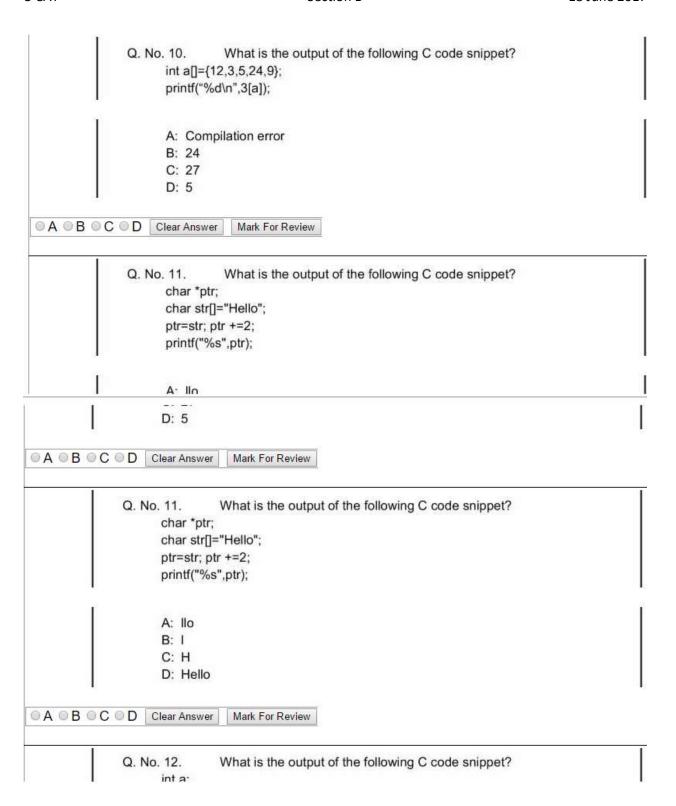
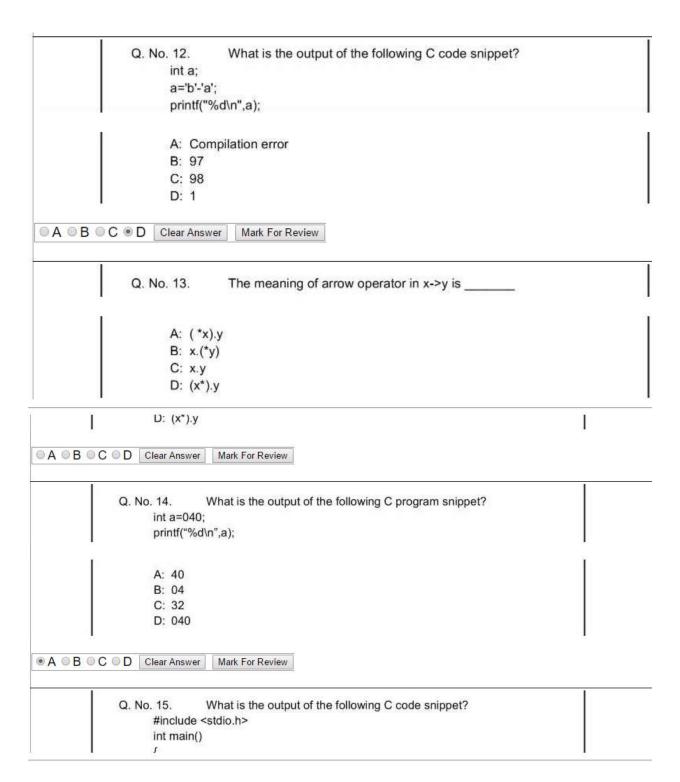


	Q. No. 4. What is the output of the following C code snippet?
	int a,b=2,c=5;
	a=(b,++c,b+c);
	printf("%d",a);
	A. Commilation Form
	A: Compilation Error B: 2
	C: Garbage value
	D: 8
⊚A ⊚B	○ C
	Q. No. 5. What is the output of the following C code snippet?
	int a=0,b=1;
	if(a && ++b);
	printf("%d",b);
