MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
Maisammaguda, Dhulapally (Post via Kompally), Secunderabad – 500 100.

III B.TECH - II Semester (MR17)

Subject: Cloud Computing
Branch**:IIICSE** **Name of the FacultyMr. K.Arunkumar**
Ms.Kavitha Reddy

Subjective Questions

Module I

Q No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	Summarize about cloud computing and characteristics of cloud computing.	Understanding	**1**
	OR		
2	Demonstrate Cloud Storage and mention some of the companies which support cloud storage.	Understanding	**1**
3	List the advantages of cloud computing and disadvantages of cloud computing.	Analyzing	**1**
	OR		
4	Classify the various types of cloud computing deployment models	Analyzing	**1**
5	Explain architecture of cloud computing with a neat diagram.	Understanding	**1**
	OR		
6	Explain history of cloud computing and why cloud computing matters.	Understanding	**1**
7	Demonstrate about any two Cloud service models in detail.	Understanding	**1**
	OR		
8	List various companies in the cloud today and describe	Understanding	**1**

	the features of the companies in cloud today.		

Module II

Q No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	Explain the Amazon EC2 cloud development service in detail.	Understanding	**2**
	OR		
2	Summarize Pros of Cloud Service development and Cons of Cloud Service development.	Understanding	**2**
3	Demonstrate in detail about the following. (i)On demand computing. (ii)IBM Cloud.	Understanding	**2**
	OR		
4	Illustrate public cloud model and private cloud model in detail with neat diagrams.	Understanding	**2**
5	Demonstrate web-based application and what is the need of web-based application applications.	Understanding	**2**
	OR		
6	Explain in detail about Web Services and SOAP message structure in detail..	Understanding	**2**
7	a) Classify the service models and explain them in detail. b) Explain the Google App Engine cloud development services in detail.	Analyzing	**2**
	OR		
8	a) Compare and contrast public, private cloud models in detail. b) Compare and contrast hybrid and community clouds in detail.	Analyzing	**2**

Module III

Q No	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
1	Outline about privacy and security in cloud computing environment.	Understanding	**3**
	OR		
2	Explain in detail about Trusted cloud computing and it's characteristics.	Understanding	**3**
3	Explain the following general issues in cloud computing security. i) Controls. ii) complimentary actions.	Understanding	**3**
	OR		
4	Illustrate about cloud security architecture with neat sketch.	Understanding	**3**

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Subject:Cloud Computing

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Objective Questions

1 _____ computing refers to applications and services that run on a distributed network using virtualized resources. [ ]

a) Distributed b) Cloud c) Soft d)Parallel

2 _____ as a utility is a dream that dates from the beginning of the computing industry itself.

a) Model b) Computing c) Software d) All of the mentioned [ ]

3 Which of the following is essential concept related to Cloud ? [ ]

a) Reliability b) Productivity c) Abstraction d) All of the mentioned

4 Point out the wrong statement : [ ]

a) All applications benefit from deployment in the cloud

b) With cloud computing, you can start very small and become big very fast

c) Cloud computing is revolutionary, even if the technology it is built on is evolutionary

d) None of the mentioned

5 Which of the following cloud concept is related to pooling and sharing of resources ?[ ]

a) Polymorphism b) Abstraction c) Virtualization d) None of the mentioned

6 ____has many of the characteristics of what is now being called cloud computing.[ ]

a) Internet b) Softwares c) Web Service d) All of the mentioned

7 Which of the following can be identified as cloud ? [ ]

a) Web Applications b) Intranet c) Hadoop d) All of the mentioned

8 Cloud computing is an abstraction based on the notion of pooling physical resources and presenting them as a _____ resource. [ ]

a) real b) Virtual c) Cloud d) none of the mentioned

9 Which of the following is Cloud Platform by Amazon ? [ ]

a) Azure b) AWS c) Cloudera d)All of the mentioned

10 Which of the following was one of the top 5 cloud applications in 2010 ? [ ]

a) Cloud backup b) Web applications c) Business applications d) All of the mentioned

11 Which of the following benefit is related to creates resources that are pooled together in a system that supports multi-tenant usage ? [ ]

a) On-demand self-service b) Broad network access c) Resource pooling: d) All of the mentioned

12 The _____ is something that you can obtain under contract from your vendor. [ ]
a) PoS b) QoS c) SoS d) All of the mentioned

13 Which of the following is most important area of concern in cloud computing ? [ ]

a) Security b) Storage c) Scalability d) All of the mentioned

14 You can't count on a cloud provider maintaining your _____ in the face of government actions. [ ]

a)scalability b) Reliability c) Privacy d) none of the mentioned

15 Which of the following architectural standards is working with cloud computing industry ? [ ]

a)Service-oriented architecture b)Standardized Web services c)Web-application frameworks

d)All of the mentioned

16 _____ as a Service is a cloud computing infrastructure that creates a development environment upon which applications may be build.[ ]

a)Infrastructure b)Service c)Platform d)All of the mentioned

17 _____ is a cloud computing service model in which hardware is virtualized in the cloud.[ ]

a) IaaS b)SaaS c)PaaS d) None of the mentioned

18 Which of the following is fundamental unit of virtualized client in an IaaS deployment [ ]

a)workunit b)Workspace c)Workload d)all of the mentioned

19 _____ offering provides the tools and development environment to deploy applications on another vendor's application. [ ]

a)PaaS b)IaaS c)SaaS d)All of the mentioned

20 Which of the following is associated with considerable vendor lock-in ?[ ]

a)PaaS b)IaaS c)CaaS d)SaaS

21 _____ serves as a PaaS vendor within Google App Engine system.[ ]

a)Google b)Amazon c)Microsoft d)All of the mentioned

22 _____ is the most refined and restrictive service model. [ ]

a)IaaS b)CaaS c)PaaS d)All of the mentioned

23 _____ provides virtual machines, virtual storage, virtual infrastructure, and other hardware assets.[ ]

a)IaaS b)SaaS c)PaaS d)All of the mentioned

24 Which of the following is most complete cloud computing service model ?[ ]

a)PaaS b)IaaS c)CaaS d)SaaS

25 _____ applications have a much lower barrier to entry than their locally installed competitors. [ ]

a)IaaS b)CaaS c)PaaS d)None of the mentioned

26 SaaS supports multiple users and provides a shared data model through _____ model. [ ]

a)single-tenancy b)multi-tenancyc)multiple-instance d)all of the mentioned

27 Open source software used in a SaaS is called _____ SaaS.[ ]

a)closed b)Free c)Open d)all of the mentioned

28 Which of the following is best known service model ?[ ]

a)SaaS b) IaaS c) PaaS d)All of the mentioned

29 Which of the following was one of the top 5 cloud applications in 2010 ? [ ]

a)Cloud Backup b)Web Applications c)Business Applications d)All of the mentioned

30 Which of the following is not a backup category ? [ ]

a)Full system backup b)Half system backup c)Image backup d)All of the mentioned

31 Which of the following backup is also referred to as snapshots ? [ ]

a)Point-in-time b)Differential c)Image backup d)All of the mentioned

32 Which of the following cloud storage is mainly meant for developers and to support applications built using Web services ? [ ]

a)Managed b)Unmanaged c)Disk d)All of the mentioned

33 _____ describes a distribution model in which applications are hosted by a service provider and made available to users.[ ]

a)Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS) b)Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
c)Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) d)Cloud service

34 _____ is the feature of cloud computing that allows the service to change in size or volume in order to meet a user's needs.[ ]

a)Scalability b)Virtualization c)Security d)Cost-savings

35 Cloud storage data usage in the year 2020 is estimated to be ___ percent resident by IDC.[ ]

a)10 b)15 c)20 d)None of the mentioned

36 Which of the following system does not provision storage to most users ?[ ]

a)PaaS b)IaaS c)CaaS d)SaaS

37 Which of the following is one of the unique attribute of Cloud Computing ? [ ]
a)utility type of delivery b)Elasticity c)low barrier to entry

d)all of the mentioned

38 Point out the correct statement : [ ]

a) Service Level Agreements (SLAs) is small aspect of cloud computing

b)Cloud computing does not have impact on software licensing

c)Cloud computing presents new opportunities to users and developers

d)All of the mentioned

39 Applications that work with cloud computing that have low margins and usually low risk are :[ ]

a)high touch b)low touch c)moderate touch d)all of the mentioned

40 _____ is a pay-as-you-go model matches resources to need on an ongoing basis. [ ]
a)Utility b)Elasticity c)Low barrier to entry d)All of the mentioned

41 _____ feature allows you to optimize your system and capture all possible transaction [ ]

a)scalability b)Reliability c)Elasticity d)none of the mentioned

42 _____ enables batch processing, which greatly speeds up high-processing applications[ ]

a)Scalability b)Reliability c)Elasticity d)Utility

43 _____ blurs the differences between a small deployment and a large one because scale becomes tied only to demand.[ ]

a)Leading b)Pooling c)Virtualization d)All of the mentioned

44 Which of the following subject area deals with pay-as-you-go usage model? [ ]
a)Accounting Management b)Compliance c)Data Privacy

d)All of the mentioned

45 _____ captive requires that the cloud accommodate multiple compliance regimes. [ ]
a)Licensed b)Policy-based c)Variable d)All of the mentioned

46 Security methods such as private encryption, VLANs and firewalls comes under _____ subject area [ ]

a)Accounting Management b)Compliance c)Data Privacy d)All of the mentioned

47 Which of the following captive area deals with monitoring? [ ]

a)Licensed b)Variable but under control c)Low d)All of the mentioned

48 Network bottlenecks occur when _____ data sets must be transferred [ ]

a)large b)Small c)Big d)all of the mentioned

49 _____ is a function of the particular enterprise and application in an on-premises deployment. [ ]

a)Vendor lock b)Vendor lock-in c)Vendor lock-ins d)None of the mentioned

50 Cloud _____ are standardized in order to appeal to the majority of its audience [ ]

a)SVAs b)SLAs c)SALs d)None of the mentioned

51 Which of the following is a virtual machine technology now owned by Oracle that can run various operating systems ?[ ]

a)Vmachines b)VirtualBox c)ThoughtPolice d)None of the mentioned

52 Point out the correct statement :[ ]

a)JumpIt is an open-source virtual appliance installation and management service

b)Converting a virtual appliance from one platform to another is easy proposition

c)Nearly all major virtualization platform vendors support OVF, notably VMware, Microsoft, Oracle, and Citrix d) All of the mentioned

53 Which of the following lets a Web service advertise itself in terms of a collection of endpoints?[ ]

a)WSDL

b)VMc

c)SOAP

d)All of the mentioned

54 Which of the following is a specification for multicast discovery on a LAN ?[ ]

a)WS-Agent b)WS-Discovery c)WS-SOAP d)All of the mentioned

55 Point out the wrong statement :[ ]

a)Cloud computing arises from services available over the Internet communicating

b) XML-RPC uses platform-independent XML data to encode program calls that are transported over HTTP

c)SOAP uses JSON for its messages and uses RPC and HTTP for message passing

d)None of the mentioned

56 _____ as a Service is a cloud computing infrastructure that creates a development environment upon which applications may be build. [C]

a)Infrastructure b)Service c)Platform d)All of the mentioned

57 _____ is a cloud computing service model in which hardware is virtualized in the cloud[ ]

a) IaaS b) CaaS c) PaaS d) None of the mentioned

58 Which of the following is fundamental unit of virtualized client in an IaaS deployment ? C[ ]

a)workunit b) workspace c)workload d)all of the mentioned

59 How many types of virtual private server instances are partitioned in an IaaS stack ?[ ]
a) one b) two c) three d) all of the mentioned

60 Which of the following correctly represents cloud computing ecosystem ? [ ]
a)Business Process b)Application Service c)Platform Services d)Infrastructure Services

61 _____ model consists of the particular types of services that you can access on a cloud computing platform.[ ]

a)Service b) Deployment c) Applicationd)None of the mentioned

62 Point out the correct statement : [ ]

a)The use of the word “cloud” makes reference to the two essential concepts

b)Cloud computing abstracts systems by pooling and sharing resources

c)cloud computing is nothing more than the Internet

d) All of the mentioned

63 _____ refers to the location and management of the cloud's infrastructure. [ ]
a)Service b) Deployment c) Application d) None of the mentioned

64 Which of the following is deployment model ? [ ]

a)public b) private c) hybridd)all of the mentioned

65 Point out the wrong statement : [ ]

a) Cloud Computing has two distinct sets of models

b) Amazon has built a worldwide network of datacenters to service its search engine

c) Azure enables .NET Framework applications to run over the Internet

d)None of the mentioned

66 Which of the following is best known service model ? [ ]

a) SaaS b) IaaS c) PaaS d)All of the mentioned

67 The _____ model originally did not require a cloud to use virtualization to pool resources.[]

a)NEFT

b) NIST

c)NIT

d) All of the mentioned

68_____ model attempts to categorize a cloud network based on four dimensional factors.[ ]

a) Cloud Square b) Cloud Service c) Cloud Cube d)All of the mentioned

69 How many types of dimensions exists in Cloud Cube Model ?[ ]

a)1 b)2 c)3 d)4

70 Which of the following dimension is related to organization's boundaries ?[ ]
a)Physical location of data

b)Ownership

c)Security boundary

d)All of the mentioned

71 How many types of security boundary values exist in Cloud Cube model ?[ ]

a)1 b) 2 c)3 d) None of the mentioned

72 Point out the correct statement : [ ]

a) A deployment model defines the purpose of the cloud and the nature of how the cloud is located

b) Service model defines the purpose of the cloud and the nature of how the cloud is located

c)Cloud Square Model is meant to show is that the traditional notion of a network boundary being the network's firewall no longer applies in cloud computing

d) All of the mentioned

73 Which of the following is provided by ownership dimension of Cloud Cube Model ?[ ]
a)Proprietary b) Owner c)P d) All of the mentioned

74 _____is a measure of whether the operation is inside or outside the security boundary or network firewall.[ ]

a)Per b) P c)Pre d) All of the mentioned

75 Point out the wrong statement : [ ]

a) Public cloud may be managed by the constituent organization(s) or by a third party

b)A community cloud may be managed by the constituent organization(s) or by a third party

c)Private clouds may be either on- or off-premises

d)None of the mentioned

76 Which of the following is related to service provided by Cloud ? [ ]

a)Sourcing b) Ownership c) Reliability d)AaaS

77 _____ dimension corresponds to two different states in the eight possible cloud forms.[ ]

a) Physical location of data b)Ownership c) Security boundary d)None of the mentioned

78 The _____ cloud infrastructure is operated for the exclusive use of an organization.[ ]
a)Public b) Private c) Community d) All of the mentioned

79 _____ cloud is one where the cloud has been organized to serve a common function or purpose.[ ]

a) Public b) Private c) Community d) All of the mentioned

80 A hybrid cloud combines multiple clouds where those clouds retain their unique identities, but are bound together as a unit.[ ]

a) Public b) Private c) Community d)Hybrid

81 Which of the following is owned by an organization selling cloud services ?[ ]

a) Public b)Private c) Community d)Hybrid

82 2. Point out the wrong statement :[ ]

a) Everything from the application down to the infrastructure is the vendor's responsibility

b)In the deployment model, different cloud types are an expression of the manner in which infrastructure is deployed

c)AaaS provides virtual machines, operating systems, applications, services, development frameworks, transactions, and control structures

d)All of the mentioned

83._____ provides virtual machines, virtual storage, virtual infrastructure, and other hardware assets []

a) IaaS b)SaaS c) PaaS d) All of the mentioned

84.Which of the following provides development frameworks and control structures ?[ ]

a) IaaS b) SaaS c) PaaS d)All of the mentioned

85. Point out the wrong statement :[ ]

a) A PaaS service adds integration features, middleware, and other orchestration and choreography services to the IaaS model

b)XaaS or 'anything as a service' is the delivery of IT as a Service through hybrid Cloud computing

c) Monitoring as a Service (MaaS) is at present still an emerging piece of the Cloud jigsaw

d) None of the mentioned

86. _____ is a complete operating environment with applications, management, and the user interface.[ ]

a) IaaS b) SaaS PaaS All of the mentioned

87. How many types of service model are mainly present in Cloud ?[ ]

a) 1 b) 2 c)3 d) 4

88. The three different service models is together known as the _____ model of cloud computing.[ ]

a) SPI b) SIP c) CPI d) All of the mentioned

89. CaaS stands for _____ as service. [ ]

a)Compliance b) Computer c) Community d)Communication

90 10. Which of the following is IaaS service provider ?[ ]

a) EC2 b) EC1 c) EC10 d)Hybrid

91 Which of the following should be used considering factors shown in the figure ?[ ]
a)SimpleDB b) RDS c) Amazon EC2 d) All of the mentioned

