## FREE LIVE MOCK TEST

19 Sep 2021

**RASHMI PRABHA** 

# **MINI MOCK 20/20**

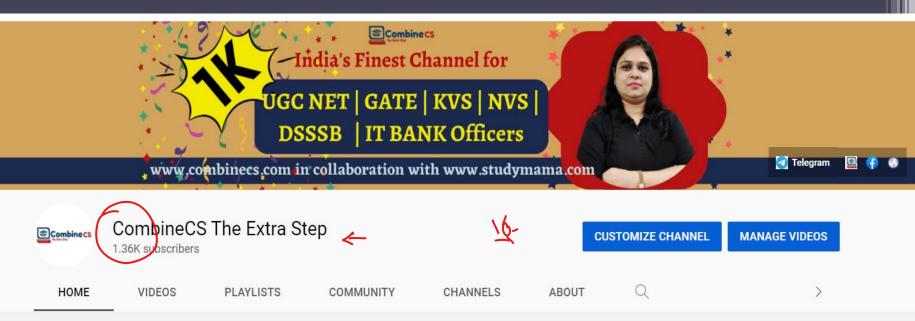
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**Science** 

3:30 pm

20 question

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### Live Test - 3









Q1) The Hungarian method for the assignment problem is based on the fact that :

- (A) The optimal assignment is not affected if a constant is subtracted from any row or column
- (B) The value of the objective function is not affected by adding or subtracting a constant from any row or column
- (C) The optimal assignment is not affected by adding or subtracting a constant from any row or column
- (D) The optimal assignment is not affected if each entry in the cost matrix is treated separately to obtain sufficient number of zeros



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Q1) The Hungarian method for the assignment problem is based on the fact that : 5

- (A) The optimal assignment is not affected if a constant is subtracted from any row or column
- (B) The value of the objective function is not affected by adding or subtracting a constant from any row or column
- **(€)** The optim<u>al</u> assignment is not affected by adding or subtracting a constant from any row or column
- (D) The optimal assignment is not affected if each entry in the cost matrix is treated separately to obtain sufficient number of zeros





Q2) Using <u>1</u>6's complement method of subtraction compute CB2H – 972H :

(A)68DH
(B)1340H
(C)340H
(D) CB2H





Q2) Using 16's complement method of subtraction compute CB2H – 972H : (B2 9 8'5 4'5 12 0 (A)68DH 12-c 12-D 14-E (B)1340H 340 ✓(C)340H (D) CB2H



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Q3) Which one of the following is not a most common use of displacement addressing ?

(A) Relative addressing(B) Base-register addressing(C) Indexing(D) Register-indirect addressing





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Q4) From modeling coordinates to device coordinates in general 3D transformation pipeline, identify the correct order of other coordinates involved :
(i) Viewing coordinates
(ii) Projection coordinates
(iii) World coordinates

(A)(i), (ii) and (iii) (C) (iii), (i) and (ii) (B) (ii), (i) and (iii) (D) (ii), (iii) and (i)





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(B) (ii), (i) and (iii) (D) (ii), (iii) and (i) ineCS

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Q5) Which of the following are the lock modes in multiple granularity locking?

(i) S (ii) X (iii) SIX (iv) IX (v) IS

(A)(i) and (ii)

(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) (C) (i), (ii), (iv) and (v) (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)



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- Q6) Which of the following is a method for mining frequent subgraphs?
  - (i) Pattern growth approach.(ii) Priori-based approach.
  - (A) (i) only (C) (i) and (ii)

(B) (ii) only(D) None of the above



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للعلم (Q7) For storing the information about networks, such as social connections, the stores used are

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(A) Key-value(B) Graph(C) Wide-column(D) Document

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(B) Graph (C) Wide-column
(D) Document -





Q8) Which one of these is appropriate in an <u>agile</u> and iterative software development process ?

- (A)Gather a complete set of requirements before designing/ building anything
- (B)Implement the system incrementally, building it up bit by bit
- (C) Implement the backend of the system first, that is, before implementing the front-end functionality with which users interact
- (D) Generate and maintain complete, detailed design documents, which comprehensively model all aspects of the design



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✓ Q9) Which amongst the following are McCalls production transition factors ?

(i) Reliability(ii) Portability(iii) Testability(iv) Reusability

(A) (i) and (ii)(C) (ii) and (iv)

(B) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i) and (iii)





Functional Q9) Which amongst the following are McCalls Non-Function transition for the following are McCalls

- (i) Reliability √ti) Portability (iii) Testability (iv) Reusability
- (A) (i) and (ii)  $\smile$  (C) (ii) and (iv)

(B) (ii) and (iii) (D) (i) and (iii)

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 $T_{ree}$  Q10) Some differences between B tree and B + tree approaches are :

- (i) In a B tree, search keys and data are stored in internal or leaf nodes. But, in B+ tree, data are stored only in leaf nodes.
- (ii) A link is maintained among all the nodes so that one can move from the left-most node to rightmost node in B+ tree.
- (A) only (i) is correct
  (B) only (ii) is correct
  (C) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
  (D) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect



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Q11) Which amongst the following is not an NP-complete problem ? HPC NP, NP.C, NPW (A)CNF satisfiability problem (B)Clique decision problem (C)Node Cover decision problem (D)Halting problem



State - H EN Q11) Which amongst the following is not an NP-complete problem ? NPC (A)CNF satisfiability problem (B)Clique decision problem (C)Node Cover decision problem (D)Halting problem



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(i) Result of attribute evaluation rules.
(ii) The one whose value at a node in a parse tree is defined in terms of its sibling or parent.
(iii) The one whose value at parent node can be determined from its children.

