- Question No. 1

Predict the correct output of below code in python

Greeting = lambda : print('Welcome to Ixambee')

Greeting()

Options :

    1. Welcome to Ixambee

    2. "Welcome to Ixambee"

    3. Error

    4. None of these

    5. All of these

Answer : Welcome to Ixambee

- Question No. 2

Which algorithm approach focus on Local Optimum solution?

Options :

    1. Greedy Algorithm

    2. Dynamic Programming

    3. Divide and Conquer

    4. Both 1 and 2

    5. None of these

Answer : Greedy Algorithm

- Question No. 3

There is a BST and below is the Pre order of the BST, What will be it's In order

150 70 60 80 250 200 350

Options :

1. 60 70 80 150 200 350250

2. 60 70 80 200 150 250 350

3. 60 200 70 80 150 250 350

4. 60 200 70 80 150 250 350

5. None of these

Answer : 60 200 70 80 150 250 350

- Question No. 4

Which is correct version of delete query in SQL

Options :

1. DELETE FROM Students WHERE StudentRollNo= 1;

2. DELETE FROM Students;

3. DELETE FROM Students WHERE StudentName= 'Seema';

4. All are correct

5. None of these

Answer : All are correct

- Question No. 5

Fill in the blanks

R _____are the same as the arrays in C language which are used to hold _____data values of the same type

Options :

1. vectors , multiple

2. DataFrame , multiple

3. vectors , Single

4. All of the above

5. None of these

Answer : vectors , multiple

- Question No. 6

What is the output for the below code

MyList = ["New York", "London", "Paris", "New Delhi"] MyFile=open('output.txt','w')   for element in MyList: print >>MyFile, element MyFile.close()

Options :

1. New York Paris New Delhi London

2. London Paris New Delhi New York

3. New York London Paris New Delhi

4. None of these

5. All of these

Answer : New York London Paris New Delhi

- Question No. 7

Which involve two factor authentication

Options :

1. Biometric and password

2. Password and OTP

3. OTP and Hash Value

4. None of these

5. All of these

Answer : Biometric and password

- Question No. 8

State true or false

MD5 Hashing Algorithm was invented by RSA Labs (Ronald Rivest) in 1991. MD5 was invented to replace its previous version, MD4. When Data is fed to MD5 Hashing Algorithm, it generates a 128-bit Hash Value String as a 32 digit hexadecimal number. Hash Value Collisions are reported for MD5 Hashing Algorithm.

Options :

1. True

2. False

3.

4.

5.

Answer : True

- Question No. 9

Bourne-style shells uses which below symbol

Options :

1. $

2. #

3. @

4. %

5. None of these

Answer : $

- Question No. 10

Predict the output

list1 = ['physics', 'chemistry', 1997, 2000]

list2 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

print "list1[0]: ", list1[0]

Options :

1. list1[1]: physics

2. list1[0]: physics

3. list1[2]: physics

4. None

5. All of these

Answer : list1[2]: physics

Direction:

Read the below passage and answer the questions

OLAP stands for Online Analytical Processing. OLAP systems have the capability to analyze database information of multiple systems at the current time. The primary goal of OLAP Service is data analysis and not data processing.

OLTP stands for Online Transaction Processing. OLTP has the work to administer day-to-day transactions in any organization. The main goal of OLTP is data processing not data analysis.

During the Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL) process, a _____(14) also known as a **landing zone,** is an interim storage region used for Data Processing. The Data Staging Area is located in between the Data Source(s) and the Data Target(s), which are typically Data Warehouses, Data Marts , or other Data Repositories.

- Question No. 11

Which is not the property of Data warehouse

Options :

1. Subject Oriented

2. Integrated

3. Time Variant

4. Non Volatile

5. Non Repudiation

Answer : Non Repudiation

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

OLAP stands for Online Analytical Processing. OLAP systems have the capability to analyze database information of multiple systems at the current time. The primary goal of OLAP Service is data analysis and not data processing.

OLTP stands for Online Transaction Processing. OLTP has the work to administer day-to-day transactions in any organization. The main goal of OLTP is data processing not data analysis.