92 Point out the wrong statement: [ ]

a) Amazon Machine Instances are sized at various levels and rented on a computing/hour basis

b)The metrics obtained by CloudWatch may be used to enable a feature called Auto Scaling

c) A Number of tools are used to support EC2 services

d) None of the mentioned

93 Which of the following is an edge-storage or content-delivery system that caches data in different physical locations ?[ ]

a) Amazon Relational Database Service

b) Amazon SimpleDB

c) Amazon Cloudfront

d) Amazon Associates Web Services

94 Which of the following allows you to create instances of the MySQL database to support your Web sites ? [ ]

a) Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud b) Amazon Simple Queue Service

c) Amazon Relational Database Service d) Amazon Simple Storage System

95 Point out the correct statement:[ ]

a) Amazon Elastic Cloud is a system for creating virtual disks(volume)

b)SimpleDB interoperates with both Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3

c) EC3 is an Analytics as a Service provider

d) None of the mentioned

96 Which of the following is a structured data store that supports indexing and data queries to both EC2 and S3 ?[ ]

a)CloudWatch b) Amazon SimpleDB c) Amazon Cloudfront d) All of the mentioned

97 Which of the following is the machinery for interacting with Amazon's vast product data and eCommerce catalog function ? [ ]

a)Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud b) Amazon Associates Web Services

c) Alexa Web Information Service d) All of the mentioned

98 Which of the following is a billing and account management service ?[ ]

a)Amazon Elastic MapReduce b)Amazon Mechanical Turk

c) Amazon DevPay d) Multi-Factor Authentication

99 Which of the following is a means for accessing human researchers or consultants to help solve problems on a contractual or temporary basis ? [ ]

a) Amazon Elastic MapReduce b) Amazon Mechanical Turk

c) Amazon DevPay d) Multi-Factor Authentication

100 Which of the following is built on top of a Hadoop framework using the Elastic Compute Cloud ? [ ]

a) Amazon Elastic MapReduce b)Amazon Mechanical Turk c)Amazon DevPay d)Multi-Factor Authentication

101 Which of the following service provider provides the least amount of built in security ?[ ]

a) SaaS b)PaaS c)IaaS d)All of the mentioned

102 Point out the correct statement: [ ]

a) Different types of cloud computing service models provide different levels of security services
b) Adapting your on-premises systems to a cloud model requires that you determine what security mechanisms are required and mapping those to controls that exist in your chosen cloud service provider
c) Data should be transferred and stored in an encrypted format for security purpose
d) All of the mentioned

103 Which of the following services that need to be negotiated in Service Level Agreements ? [ ]

a) Logging b) Auditing c) Regulatory compliance d) All of the mentioned

104 Point out the wrong statement: [ ]

a) You can use proxy and brokerage services to separate clients from direct access to shared cloud storage
b) Any distributed application has a much greater attack surface than an application that is closely held on a Local Area Network
c) Cloud computing don't have vulnerabilities associated with Internet applications
d) All of the mentioned

105 Which of the following area of cloud computing is uniquely troublesome ? [ ]

a) Auditing b) Data integrity c) e-Discovery for legal compliance d) All of the mentioned

106 Which of the following is operational domain of CSA ? [ ]

a) Scalability b) Portability and interoperability c) Flexibility d) None of the mentioned

107 Which of the following is considered an essential element in cloud computing by CSA ? [ ]

a) Multi-tenancy b) Identity and access management c) Virtualization d) All of the mentioned

108 Which of the following is used for Web performance management and load testing ? [ ]

a) VMware Hyperic b) Webmetrics c) Univa UD d) Tapinsystems

109 Which of the following is application and infrastructure management software for hybrid multi-clouds ? [ ]

a) VMware Hyperic b) Webmetrics c) Univa UD d) Tapinsystems

110 Which of the following is a compliance standard? [ ]

a) PCI-DSS b) HIPPA c) GLBA d) All of the mentioned

111 Point out the correct statement: [ ]

a) The cloud service model you choose does not determine the variety of security features, compliance auditing, and other requirements
b) To determine the particular security mechanisms you need, you must perform a mapping of the particular cloud service model to the particular application you are deploying
c) A security control model includes the security that you normally use for your applications only
d) All of the mentioned

112 Which of the following is key mechanism for protecting data? [ ]

a) Access control b) Auditing c) Authentication d) All of the mentioned

113 How many security accounts per client is provided by Microsoft? [ ]

a)1 b)3 c)5 d)7

114 Point out the wrong statement: [ ]

a) Securing data sent to, received from, and stored in the cloud is the single largest security concern
b) The problem with the data you store in the cloud is that it can be located anywhere in the cloud service provider's system
c) One and only approach to isolating storage in the cloud from direct client access is to create layered access to the data
d) All of the mentioned

115 Which of the following is a common means for losing encrypted data? [ ]

a) lose the keys b) lose the encryption standard c) lose the account d) all of the mentioned

116 Which of the following is the standard for interoperable cloud-based key management? [ ]

a) KMIP b)PMIK c)AIMK d)None of the mentioned

117 Which of the following was one of the weaker aspects of early cloud computing service offerings? [ ]

a) Logging b) Integrity checking c) Consistency checking d) None of the mentioned

118 Which of the following is one of the most actively developing and important areas of cloud computing technology? [ ]

a) Logging b) Auditing c) Regulatory compliance d) None of the mentioned

119 Amazon Web Services supports _____ Type II Audits. [ ]

a) SAS70 b) SAS20 c) SAS702 d) None of the mentioned

120 Which of the following is done by Identity management ? [ ]

a) controlling access to data in the cloud b) maintaining user roles

c) preventing unauthorized uses d) all of the mentioned

121 Point out the correct statement: [ ]

a) Identities are not tied to the concept of accounts and can be used for contacts or "ID cards"
b) Identities are important from a reliability standpoint
c) Presence is important in cloud computing because it adds context that can modify services and service delivery
d) All of the mentioned

122 Which of the following is required by Cloud Computing ? [ ]

a) That you establish an identity b) That the identity be authenticated

c) That the authentication be portable d) All of the mentioned

123 Which of the following standard is the key to creating Single Sign-On (SSO) systems ? [ ]

a) OpenID 2.0 b) CHAP c) SMAL d) None of the mentioned

124 Point out the wrong statement: [ ]

a) OpenID 2.0 is the standard associated with creating an identity
b) OpenID doesn't specify the means for authentication of an identity,
c) OpenID provides access to important Web sites
d) None of the mentioned

125 Which of the following is a complementary mechanism to OpenID and is used to create SSO systems ? [ ]

a) OpenSSL b) CHAP c) SMAL d) None of the mentioned

Code: 70H04 **2019-20**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

III B.Tech II Semester I Mid Question Bank (MR 17)

Subject: Engineering Economics & Accountancy **Branch: EEE,ECE,CSE,IT**

Name of the Faculty:K.Neeraja, K. Dhanalakshmi, Mary Iris,Abhinav Swaroop

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Instructions:

1. **All the questions carry equal marks.**
2. **Solve all the questions.**

MODULE-I			
Q.No	**Questions**	**Blooms taxonomy questions**	**Co**
1.	Classify the different forms of business environment & Discuss the factors effecting the business organisation.	Analyzing	I
	Or		
2.	Examine the different forms of Public enterprises?	Analyzing	I
	Or		
3.	What do you understand by joint stock company? Explain with merits and demerits.	Understanding	I
	Or		
4.	Explain partnership & Discuss how is Sole trader different from Partnership?	Understanding	I
	Or		
5.	Identify demand forecasting & Explain the techniques of demand Forecasting?	Applying	I
	Or		
6.	Identify the what are the factors determining demand?	Applying	I
	Or		
7.	Explain Managerial Economics? Explain the Nature and Scope of managerial Economics?	Understanding	I
	Or		
8.	What do you mean by elasticity of demand? How do you measure it?	Understanding	I
MODULE-II			
1.	Explain production function & explain the production function with one variable graphically.	Understanding	II
	Or		

2.	Explain about the ISO costs and MRTS?	Understanding	II
	Or		
3.	Analyze the COBB-DOUGLAS production function?	Analyzing	II
	Or		
4.	Classify the different types of costs?	Analyzing	II
	Or		
5.	A firm has a fixed cost of Rs 50,000; selling price per unit is Rs 50 and variable cost per unit is Rs25. Present level of production is 3500 units. Determine BEP in terms of volume and also sales value.	Applying	II
	Or		
6.	Construct graphical presentation of BEA. Explain Break-Even Analysis (BEA) and determine it.	Applying	II
	Or		
7.	Explain the types of economies of scale briefly?	Understanding	II
	Or		
8.	What do you understand by the laws of returns with explain briefly.	Understanding	II
MODULE-III			
1.	Compare the features of perfect competition and monopolistic competition?	Understanding	III
	Or		
2.	Explain Perfect Competition and explain how price is determined under perfect competition in short run?	Understanding	III
	Or		
3.	Analyze the Price Output determination in Monopoly?	Analyzing	III
	Or		
4.	Examine the different market structures?	Analyzing	III
	Or		
5.	Write down the features of perfect markets?	Understanding	III
	Or		
6.	Illustrate price determining in case of Monopoly.	Understanding	III

Code: 70H04&80H04 **MR 17&MR18**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
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III B.TECH II SEMESTER& II B.TECH II SEMESTER
SUBJECT: ENGINEERING ECONOMICS & ACCOUNTANCY
(BRANCH :Common to CSE,ECE,EEE,ME&IT)
Name of the faculty: K.NEERAJA,K.DHANALAKSHMI,MARYIRIS,ABHINAV SWAROOP(MBA DEPARTMENT)

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1. Which of the following is not a factor affecting the choice of a business organization? [ ]
   a) Liability
   b) Agreement
   c) Quick decision making
   d) Flexibility
2. Decision making is faster in [ ]
   a) Joint stock company
   b) Departmental undertaking
   c) Partnership
   d) Sole trader
3. The advantage of sole trader form of business organization___ [ ]
   a) Unlimited liability
   b) Large requirement of capital
   c) More competition
   d) Low rate of taxation
4. Which of the following is not a feature of partnership? [ ]
   a) Relationship
   b) There should be a business
   c) Agreement
   d) No partner can act for other partners
5. The closure of partnership is called_____ [ ]
   a) Resolution
   b) Revolution
   c) Solution
   d) Dissolution
6. The written agreement among partners is [ ]
   a) Trading deed
   b) Demand draft
   c) Partnership deed
   d) Bill of exchange
7. To start a partnership firm a minimum of _____ and maximum of _____ is required to carry on non-banking business. [ ]
   a) 2 and 10
   b) 7 and unlimited
   c) 2 and 50
   d) 2 and 20
8. Which among the following is not an achievement of public enterprise? [ ]
   a) Generating large employment opportunities
   b) Encouraging the growth of private monopolies

c) Stimulating diversified growth in private sector
d) Creating viable infrastructure.

9. The advantage of departmental undertaking is [ ]
   a) Delayed decisions
   b) Incidence of more taxes
   c) Effective control
   d) No incentives to maximum earnings
10. Indian company Act was enacted in [ ]
   a) 1956
   b) 1936
   c) 1947
   d) 1950
11. Which of the following is not a feature of the company [ ]
   a) Transferability of shares
   b) Unlimited liability
   c) Common seal
   d) Winding up
12. The minimum paid up capital in a public company is [ ]
   a) Rs.2 lakhs and higher
   b) Rs.10 lakhs and higher
   c) Rs.24 lakhs and higher
   d) Rs.5 lakhs and higher
13. The Indian partnership Act was enacted in [ ]
   a) 1932
   b) 1942
   c) 1952
   d) 1962
14. A partner who lends his name to the firm without having any real interest is called as [ ]
   a) Ostensible partner
   b) Sleeping partner or dormant partner
   c) Nominal partner
   d) Partner by Estoppels
15. An agreement to share profit implies: [ ]
   a) To share only profits
   b) To share only negative profits
   c) To share both profits and losses
   d) Neither to share profit nor losses
16. The term implied refers to [ ]
   a) Written agreement
   b) Oral agreement
   c) Inferred from the course of dealing
   d) All the above
17. Working partner is also called [ ]
   a) Nominal partner
   b) Minor partner
   c) Sleeping partner
   d) Active partner
18. In a partnership firm ,the partners liability is [ ]
   a) Limited
   b) Medium
   c) Unlimited
   d) Large
19. According to Law of demand - when price falls of a commodity demand goes on [ ]
   a) Decreasing
   b) Increasing

c) Remains constant
d) Not related

20. From the following factors which one does not impact on demand [ ]
    a) Price
    b) Income.
    c) Taste of consumers'
    d) Weather
21. Demand for petrol [ ]
    a) Elastic
    b) Inelastic
    c) Perfectly elastic
    d) Perfectly inelastic
22. When PE <1 (PE=Price elasticity) we call it [ ]
    a) Perfectly elastic demand
    b) Perfectly inelastic demand
    c) Relatively elastic demand
    d) Relatively inelastic demand
23. When PE =1 (PE=Price elasticity) we call it [ ]
    a) Perfectly elastic demand
    b) Perfectly inelastic demand
    c) Relatively elastic demand
    d) Unit elastic demand
24. When PE =0 (PE=Price elasticity) we call it [ ]
    a) Perfectly elastic demand
    b) Perfectly inelastic demand
    c) Relatively elastic demand
    d) Relatively inelastic demand
25. Giffen goods, Veblen goods and speculations are exceptions to___ [ ]
    a) Cost function
    b) Production function
    c) Law of Demand
    d) Finance function
26. When PE = infinity(Price Elasticity of Demand is infinite), we call it ___ [ ]
    a) Relatively Elastic
    b) Perfectly Inelastic
    c) Perfectly Elastic
    d) Unit Elastic
27. Income Elasticity of demand when less than 'O' (IE = O), it is termed as __ [ ]
    a) Income Elasticity less than unity
    b) Zero income Elasticity
    c) Negative Income Elasticity
    d) Unit Income Elasticity
28. The other name of inferior goods is _____ [ ]
    a) Veblen goods
    b) Necessaries
    c) Giffen's goods
    d) Diamonds
29. Estimation of future possible demand is called _____ [ ]
    a) Sales Forecasting
    b) Production Forecasting
    c) Income Forecasting
    d) Demand Forecasting
30. How many major methods are employed to forecast the demand [ ]
    a) Three
    b) Four

c) Two
d) Five

31. What is the formula for Price Elasticity of Demand? [ ]
    a) % of change in the Price / % of change in the Demand
    b) % of change in the Demand / % of change in the Income
    c) % of change in the Demand /% of change in the Price
    d) % of change in the Demand of 'X'/% of change in the Price of 'Y'
32. When a small change in price leads great change in the quantity demand, we call it [ ]
    a) Inelastic Demand
    b) Negative Demand
    c) Elastic Demand
    d) None
33. When a great change in price leads small change in the quantity demand, we call it [ ]
    a) Elastic Demand
    b) Positive Demand
    c) Inelastic Demand
    d) None
34. "Coffee and Tea are the _____ goods". [ ]
    a) Relative
    b) Complementary
    c) Substitute
    d) None
35. Consumers Survey method is one of the Survey Methods to forecast the__. [ ]
    a) Sales
    b) Income
    c) Demand
    d) Production
36. What is the formula for Income Elasticity of Demand? [ ]
    a) % of change in the Income / % of change in the Demand
    b) % of change in the Demand / % of change in the Price
    c) % of change in the Demand /% of change in the Income
    d) % of change in the Demand of 'X' /% of change in the Price of 'Y'
37. What is the formula for Cross Elasticity of Demand? [ ]
    a) % of change in the Price of 'X' / % of change in the Demand of X
    b) % of change in the Demand of 'Y" /% of change in the Price Y
    c) % of change in the Demand of 'X' /% of change in the Price of 'Y'
    d) % of change in the Demand X /% of change in the Income Y
38. Which of the following is not a part of Trend projection method? [ ]
    a) Least square method
    b) Moving average method
    c) Test marketing
    d) Exponential smoothing
39. When increase in income of an individual results with negative change in demand of product what do you call this---------- [ ]
    a) Negative income elasticity
    b) Zero income elasticity
    c) Unit income elasticity
    d) Income elasticity greater than unity
40. When increase in income of an individual results with positive change in demand of product what do you call this---------- [ ]
    a) Negative income elasticity
    b) Zero income elasticity
    c) Unit income elasticity
    d) Income elasticity greater than unity

