its beginning, comparing each entry with the target entry.

- Secret Search
- Serial Search
- Sequential Search
- Series Search

366. _____ of the loop, is executed in a repetitive fashion under the direction of some control process.

- Condition
- Body

Maha Malik

- Termination
- Process

367. While (_____): What will be written in the blank space?

- Condition
- Function definition
- Body
- Total Number of code lines

368. The control of a loop is more _____ part of the structure, therefore deserves more attention.

- error-plot
- error-prone
- error-proof
- error-prove

369. As a general rule, the use of a loop structure produces a higher degree of_____ .

- complexity
- ambiguity
- flexibility
- inconsistency

370. How many times 'Virtual University" message will be printed by following the given pseudo code?

```
def Greetings():
Count = 4
while (Count>0):
print('Virtual University')
Count = Count-1
```

- 4
- 2
- 1
- 3

371. The control of a loop consists of the _____ activities.

- 1
- 3
- 4
- 2

372. The test activity terminates the loop process by checking for a condition. This is known as the _____.

- Termination condition
- Loop condition
- Test condition

Maha Malik

- Entry condition

What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

```
int x = 0;
if (x == 0)
   printf("hi");
else
   printf("hello");
```

- hihello
- hi
- hellohi
- hello

373. How many times will the following loop be executed?

```
void main()
{
   int a = 32;
   while (a<= 33)
      {
         printf("%d\n",a);
         a = a + 1;
      }
}
```

- 3
- 4
- 1
- 2

374. Which of the following is not the activity of loop control?

- initialize
- test
- modify
- halt

375. The control of the loop consists of three activities. Which of the following is not the activity of repetitive control?

- Initialize
- Modify

Maha Malik

- Test
- Declare

376. What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

```
int main()
{
 int x = 5;
 while(x == 5)
 {
  printf("PAKISTAN");
  break;
 }
 return 0;
}
```

- 0
- while
- 5
- PAKISTAN

377. In iterative structure, for finding the maximum number in the given list: [12,18,299,38,999,89,101,500,801,45], consider the following pseudocode:

```
def FindMax():
max = first number in the list
Current = second number in the list
While (elements in the list exist)
if (max<current)
max=current
 Current = next value in the list
```

This function will keep on going until we reach at the last value _____ .

- (45) each time
- (38) each time
- (999) each time
- (18) each time

378. What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

float height = 5.9;

if (height <= 6)

cout << “Can pass the door”;

else

cout << “Cannot pass the door”;

- Cannot pass the door
- Can pass the door
- 6
- 5.9

379. In iterative structure, for finding the maximum number in the given list: [12,18,299,38,999,89,101,500,801,45], consider the following psuedocode:

def FindMax():

max = first number in the list

Current = second number in the list

While (elements in the list exist)

if (Condition)

max=current

Current = next value in the list

Select the most suitable condition after if statement in the above scenario:

- max>current
- max>=current
- max<current
- max<=current

380. What will be the output of the following pseudo code?

```
int x = 45;
if (x >= 33)
   printf("Pass");
else
   printf("Fail");
```

- FailPass
- PassFail
- Fail

- Pass

381. The pseudo-code to find a factorial of a number n is:

def FindFactorial():

f = 1

i=1;

While (i<=n)

f=f*i;

i=i+1;

Initially "f" and "i" both will have a value of one. What would be the value of "f" after the 5th iteration?

- 120
- 720
- 240
- 1080

382. The pseudo-code to find a factorial of a number n is:

def FindFactorial():

f = 1

i=1;

While (i<=n)

f=f*i;

i=i+1;

Initially "f" and "i" both will have a value of one. What would be the value of "f" after the 6th iteration?

- 1080
- 720
- 240
- 120

383. The pseudo-code to find a factorial of a number n is:

def FindFactorial():

f = 1

i=1;

While (i<=n)

Maha Malik

f=f*i;

i=i+1;

Initially “f” and “i” both will have a value of one. What would be the value of “f” after the 1st iteration?

- 2
- 4
- 3
- 1

384. The pseudo-code to find a factorial of a number n is:

def FindFactorial():

f = 1

i=1;

While (i<=n)

f=f*i;

i=i+1;

Initially “f” and “i” both will have a value of one. What would be the value of “f” after the 4th iteration?

- 48
- 6
- 24
- 12

385. The pseudo-code to find a factorial of a number n is:

def FindFactorial():

f = 1

i=1;

While (i<=n)

f=f*i;

i=i+1;

Initially “f” and “i” both will have a value of one. What would be the value of “f” after the 3rd iteration?

- 6
- 12
- 3

- 9

386. The pseudo-code to find a factorial of a number n is:

def FindFactorial():

f = 1

i=1;

While (i<=n)

f=f*i;

i=i+1;

Initially "f" and "i" both will have a value of one. What would be the value of "f" after the 2nd iteration?

- 1
- 2
- 6
- 4

387. _____loop structure referred to as a pre-test loop.