Q12) A synthesized attributes can be :

(A) (i) only (C) (i) and (ii) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only (D) (ii) and (iii) only

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Q12) A synthesized attributes can be : 948 Gnept

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(A) (i) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only (C) (i) and (ii) only (D) (ii) and (iii) only



#### Q13) Which among the following is/are correct statement/statements ?

- (i) A class of problems with two outputs "yes" or "no" is said to be decidable (solvable) if there exists some definite algorithm which always terminates (halts) with one of two outputs "yes" or "no". Otherwise, the class of problems is said to be undecidable.
- (ii) A decision problem is a problem that requires a yes or no answer.
- (iii) Undecidable problem can be solved by a computer or a computer program of any kind.

(A) (i) and (ii) only(C) (ii) and (iii) only

(B) (i) and (iii) only(D) (i), (ii) and (iii) only



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Q14) Which ARQ mechanism deals with the transmission of only damaged or lost frames despite the other multiple frames by increasing the efficiency and its utility in noisy channels ?

(A) Go-Back-N ARQ
✓(B) Selective Repeat ARQ
✓(C) Stop-and-Wait ARQ
(D) All of the above



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2019

Q15) The responsibility of a Certification Authority (CA) for Digital Signature is to authenticate the :

(A) hash function used(B) private keys of subscribers(C) key used in DES(D) public keys of subscribers



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(B) private keys of subscribers
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(D) public keys of subscribers



Q16) A). TCP handles both <u>Congestion</u> and flow control. B). UDP handles Congestion but not flow control.

- 1. Both true
- 2. A True B false
- 3. A false B true
- 4. Both false



# Q16)A). TCP handles both Congestion and flow control .B). UDP handles Congestion but not flow control .

Both true
 A True B false
 A false B true
 Both false

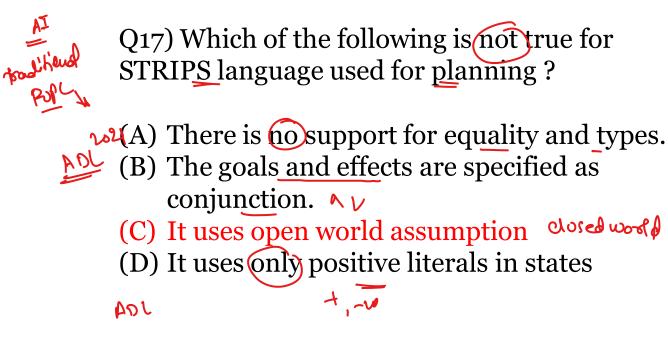




Q17) Which of the following is not true for STRIPS language used for planning ?

(A) There is no support for equality and types.
(B) The goals and effects are specified as conjunction.
(C) It uses open world assumption
(D) It uses only positive literals in states





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Q18)The activation levels of node in neural network depends on the activation function chosen. If it is a sigmoid function, then activation levels are :

(A) [0, 1]
(B) unrestricted
(C) [-, +]
(D) 0 (or - 1) and 1





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Q19) The ability to manipulate the existing knowledge representational structures to derive new structures, is known as :

(A) Representational adequacy(B) Inferential adequacy(C) Inferential efficiency(D) Acquisitional efficiency



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(A) Representational adequacy
(B) Inferential adequacy
(C) Inferential efficiency
(D) Acquisitional efficiency



Q20)Find the class of the following two addresses : (a) 0000 0001 0000 1011 00001011 11101111 (b) 14.23.120.8

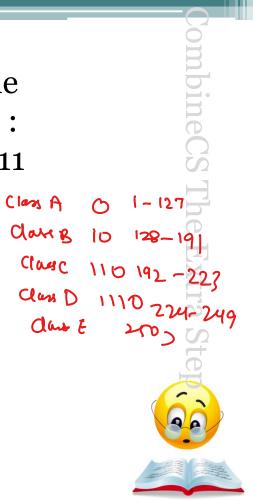
(A) Class D, Class D(B) Class C, Class C(C) Class B, Class B(D) Class A, Class A

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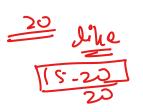


- Net 2019
- Q20)Find the class of the following two addresses : (a) 0000 0001 0000 1011 00001011 11101111 CI
- (b) <u>14</u>.23.120.8
- (A) Class D, Class D
  (B) Class C, Class C
  (C) Class B, Class B
  ✓(D) Class A, Class A









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