41. When increase in income of an individual results with equal change in demand of product what do you call this---------- [ ]
    a) Negative income elasticity
    b) Zero income elasticity
    c) Unit income elasticity
    d) Income elasticity greater than unity
42. The features of good demand forecasting method is [ ]
    a) Complexity
    b) Economy
    c) Demographics
    d) Unavailability
43. If no change in price brings huge change in demand is called as---------- [ ]
    a) Perfectly elastic
    b) Perfectly inelastic
    c) Relatively elastic
    d) Relatively inelastic
44. Price elasticity is always _____ [ ]
    a) Positive
    b) Negative
    c) Consistent Declining
    d) None
45. Advertising elasticity is always _____ [ ]
    a) Positive
    b) Negative
    c) Consistent Declining
    d) None
46. Unit income elasticity refers to (Ey = income elasticity) [ ]
    a) Ey>0
    b) Ey<0
    c) Ey=0
    d) Ey=1
47. To forecast demand for a particular product or service we use some relevant indicator known as _____ [ ]
    a) Correlation
    b) Simultaneous equation
    c) Barometer
    d) None
48. Census method is also called ---------- method [ ]
    a) Total enumeration
    b) Accountability
    c) Regression
    d) Correlation
49. Sales force opinion survey method includes---------- [ ]
    a) Owners
    b) Marketing Employees
    c) Customers
    d) Outside experts
50. Expert opinion survey method includes---------- [ ]
    a) Owners
    b) Marketing Employees
    c) Customers
    d) Outside experts
51. Production function is also known as [ ]
    a) Output-costs relationship
    b) Input-costs relationship

c) Input-output relationship
d) Output-input relationship

52. How many stages are there in 'Law of Variable Proportions'? [ ]
    a) Five
    b) Two
    c) Three
    d) Four
53. Long run cost curves are called [ ]
    a) Operating curves
    b) Fixed curves
    c) Variable curves
    d) Planning curves
54. When a firm expands its Size of production by increasing all factors, it secures certain advantages, known as [ ]
    a) Optimum Size
    b) Diseconomies of Scale
    c) Economies of Scale
    d) None
55. When producer secures maximum output with the least cost combination of factors of production, it is known as_____ [ ]
    a) Consumer's Equilibrium
    b) Price Equilibrium
    c) Producer's Equilibrium
    d) Firm's Equilibrium
56. The 'Law of Variable Proportions' is also called as _____. [ ]
    a) Law of fixed proportions
    b) Law of returns to scale
    c) Law of variable proportions
    d) None
57. _____ is a 'group of firms producing the same are slightly different products for the same market or using same raw material'. [ ]
    a) Plant
    b) Firm
    c) Industry
    d) Size
58. When proportionate increase in all inputs results in constant output, then we call [ ]
    a) Increasing Returns to Scale
    b) Decreasing Returns to Scale
    c) Constant Returns to Scale
    d) None
59. When different combinations of inputs yield the same level of output Known as [ ]
    a) Different Quants
    b) Output differentiation
    c) Isoquants
    d) Production differentiation
60. Conversion of inputs in to output is called as _____. [ ]
    a) Sales
    b) Income
    c) Production
    d) Expenditure
61. When Proportionate increase in all inputs results in more than equal Proportionate increase in output, then we call _____. [ ]
    a) Decreasing Returns to Scale
    b) Constant Returns to Scale
    c) Increasing Returns to Scale

d) None

62. When Proportionate increase in all inputs results in less than Equal Proportionate increase in output, then we call _____. [ ]
    a) Increasing Returns to Scale
    b) Constant Returns to Scale
    c) Decreasing Returns to Scale
    d) None
63. A curve showing equal amount of outlay with varying Proportions of Two inputs are called [ ]
    a) Total Cost Curve
    b) Variable Cost Curve
    c) Isocost Curve
    d) Marginal Cost Curve
64. Which of the following indicated profit? [ ]
    a) Contribution+fixed cost
    b) Contribution-fixed cost
    c) Selling price-variable price
    d) None of the above
65. The excess of actual sales revenue over the Break Even sales in known as [ ]
    a) P/V ratio
    b) Margin of safely
    c) Angle of Incidence
    d) Contribution
66. Variable costs are known as [ ]
    a) Total Cost
    b) Prime/Direct
    c) Book Cost
    d) None
67. Break-even point means where [ ]
    a) Total sales revenue is equal to total cost
    b) No profit no loss
    c) Only a
    d) Both a and b
68. If the proportionate increase in output is more than the proportionate increase in input, this situation can be called [ ]
    a) Law of decreasing returns to scale
    b) Law of Increasing returns to scale
    c) Constant Returns to scale
    d) None
69. When different combinations of inputs yield the same level of output Known as [ ]
    a) Different Quants
    b) Output differentiation
    c) Isoquants
    d) Production differentiation
70. A curve showing equal amount of outlay with varying Proportions of Two inputs are called [ ]
    a) Total Cost Curve
    b) Variable Cost Curve
    c) Isocost Curve
    d) Marginal Cost Curve
71. When a firm expands its Size of production by increasing all factors, It secures certain advantages, called ___ [ ]
    a) Optimum Size
    b) Diseconomies of Scale
    c) Economies of Scale
    d) None
72. The law of returns is also called _____ [ ]

a) Law of fixed proportion
b) Law of variable proportion
c) Law of constant returns
d) Law of increasing returns

73. Which of the following level of production denotes break-even point? [ ]
a) Minimum
b) Maximum
c) Constant
d) Diminishing

74. Production function is not a factor of [ ]
a) Land
b) Labor
c) Cost of capital
d) Organization

75. If the level of production increases the total cost changes and thus the isocost curve [ ]
a) Moves downward
b) Moves upward
c) Moves in a linear fashioner
d) Moves in a haphazard manner

76. Isoquant are also called_____ [ ]
a) Isoproduct curve
b) Isocost curve
c) Price indifference curve
d) Indifference curve

77. In Cobb-Douglas production function "k" refers to [ ]
a) Land
b) Labour
c) Capital
d) Organization

78. The transformation of physical inputs into output is known as [ ]
a) Production
b) Supply
c) Demand
d) Cost

79. When the total cost curve cuts the total revenue curve in the BEP it is called [ ]
a) Angle of incidence
b) Angle of suppression
c) Angle of depression
d) None of the above

80. Which of the following is not a type of internal economies? [ ]
a) Managerial economies
b) Financial economies
c) Technical economies
d) Marginal economies

81. In the production function, at any given time, the output from a given set of input is [ ]
a) Always fixed
b) Always variable
c) Semi fixed
d) Semi variable

82. What do - decreasing returns imply? [ ]
a) Increasing marginal product curve
b) Increasing average product
c) Decreasing marginal product curve
d) Constant total product curve

83. Contribution margin is defined as [ ]

a) Selling price-variable cost
b) Selling price per unit-variable cost per unit
c) Selling price*variable cost
d) None of the above

84. Fixed cost per unit changes with---------- [ ]
a) Volume of sales
b) Profit
c) Separable costs
d) Volume of production

85. Such costs that involve an immediate outflow of cash are called [ ]
a) Implicit costs
b) Imputed costs
c) Explicit cost
d) Joint cost

86. Short- run cost curves are called---------- [ ]
a) Operating curves
b) Fixed curves
c) Variable curves
d) Planning curves

87. Implicit or imputed costs are also called as---------- [ ]
a) Future costs
b) Controllable costs
c) Book costs
d) Joint costs

88. Historical costs are also called as---------- [ ]
a) Future costs
b) Joint costs
c) Separable costs
d) Past costs

89. Explicit costs are called ---------- [ ]
a) In house costs
b) Non cash costs
c) In pocket costs
d) Out of pocket costs

90. The cost of the next best alternative foregone is known as [ ]
a) Implicit costs
b) Sunk costs
c) Opportunity costs
d) Marginal costs

91. The cost that must be considered for decision making is---------- [ ]
a) Outlay costs
b) Opportunity cost
c) Incremental cost
d) Sunk cost

92. The cost that is to be paid currently if the asset were to be replaced are called [ ]
a) Past costs
b) Historical costs
c) Replacement costs
d) Joint costs

93. When do the fixed costs vary? [ ]
a) In the short run
b) In the long run
c) In two years
d) Less than two years

94. The total variable cost---------- proportionally with production [ ]

a) Increases
b) Decreases
c) Constant
d) No relation

95. Production is governed by certain laws of returns to scale, are called as---------- [ ]
a) Diseconomies of scale
b) Economies of scale
c) Nominal scale
d) Ordinal scale

96. Those costs which are essential for the sustainability of the business are called-- [ ]
a) Escapable costs
b) Economic costs
c) Urgent costs
d) Unavoidable costs

97. Which of the following is ascertained for a change in the level of activity [ ]
a) Marginal
b) Incremental
c) Controllable
d) Opportunity

98. Which of the following refers expenditure incurred to produce a product [ ]
a) Profit
b) Price
c) Capital
d) Cost

99. Which of the following includes cost of raw material, labor ---- [ ]
a) Demand
b) Total revenue
c) Total cost
d) Profit

100. The difference between the total revenue and total cost is called--------- [ ]
a) Cost of product
b) Cost of capital
c) Profit
d) Capital

101. The structure of the market is not based on [ ]
a) Degree of seller concentration
b) Degree of buyer concentration
c) Degree of product differentiation
d) Condition of exit from the market

102. Which of the following is said to exist when conditions are ideal and not realistic [ ]
a) Imperfect competition
b) Perfect competition
c) Monopoly
d) Monopolistic

103. Under perfect competition the price is equal to [ ]
a) AR=MR
b) AR>MR
c) MR> AR
d) MR not equal to AR

104. A monopolist can either control the price or _____ but not both [ ]
a) Cost
b) Output
c) Input
d) Profit

105. Based on number of buyers, imperfect markets can be classified as_____ [ ]

a) Monopsony
b) Duopsony
c) Oligopsony
d) All the above

106. To attain equilibrium in a perfect competition, MC curve should cut the MR curve [ ]
a) Straight line
b) From above
c) From below
d) As a parabola

107. The nature of demand curve in monopoly is_____ [ ]
a) Perfect elastic
b) Unit elastic
c) Inelastic
d) None of the above.

108. In a perfect competition, the firm's demand curve is also known as_____ [ ]
a) Average price curve
b) Marginal cost curve
c) Average cost curve
d) Average revenue curve.

109. Which of the following refers to the practice of selling the same product at different price to different buyers? [ ]
a) Product differentiation
b) Price in differentiation
c) Price discrimination
d) Product discrimination

110. Perfect competition is based on [ ]
a) Few number of buyers and sellers
b) Heterogeneous products and services
c) Each firm is a price maker
d) Perfect mobility of factors of production.

111. Which of the following is not a factor of monopoly? [ ]
a) Single firm
b) Includes no close substitutes nor competitors
c) Differential pricing
d) None of the above

112. Which of the following refers to the characteristics of a market that influence the behavior and performance of firms that sell in that market? [ ]
a) Market power
b) Market conduct
c) Market performance
d) Market structure.

113. Based on which of the following the market can be divided into perfect markets and imperfect markets. [ ]
a) Degree of concentration
b) Degree of differentiation
c) Degree of condition
d) Degree of competition.

114. Price in the long run is called [ ]
a) Standard price
b) Retail price
c) Market price
d) Normal price

115. The case of monopoly exists [ ]
a) MR>AR
b) MR=AR

c) MR<AR
d) None of the above.

116. The basis of price discrimination is not due to [ ]
a) Purchasing power
b) Quality bought
c) Customers
d) Quality sold

117. The average revenue curve for a firm under monopoly is a [ ]
a) Upward sloping
b) Linear
c) Down ward
d) Parabola

118. In the short period equilibrium ,the price at which available stock can be sold is called[ ]
a) Standard price
b) Retail price
c) Market price
d) Normal price

119. The cause for monopoly is not due to [ ]
a) Government policy
b) Control over outputs
c) Mergers
d) R&D

120. In a perfect competition the demand curve for an individual curve is horizontal and [ ]
a) Perfectly inelastic
b) Perfectly elastic
c) Unit elastic
d) None if the above

121. Which of the following refers to the change in revenue by selling one more unit [ ]
a) Total revenue
b) Average revenue
c) Marginal revenue
d) Marginal cost

122. In perfect competition the industry demand curve represents [ ]
a) The total demand of all sellers at various prices
b) The total demand of all buyers at various prices
c) The total demand of all consumers at various prices
d) The total demand of all investor at various prices

123. In a perfect competition, given a market price, how do you find the demand curve for the output of the individual firm [ ]
a) Vertical line
b) Horizontal line
c) Hyperbola
d) Parabola

124. In short period equilibrium , the at which the available stock can be sold is called [ ]
a) Standard price
b) Retail price
c) Market price
d) Normal price

125. In long run equilibrium , a firm can effect changes to all its factors of production to _____ the cost of production taking the advantage of the latest technology [ ]
a) Maximize
b) Zero
c) One
d) Minimize

Signature of faculty **Signature of HOD**

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
Maisammaguda, Dhulapally,(Post Via Kompally), Secunderabad 500100.
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
III B.Tech II Sem I Mid Examination (MR17 Regulation)
Subject: INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS
Name of the Faculty: Mr. P.A. Himakiran, Dr.S.Dhana Lakshmi

MODULE – I

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy level	CO
1.	Outline the functional overview of information retrieval systems with a neat sketch.	Understanding	1
	OR		
2.	Compare and contrast digital libraries and data warehouses in brief.	Understanding	1
3.	Explain briefly about the statement "Indexing is one of the critical disciplines".	Understanding	1
	OR		
4.	Illustrate about the process which provides the capability to dynamically compare newly received items in the information system against standing statements of interest.	Understanding	1
5.	Identify the processes which provides the capability for a query to search against all items and saving the item for future reference with your clear explanation.	Applying	1
	OR		
6.	Select the operators which are used to logically relate multiple concepts to define what information is needed with detailed explanation.	Applying	1
7.	Inspect with appropriate representation about the things which are used to restrict the distance allowed within an item between two search terms.	Analyzing	1
	OR		
8.	Examine about the phrase which also acts like a special search operator that is similar to the proximity with example.	Analyzing	1

MODULE – II

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy level	CO
1.	Explain the decision on the indexing process whether linkages are available between index terms for an item.	Understanding	2
	OR		
2.	Demonstrate about the network which divides the items into concepts.	Understanding	2

3.	Choose the methodology in the process which involves in indexing audio, video and images.	Applying	2
	OR		
4.	Select the various processes which are associated with extracting the appropriate information from the database with proper justification.	Applying	2
5.	Examine the concept which is used to improve performance by reducing the number of unique words.	Analyzing	2
	OR		
6.	Inspect the stemmer which is based upon the length of prefixes that optimally stem expansions of additional prefixes.	Analyzing	2
7.	Summarize in detail about the data structure which is used in both database management and information retrieval systems.	Understanding	2
	OR		
8.	Illustrate the special technique which is used for conflation and give detailed explanation.	Understanding	2

MODULE-III

Q.No.	**Question**	**Bloom's Taxonomy level**	**CO**
1.	Summarize about the domain which assists in reducing the ambiguities caused by homographs.	Understanding	3
	OR		
2.	Illustrate in detail about the clustering technique which is used to create statistical thesaurus.	Understanding	3
3.	Choose the clustering technique with clear explanation which is very similar to term clustering.	Applying	3
	OR		
4.	Build the method efficiently which uses hierarchical agglomerative clustering methods.	Applying	3

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MODULE-I

1. An Information Retrieval System is a system that is capable of _____ of information. [ ]
A. storage b.retrieval c.maintenance d.all of the above

2. The term _____ is used to represent the smallest complete textual unit that is processed and manipulated by the system. [ ]
a.item b.user c.data d.information

3. An Information Retrieval System consists of a _____ that facilitates a user in finding the information file user needs. [ ]
a. Hardware program b. Firmware program c. software program d. None of the above

4. _____can be expressed as the time a user spends in all of the steps leading to reading an item containing the needed information [ ]
a. Retrieval System b. Overhead c. Indexing d. Program

5. Comprehensive retrieval is a_____ because it overloads the user with more information than is needed, with an overhead in absorbing information that is not needed, even though it is relevant. [ ]
a. Positive Feature b. Important Feature c. negative Feature d. Both A and B

6. The two major measures commonly associated with information systems are____ and_____ [ ]
a.precision,recall b. overhead c. information inconsistency d.none

7. _____items are those items that do not provide any directly useful information. [ ]
a.Non relevant b. relevant c.irrelevant d.all of the above

8. _____ measures one aspect of information retrieval overhead for a user associated with a particular search
a.Recall b. Precision c.inconsistency d.consistency [ ]

9._____ adds an additional level of complexity in search specification. [ ]
a.video b.audio c.multimedia d.all of the above