During the Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL) process, a _____(14)   also known as a **landing zone**, is an interim storage region used for Data Processing. The Data Staging Area is located in between the Data Source(s) and the Data Target(s), which are typically Data Warehouses, Data Marts , or other Data Repositories.

- Question No. 12

OLAP and OLTP differs in

Options :

1. Application

2. Normalization

3. Data source

4. Both 1 and 3

5. All three

Answer : All three

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

OLAP stands for Online Analytical Processing. OLAP systems have the capability to analyze database information of multiple systems at the current time. The primary goal of OLAP Service is data analysis and not data processing.

OLTP stands for Online Transaction Processing. OLTP has the work to administer day-to-day transactions in any organization. The main goal of OLTP is data processing not data analysis.

During the Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL) process, a _____(14) also known as a **landing zone**, is an interim storage region used for Data Processing. The Data Staging Area is located in between the Data Source(s) and the Data Target(s), which are typically Data Warehouses, Data Marts , or other Data Repositories.

- Question No. 13

Data warehouse has historical data

Options :

     1. Always

     2. Sometimes

     3. Many a times

     4. Depends on application

     5. None of these

Answer : Always

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

OLAP stands for Online Analytical Processing. OLAP systems have the capability to analyze database information of multiple systems at the current time. The primary goal of OLAP Service is data analysis and not data processing.

OLTP stands for Online Transaction Processing. OLTP has the work to administer day-to-day transactions in any organization. The main goal of OLTP is data processing not data analysis.

During the Extract, Transform, and Load (ETL) process, a _____(14) also known as a **landing zone**, is an interim storage region used for Data Processing. The Data Staging Area is located in between the Data Source(s) and the Data Target(s), which are typically Data Warehouses, Data Marts , or other Data Repositories.

- Question No. 14

fill the blank for space 14.

Options :

     1. Staging Area

2. Loading

3. Extraction

4. Transformation

5. None

Answer : Staging Area

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

The Open Systems Interconnect (OSI) model is a conceptual framework that describes networking or telecommunications systems as seven layers, each with its own function.

The layers help network pros visualize what is going on within their networks and can help network managers narrow down problems (is it a physical issue or something with the application?), as well as computer programmers (when developing an application, which other layers does it need to work with?). Tech vendors selling new products will often refer to the OSI model to help customers understand which layer their products work with or whether it works "across the stack".

Every layer as set of responsibility and encryption and decryption of data for secure transmission; this happens at _____(16)

- Question No. 15

Which layer is not in OSI but in TCP/IP

Options :

1. Internet layer

2. Network Access layer

3. Both 1 and 2

4. Host to host

5. None of these

Answer : Both 1 and 2

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

The Open Systems Interconnect (OSI) model is a conceptual framework that describes networking or telecommunications systems as seven layers, each with its own function.

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Every layer as set of responsibility and encryption and decryption of data for secure transmission; this happens at _____(16)

- Question No. 16

Which is best fit for blank space 16?

Options :

1. Presentation Layer
2. Application layer
3. Session layer
4. Data Link layer
5. Network Layer

Answer : Presentation Layer

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

The Open Systems Interconnect (OSI) model is a conceptual framework that describes networking or telecommunications systems as seven layers, each with its own function.

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Every layer as set of responsibility and encryption and decryption of data for secure transmission; this happens at _____(16)

- Question No. 17

Router is responsible for packet forwarding, including routing. Router works at which layer?

Options :

> 1. Presentation Layer
>
> 2. Application layer
>
> 3. Session layer
>
> 4. Data Link layer
>
> 5. Network Layer

Answer : Network Layer

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

The Open Systems Interconnect (OSI) model is a conceptual framework that describes networking or telecommunications systems as seven layers, each with its own function.

The layers help network pros visualize what is going on within their networks and can help network managers narrow down problems (is it a physical issue or something with the application?), as well as computer programmers (when developing an application, which other layers does it need to work with?). Tech vendors selling new products will often refer to the OSI model to help customers understand which layer their products work with or whether it works "across the stack".