- Repeat
- While
- Sequential
- Unconditional

388. _____loop structure referred to as a post-test loop.

- Unconditional
- While
- Repeat
- Conditional

389. In _____ loop the test for termination is performed after the body is executed.

- pretest
- post-test
- blackbox test
- whitebox test

390. If the test for termination of a loop is performed after the execution of the body then the loop is known as _____ .

- post-test loop
- pretest loop
- whitebox test loop
- blackbox test loop

391. If the test for termination of a loop is performed before the body is executed then the loop is known as _____ .

- post-test loop

- blackbox test loop
- pretest loop
- whitebox test loop

392. _____loop structure referred to as a post-test loop.
- Unconditional
- While
- Repeat
- Conditional

393. In _____ loop the test for termination is performed before the body is executed.
- pretest
- post-test
- blackbox test
- whitebox test

394. Which of the following examples is based on insertion sort?
- Sorting a list of names into alphabetical order
- Database scenarios and distributes scenarios
- Real-time systems
- Finding the value of X

395. _____ is a sorting algorithm that places an unsorted element at its suitable place in each iteration.
- Merge sort
- Quick sort
- Insertion sort
- Bubble sort

396. Which of the following algorithms is used for sorting a list of names into alphabetical order within itself?
- Merge sort
- Regression algorithm
- Decision tree
- Insertion sort

397. ASCII code of Alphabet F?
- is equal to 0.
- is less than ASCII code of A
- is equal to ASCII code of A
- is greater than ASCII code of A

398. What does an algorithm mean?
- reusable code
- set of a finite number of well-defined steps to solve a problem.
- piece of code
- set of instructions

399. What does sorting a list mean?
- Breaking list in two parts.

Maha Malik

- Arranging elements of the list in a certain order.
- Combining two lists.
- Disarranging elements in a list.

400. What does an unsorted list mean?
- list with no certain order
- list in ascending order
- list with even number of elements
- list in descending order

401. Sequential search _____.
- randomly searches the list
- uses divide and conquer rule
- linearly checks each element until a match is found.
- matches sub-lists

402. What is a binary search algorithm?
- One sorted and other unsorted list combine both and search elements in it.
- Divides sorted list into two lists and search element in it.
- Sorts two lists and merges them and search elements in it.
- Divides an unsorted list and search element in it.

403. Pseudocode is _____.
- Code without comments.
- Code without inputs
- Text based algorithmic design/code
- Code with output

404. Sequential Search is also known as _____?
- Non-linear search
- In-direct search
- Direct search
- Linear search

405. Binary search algorithm works with _____ list?
- Long lists
- Multiple lists
- Sub-lists
- Shortlists

406. Sequential Search starts comparison from the _____.
- End
- Start
- Middle
- Start and end both

407. What are the three main ingredients for proper recursion control?
- Declaration, modification, and test for termination
- Modification, declaration, and termination
- Initialization, declaration, and termination

Maha Malik

- Initialization, modification, and test for termination

408. The binary search executes each stage of the repetition as a _____ of the previous stage.
- part
- subtask
- copy
- task

409. Execution time is_____.
- Time to process the code.
- Time to find errors of the code.
- Time to translate the code.
- Time to write code.

410. Degenerate case in recursion is also known as_____?
- base case
- worst case
- best case
- average case

411. Test for termination in recursive control is known as _____.
- both a,b
- degenerate case
- best case
- base case

412. Binary search starts comparison from the_____?
- Middle
- End
- Start and end both
- Start

413. Efficiency of an algorithm is_____.
- time required to search an element.
- time required to delete the element from the end of the list.
- time required to add elements at the end of the list.
- number of comparisons required to find an element.

414. If we have 30000 entries in a list and we are using a binary search algorithm. How many comparisons will be performed to find the last element?
- 15000
- 15
- 30
- 30000

415. If we are using sequential search algorithm and required element lies at the end of the list, then it will be considered.
- Average case scenario
- Best case scenario
- Medium case scenario

- Worst case scenario

416. Software verification is to check correctness of software _____.
- Before and after deployment
- After deployment.
- Before deployment.
- At the time of deployment.

417. Difference between software program believed to be correct and the software program that is correct is known as _____.
- Software Verification
- Software Correctness
- Software Compatibility
- Software Validation

418. _____ of the software is checked in software verification process.
- Capacity
- Concurrency
- Compatibility
- Correctness

419. In 2018, Welsch NHS a UK hospital software was failed because of the_____ issue.
- graphical
- security
- technical
- architectural

420. Software validation is to check correctness of software _____.
- Before deployment
- After deployment
- At the time of deployment
- Before and after deployment

421. Which of the following is NOT the advantage of software verification?
- Help to understand the product at the start
- Reduce the chances of failure.
- Reduces the chances of the product to be as per user needs.
- Decrease the count of defects in later stages of development.

BS English (Applied Linguistics)
https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaazKAVBfxoDMH4l9U0u