10. A total Information Storage and Retrieval System is composed of four major functional processes [ ]
a. one b.two c.three d.four

11. Boxes are used in the diagram to represent _____ while disks represent data storage. [ ]
a. arrays b.structures c.functions d.all of the above

12. Standardization could be translation of foreign languages into _____ [ ]
a. ASCII b. Unicode c. Both d.None of the above

13. Process is to parse the item into logical sub-divisions that have meaning to the user is _____ [ ]
a.Zoning b.Parsing c.grouping d.none

14. Examples of word symbols are alphabetic _____ and numbers [ ]

a. Characters b.symbols c.unicode d.none

15. Stop List/_____ is applied to the list of potential processing tokens [ ]
a. Flow chart b.algorithm c.both d.none

16. The _____ is composed of the search process, user statements of interest (Profiles) and user mail files [ ]
a.algorithm b.flowchart c.mail process d.none

17. The _____ Process provides the capability for a query to search against all items received by the system [ ]
a.index database search b.multimedia c.document database search d.none

18. The _____ Process provides the capability to create indexes and search them [ ]
a.index database search b.multimedia c.document database search d.none

19. A good analogy to all _____ is the card catalog in a library [ ]
a.index file b.general index c.multimedia d.document

20. There are _____ classes of index files. [ ]
a.one b.two c.three d.four

21. The system also provides the capability to search the index and then search the items referenced by the index records that satisfied the index portion of the query is called _____ [ ]
a.combined file search b.automatic file search c.candidate file search d.none

22. The capability to create Private and Public Index Files is frequently implemented via a _____ Database Management System [ ]
a.functional b.grouped c.structured d.unstructured

23._____ is a example of transcribed text from audio or video hyperlink in a texual item. [ ]
a.time synchronization b.positional synchronization c.conceptual synchronization d.none

24._____ is where the multimedia is localized by a precision of the search process. [ ]
a.time synchronization b.positional synchronization c.conceptual synchronization d.none

25. There are _____ major categories of systems available to process items: Information Retrieval Systems and Data Base Management Systems (DBMS) [ ]
a.one b.two c.three d.four

26. _____ data is well defined data (facts) typically represented by tables. [ ]
a.structured b.unstructured c.indexed d.none

27. Two other systems frequently described in the context of information retrieval are _____ and Data Warehouses (or DataMarts). [ ]
a.databases b.digital libraries c.both d.none

28. _____ are similar to information storage and retrieval systems in that they both have a need for search and retrieval of information. [ ]
a.datawarehouses b.digital libraries c.both d.none

29. The _____ capabilities address both Boolean and Natural Language queries [ ]

a. search b.browse c.both d.none

30. The objective of the search capability is to allow for a mapping between a user's specified need and the items in the _____ that will answer that need. [ ]
a.information database b.document c.database d.none

31. In natural language query statement where the importance of a particular search term is indicated by a value in parenthesis between _____ and _____. [ ]
a.1.0 and 2.0 b.2.0 and 2.9 c.0.0 and 1.0 d.none

32. _____ logic allows a user to logically relate multiple concepts together to define what information is needed. [ ]
a.scripting b.boolean c.conceptual d.none

33. The typical Boolean operators are _____. [ ]
a.AND b.NOT c.OR d.all

34. A few systems introduced the concept of _____ but it is equivalent to a slightly more complex query using the other operators and is not generally useful to users since most users do not understand it [ ]
a.Not b.exclusive not c.exclusive or d.none

35. Placing portions of the search statement in parentheses are used to overtly specify the order of _____ operations [ ]
a. Union b.boolean c.cartesian d.none

36. If parentheses are not used, the system follows a default _____ ordering of operations. [ ]
a.union b.precedence c.both d.none

37. A special type of Boolean search is called _____ logic. [ ]
a.A of B b. C of D c.M of N d.None

38. Most Information Retrieval Systems allow _____ operations as well as allowing for the natural language interfaces [ ]
a.boolean b.union c.cartesian d.none

39. _____ is used to restrict the distance allowed within an item between two search terms [ ]
a.Fuzzy search b. Proximity c.both d.none

40. The distance operator "m" is an integer number and units are in _____. [ ]
a.characters b.strings c.paragraphs d.all of the above

41. For very _____ items, distances in characters prove useful. [ ]
a.structured b.unstructured c.positioned d.labelled

42. For items containing imbedded images (e.g., digital photographs), text between the images could help in _____ when the objective is in locating a certain image. [ ]
a.ooverhead b.precision c.recall d.none

43. A special case of the _____ operator is the Adjacent (ADJ) operator that normally has a distance operator of one and a forward only direction (i.e., in WAIS). [ ]
a.recall b.fuzzy search c.proximity d.none

44. A _____is both a way of specifying a query term and a special search operator. [ ]
a. Boolean operator b.unary operator c.CWP d.none

45. A Contiguous Word Phrase is _____ or more words that are treated as a single semantic unit. [ ]
a.four b.three c.two d.one

46. A contiguous word phrase also acts like a special search operator that is similar to the _____ (Adjacency) operator but allows for additional specificity. [ ]
a.recall b.fuzzy search c.proximity d.none

47. If two terms are specified, the contiguous word phrase and the _____ operator using directional one word parameters or the Adjacent operator are identical. [ ]
a.recall b.fuzzy search c.proximity d.none

48. Contiguous Word Phrases are called _____ in WAIS and Exact Phrases in Retrieval Ware. [ ]
a. Literal strings b. Identical strings c. Unidentical strings d.none

49. In WAIS multiple Adjacency (ADJ) operators are used to define a _____. [ ]
a. Literal strings b. Identical strings c. Unidentical strings d.none

50. _____ provide the capability to locate spellings of words that are similar to the entered search term. [ ]
a. recall b.fuzzy search c.proximity d.none

MODULE-II

1. To understand the system design associated with creation and manipulation of the searchable data structures, it is necessary to understand the objectives of the _____ process. [ ]
a. indexing b.cataloging c. both d. none

2. _____ (originally called Cataloging) is the oldest technique for identifying the contents of items to assist in their retrieval. [ ]
a. indexing b.cataloging c. both d. none

3. The objective of _____ is to give access points to a collection that are expected and most useful to the users of the information. [ ]
a. indexing b.cataloging c. both d. none

4. _____ standardizes the structure, contents and coding of bibliographic records. [ ]
a.CARC b.SPARC c.MARC d.none

5. The earliest commercial cataloging system is _____, which was developed by Lockheed Corporation in 1965 for NASA. [ ]
a.MARC b. DIALOG c.TARC d.none

6. Indexing (cataloging), until recently, was accomplished by creating a bibliographic citation in a _____ file that references the original text. [ ]
a. indexed b.unstructured c.structured d.none

7. The _____ process is typically performed by professional indexers associated with library organizations. [ ]
a. indexing b.cataloging c. both d. none

8. The objectives of _____ have changed with the evolution of Information Retrieval Systems. [ ]

a. indexing b.cataloging c. both d. none

9. Availability of the full text of the item in searchable form alters the objectives historically used in determining guidelines for _____ indexing. [ ]
a. automatic b.manual c.both d.none

10. The full text searchable data structure for items in the Document File provides a new class of indexing called _____. [ ]
a.partial document indexing b.total document indexing c.both d.none

11. The availability of items in electronic form changes the objectives of _____ indexing. [ ]
a.partial b.full c.total d.manual

12. The _____ used in an item do not always reflect the value of the concepts being presented. [ ]
a.strings b.words c.paragraphs d.none

13. The _____ File indexer needs to consider the information needs of all users of the library system.[ ]
a.private b.public c.specific d.none

14. Availability of _____ document indexing saves the indexer from entering index terms that are identical to words in the document. [ ]
a. total b.full c.partial d.none

15. Users may use Public Index files as part of their search criteria to increase the _____. [ ]
a.precision b.recall c.indexing quality d.none

16. The format of the index, in most cases, supports the _____ of the output to present the items most likely to be relevant to the user's information needs. [ ]
a.ranking b.zoning c.fusing d.indexing

17. When an organization with multiple indexers decides to create a ____ index some procedural decisions on how to create the index terms assist the indexers and end users in knowing what to expect in the index file. [ ]
a.public b.private c.both d.none

18. When performed _____, the process of reliably and consistently determining the bibliographic terms that represent the concepts in an item is extremely difficult. [ ]
a.electronically b.manually c.automatically d.none

19. There are _____ factors involved in deciding on what level to index tile concepts in an item. [ ]
a.one b.two c.three d.four

20. _____ of indexing is the extent to which the different concepts in the item are indexed. [ ]
a.exhaustivity b.specificity c.authenticity d.none

21. _____ relates to the preciseness of the index terms used in indexing. [ ]
a.exhaustivity b.specificity c.authenticity d.none

22. Low _____ has an adverse effect on precision, but no effect to a potential increase in recall. [ ]
a.exhaustivity b.specificity c.authenticity d.none

23. _____ are used to correlate related attributes associated with concepts discussed in an item. [ ]
a.linkages b.connections c.coordination d.none

24. The process of creating term linkages at index creation time is called _____ coordination. [ ]
a.pre b.post c.specific d.none

25. When index terms are not coordinated at index time, the coordination occurs at search time. This is called _____ coordination. [ ]
a.pre b.post c.specific d.none

26. _____ indexing is the capability for the system to automatically determine the index terms to be assigned to an item. [ ]
a.manual b.autoamtic c.electronic d.none

27. _____ of an item by a human indexer varies significantly based upon the indexer's knowledge. [ ]
a. capability b. authenticity c. processing time d. none

28. Another advantage to automatic indexing is the predictably of _____. [ ]
a. data structures b.algorithms c. both d.none

29. Indexing resulting from _____ indexing fall into two classes: weighted and unweighted. [ ]
a.manual b.automatic c.electronic d.none

30. In an _____ indexing system, the existence of an index term in a document and sometimes its word location(s) are kept as part of the searchable data structure. [ ]
a. weighted b.unweighted c.both d.none

31. In a _____ indexing system, an attempt is made to place a value on the index term's representation of its associated concept in the document. [ ]
a. weighted b.unweighted c.both d.none

32. An index term's weight is based upon a _____ associated with the frequency of occurrence of the term in the item. [ ]
a. function b.structure c.data structure d.none

33. When the terms of the original item are used as a basis of the index process, there are _____ major techniques for creation of the index. [ ]
a.one b.two c.three d.four

34. _____ techniques can be based upon vector models and probabilistic models with a special case being Bayesian models. [ ]
a. statistical b. probabilistic c. vector d.none

35. Often _____ systems are discussed as vectorized information systems. [ ]
a. weighted b.unweighted c.both d.none

36. In addition to a vector model, the other dominant approach uses a _____ model. [ ]
a. statistical b. probabilistic c. vector d.none

37. The _____ approach could be applied as part of index term weighting, but usually is applied as part of the retrieval process by calculating the relationship between an item and a specific query. [ ]
a. statistical b. probabilistic c. Bayesian d. none

38. A _____ network is a directed acyclic graph in which each node represents a random variable and the arcs between the nodes represent a probabilistic dependence. [ ]
a. statistical b. probabilistic c. Bayesian d. none

39. Another approach to defining indexes to items is via use of _____. [ ]
a. natural language processing b. term masking c. proximity d. fuzzy search

40. The basis for _____ indexing is that there are many ways to express the same idea and increased retrieval performance comes from using a single representation. [ ]
a. manual b. automatic c.concept d. none

41. An example of a system that uses _____ indexing is the MatchPlus system developed by HNC Inc. [ ]
a. manual b. automatic c.concept d. none

42. _____ are represented by high dimensional (at least 300 dimensions) vectors called context vectors. [ ]
a. word stems b. items c.queries d. all

43. Each dimension in a _____ could be viewed as an abstract concept class. [ ]
a. vector b. model c. word d. none

44. The interpretation of components for ___ vectors is exactly the same as weights in neural networks. [ ]
a. manual b. automatic c.concept d. none

45. There are _____ processes associated with information extraction. [ ]
a. one b. two c. three d. four

46. Overgeneration measures the amount of _____ information that is extracted. [ ]
a. relevant b. irrelevant c. indexed d. none

47. There are usually _____ major data structures in any information system. [ ]
a. one b. two c. three d. four

48. One of the first transformations often applied to data before placing it in the searchable data structure is _____. [ ]
a. stemming b. indexing c. cataloging d. none

49. _____ reduces the diversity of representations of a concept (word) to a canonical morphological representation. [ ]
a. stemming b. indexing c. cataloging d. none

49. The risk with _____ is that concept discrimination information may be lost in the process, causing a decrease in precision and the ability for ranking to be performed. [ ]
a. stemming b. indexing c. cataloging d. none

50. A variant of the searchable data structure is the _____ structure that breaks processing tokens into smaller string units. [ ]
a. A-gram b. M-gram c. N-gram d.None

MODULE-III

1.Thesaurus,comingfrom the latin word meaning _____. [ ]
a)Pressure b)Treasure c)Closure d)Treatment

2.The term _____is frequently used as a synonym for the term cluster. [ ]
a)Item b)linkage c)class d)Treasure

3.If a thesaurus is being created,thisequates to determining the scope of the thesaurus such as ____.

a)Normal terms b)logical terms c)Medical terms d)Canonical terms [ ]

4.once the _____ is determined , determine the attributes of the objects to be clustered . [ ]
a)Domain b)Item b)Title c)Container

5.A _____ semantic definition should exist for each class . [ ]
a)Well-defined b)well-posed c)Item-defined d)posed

6.The size of the classes should be within the same order of _____ . [ ]
a)Matter b)Mattitude c)cluster d)Magnitude

7.If a particular class contains ___ per cent of the objects,that class is not useful for either purpose. [ ]
a)30 b)100 c)75 d)90

8.Within a class , one object should not dominate the _____ . [ ]
a)Object b)Class c)Item d)Term

9.Paradigmatic relates words with the same semantic base such as _____ and _____ . [ ]
a)Formula , Equation b)Zero , Equation
c)Term , Equation d) Item , Equation

10.a _____ is a word thst has multiple,completely different meanings [ ]
a)Hemograph b)Homograph c)Nograph d)Graph

11._____ may contrain the thesaurus to stems versus complete words. [ ]
a)Specification b)Equalisation c)constrain d)Normalisation

12.Good clustering of _____ or _____ assists the user by improving recall. [ ]
a)Term b)Item c) Both a and b d)none of the above

13.Automatically generated thesauri contain classes that reflect the use of words in the _____ [ ]
a)corpora b)caps c)carpora d)none of the above

14.The optimum technique for generating the classes requires _____ computation [ ]
a)Extensive b)Intensive c)Extra d)none of the above

15.Which is the method for generating of a thesaurus [ ]
a)Hand crafted b)Co-occurrence c)Header-modifier d)All of the above

16.The most complete process computes the strength of the relationships between all combinations of the “n” unique words with an overhead of [ ]
a)O(n) b)O(n^3) c)O(n^4) d)O(n^2)

17.The processing _____ in the set of items are the attributes to be used to create the cluster [ ]
a)Terms b)Tokens c)Items d)none of the above

18.There are many different classes that can be created using the _____ techniques [ ]
a)Term b)Curve c)Star d)none of the above

19.A new class is started with any term not currently in any _____class [ ]
a)Existing b)Present c)All of the above d)none of the above

20.The _____ technique produces classes that have the strongest relationships between all of the words in the class. [ ]
a)Lique b)Clique c)all of the above d)none of the above

21.To minimize calculations,_____ are calculated for each cluster [ ]
a)Mass b)Perimeter c)centroids d)none of the above

22.Manual item clustering is inherent in any library or _____ system [ ]
a)Filling b)Fileing c)Dilling dnone of the above

23. without precoordination of semantic concepts an item that discusses _____ in America and _____ in Mexico [ ]
a)Politics and Politics b)Economics and Economics
c)Economics and Politics d)Politics and Economics

24.A cluster can be represented by a category if the clusters were _____ [ ]
a)Polylithic b)Hierarchy c)Monolithic d)none of the above

25._____ and _____ proposed the following methodology to building a concept hierarchy [ ]
a)Croft and Mesasus b)San and Creasty
c)Nommy and Sanderson d)Sanderson and Croft

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III B.TECH - II Semester (MR17) I MID EXAMNATIONS

Subject:**Information Security**

Branch**: III CSE**

Time Duration: 90 Minutes

Instructions:

1. All the questions carry equal marks

2. Answer all the questions

Q.No.	Question	Bloom's Taxonomy Level	CO
	MODULE 1		
1.	Explain about what are the different types of Network Security services in detail.	Understanding	1
	OR		
2.	Explain in detail about what are the different types of security mechanisms we have.	Understanding	1
3.	Explain about attacks. What are the different types of attacks? Explain in detail about active attacks.	Understanding	1
	OR		
4.	Discuss about a) access control. b) Vulnerability.	Understanding	1
5.	Categorize about a model for internetwork security and various internet standards.	Analyzing	1
	OR		
6.	Analyze the need of Buffer overflow and format string vulnerabilities.	Analyzing	1
7.	Describe in detail about role of Man-in-the-middle attacks and UDP session hijacking.	Understanding	1
	OR		

8.	Interpret the hijacking. State and explain about TCP session hijacking.	Understanding	1
MODULE 2			
1	classify on various conventional Encryption principles and explain about the need of it.	Analyzing	2
OR			
2	Select and Explain about conventional Encryption Algorithms briefly.	Analyzing	2
3	Describe about cipher block modes of operation and explain with an example.	Understanding	2
OR			
4	Summarize key distribution approaches of message authentication explain.	Understanding	2
5.	Outline Encryption and Decryption. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of Encryption.	Analyzing	2
OR			
6.	Illustrate what are the conventional encryption principles briefly explain about conventional encryption algorithms with an example.	Analyzing	2
7.	Describe about how hash functions are useful explain with an example.	Understanding	2
OR			
8	Discuss about the use of encryption devices. Explain about location of encryption devices.	Understanding	2
MODULE 3			
1.	Summarize different types of public key cryptography algorithms.	Understanding	3
OR			
2	Discuss the various advantages and disadvantages of digital signatures.	Understanding	3
3.	Outline cryptography. Explain about public key cryptography in detail.	Analyzing	3
OR			
4	Analyze the advantages of public key encryption.what are the advantages of public key.explain.	Analyzing	3

Signature of the Faculty **Signature of HOD**

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III B.TECH - II Semester (MR17) I MID Objective

Subject:**Information Security**

Branch**: CSE**

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1) The attackers a network of compromised devices known as [B]

a)Internet b)Botnet c)Telnet d)D-net

2) Which of the following is a form of DoS attack ? [D]

a)Vulnerability attack b)Bandwidth flooding

c)Connection flooding d)All of the mentioned

3) The DoS attack is which the attacker establishes a large number of half-open or

fully open TCP connections at the target host [C]

a)Vulnerability attack b)Bandwidth flooding

c)Connection flooding d)All of the mentioned

4) The DoS attack is which the attacker sends deluge of packets to the targeted host [B]

a)Vulnerability attack b)Bandwidth flooding

c)Connection flooding d)All of the mentioned

5) Packet sniffers involve [B]

a)Active receiver b)Passive receiver

c)Both of the mentioned d)None of the mentioned

6) Sniffers can be deployed in [D]

a)Wired environment b)WiFi

c)Ethernet LAN d)All of the mentioned

7) Firewalls are often configured to block [A]

a)UDP traffic b)TCP traffic

c)Both of the mentioned d)None of the mentioned

8) In a network, If P is the only packet being transmitted and there was no earlier transmission, which of the following delays could be zero [B]

a) Propogation delay b) Queuing delay

c) Transmission delay d) Processing delay

9) In computer security, ……. means that computer system assets can be modified only by authorized parities. [B]

a)Confidentiality b) Integrity

c)Availability d) Authenticity

10) In computer security, …….. means that the information in a computer system only be accessible for reading by authorized parities. [A]

a) Confidentiality b) Integrity

c) Availability d) Authenticity

11) The type of threats on the security of a computer system or network are ……. [C]

i) Interruption ii)Interception iii)Modification

iv) Creation v)Fabrication

a)i, ii, iii and iv only

b)ii, iii, iv and v only

c)i, ii, iii and v only

d)All i, ii, iii, iv and v

12) Which of the following is independent malicious program that need not any host program? [D]

a)Trap doors b) Trojan horse c) Virus d) Worm

13) The …….. is code that recognizes some special sequence of input or is triggered by being run from a certain user ID of by unlikely sequence of events. [A]

a) Trap doors b)Trojan horse c) Logic Bomb d)Virus

14) The …….. is code embedded in some legitimate program that is set to explode" when certain conditions are met. [C]

a)Trap doors b)Trojan horse c)Logic Bomb d)Virus

15) Which of the following malicious program do not replicate automatically? [A]

a)Trojan Horse b)Virus c)Worm d)Zombie

16)…… programs can be used to accomplish functions indirectly that an unauthorized user could not accomplish directly. [C]

a)Zombie b)Worm c)Trojan Horses d)Logic Bomb

17) State whether true of false. [C]

i) A worm mails a copy of itself to other systems.

ii) A worm executes a copy of itself on another system.

a)True, False b)False, True

c)True, True d)False, False

18) A …….. is a program that can infect other programs by modifying them, the modification includes a copy of the virus program, which can go on to infect other programs. [B]

a)Worm b)Virus c)Zombie d)Trap doors

19) Relationship between a character in plaintext to a character is [B]

a)many-to-one relationship b)one-to-many relationship

c)many-to-many relationship d)None

20) In symmetric-key cryptography, key locks and unlocks box is [A]

a)same b)shared c)private d)public

21) Keys used in cryptography are [D]

a)secret key b)private key c)public key d)All of them

22) Ciphers of today are called round ciphers because they involve [C]

a)Single Round b)Double Rounds c) Multiple Round d) Round about

23) Symmetric-key cryptography started thousands of years ago when people needed

to exchange [C]

a)Files b)Packets c)Secrets d)Transmission

24) The protection of transmitted data from passive attacks is _____ [C]

a)Authentication b)Access Control

c)Confidentiality d)Non-repudiation

25) Fabrication is attack on _____ [C]

a)Confidentiality b)Non-repudiation

c)Authentication d) Availability

26) An hijacker can create a new session using the stolen data in _____ [B]

a)Network layer b) Application layer

c) Transport layer d) Data link layer

27) The coordinating committee for Internet design, engineering and management is [B]

a)International Telecommunications Union(ITCU) b)Internet Society(IS)

c)International Standards Organisation(ISO)

d) d)Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers(IEEE)

28) _____ prevents or inhibits the normal use or management of communication [B]

facilities.

a)Modification of messages b)Denial of service

c)Replay d) Masquerade

29) Active sniffers work with switched LAN networks by using _____ [D]

a)RARP spooning b)Man-in-the-middle

c) IP spoofing d) ARP spoofing

30)In Internet work Security model, a trusted party is responsible for ____ [D]

a)Choosing the path b)Decrypting the information c) Encrypting the information d) Distributing the secret information

31) In the process of standardization, the IESG approves the publication of an internet

Draft document as on RFC with the status of ____ [D]

a)Internet Standard b)Approved Standard

c)Draft Standard d) Proposed Standard

32) In active attacks, the attacker _____ [A]

a)Gains the physical control of the link b)Observe the traffic flow

c)Reads the transmitter content d)Observe the transmission

33) Changing the contents of message is called as ____ [D]

a)Disclosure b)Sequence modification

c)Repudiation d)Content Modification

34)_____ responsible for publishing the RFCs, with approval of the IESG [D]

a)IAB b) IESG c) IBA d) IETF

35) In IP spoofing, the session hijacker has to obtain the ____ [D]

a)Secrete key of server b)IP address of server

c)Secret key of client d)IP address of client

36) _____ is a passive attack [D]

a) Masquerade b)Replay c)Denial of Service d)Release of message contents

37) TCP hijacking is meant to intercept____ [A]

a)Already established TCP session b)The completed TCP session

c) The establishing TCP session d) The UDP session

38) Modification of data is an attack on ____ [A]

a)Integrity b) Confidentiality

c) Authenticity d) Availability

39 ____ is responsible for the development and publication of standards for use over

the Internet. [C]

a)International Standards Organisation (ISO) b)International Telecommunications Union (ITCU)

c) Internet Society (IS) d) Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)

40) The principle of ARP spoofing is to send spoofed ARP messages which contain ___ [A]

a)False MAC address b)False HTTP address

c)False IP address d) True MAC address

41) If sniffing of the packets and guessing the correct sequence number expected by [C]

the server id difficult the hijacker implements.

a) TCP hijacking b) Blind Session hijacking c) UDP hijacking d) IP hijacking

42) A format string is an argument that is passed to a ____ [A]

a)Format function b)String function

c)Recursive function d) Math function

43) A protocol or other specification that is not considered ready for standardization

may be published as ____ [C]

a)Internet Draft b) Informational RFC

c)Experimental RFC d) Applied RFC

44) Which of the following is (are) true regarding network connectivity attacks? [C]

I. A network connectivity attack can be achieved by generating numerous half-open connections to the target computer.

II. A network connectivity attack can be achieved by generating excessive amount of traffic on the target network.

a) I only b) II only

c) I and II d)None

45)Probing a computer system for vulnerabilities, such as systems that allow anonymous TELNET logins, is [C]

a)packet sniffing b) social engineering c) port scanning

d)spoofing

46)Which of the following is not true of malicious software? [D]

a)A Trojan horse is an entire program that a user might knowingly execute but without realizing that it will operate in a malicious manner.

b) A boot virus is located on the area of a disk loaded by the BIOS during the boot process and is immediately activated every time the computer is reset or powered on

c)A worm is a program that replicates itself on other systems and impacts computer operations by tying up critical resources such as memory or files.

d)A program virus is embedded within a program file and is initially activated whenever the program file is copied to the disk drive.

47)What does a packet sniffer do? [A]

a)Captures data packets that are transmitted through a network

b)Causes one computer to impersonate another

c)Converts encrypted passwords to plain text

d)Renders a computer network unusable

48 Which of the following conditions on a users computer might indicate the presence of a computer virus? [A]

I. Certain files of the user are no longer present on the disk.

II. The system no longer boots.

III. Annoying messages appear on the display, and then disappear.

a) I, II, and III b) I and II only c) I and III only d) II and III only

49) Encryption is used to [C]

a) archive system files

b) save storage space

c) protect privacy by encoding data

d) store data files in a vault

50) Which of the following is (are) true regarding computer security? [B]

I. Applying all available security measures may negatively impact system usability.

II. Most intrusions result from exploitation of known vulnerabilities that remain unpatched.

a)I only b) I and II c) II only d) None

51) A Substitution Cipher Substitutes One Symbol With [B]

a) Keys b) Others c) Multi Parties d) Single Party B

52)An Asymmetric-Key (Or Public-Key) Cipher Uses [B]

a)1 Key b)2 Key c) 3 Key d) 4 Key

53)We Use Cryptography Term To Transforming Messages To Make Them Secure And Immune To [C]

a)Change b) Idle

c) Attacks d) Defend

54) Man-In-The-Middle Attack Can Endanger Security Of Diffie-Hellman Method If Two Parties Are Not [A]

a) Authenticated b) Joined

c) Submit d) Separate

55) DES Follows [C]

a)Hash Algorithm b) Caesars Cipher

c) Feistel Cipher Structure d) SP Networks

56) The DES Algorithm Cipher System Consists Of _____Rounds (Iterations) Each With A Round Key [D]

a)12 b)18 c)9 d)16

57) The DES Algorithm Has A Key Length Of [C]

a)128 Bits b) 32 Bits c) 64 Bits d) 16 Bits

58)In The DES Algorithm The Round Key Is _____ Bit And The Round Input Is _____Bits. [A]

a)48,32 b) 64,32 c) 56,24 d) 32,32

59) In The DES Algorithm The Round Input Is 32 Bits, Which Is Expanded To 48 Bits Via _____ [A]

a)Scaling Of The Existing Bits

b)Duplication Of The Existing Bits

c)Addition Of Zeros

d)Addition Of Ones

60) The Initial Permutation Table/Matrix Is Of Size [C]

a)16×8 b) 12x8 c) 8x8 d)4x8

61) The Number Of Unique Substitution Boxes In DES After The 48 Bit XOR Operation Are [A]

a)8 b)4 c)6 d)12

62) In Cryptography, What Is Cipher? [A]

a)Algorithm For Performing Encryption And Decryption

b)Encrypted Message

c)Both (A) And (B)

d)None Of The Mentioned

63) In Asymmetric Key Cryptography, The Private Key Is Kept By [B]

a)Sender b) Receiver c) Sender And Receiver

d)All The Connected Devices To The Network

64) Which One Of The Following Algorithm Is Not Used In Asymmetric-Key Cryptography? [C]

a)RSA Algorithm

b)Diffie-Hellman Algorithm

c)Electronic Code Book Algorithm

d)None Of The Mentioned

65) In Cryptography, The Order Of The Letters In A Message Is Rearranged By [A]

a)Transposition Ciphers b) Substitution Ciphers

c) Both (A) And (B) d) None Of The Mentioned

66) What Is Data Encryption Standard (DES)? [A]

a)Block Cipher b) Stream Cipher

c)Bit Cipher d) None Of The Mentioned

67) Cryptanalysis Is Used [A]

a)To Find Some Insecurity In A Cryptographic Scheme

b)To Increase The Speed

c)To Encrypt The Data

d)None Of The Mentioned

68) Which One Of The Following Is A Cryptographic Protocol Used To Secure HTTP Connection? [B]

a)Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) b) Transport Layer Security (TSL)

c)Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) d) Resource Reservation Protocol

69)Cryptographic Hash Function Takes An Arbitrary Block Of Data And Returns [A]

a)Fixed Size Bit String b)Variable Size Bit String

c) Both (A) And (B) d) None Of The Mentioned

70) An Encryption Algorithm Transforms Plaintext Into [A]

a)Cipher Text b) Simple Text c)Plain Text

d)Empty Text

71) International Data Encryption Algorithm (IDEA) Was Developed By [A]

a)Xuejia Lai And James Massey b)Xuejia Lai And Bruce Schneie

c)Xuejia Lai And Carlisle Adams d)Xuejia Lai And Stafford Tavares

72) Another Name For Message Authentication Codes Is [C]

a)Cryptographic Code break b)Cryptographic Code sum

c)Cryptographic Checksum d)Cryptographic Check Break

73) MACS Are Also Called [D]

a)Test Letter b)Test word c)Test bits d)None Of The Mentioned

74) Cryptographic Hash Functions Execute Faster In Software Than Block Ciphers. [D]

a)Statement Is Correct b)Statement Is Incorrect

c)Depends On The Hash Function d)Depends On The Processor

75) What Is The Value Of Ipad In The HMAC Structure? [B]

a)00111110 b)00110010 c)10110110 d)01110110

76) What Is The Value Of Opad In The HMAC Structure? [D]

a)00111110 b)00110010 c)10110110 d)01110110

77) Data Authentication Algorithm (DAA) Is Based On [A]

a)DES b)AES c)MD-5 d)SHA-1

78) Which Mode Of Operation Is Used In The DAA? [C]

a)Output Feedback Mode b)Electronic Code Block Mode

c)Cipher Block Chaining Mode d)Cipher Feedback Mode

79) What Is The Full-Form Of CMAC? [B]

a)Code-Based MAC b)Cipher-Based MAC

c)Construct-Based MAC d)Collective-Based MAC

80) When A Hash Function Is Used To Provide Message Authentication, The Hash Function Value Is Referred To As [B]

a)Message Field b)Message Digest c)Message Score d)Message Leap

81) Message Authentication Code Is Also Known As [C]

a)Key Code b)Hash Code c)Keyed Hash Function d)Message Key Hash Function

82) What Is A One-Way Password File? [C]

a)A Scheme In Which The Password Is Jumbled And Stored

b)A Scheme In Which The Password Is XOR With A Key And Stored

c)A Scheme In Which The Hash Of The Password Is Stored

d)A Scheme In Which The Password Is Passed Through A PRF, Which Is Then Stored

83) Which One Of The Following Is Not An Application Hash Functions? [B]

a)One-Way Password File b)Key Wrapping c)Virus Detection d)Intrusion Detection

84) What Is The Effectiveness Of An N-Bit Hash Value? [B]

a)2^n b)2^{-N} c)2^{2n} d)2^{-2n}

85) What Is The Effectiveness Of An 128 Bit Hash Value? [C]

a)2^{-D} b)2^{64} c)2^{-112} d)2^{-128}

86) For An M-Bit Value, The Adversary Would Have To Try _____ Values To Generates A Given Hash Value H. [B]

a)2^m b)$2^{(M-1)}$ c)$2^{(M/2)}$ d)$(2^m) – 1$

87) For An M Bit Hash Value, If We Pick Data Blocks At Random We Can Expect To Find Two Data Blocks With The Same Hash Value Within ____ Attempts. [C]

a)2^m b)$2^{(M-1)}$ c)$2^{(M/2)}$ d)$(2^m) – 1$

88) Which Attack Requires The Least Effort/Computations? [C]

a)Pre-Image b)Second Pre-Image c)Collision d)All Required The Same Effort

89)In Affine Block Cipher Systems If F(M)=Am + T, What Is F(M1+M2) ? [A]

a)F(M1) + F(M2) + T b)F(M1) + F(M2) + 2t c)F(M1) + T d)F(M1) + F(M2)