Every layer as set of responsibility and encryption and decryption of data for secure transmission; this happens at _____(16)

- Question No. 18

The _____ deals with the coordination of the data transfer between end systems and hosts.

Options :

1. Transport Layer

2. Application layer

3. Session layer

4. Data Link layer

5. Network Layer

Answer : Transport Layer

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Java is a most popular, object-oriented, widely used programming language and platform that is utilized for

Android development, web development, artificial intelligence, cloud applications, and much more.

In Java programming, the _____(19)_____ statement is used for returning a value when the execution of the

block is completed.

Access modifiers help to restrict the scope of a class, constructor, variable, method, or data member.

- Question No. 19

  fill the blank for 19.

  Options :

  1. return

  2. Break

  3. goto

  4. get

  5. return type

Answer : return

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Java is a most popular, object-oriented, widely used programming language and platform that is utilized for

Android development, web development, artificial intelligence, cloud applications, and much more.

In Java programming, the _____(19)_____ statement is used for returning a value when the execution of the block is completed.

Access modifiers help to restrict the scope of a class, constructor, variable, method, or data member.

- Question No. 20

Which is not a access modifier in java?

Options :

    1. Public

    2. Private

    3. Protected

    4. Default

    5. None of these

Answer : None of these

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Java is a most popular, object-oriented, widely used programming language and platform that is utilized for Android development, web development, artificial intelligence, cloud applications, and much more.

In Java programming, the _____(19)_____ statement is used for returning a value when the execution of the block is completed.

Access modifiers help to restrict the scope of a class, constructor, variable, method, or data member.

- Question No. 21

Which is correct way to write methods in java?

Options :

    1. public void sayHello()

    2. public void sayHello

3. public void 4sayHello()

4. public void sayHello{}

5. None of these

Answer : public void sayHello()

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Shell can be accessed by users using a command line interface. A special program called Terminal in Linux/macOS, or Command Prompt in Windows OS is provided to type in the human-readable commands

A program which is responsible for providing an interface to a user so that he/she can access the shell. It basically allows users to enter commands and see the output of those commands in a text-based interface.

As a shell can also take commands as input from file, we can write these commands in a file and can execute them in shell to avoid this repetitive work. These files are called **Shell Scripts** or **Shell Programs** .

Shell script comprises the following elements –

·   Shell Keywords – if, else, break etc.

·   Shell commands – cd, ls, echo, pwd, touch etc.

·   Functions

·   Control flow – if..then..else, case and shell loops etc.

- Question No. 22

  Which is used for C shell?

  Options :

  1. $

  2. #

  3. @

  4. %

  5. None of these

Answer : %

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

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·   Functions

·   Control flow – if..then..else, case and shell loops etc.

- Question No. 23

A single-line comment starts with

Options :

1. $

2. #

3. @

4. %

5. None of these

Answer : #

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Shell can be accessed by users using a command line interface. A special program called Terminal in Linux/macOS, or Command Prompt in Windows OS is provided to type in the human-readable commands

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·   Shell commands – cd, ls, echo, pwd, touch etc.

·   Functions

·   Control flow – if..then..else, case and shell loops etc.

- Question No. 24

To exit from a loop in shell we can use?

Options :

    1. return

    2. break

    3. goto

    4. get

    5. return type

Answer : break

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Shell can be accessed by users using a command line interface. A special program called Terminal in Linux/macOS, or Command Prompt in Windows OS is provided to type in the human-readable commands

A program which is responsible for providing an interface to a user so that he/she can access the shell. It basically allows users to enter commands and see the output of those commands in a text-based interface.

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Shell script comprises the following elements –

· Shell Keywords – if, else, break etc.

· Shell commands – cd, ls, echo, pwd, touch etc.

· Functions

· Control flow – if..then..else, case and shell loops etc.

- Question No. 25

POSIX is an acronym for ?