	Q. No. 5. What is the output of the following C code snippet?
	int a=0,b=1;
	if(a && ++b);
	printf("%d",b);
	A: 1
	B: 2
	C: Compilation error
	D: 0
⊚A ⊚B	○ C ● D Clear Answer Mark For Review
	Q. No. 6. High level language program is converted into machine language program
	using
	A: Linker
	B: Operating System
	10.077 NO. EVISORIAN PROPERTY INC. (1997)

Q. No. 7. What is the output of the following c code snippet? #define MUL5(X) X*5 int y; y=MUL5(2+4); printf("%d",y); A: 30 B: 36 C: 22 D: 14 Q. No. 8. What is the use of break statement? A: Exit from only loop B: Exit from a loop or switch C: Exit from function D: Both B and C		
B: Operating System C: Loader D: Compiler Q. No. 7. What is the output of the following c code snippet? #define MUL5(X) X*5 int y; y=MUL5(2+4); printf("%d",y); A: 30 B: 36 C: 22 D: 14 Q. No. 8. What is the use of break statement? A: Exit from only loop B: Exit from a loop or switch C: Exit from function D: Both B and C Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel		
B: Operating System C: Loader D: Compiler A B C D Clear Answer Mark For Review Q. No. 7. What is the output of the following c code snippet? #define MUL5(X) X*5 int y; y=MUL5(2+4); printf("%d",y); A: 30 B: 36 C: 22 D: 14 Q. No. 8. What is the use of break statement? A: Exit from only loop B: Exit from a loop or switch C: Exit from function D: Both B and C Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel	1	A: Linker
C: Loader D: Compiler A	- 1	
D: Compiler Q. No. 7. What is the output of the following c code snippet? #define MUL5(X) X*5 int y; y=MUL5(2+4); printf("%d",y); A: 30 B: 36 C: 22 D: 14 Q. No. 8. What is the use of break statement? A: Exit from only loop B: Exit from a loop or switch C: Exit from function D: Both B and C Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel	- 1	
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C: 22 D: 14 Q. No. 8. What is the use of break statement? A: Exit from only loop B: Exit from a loop or switch C: Exit from function D: Both B and C Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel	- 1	
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A: Exit from only loop B: Exit from a loop or switch C: Exit from function D: Both B and C A B C D Clear Answer Mark For Review Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel	, l	
B: Exit from a loop or switch C: Exit from function D: Both B and C Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel		Q. No. 8. What is the use of break statement?
B: Exit from a loop or switch C: Exit from function D: Both B and C Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel	Ĩ	A: Exit from only loop
C: Exit from function D: Both B and C A B C D Clear Answer Mark For Review Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel		
D: Both B and C Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel		
Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel		
A: First in First out B: Last in First out C: Parallel	○ A ○ B ○	C Clear Answer Mark For Review
B: Last in First out C: Parallel		Q. No. 9. Nested function calls are made in
B: Last in First out C: Parallel	Ĩ	A: First in First out
C: Parallel		
	A A B A	C D Class Anguar Mark For Davison
A B B C B D Class Answer Mark For Davison		





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Q. No. 15. What is the output of the following C code snippet?

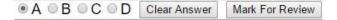
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int a=5,b=10,c=15;
   printf("%d ",sizeof(c/=a+b));
   printf("%d",c);
   return(0);
}

A: 4 1
```

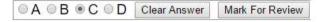
B: 4 15

C: 2 1

D: Compile time error



- Q. No. 16. Which of the following function is used to delete an element from the Queue?
 - A: Enqueue
 - B: Pop
 - C: Dequeue
 - D: Push



- Q. No. 17. Which of the following is not an application of stack?
 - A: A parentheses balancing program
 - B: Keeping track of local variables at run time
 - C: Syntax analyzer for a compiler
 - D: Job scheduling

	Q. No. 18. Consider the process of balancing symbols using stack. What characters	
	will be pushed into the stack?	
	A: Operators	
	B: Elements in the expression	
	C: Open brackets	
	D: Closing brackets	
A OB	C D Clear Answer Mark For Review	
,	Q. No. 19. Which sorting algorithm has the same time complexity for all the cases	
	(worst, best and average)?	