90) If The Block Size Is 'S', How Many Affine Transformations Are Possible ? [C]

a)2^s $(2^s-1)(2^s-1)(2^s-1^2)……(2^s-1^{(S-1)})$ b)2^s $(2^s-1)(2^s-2)(2^s-2^2)……(2^s-2^{(S-2)})$

c)2^ss $(2^s-1)(2^s-2)(2^s-2^2)……(2^s-2^{(S-1)})$ d)2^s $(2^s-1)(2^s-2)(2^s-2^2)……(2^s-2^{(S-3)}$

91) What Is The Number Of Possible 3 X 3 Affine Cipher Transformations ? [D]

a)168 b)840 c)1024 d)1344

92)Which Of The Following Slows The Cryptographic Algorithm [B]

a)Increase In Number Of Rounds b)Decrease In Block Size

c)Increase In Key Size d)Increase In Sub Key Generation

93)If End To End Connection Is Done At A Network Or IP Level, And If There Are N Hosts, Then What Is The Number Of Keys Required? [A]

a)N(N-1)/2 b)N c)N(N+1)/2 d)N/2

94)For 1000 Nodes In IP Level, How Many Keys Would Be Required? [B]

a)499000 b)499500 c)500500 d)500000

95)Communication Between End Systems Is Encrypted Using A Key, Often Known As [D]

a)Temporary Key b)Section Key c)Line Key d)Session Key

96)Session Keys Are Transmitted After Being Encrypted By [C]

a)Make-Shift Keys b)Temporary Key c)Master Keys d)Session Keys

97)For A Network With N Nodes, How Many Master Keys Are Present? [B]

a)N(N-1)/2 b)N c)N(N+1)/2 d)N/2

98)PDU Stands For [A]

a)Protocol Data Unit b)Pre Data Underscore

c)Permuted Data Unity d)Protocol Data Unity

99)SSM Stands For [B]

a)Secure Security Module b)Session Security Module

c)Service Session Module d)Session Service Module

100)Which Is The Last Step In Establishing A Connection Between Hosts Using The SSM?

a)Interaction/ Handshaking Between The SSM And The KDC [C]

b)Establishment Of The Connection

c)Release Of Connection Request Packet

d)SSM Saves The Packet And Applies To The KDC For Connection Permission

101)In cryptography, what is cipher? [A]

a)algorithm for performing encryption and decryption b)encrypted message

c)both (a) and (b) d)none of the mentioned

102)Output message in cryptography is called [B]

a)Plain Text b)Cipher Text c)Both a and b d)None of the above

103)Input message in cryptography is called [A]

a)Plain Text b)Cipher Text c)Both a and b d)None of the above

104)In asymmetric key cryptography, the private key is kept by [B]

a)sender b)receiver

c)Both sender and receiver d)all the connected devices to the network

105)The Process to discover plain text or key is known as [A]

a)Cryptanalysis b)Crypto design c)Crypto processing d)Crypto graphic

106)In cryptography [A]

a)Information is transmitted from sender to receiver b)No information is transmitted

c)Information is damaged d)None of the above

107)RSA stands for [A]

a)Rivest Shamir and Adleman b)Rock Shane and Amozen

c)Rivest Shane and Amozen d)Rock Shamir and Adleman

108)Cryptanalysis is used [A]

a)to find some insecurity in a cryptographic scheme b)to increase the speed

c)to encrypt the data d)none of the mentioned

109)MAC means [B]

a)Message Authorization Code b)Message Authentication Code

c)Message Approximation Code d)all of the above

110)Which one of the following algorithm is not used in asymmetric-key cryptography? [C]

a)rsa algorithm b)diffie-hellman algorithm

c)electronic code book algorithm d)none of the mentioned

111)Data Encryption Standard (DES), was designed by [B]

a)Intel b)IBM c)HP d)Sony

112)What is the length of key(without padding) in DES ? [D]

a)64 bits b)128 bits c)72 bits d)56 bits

113)Cryptology means [B]

a)Cryptography + Cryptodesign b)Cryptography + Cryptanalysis

c)Cryptography itself known as cryptology also d)none of the above

114)DES involves the following block cipher technique [C]

a)ECB b)RSA c)CBC d)SHA-1

115)ECB stands for [A]

a)Emergency Code Book b)Electronic Code Book

c)Elective Code Book d)Encrypted Code Book

116)Diffie-Hellman key exchange is vulnerable to [A]

a)Discrete Algorithm b)Elliptic curve Cryptography

c)Man in middle attack d)None of the above

117)Secure Hash algorithm was developed by [B]

a)IEE b)NIST c)Never d)None of the above

118)Hash collision means [A]

a)Two keys for one message b)One key for two message

c)Two different keys for different message d)Always the same key

119)SHA-1 is similar to [C]

a)RSA b)DES c)MD5 d)None

120)DSS stands for [A]

a)Digital Signature Standard b)Digital Signature Simulation

c)Digital Signature Strategies d)Digital Signature System

121)A Digital signature needs a [C]

a)Private-key system b)Shared-key system c)Public-key system d)All of them

122)Authentication refers to [A]

a)Verification of user's identity b)Checking user's privilages

c)Auditing user's process d)None of the above

123)Triple DEA(TDEA) was first proposed by [A]

a)Tuchman b)Rivest c)Both a and b d)None of the above

124)Block cipher process [B]

a)1000 bits at a time b)Secure Hash Function

c)Both a and b d)None of the above

125)Secret key is [A]

a)Used with Algorithms b)Not used with algorithm

c)Never used any where d)None of the above

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III B.TECH - II Semester (MR17) I MID EXAMNATIONS

Subject: **Machine Learning**

Branch**: III CSE**

Time Duration: 90 Minutes

Instructions:

1. All the questions carry equal marks

2. Answer all the questions

MODULE I			
Q.No.	**Question**	**Bloom's Taxonomy Level**	**CO**
1.	Illustrate the perspectives, issues in machine learning?	[**Understanding**]	1
	OR		
2.	Demonstrate the learning problems in machine learning?	[**Understanding**]	1
3.	Build a consistent hypothesis set by applying Candidate Elimination algorithm on a sample dataset.	[**Applying**]	1
	OR		
4.	Make use of List-Then-Eliminate Algorithm to generate consistent hypothesis.	[**Applying**]	1
5.	Illustrate the applications of Machine Learning.	[**Understanding**]	1
	OR		
6.	Explain how to design a learning system for checkers problem.	[**Understanding**]	1
7.	Explain about inductive biased hypothesis and unbiased learner.	[**Understanding**]	1
	OR		
8.	Infer the remarks on Version Spaces and candidate elimination algorithms.	[**Understanding**]	1
MODULE II			
Q.No.	**Question**	**Bloom's Taxonomy Level**	**CO**
1.	Explain in detail about appropriate problems for decision tree learning.	[**Understanding**]	2
	OR		
2.	Demonstrate the representation of decision trees with	[**Understanding**]	2

	suitable examples.		
3.	Apply ID3 algorithm on a sample dataset to construct a decision tree.	[**Applying**]	2
	OR		
4.	Make use of entropy and information gain and illustrate how these measures are used in decision tree construction.	[**Applying**]	2
	OR		
5.	Illustrate the concept Perceptron in Neural Network learning.	[**Understanding**]	2
6.	Explain in detail about difference in error of two hypothesis.	[**Understanding**]	2
	OR		
7.	Explain in detail about Back Propagation algorithm	[**Understanding**]	2
	OR		
8.	Explain about error estimation and binomial distribution.	[**Understanding**]	2

MODULE III			
Q.No.	**Question**	**Bloom's Taxonomy Level**	**CO**
1	Illustrate brute force Bayes Concept learning.	[**Understanding**]	3
	OR		
2	Explain about Minimum Description Length principle.	[**Understanding**]	3
3	Explain about Maximum Likelihood and least squared error hypothesis.	[**Understanding**]	3
	OR		
4	Demonstrate the process of gradient search to maximize likelihood in a Neural Net.	[**Understanding**]	3

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III B.TECH - II Semester (MR17) I MID Objective

Subject: **Machine Learning**

Branch**: CSE**

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1 In Concept learning the objects are _____in concepts. [ ]

(a)Manipulating (b) Clustering
(c) Appending (d) Gathering

2 Extensional: _____set of all exemplars [ ]
(a)Infinite (b) Real (c) Non-determinate (d) Rational

3 A computer program is said to learn from _____ [ ]
(a)Experience E (b) Task T (c) Performance P (d) None

4 A checkers learning problem: what is task T? [ ]
(a)Task T: percent of games won against opponents
(b)Task T= percent of games lost against opponents
(c) Task T=Playing Checkers
(d)Task T= playing practice games against itself

5 A handwriting recognition learning problem: What is Performance measure P? [ ]
(a)Performance measure P: percent of words correctly classified
(b) Performance measure P :recognizing handwritten words within images
(c)Performance measure P :classifying handwritten words within images
(d)None

6 Learning as an approach to improving [ ]
(a)Clustering (b) Problem Solving (c) Appending (d) Performance

7 Control theory: [ ]
(a)Bayes' theorem as the basis for calculating probabilities of hypotheses. The naive Bayes classifier. Algorithms for estimating values of unobserved variables
(b)Theoretical bounds on the inherent complexity of different learning tasks
(c)Procedures that learn to control processes in order to optimize predefined Objectives and that learn to predict the next state of the process they are controlling.
(d)None

8 A robot driving learning problem: What is Training experience E? [ ]
(a)Training experience E: driving on public four-lane highways using vision sensors
(b)Training experience E:a database of handwritten words with given classifications
(c)Training experience E: a average distance traveled before an error (as judged by human overseer)

(d)Training experience E: a sequence of images and steering commands recorded while observing a human driver

9 One key attribute is whether the training experience provides_____ feedback regarding the choices made by the performance system [ ]

(a)Direct (b) Indirect (c) Direct and Indirect (d) None

10 Learning from which feedback is typically easier? [ ]

(a)Direct Feedback (b) Indirect Feedback

(c) Common Feedback (d) Normal Feedback

11 The _____ takes as input the training examples and produces an output hypothesis that is it's estimate of the target function [ ]

(a)Experiment Generator (b) Generalizer

(c) Performance System (d) Critic

12 The _____ takes as input the history or trace of the game and produces as output a set of training examples. [ ]

(a)Experiment Generator (b) Generalizer

(c) Performance System (d) Critic

13 Issues in Machine Learning [ ]

(a)What algorithms exist for learning general target functions from specific training examples?

(b)How much training data is sufficient?

(c)How can the learner automatically alter its representation to improve its ability to represent and learn the target function?

(d)All of the above

14 The most general hypothesis-that every day is a positive example-is represent by [ ]

(a) (0,0,0,0,0) (b) (?,?,?,?,?,?) (c) ($,$,$,$,$) (d) None

15 When learning the target concept, the learner is presented a set of___ [ ]

(a)Training Examples (b) Tasks (c) Performance Measures (d) Hypothesis

16 The inductive learning hypothesis. [ ]

(a)Any Axioms found to approximate the target function well over a sufficiently large set of training examples will also approximate the target function well over other unobserved

(b)Any hypothesis found to approximate the target function well over a sufficiently large set of training examples will not approximate the target function well over other observed examples.

(c)Any hypothesis found to approximate the target function well over a sufficiently large set of training examples will also approximate the target function well over other unobserved examples

(d)None

17 The goal of _____ is to find the hypothesis that best fits the training examples. [ ]

(a)Machine Learning as search (b) AI as search

(c) Hypothesis as search (d) Concept Learning as search

18 FIND-S [ ]

(a)finding a maximally specific hypothesis (b) finding a minimal specific hypothesis
(c) finding a most specific hypothesis (d) finding a maximally unspecific hypothesis

19 The first step of FIND- S is: [ ]
(a)Hypothesis h (b) Constraint h (c) Generalize h (d) Initialize h

20 FIND-S algorithm simply ignores every _____example [ ]
(a)Negative (b) Positive (c) Zero (d) Undefined

21 The key idea in the CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION Algorithm is to output a description of the set of all hypotheses consistent with the [ ]
(a)Processing examples (b) Training examples (c) Performance examples (d) None

22 We can design learning algorithms that exhaustively search even infinite hypothesis spaces without _____every hypothesis. [ ]

(a)Explicitly enumerating (b) Implicitly enumerating
(c) Implicitly numerating (d) Explicitly numerating

23 h_k (written $h_j >$, h_k) if and only if [ ]
(a)$(h_j \geq_g h_k) \wedge (h_k \not\geq_g h_j)$ (b) $(h_j \geq_g h_k) \wedge (h_k <_g h_j$
(c) $(h_j >_g h_k) \wedge (h_k \not\geq_g h_j)$ (d)None

24 The key property of the FIND-S algorithm is that for hypothesis spaces described by _____ of attribute constraints [ ]
(a)Nouns (b) Conjunctions (c) Prepositions (d) All of the above

25 In the instance space diagram, positive training examples are denoted by "__" negative by "___" [ ]

(a)(*,+) (b) (^,-) (c) (+,-) (d) (/,+)

26 Inductive learning algorithms can at best guarantee that the output hypothesis fits the _____over the training data. [ ]
(a)Task Concept (b) Task Concept (c) Attribute Concept (d) Labeled Concept

27 Concept learning [ ]
(a)Inferring a boolean-valued function from training examples of its input and output.
(b)Preferring an integer-valued function from training examples of its input and output.
(c)Inferring a non boolean-valued function from training examples of its input and output.
(d) Inferring a boolean-valued function from training examples of only input.

28 The CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION has been applied to problems such as [ ]
(a)Beginning regularities (b) Heuristic regularities
(c) Learning regularities (d) All of the above

29 A hypothesis h is consistent with a set of training examples D if and only if for each example (x, c(x)) in D. [ ]
(a)h(x) >=c(x) (b) h(x) <=c(x) (c) h(x) != c(x) (d) h(x) = c(x)

30 The CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION algorithm represents the set of all [ ]

(a)Hypotheses consistent (b) Axiom consistent

(c) Training consistent (d) None

31 Subset of all hypotheses is called : [ ]

(a)Non consistent space (b) Version Space (c) Null space (d) Learning Space

32 The LIST-THEN-ELIMINATE algorithm _____ initializes the version space to contain all hypotheses in H, then eliminates any hypothesis found inconsistent with any training example. [ ]

(a)First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fifth

33 The LIST-THEN-ELIMINATE algorithm can be applied whenever the hypothesis space H is [ ]

(a)Infinite (b) finite (c) Undefined (d) Null

34 _____ employs a much more compact representation of the version space [ ]

(a)CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION algorithm (b) Both

(c)LIST-THEN- ELIMINATION algorithm (d)None

35 Members form general and specific boundary sets that delimit the version space within the _____ordered hypothesis space. [ ]

(a)Un-Partially (b) Normally (c) Partially (d) Normally and Un-partially

36 The _____ algorithm computes the version space containing all hypotheses from H that are consistent with an observed sequence of training examples. [ ]

(A) CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION (B)LIST-THEN-ELIMINATION

(C) Both (D)None

37 What will happen if the training data contains errors? [ ]

(a)The algorithm is Uncertain to remove the correct target concept from the version space.

(b)The algorithm is certain to remove the correct target concept from the version space.

(c)The algorithm is certain to remove the wrong target concept from the version space.

(d)None

38 We use the term "_____"to refer to such instances constructed by the learner, which are then classified by an external oracle. [ ]

(a)Select (b) Quit (c) Query (d) All the above

39 By our definition of more-general_than [ ]

(a) If the new instance satisfies all members of S it must also satisfy each of these more general hypotheses.

(b) If the old instance satisfies all members of S it must also Unsatisfy each of these more general hypotheses.

(c)If the new instance satisfies all members of S it must also Unsatisfy each of these more general hypotheses.

