

1. What is not the multitasking operating system ?
 - A) Windows 2000
 - B) MS-DOS
 - C) Windows XP
 - D) Windows NT
2. A program that accepts a symbolic language program and produces its binary machine language equivalent is called-
 - A) An assembler
 - B) An interpreter
 - C) An application software
 - D) A compiler
3. A do-while loop is used we want that the statements within the loop must be executed-
 - A) At least once
 - B) More than once
 - C) Only once
 - D) Infinite times
4. Identify the true statement from the following sentence
 - A) Multi-user operating system depend upon computer systems with special hardware that permits different user.
 - B) Text-based user interfaces are easier to use though less powerful than graphic user interfaces.
 - C) "Context switching" means that the OS causes the processor to divide its attention between a series of different user processes.
 - D) Virtual memory expands the amount of space allowed for storing data and instructions by dedicating special cache memory units to hold this information temporarily.
5. A cable interconnects twenty computers and two printers in a single office so that users can share the printers this configuration is an example of a –
 - A) MAN
 - B) WAN
 - C) LAN
 - D) VPN
6. Which layer handle the operation of data frames ?
 - A) Physical
 - B) Data link
 - C) Session
 - D) Transport
7. Information about the first partition of the logical space a process is kept in the –
 - A) Global descriptor table
 - B) Local descriptor table
 - C) Page table
 - D) Process control block

8. What is the output of this c code ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
main() {
printf("%c","abcdefgh"[4]);
}
```

- A) d
- B) No output will be printed
- C) e
- D) Run Time error

9. What is the output of the following program ?

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
int a,b;
a=-3--3;
b=-3--(-3);
printf("a=%d b=%d",a,b);
}
```

- A) error
- B) a=0,b=-6
- C) a=1,b=-5
- D) a=0,b=6

10. Add the missing statement for the following program to print 45-

```
#include<stdio.h>
main() {
int j,*ptr;
*ptr=45;
printf("\n%d",j);      }
```

- A) *ptr=*j
- B) Ptr=&j
- C) Ptr=*j
- D) &ptr=&*j

11. The performance of cache memory is frequency measured in terms of a quantity called-

- A) Page fault
- B) Page replacement
- C) Hit ratio
- D) Number of bits per track

12. A typical file control block does not contain-

- A) File permissions
- B) File size
- C) File data block
- D) File name

13. What is the 9's complement form of $(12389)_{10}$?

- A) 87610
- B) 87611
- C) 110011
- D) None of these

14. The equivalent octal number of the hexadecimal number F3A7C2 is-
- A) (74723702)₈
 - B) (74723802)₈
 - C) (74723700)₈
 - D) (74728702)₈
15. The equivalent binary number of (0.6975)₁₀ is
- A) (0.1101)₂
 - B) (0.1100)₂
 - C) (0.1011)₂
 - D) (0.1001)₂
16. After compilation of c program, we get the-
- A) Object file
 - B) Executable file
 - C) Binary file
 - D) Pdf file
17. A device operating of the network layer is called a-
- A) Bridge
 - B) Router
 - C) Hub
 - D) Repeater
18. For electronic mail transmission we need
- A) FTP
 - B) HTTP
 - C) SMTP(Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
 - D) TCP/IP
19. HTTP server uses the port number
- A) 20
 - B) 40
 - C) 23
 - D) 80
20. In first pass, the assembler reads the program to collect symbols defined with offsets in a
- A) Program control table
 - B) Page table
 - C) Hash table
 - D) Symbol table

Analysis

1. brief knowledge about all operating system and version and different
2. after compilation of c program what exactly happen
what is assembler, interpreter, compiler and their different.
different between application software and system software.
what is executable file and object file.
3. deep knowledge about c program
ex- control statement do while loop, while loop, for loop, recursion; conditional statement if else.
pointer, data type.
4. software component hardware component
5. numbering- binary, octal, decimal, hexadecimal and their conversion. complement- 1's,2's.why need complement form.
how to store data in binary form like negative number, positive number, floating number.
6. computer network LAN,MAN,WAN
OSI MODEL 7 layer
 - i. Application Layer
 - ii. Presentation Layer
 - iii. Session Layer
 - iv. Transport Layer
 - v. Network Layer
 - vi. Data-Link Layer
 - Vii. Physical layerdifferent type of protocol FTP,SMTP,VPN,IP address.
7. Memory management, RAM,ROM,cache;
8. brief knowledge about client and server.