	A: Quick	
	B: Merge	
	C: Insertion	
	D: Selection	
	Q. No. 20. A tree with n nodes has	
	A: 2n edges	1
	B: n ² edges	
	C: nlog n - 1 edges	
	D: n - 1 edges	l
⊚A ⊚B	● C □ D Clear Answer Mark For Review	
	Q. No. 21. Which of the following is not a collision resolution technique in hashing?	1
	A: Open addressing	1
	B: Separate chaining	
	C: Probing	
	D: Poling	
A A A D	ACAD [Oliver Accounts] Made Even Decision	

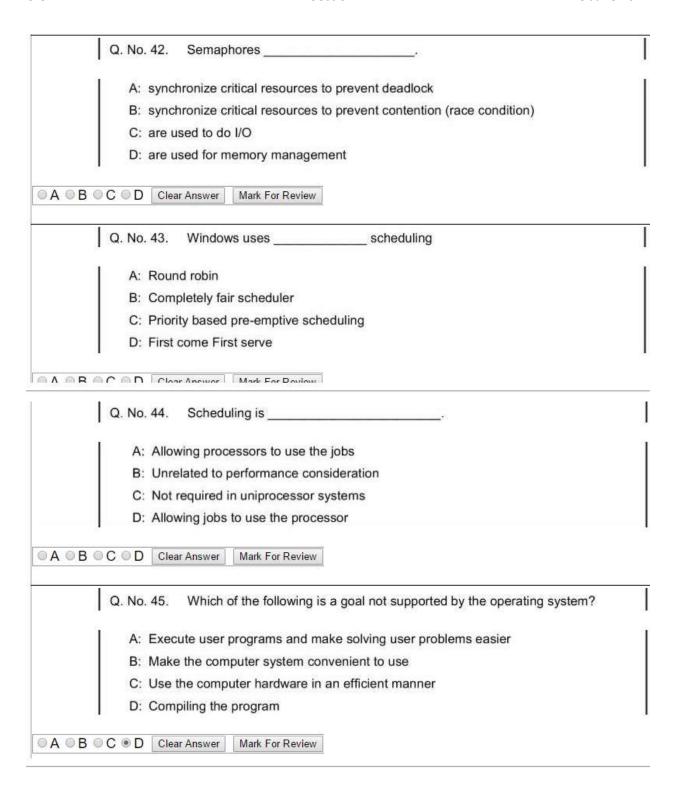
Q	. No. 22.	Which of the following is not a property of an AVL tree?
1	A: AVL t	ree need not be a binary tree
	B: It is h	eight balanced tree
	C: Sub-t	rees are at a height difference of one
	D: Rotat	ions are used to balance the tree
A @ B @ C	O D Clean	r Answer Mark For Review
١٥	. No. 23.	Which one of the following is correct w.r.t friend function?
	A:	It is defined outside the class scope with right to access both private and
	B:	protected members of a class It is defined inside the class scope with right to access private and protected
	C	members of a class It is a static member function with right to access only private members of a
	C.	class
	D:	It is defined outside the class scope with right to access only private members of a class
1	Q. No. 24.	class XYZ: public ABC1, public ABC2 {} is an example of
I	A	A: Polymorphic inheritance
		3: Multilevel inheritance
		C: Multiple Inheritance
Į.		D: Hierarchical inheritance
A OB OC	C O D Cle	ear Answer Mark For Review
	Q. No. 25.	When we create an instance of a class (object), we access the object's
	membe	rs using the operator.
ľ	A	A: insertion
	E	3: modification
		C: extraction
I,	L	D: dot
⊚ A ⊚ B ⊚ C	C D Cle	ear Answer UnMark

Ì	Q. No. 26. Exception is raised in C++ using
	A: try B: exception C: catch D: throw
A OB	C D Clear Answer Mark For Review
	Q. No. 27. Under what conditions a destructor destroys an object?
	A: Scope of object has finished B: Object dynamically assigned and it is released using the operator delete C: Program terminated D: Both A and B
A OB	C • D Clear Answer Mark For Review C • D Clear Answer Mark For Review
	Q. No. 28. The operator which cannot be overloaded as member function is
	A: += B: ++ C: << D: ()
⊚ A ⊚ B	○ C
	Q. No. 29 qualifier tells the compiler that the function should not modify the argument.
	A: constant B: static C: const D: inline
⊚A ⊚B	○ C ○ D Clear Answer Mark For Review

0	Q. No. 30. The operator which cannot be overloaded in C++ is
	A: << B: sizeof C: -> D: []
⊚A ⊚B ⊚C	C D Clear Answer Mark For Review
C	Q. No. 31. What is the use of namespace feature in C++?
	A: It represents memory space allocated for names used in a program B: To organize the names in a program to avoid name collisions C: It refers to space between the names in a program D: To pack structure of classes in a program
⊚A ⊚B ⊚C	C D Clear Answer Mark For Review
1	Q. No. 32. If the ACK value is 200, then what byte has been received successfully in Q. No. 32. If the ACK value is 200, then what byte has been received successfully in TCP/IP handshake?