(d)All the above

40 The hypothesis space contains the_____ target concept [ ]

(a)Known (b) Unknown (c) Both (d) Dissimilar

41 What spaces are in Inductive Bias [ ]

(a)A Biased Hypothesis space (b) An Unbiased Learner
(c) Both (d) None

42 The obvious solution is to enrich the hypothesis space to _____every possible hypothesis. [ ]

(a)Include (b) Exclude (c) Importing (d) All the above

43 We can safely use the CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION algorithm without worrying that the target concept might not be [ ]

(a)Expressible (b) Impressible (c) Both (d) B and C

44 Inductive bias of CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION [ ]

(a)The target concept c is contained in the given hypothesis space H
(b)The target concept S is contained in the given hypothesis space S
(c)The target concept H is contained in the given hypothesis space H
(d)None

45 Learning corresponds simply to storing each observed training example in memory [ ]

(a)CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION (b) FIND-S (c) ROTE-LEARNER (d) Both B&C

46 The _____ no inductive bias [ ]

(a)CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION (b) ROTE-LEARNER (c) FIND-S (d) Both B&C

47 _____ finds the most specific hypothesis consistent with the training examples. It then uses this hypothesis to classify all subsequent instances. [ ]

(a)CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION (b) ROTE-LEARNER (c) FIND-S (d) Both B&C

48 Version spaces and the CANDIDATE-ELIMINATION algorithm were introduced by [ ]
(a)Smith(1981,1986) (b) Rosenbloom(1992,2001)
(c) MSC(1951,1983) (d) Mitchell (1977, 1982).

49 .____ shows that the size of the general boundary can grow exponentially in the number of training examples, even when the hypothesis space consists of simple conjunctions of features [ ]

(a) Haussler (1988) (b) Smith(1998) (c) Chanakya(1997) (d) Rahul(1998)

50 ._____ give an early account of learning as search through a hypothesis space [ ]
(a)Smith and Ronsenbloom(1964) (b) Simon and Lea (1973)
(c) Robert and Downey(1977) (d) Kylie jenner(1954)

51 What do decision tree nodes represent? [ ]
(a)Attributes (b) Instances (c) Classes (d) None of these

52 Each branch of a node represents …. [ ]
(a)Code to be executed (b) Values (c) Classes (d)All of these

53 In decision trees all the hyper plains are? [ ]
(a)Axis parallel (b) Perpendicular (c) Co axial (d) None

54 The characteristics of decision trees is/are [ ]
(a)The target function has discrete output values.

(b)Disjunctive descriptions may be required.
(c)The training data may contain missing attribute values.
(d)all of these

55 Node in decision tree is chosen by…. [ ]
(a)No information gain (b) Least information gain
(c) Most information gain (d) Relevant information gain

56 Node that has only one class label is called.. [ ]
(a)Pure node (b) Sequential node (c) Parallel node (d) All of the above

57 If depth of the tree increases, chance of over fitting …. [ ]
(a)Increases (b) Decreases (c)Both (d)None

58 If the depth of the tree is small , then it tends to…. [ ]
(a)Over fit (b)Under fit (c)Both (d) None

59 The hyper parameter in decision tree is …. [ ]
(a)Length of tree (b) Breadth of tree (c) Height of tree (d) All of the above

60 We use cross validation to choose _____ of the tree. [ ]
(a)Length (b) Breadth (c) Depth (d) Height

61 _____ is under fitting the data with less depth [ ]
(a)Decision stump (b) Decision tree (c) Node (d) None

62 Depth is calculated using _____ [ ]
(a)Simple validation (b) Clean validation
(c) Cross validation (d) All of these

63 At max , a decision tree is trained to be _____levels of depth [ ]
(a)5-10 (b) 2-3 (c) 20-30 (d) 10-30

64 Problems, in which the task is to classify examples into one of a discrete set of possible categories, are often referred to as_____ [ ]

(a)Classic problems (b) Classification problems
(c) Complex problems (d) All of these

65 Algorithm, ID3, learns decision trees by constructing them_____ [ ]
(a)Top down (b) Bottom up (c) Linearly (d) Parallel

66 A measure commonly used in information theory is called [ ]

(a)Prediction (b) Entropy (c) Combustion (d) All of these

67 Given a collection S, containing positive and negative examples of some target concept, the entropy of S relative to this boolean classification is [ ]

(a)entropy(s) = -(p+)log2(p+) - (p-)log2(p-) (b) entropy(s) = -(p+)log2(p+) + (p-)log2(p-)
(c) entropy(s) = -(p+)log2(p+) * (p-)log2(p-)(d) entropy(s) = -(p+)log2(p+) / (p-)log2(p-)

68 One interpretation of entropy from information theory is that it specifies _____ number of bits of information needed to encode the classification of an arbitrary member of S [ ]

(a)Two (b) No bits (c) Minimum (d) Minimum

69 ID3 in its pure form performs _____ in its search. [ ]

(a)Backtracking (b) No backtracking (c) Sorting (d) Sorting

70 The version space candidate elimination algorithm searches _____ hypothesis space. [ ]

(a)Incomplete (b) Finished (c) Partial (d)none

71 Algorithms such as _____use gradient descent to tune network parameters to best fit a training set of input-output pairs. [ ]

(a)Candidate elimination (b) Find-s (c) A and B (d) Back propagation

72 Artificial neural networks are built out of a densely interconnected set of ____ [ ]

(a)Simple units (b) Complex units (c) Differential units (d) Parallel units

73 A prototypical example of ANN learning is provided by Pomerleau's (1993) _____ system. [ ]

(a)ALVINN (b) ALINM (c) ALIVUM (d) ALVIMN

74 ANNs can be graphs with _____ types of structures [ ]

(a)Cyclic (b) Acyclic (c) Both (d) None

75 The_____ algorithm assumes the network is a fixed structure [ ]

(a)Candidate elimination (b) Back propagation

(c) Forward propagation (d) None

76 ___ algorithm is the most commonly used ANN learning technique. [ ]

(a)Candidate elimination (b) Back propagation

(c) Forward propagation (d) None

77 ANN learning methods are quite _____to noise in the training data. [ ]

(a)Weak (b) Useful (c) Robust (d) Naive

78 One type of ANN system is based on a unit called a [ ]

(a)Naive bayes (b) Entropy (c) Decision tree (d) Perception

79 A single perceptron can be used to represent many _____ functions. [ ]

(a)Boolean (b) Intermediate (c) Incomplete (d) All of these

80 The gradient descent weight-update rule is similar to the ____ training rule [ ]

(a)Euclidean (b) Cosine (c) Alpha (d) Delta

81 The learning task in face recognition involves classifying _____ of faces of various people in various poses. [ ]

(a)Inbuilt images (b) Camera images (c) Search images (d) None

82 In face recognition, a variety of target functions can be learned from this____ data [ ]

(a)Text (b) Pixel (c) Bit (d) Image

83 Image pixel described by a greyscale intensity value between _____. [ ]

(a) 0 and 255 (b) -255 and 255 (c) -255 and 0 (d) 0 and 125

84 BACKPROPAGATE can be applied to any acyclic directed graph of _____ units [ ]

(a)Laplace (b) Fourier (c) Sigmoid (d) Entropy

85 Altering the effective error function can also be accomplished by weight Sharing, or_____ weights associated with different units or inputs. [ ]

(a)Tying together (b) Shared (c) Heavy (d) Light

86 One optimization method, known as ____ search, involves a different approach to choosing the distance for the weight update [ ]

(a)Binary (b) Parallel (c) Line (d) Simple

87 In many cases it is important to evaluate the_____ of learned hypotheses as precisely as possible [ ]

(a)Precision (b) Performance (c) Security (d) Recall

88 The accuracy of a hypothesis is relatively straightforward when data is ____. [ ]

(a) Plentiful (b) Incomplete (c) Simple (d) Complex

89 When we must learn a hypothesis and estimate its future accuracy given only a limited set of data, the difficulties that arise are _____ [ ]

(a) Bias in the estimate (b) Variance in the estimate (c) Both (d) None

90 The _____ error of a hypothesis is the probability that it will misclassify a single randomly drawn instance from the distribution D. [ ]

(a) True (b) False (c) Inconsistent (d) Unpredictable

91 A _____ variable can be viewed as the name of an experiment with probabilistic outcome. Its value is the outcome of the experiment. [ ]

(a) Stochastic (b) Random (c) Discrete (d) Continuous

92 A _____distribution for a random variable Y specifies the probability Pr(Y=yi) that Y will take on the value yi, for each possible value yi. [ ]

(a) Linear (b) Continuous (c) Discrete (d) Probability

93 The _____ distribution gives the probability of observing r heads in a series of n independent coin tosses, if the probability of heads in a single toss is p. [ ]

(a) Binomial (b) Polynomial (c) Random (d) Normal

94 The____ distribution is a bell-shaped probability distribution that covers many natural phenomena. [ ]

(a) Binomial (b) Polynomial (c) Random (d) Normal

95 The _____is a theorem stating that the sum of a large number of independent, identically distributed random variables approximately follows a Normal distribution. [ ]

(a) Bayes theorem (b) Convulsion theorem

(c) Central limit theorem (d) None

96 The____ bias of an estimator Y for an arbitrary parameter p is E[Y] – p [ ]

(a)Prediction (b) Estimation (c) Calculated (d) Performance

97 The Central Limit Theorem states that the sum of a large number of independent, identically distributed random variables follows a distribution that is approximately Normal. [ ]

(a) Discrete theorem (b) Convulsion theorem
(c) Bayes theorem (d) Central limit theorem

98 The Binomial distribution has been approximated by the_____ distribution [ ]
(a)Discrete (b) Polynomial (C) Normal (D) Random

99 Tests where the hypotheses are evaluated over identical samples are called [ ]
_____tests
(a) Shared (b) Paired (c) Null (d) Hypotheses

100 Discuss the risks of applying the paired-difference t test repeatedly to different [ ]
train-test splits of the data.
(a) Dietterich (b) Geman (C) William (d) Andrew

101 Bayesian methods prove computationally intractable, they can provide a standard of [ ]
----------against which other practical methods can be measured.
(a)Optimal decision making (b)Minimal decision making
(c)general (d)Bayesian

102 One way to specify what we mean by the best hypothesis is to say that we demand [ ]
the _____
(a)Less probable hypothesis (b)Most probable hypothesis
(c)Probable hypothesis (d)Demand hypothesis

103 Bayes theorem: [ ]
(a)P(h/d)=P(D/h)P(h)/p(De) (b)P(h/d)=P(D/h)P(h)e/p(De)
(c)P(h/d)=P(D/h)P(h)/p(D) (d)P(h/d)=P(D/h)P(h)/p(De)

104 P(A^B)= [ ]
(a)P(A/B)P(B) (b) P(A/B)P(A) (c) P(A/A)P(B) (d) P(B/B)P(B)

105 Output the hypothesis hMAP with the highest posterior probability [ ]
(a)Hmap=arg ph(d) (b)Hmap=arg minph(d)
(c)Hmap=argmax(ph(D) (d)Hmap=arg ph(d)

106 The algorithms used in machine learning are [ ]
(a)Find-s (b)Candidate elimination (c)both (d)none

107 The method appropriate than sum of squared errors [ ]
(a)Bayes (b) cartesian (c) Cross entropy (d)none

108 One practical difficulty in applying Bayesian methods is that they typically require [ ]
_____ knowledge of many probabilities
(a)initial (b)no (c)more (d)prerequisite

109 A second practical difficulty is the _____required to determine the Bayes [ ]
optimal hypothesis in the general case
(a)Significant computational cost (b) Operational cost
(c) Value cost (d) None

110 Bayes theorem and defines maximum likelihood and maximum a posteriori [ ]
_____
(a)Periodic hypothesis (b)Probability hypothesis
(c)Operational hypothesis (d)Cost hypothesis

111 In Bayes Theorem space is denoted with [ ]
(a)S (b)Sp (c)H (d)E

112 In Bayes Theorem data is denoted with [ ]
(a)D (b)H (c)both (d)none

113 we write P(xly) to denote In _____machine learning problems [ ]
(a)The probability of x given y. (b)The probability of y given x.
(c)The probability of x given x. (d)The probability of xygiven y.

114 P(h/D)is called [ ]

(a)Posteriorprobability of D, (b)Posteriorprobability of h
(c)posteriorprobability of s, (d)none

115 P(h ID) increases with P(h) and with P(D1h) [ ]
(a)Compare (b)P(h) (c)According To Find-S (d)According To Bayes Theorem

116 P(AVB)= [ ]
(a)P(A) (b)P(B) (c)P(A)+P(B)-P(A^B) (d)P(A)+P(B)

117 The training data D is noise free [ ]
(a)(i.e., di = c(xi)). (b)(i.e., diy= c(xi)). (c)Both (d)None

118 every hypothesis consistent with D is a ____hypothesis. [ ]
(a)CAP (b)MAP (d)FIND-S (d)BAYES

119 We have no a priori reason to believe that any hypothesis is more probable than any other [ ]
(a)True (b)False (c)None (d)Both

120 P(cancer)= [ ]
(a).008 (b) .08 (c).8 (d) .80

121 P(-cancer)= [ ]
(a).99 (b) .98 (c) .992 (d) .90

122 hypotheses such as "this pneumonia patient has a ___% chance of complete recovery [ ]
(a)90 (b) 93 (c)92 (d)91

123 Each observed training example can incrementally decrease or increase the estimated probability that a hypothesis is [ ]
(a)Wrong (b) Unpredictable
(c) Correct (d) None

124 Who provideda detailed study comparing the naive Bayes classifier to other learning algorithms [ ]
(a)Miche (b) Bayes
(c) Both (d)None

125 The EM algorithm, a widely used algorithm for learning in the presence of unobserved _____. [ ]
(a)Variables (b) Numerals
(c) Both (d) One

Signature of the Faculty **HOD-CSE**

B.Tech– VI Sem (MR 17-2017-18 Admitted Students)
I Mid Examination Subjective Question Bank

Subject: MICROPROCESSORS AND MICROCONTROLLERS **Branch :CSE**
Name of the faculty: J. Sunil Kumar

a) Discriptive questions
Instructions:
1. All the questions carry equal marks
2. Solve all the questions

Module -I			
Q.No.	**Question**	**Bloom's Taxonomy Level**	**CO**
1	Draw and explain architecture of 8086 microprocessor.	Understanding	1
	OR		
2	Explain register organization of 8086 microprocessor.	Understanding	1
3	Explain the physical memory organization in an 8086 system.	Understanding	1
	OR		
4	Draw and Explain the write and read operation in minimum mode of 8086	Understanding	1
5	Explain the physical address calculation of 8086 microprocessor.	Understanding	1
	OR		
6	Draw and explain interrupt vector table of 8086 microprocessor	Understanding	1
7	Draw and explain in detail bit format of flag register of 8086 Microprocessor.	Understanding	1
	OR		
8	Draw and explain pin diagram of 8086 microprocessor.	Understanding	1
Module II			
1	What do you mean by addressing modes? What are the different addressing modes supported by 8086? Explain each of them with	Understanding	2

	suitable examples		
	OR		
2	List the different instruction types of 8086? Explain each of them with suitable examples	Understanding	2
3	What is an Assembler Directive? List and Explain any 4 Assembler Directives	Understanding	2
	OR		
4	Write a program in 8086 microprocessor to find out the smallest among 8-bit n numbers, where size “n” is stored at memory address 2000 : 500 and the numbers are stored from memory address 2000 : 501 and store the result (largest number) into memory address 2000 : 600.	Understanding	2
5	Write an ALP program using 8086 & MASM program for string manipulations a) Program for transfer block of data from one memory location to another memory location. b) Program for reverse of a given string	Understanding	2
	OR		
6	Write an ALP to perform the sum of n intergers	Understanding	2
7	Write an ALP program to find character in a string using 8086 instruction set.	Applying	2
	OR		
8	Write an ALP program using 8086 instruction set on logical and bit manipulation instructions		2
Module III			
1	Interface an 8255 with 8086 to work as an I/O port. Initialize port A as output port. Port B as input port and port C as output port. Port A	Applying	3

	address should be 0740H. Write a program to sense switch position SW0-SW7 connected at port B. The sensed pattern is to be displayed on Port A to which 8 Led are connected, while the port C lower displays number of on switches out of the total eight switches.		
	OR		
2	Interface 4*4 Keyboard with 8086 using 8255 and write an ALP for detecting a key closure and return the key code in AL. The debouncing period for a key is 10ms. Use key debouncing technique.	Applying	3
3	Interface DAC0800 with an 8086 CPU running at 8MHz and write an ALP to generate a triangular wave of frequency 500Hz.	Applying	3
	OR		
4	Interface ADC 0808 with 8086 using 8255. Use port A of 8255 for transferring digital data output of ADC to the CPU and port C for control signal. Assume that an analog input is present at I/P2 of the ADC and a clock input of suitable frequency is available for ADC .Draw the schematic and write required ALP.	Applying	3

MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
B.Tech–ECE-VI Sem (MR 17:2017-18 Admitted Students)
I Mid Examination Objective Question Bank

Subject Name:Microprocessors and Microcontrollers **Branch:CSE**
Subject Code: 70448
Name of the Faculty: J. Sunil Kumar