Options :

1. Portable Operating System Interface
2. POSIX Operating System Interface
3. Portable Operating Shell Interface
4. Portable Operating System Interaction
5. None of these

Answer : Portable Operating System Interface

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Network Security refers to the measures taken by any enterprise or organization to secure its computer network and data using both hardware and software systems.

The basic principle of network security is protecting huge stored data and networks in layers that ensure the bedding of rules and regulations that have to be acknowledged before performing any activity on the data. These levels are:

1.   Physical Network Security

2.   Technical Network Security

3.   Administrative Network Security

A _____(26)_____is a network security device, either hardware or software-based, which monitors all

incoming and outgoing traffic and based on a defined set of security rules it accepts, rejects or drops that specific

traffic.

- Question No. 26

  Fill in the correct option for 26 blank space.

  Options :

  1. firewall
  2. software based application
  3. physical bridge
  4. bridge
  5. honeypot

Answer : firewall

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Network Security refers to the measures taken by any enterprise or organization to secure its computer network

and data using both hardware and software systems.

The basic principle of network security is protecting huge stored data and networks in layers that ensure the

bedding of rules and regulations that have to be acknowledged before performing any activity on the data. These

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1.   Physical Network Security

2.   Technical Network Security

3.   Administrative Network Security

A _____(26)_____is a network security device, either hardware or software-based, which monitors all incoming and outgoing traffic and based on a defined set of security rules it accepts, rejects or drops that specific traffic.

- Question No. 27

  In public key cryptography ___

  key is used for encryption and _____ key is used for decryption.

  Options :

    1. private, private

    2. private, public

    3. public, private

    4. public , public

    5. Any of the above

  Answer : public, private

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Network Security refers to the measures taken by any enterprise or organization to secure its computer network and data using both hardware and software systems.

The basic principle of network security is protecting huge stored data and networks in layers that ensure the bedding of rules and regulations that have to be acknowledged before performing any activity on the data. These levels are:

1.   Physical Network Security

2.   Technical Network Security

3.   Administrative Network Security

A _____(26)_____is a network security device, either hardware or software-based, which monitors all incoming and outgoing traffic and based on a defined set of security rules it accepts, rejects or drops that specific traffic.

- Question No. 28

  Which refers to the creation of Internet Protocol (IP) packets with a false source IP address to impersonate another computer system.

  Options :

    1. IP spoofing, or IP address spoofing

    2. Network hack attack

    3. URL spoofing

    4. DOS

    5. None of these

  Answer : IP spoofing, or IP address spoofing

  Direction:
  Read the below passage and answer the questions

  Network Security refers to the measures taken by any enterprise or organization to secure its computer network and data using both hardware and software systems.

  The basic principle of network security is protecting huge stored data and networks in layers that ensure the bedding of rules and regulations that have to be acknowledged before performing any activity on the data. These levels are:

  1.   Physical Network Security

  2.   Technical Network Security

  3.   Administrative Network Security

  A _____(26)_____is a network security device, either hardware or software-based, which monitors all incoming and outgoing traffic and based on a defined set of security rules it accepts, rejects or drops that specific traffic.

- Question No. 29

cyber attack in which a malicious actor aims to render a computer or other device unavailable to its intended users by interrupting the device's normal functioning.

Options :

1. IP spoofing, or IP address spoofing

2. Network hack attack

3. URL spoofing

4. DOS

5. None of these

Answer : DOS

Direction:
Read the below passage and answer the questions

Network Security refers to the measures taken by any enterprise or organization to secure its computer network and data using both hardware and software systems.

The basic principle of network security is protecting huge stored data and networks in layers that ensure the bedding of rules and regulations that have to be acknowledged before performing any activity on the data. These levels are:

1. Physical Network Security

2. Technical Network Security

3. Administrative Network Security

A _____(26)_____is a network security device, either hardware or software-based, which monitors all incoming and outgoing traffic and based on a defined set of security rules it accepts, rejects or drops that specific traffic.

- Question No. 30

State true or false

A ping of death attack involves sending a malformed packet to a targeted machine, resulting in deleterious behavior such as system crashes.

Options :

1. True

2. False

3.

4.

5.

Answer : True