	A: 199 B: 200 C: 201 D: 202
@A @B @0	C O D Clear Answer Mark For Review
	Q. No. 33. In a network, after the load reaches the capacity, throughput
	A: increases sharply B: increases proportionally with the load C: declines sharply D: declines proportionally with the load
I	C O D Clear Answer Mark For Review

L.	
Q. No.	34. Which of the internetworking device takes data sent from one network
de	vice and forwards it to the destination node based on MAC address?
	A: Switch
	B: Router
	C: Hub
l _s	D: Bridge
● A ○ B ○ C ○ D	Clear Answer Mark For Review
Q. No.	35. Which of the following event is not possible in wireless LAN?
	A: collision detection
	B: Acknowledgement of data frames
	C: multi-mode data transmission
	D: collision avoidance
OAOBOCOD	Clear Answer Mark For Review
Q. No.	36. What is CRC in cyclic redundancy checking?
Ĭ	A: The divisor
	B: The quotient
	C: The dividend
	D: The remainder
**	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
OA OB OC OD	Clear Answer Mark For Review
Q. No.	37. The topology which requires a central controller or hub is
Ī	A: Mesh
	B: Star
	C: Bus
	D: Ring
◎ A ● B ◎ C ◎ D	Clear Answer Mark For Review
•	

	Q. No. 38. The Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is an intra-domain routing based
	on routing algorithm.
	A: distance vector
	B: link state
	C: path vector
	D: OSPF
∍A ⊚B	○ C ○ D Clear Answer Mark For Review
	Q. No. 39. If 10 files are transferred from server A to client B in the same session
	through FTP. The number of TCP connections between A and B is
	A: 9
	B: 10
	C: 11
	D: 12
	Q. No. 40. is a subset of a network that includes all the routers but
	contains no loops.
	contains no loops.
	contains no loops. A: Spanning Tree
	contains no loops. A: Spanning Tree B: LEACH
	contains no loops. A: Spanning Tree
⊚ A ⊚ B	A: Spanning Tree B: LEACH C: Spider Structure
⊚ A ⊚ B	A: Spanning Tree B: LEACH C: Spider Structure D: Spider Tree
⊙A ⊙B	Contains no loops. A: Spanning Tree B: LEACH C: Spider Structure D: Spider Tree Mark For Review
⊚A ⊙B	Contains no loops. A: Spanning Tree B: LEACH C: Spider Structure D: Spider Tree Mark For Review Q. No. 41. A connecting device that operates in all five layers of the Internet model or
⊚ A ⊚ B	A: Spanning Tree B: LEACH C: Spider Structure D: Spider Tree Q. No. 41. A connecting device that operates in all five layers of the Internet model or seven layers of OSI model is called
○ A ○ B	Contains no loops. A: Spanning Tree B: LEACH C: Spider Structure D: Spider Tree C O D Clear Answer Mark For Review Q. No. 41. A connecting device that operates in all five layers of the Internet model or seven layers of OSI model is called A: Repeater



C-CAT Section B 18 June 2017

0	Q. No. 46. A page fault
Ī	A: is an error in a specific page
	B: occurs when a program accesses a page of memory
	C: is an access to page not currently in memory
	D: is a reference to a page belonging to another program
OA OB OC	O D Clear Answer Mark For Review
C	No. 47. Device controller informs CPU that it has finished its operation through
1	A: Interrupt
	B: Poling
	C: Exception
j	D: Trap
0	t. No. 48. Pick up the wrong statement about DMA
1	A: Direct Memory Access
	B: Device controller transfers blocks of data from buffer storage directly to main
	memory without CPU intervention
	C: Used for high-speed I/O devices able to transmit information at close to memory speeds
	D: One interrupt is generated per byte
⊚A ⊚B ⊚C	D Clear Answer Mark For Review
٥	No. 49 gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-
Ĭ	term scheduler
	A: Content switch
	B: Scheduler

a	. No. 49 gives control of the CPU to the process selected by the short-
	term scheduler
	A: Content switch
	B: Scheduler
	C: Dispatcher
	D: Long term scheduler
Q	. No. 50. Which of the following is not a optimization criteria for a scheduling algorithm
	A: Maximum throughput
	B: Maximum turnaround time
	C: Minimum waiting time
	D: Minimum response time

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