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1. A microprocessor is a _____ chip integrating all the functions of a CPU of a computer. [ ]
   a. Multiple b. Single c. double d. triple
2. Microprocessor is a/an _____ circuit that functions as the CPU of the compute [ ]
   a. electronic b. mechanic c. integrating d. processing
3. In Which frequency the 8086 is operated [ ]
   a. 5MHz b. 8MHz c. 10MHz d. All the Above
4. The 8086 processor is ____ bit microprocessor [ ]
   a. 4 b. 8 c. 16 d. 32
5. The 8086 processor has following units [ ]
   a. Bus Interface Unit b. Execution Unit
   c. Arithmetic and Logical Unit d. All the Above
6. 8086 processor has _____ Registers [ ]
   a. 14 b. 18 c. 24 d. 32
7. 8086 microprocessor is a _____ Integrated Circuit [ ]
   a. 20 pin IC b. 40 Pin DIP c. 60 pin DIP d. 10 pin DIP
8. The microprocessor can read/write 16 bit data from or to _____ [ ]
   a. memory b. I /O device c. processor d. register
9. In 8086 microprocessor , the address bus is _____ bit wide [ ]
   a. 12 bit b. 10 bit c. 16 bit d. 20 bit
10. The work of EU is _____ [ ]
   a. encoding b. decoding c. processing d. calculations
11. The 16 bit flag of 8086 microprocessor is responsible to indicate _____ [ ]
   a. the condition of result of ALU operation b. the condition of memory
   c. the result of addition d. the result of subtraction
12. In 8086 Microprocessor the flag register bit 'C' indicates _____ [ ]
   a. Carry flag b. Condition flag c. Common flag d. Sign flag
13. In 8086 Microprocessor the flag register bit 'S' indicates _____ [ ]
   a. Carry flag b. Condition flag c. Common flag d. Sign flag
14. In 8086 Microprocessor the flag register bit 'O' indicates _____ [ ]
   a. overflow flag b. overdue flag c. one flag d. over flag
15. In 8086 Microprocessor the flag register bit 'I' indicates _____ [ ]
   a. Interrupt flag b. Initial flag c. Indicate flag d. Inter flag
16. The register AX is formed by grouping _____ [ ]
   a. AH & AL b. BH & BL c. CH & CL d. DH & DL
17. The SP is indicated by _____ [ ]

a. single pointer b. stack pointer c. source pointer d. destination pointer

18. The BP is indicated by _____ [ ]
a. base pointer b. binary pointer c. bit pointer d. digital pointer

19. The SS is called as _____ [ ]
a. single stack b. stack segment c. sequence stack d. random stack

20. The index registers are used to hold _____ [ ]
a. memory locations b. offset address c. segment memory d. offset memory

21. The BIU contains instruction queue size is _____bytes [ ]
a. 8 b. 6 c. 4 d. 12

22. The BIU prefetches the instruction from memory and store them in _____ [ ]
a. queue b. register c. memory d. stack

23. Each segment register consists of _____ memory. [ ]
a. 1KB b. 64KB c. 33 KB d. 34KB

24. The DS is called as _____ [ ]
a. data segment b. digital segment c. divide segment d. decode segment

25. The CS register stores instruction _____ in code segment [ ]
a. stream b. path c. codes d. Stream Line

26. The IP is _____ bits in length [ ]
a. 8 b. 12 c. 16 d. 20

27. The push source copies a word from source to_____ [ ]
a. stack b. memory c. register d. destination

28. LDS copies to consecutive words from memory to register and _____ [ ]
a. ES b. DS c. SS d. CS

29. INC instruction increments the content of destination by _____ [ ]
a. 1 b. 2 c. 30 d. 41

30. Each Segment register accommodated with _____ KB of memory [ ]
a. 16 b. 32 c. 64 d. 128

31. Code segment Register CS holds the segment address which is 4569 H Instruction pointer IP holds the offset address which is 10A0 H The physical 20-bit address is _____ [ ]
a. 46730H b. 45A30H c. 39A25H d. 47630H

32. Trap Flag is used for _____ [ ]
a. Single step control
b. It allows user to execute one instruction of a program at a time for debugging
c. When trap flag is set, program can be run in single step mode
d. All the Above

33. Directional Flag is used in [ ]
a. String Operations b. Stack Operations
c. Queue Operations d. All the Above

34. NMI require _____ input to change the state [ ]
a. Edge triggered input b. Level triggered input
c. Software interrupt d. All the Above

35. The logic level at _____ pin decides whether the processor is to operate in either minimum (single processor) or maximum (multiprocessor) mode. [ ]
a. MN/MX Complement b. ALE Complement

c. BHE Complement d. S7 Complement

36. The LES copies to words from memory to register and _____ [ ]
a. DS b. CS c. ES d. DS

37. _____ output is used to decide the direction of data flow through the transceivers [ ]
a. DT/ R Complement b. INTA Complement
c. M/IO Complement d. All the Above

38. The _____ contains an offset instead of actual address [ ]
a. IP b. ES c. SS d. SP

39. The 8086 fetches instruction one after another from _____ of memory [ ]
a. CS b. IP c. ES d. SS

40. The BIU contains FIFO register of size 6 bytes called _____. [ ]
a. Queue b. Stack c. Segment d. Register

41. The _____ is required to synchronize the internal operands in the processor CLK Signal [ ]
a. UR signal b. Vcc c. AIE d. Ground

42. The pin of minimum mode AD0-AD15 has _____ address [ ]
a. 16 bit b. 20 bit c. 32 bit d. 4 bit

43. The pin of minimum mode AD0- AD15 has _____ data bus [ ]
a. 4 bit b. 20 bit c. 16 bit d. 32 bit

44. The address bits are sent out on lines through _____ [ ]
a. A0-A19 b. A0-17 c. D0-D17 d. C0-C17

45. _____ is used to write into memory [ ]
a. RD complement b. WR complement c. RD/WR d. CLK

46. The functions of Pins from 24 to 31 depend on the mode in which _____ is operating [ ]
a. 8085 b. 8086 c. 80835 d. 80845

47. The RD, WR, M/IO is the heart of control for a _____ mode [ ]
a. Minimum b. Maximum c. compatibility mode d. control mode

48. The status lines s_0, s_1, s_2 are set to 0, 0, 0. The processor will generate _____ signal [ ]
a. Interrupt Acknowledgement b. Interrupt
c. Read signal d. Write signal

49. If MN/MX complement is low the 8086 operates in _____ mode [ ]
a. Minimum b. Maximum c. both (A) and (B) d. Medium

50. In maximum mode, control bus signal S_0, S_1 and S_2 are sent out in _____ form [ ]
a. Decoded b. Encoded c. Shared d. Unshared

51. The ___ bus controller device decodes the signals to produce the control bus signal [ ]
a. Internal b. Data c. External d. Address

52. A _____ Instruction at the end of interrupt service program takes the execution back to the interrupted program [ ]
a. Forward b. Return c. Data d. Line

53. The main concerns of the _____ are to define a flexible set of commands [ ]
a. memory interface b. peripheral interface c. both (A) and (B) d. control interface

54. Primary function of memory interfacing is that _____ should be able to read from and write into register [ ]
a. Multiprocessor b. Microprocessor c. dual Processor d. Coprocessor

55. To perform any operations, the microprocessor should identify the _____ [ ]
a. Register b. Memory c. Interface d. System
56. The Microprocessor places _____ address on the address bus [ ]
a. 4 bit b. 8 bit c. 16 bit d. 20bit
57. The Microprocessor places 16 bit address on the add lines from that address by _____ register should be selected [ ]
a. Address b. One c. Two d. Three
58. The _____of the memory chip will identify and select the register for the EPROM [ ]
a. Internal decoder b. External decoder c. Address decoder d. Data decoder
59. Microprocessor provides signal like ____ to indicate the read operation [ ]
a. LOW b. MCMW c. MCMR d. MCMWR
60. To interface memory with the microprocessor, connect register the lines of the address bus must be added to address lines of the _____ chip [ ]
a. Single b. Memory c. Multiple d. Triple
61. The remaining address line of _____ bus is decoded to generate chip select signal [ ]
a. Data b. Address c. Control bus d. Both (A) and (B)
62. _____ signal is generated by combining RD and WR signals with IO/M [ ]
a. Control b. Memory c. Register d. System
63. Memory is an integral part of a _____ system [ ]
a. supercomputer b. microcomputer c. mini computer d. mainframe computer
64. _____ has certain signal requirements write into and read from its registers [ ]
a. memory b. register c. both (a) and (b) d. control
65. An _____ is used to fetch one address [ ]
a. Internal decoder b. External decoder c. peripherals d. interfaces
66. The primary function of the _____ is to accept data from I/P devices [ ]
a. multiprocessor b. microprocessor c. peripherals d. interfaces
67. _____ signal prevent the microprocessor from reading the same data more than one[ ]
a. pipelining b. handshaking c. controlling d. signaling
68. Bits in IRR interrupt are _____ [ ]
a. Reset b. Set c. Stop d. Start
69. _____ generate interrupt signal to Microprocessor [ ]
a. INTR b. CLK c. HOLD d. HLDA
70. STC Stands for [ ]
a. Clear the carry flag b. Set the auxiliary carry
c. Set carry flag d. Set sign flag
71. The _____ is used to connect with 8086 microprocessor in Maximum mode [ ]
a. 8087 b. 8085 c. I/O devices d. Control unit
72. CS connect the output of _____ [ ]
a. encoder b. decoder c. slave program d. buffer
73. In which year, 8086 was introduced? [ ]
a. 1978 b. 1979 c. 1977 d. 1981
74. Expansion for HMOS technology_____ [ ]
a. high level mode oxygen semiconductor
b. high level metal oxygen semiconductor

c. high performance medium oxide semiconductor
d. high performance metal oxide semiconductor

75. CLD performs [ ]
a. Clear the directional flag b. Complex logic design
c. Clear data segment d. Close all

76. LAHF performs [ ]
a. Load (copy to) AH with the low byte of the flag register.
b. Copy flag register to top of stack.
c. Copy word at top of stack to flag register
d. address leak extension

77. What is DEN? [ ]
a. direct enable b. data entered c. data enable d. data encoding

78. In 8086, Example for Non maskable interrupts are _____. [ ]
a. NMI b. INT 03 c. INTR d. INT 21H

79. In 8086 the overflow flag is set when _____. [ ]
a. the sum is more than 16 bits
b. signed numbers go out of their range after an arithmetic operation
c. carry and sign flags are set
d. Subtraction

80. In 8086 microprocessor the following has the highest priority among all type interrupts [ ]
a. NMI b. DIV 0 c. TYPE 255 d. OVER FLOW

81. In 8086 microprocessor one of the following statements is not true [ ]
a. coprocessor is interfaced in max mode
b. coprocessor is interfaced in min mode
c. I /O can be interfaced in max / min mode
d. supports pipelining

82. _____ instruction performs Shift bits of word or byte left, put zero(s) in LSB(s) [ ]
a. SHR b. SAR c. SHE d. SHL

83. Access time is faster for _____. [ ]
a. ROM b. SRAM c. DRAM d. ERAM

84. REP instruction uses _____ register by default while execution [ ]
a. AX b. BX c. CX d. DX

85. From the following which is the unconditional transfer instructions [ ]
a. CALL b. RET c. JMP d. All the above

86. MOV AX,10ACH
CMC
The value of AX is _____ [ ]
a. EF52H b. DE52H c. CD52H d. Remains Unchanged

87. From the following which instruction is correct format [ ]
a. num DB 25,50,43,76,34 b. info DB 'welcome'
c. snamedb 10 dup('-') d. All the Above

88. The _____ directive is used to tell the assembler the name of the logical segment it should use for a specified segment [ ]
a. SEGMENT b. MACRO c. ASSUME d. PROC

89. The directive _____ informs the assembler to determine the displacement of the specified variable with respect to the base of data segment.
[ ]
a. PUBLIC b. GLOBAL c. OFFSET d. PHYSICAL

90. AAA Performs [ ]
a. ASIC After Addition b. ASCII adjust after Addition
c. ACD Adjust After Addition d. American Adjust after Addition

91. LEA Performs [ ]
a. Load Extra Assignment b. Load Equal or Above
c. Load Exact Answer d. Load Effective Address

92. From the following which are not string manipulation instructions [ ]
a. LODSB b. MOVSB c. SCASB d. None of the above

93. REPE works when the _____ [ ]
a. CX=0 or ZF=1 b. CX=1 or PF=1 c. CX=0 or PF=0 d. CF=0 or SF=0

94. Which of the following is not an arithmetic instruction [ ]
a. INC b. ROL c. CMP d. DEC

95. During a read operation the CPU fetches _____. [ ]
a. a program instruction b. another address c. data itself d. all of the above

96. Which of the following is not an 8086/8088 segment register? [ ]
a. CS b. DS c. SS d. AS

97. _____ performs the Copy word at top of stack to flag register. [ ]
a. POPF b. PUSHF c. POPS d. PUSHS

98. JE executed when _____ [ ]
a. ZF=0 b. OF=0 c. OF=1 d. ZF=1

99. Which group of instructions do not affect the flags [ ]
a. Arithmetic operations b. Logic operations
c. Data transfer operations d. Branch operations

100. The result of MOV AL, 65d is to store [ ]
a. store 0100 0010 in AL b. store 0100 0010 in AL
c. store 40H in AL d. store 0100 0001 in AL

101. Expand PPI [ ]
a. Programmable Peripheral Internet b. Programmable Peripheral Interface
c. Programmable Programable Interface d. Programmable Programable Internet

102. All the functions of the ports of 8255 are achieved by programming the bits of an Internal register called [ ]
a. data bus control b. read logic control c. control word register d. None

103. When the 82C55 is reset, its I/O ports are all initializes as [ ]
a. output port using mode 0 b. Input port using mode 1
c. output port using mode 1 d. Input port using mode 0

104. In 8255A _____ is used for input operation [ ]
a. Mode 0 b. Mode 1 c. Mode 2 d. Mode 3

105. In 8255A _____ is used for handshaking operation [ ]
a. Mode 0 b. Mode 1 c. Mode 2 d. Mode 3

106. In 8255 A _____ is used to perform bidirectional operation [ ]
a. Mode 0 b. Mode 1 c. Mode 2 d. Mode 3

107. Data transfer between the microprocessor for peripheral takes place through [ ]
a. I/O port b. input port c. output port d. multi port
108. In 8255A, there are _____ I/O lines [ ]
a. 24 b. 12 c. 20 d. 10
109. The 8255A is available with _____. [ ]
a. 20 b. 40 c. 30 d. 10
110. ___ is used to transfer data between microprocessor and I/o process [ ]
a. 8255b. 8279 c. 8254A d. 8237A
111. 8255A contains_____ ports each of 8 bit lines [ ]
a. 2 b. 4 c. 5 d. 3
112. The _____ input to 8255 is usually activated by Microprocessor in system [ ]
a. Clear b. Reset c. Ports d. address bus
113. The input provided by the microprocessor to the read/write control logic of 8255 is [ ]
a. RESET b. RD c. WR d. All the above
114. In 8251A, the pin that controls the rate at which the character is to be transmitted is [ ]
a. TXC b. RXC c. TXD d. RXD
115. TXD(Transmitted Data Output) pin carries serial stream of the transmitted data bits along with
[ ]
a. start bit b. stop bit c. parity bit d. all of the above
116. The signal that may be used either to interrupt the CPU or polled by the CPU is
a. TXRDY b. RXRDY c. DSR d. DTR
117. 8251 is a
a. UART b. USART
c. Programmable Interrupt controller d. Programmable interval timer/counter
118. Which of the following is not a mode of data transmission [ ]
a. Simplex b. Duplex c. semi duplex d. half duplex
119. If the data is transmitted only in one direction over a single communication channel, then it is of [ ]
a. simplex mode b. duplex mode
c. semi duplex mode d. half duplex mode
120. In 8251 there are _____ pins [ ]
a. 16 b. 24 c. 28 d. 40
121. How many ports are available in 8255 Architecture [ ]
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
122. An example of Parallel Data Transfer between input/output is [ ]
a. Simple b. Strobe c. Handshake d. All the above
123. Group A in 8255 is a combination of [ ]
a. Port A & port C upper b. Port A & port C Lower
c. Port B & port C upper d. Port B & port C Lower
124. In Mode2 PortA of 8255 can be used as [ ]
a. Simple I/O b. Parallel c. Handshake d. None
125. 8255 is called as _____ [ ]
a. Programmable Peripheral Interface b. Priority Interrupt controller
c. USART d. keyboard controller

Signature of the Faculty **Signature of the HoD**