Placement Papers: Compaq Placement Paper OS Networking C

1. Why paging is used?
2. Which is the best page replacement algo and Why?
3. What is software life cycle?
4. How much time is spent usually in each phases and why?
5. What is testing?
6. Which are the different types of testing?
7. Which are the different phases in Software life cycle (asked again)
8. Why is analysis and testing phases very important?
9. Why networks are layered? What is the advantage of that?
10. How many layers are there in OSI? Why is it called OSI model?
11. network topologies?
12. Which are the different network toplogies?
13. an example of bus type network.
14. What is the Bandwidth of ethernet?
15. Explain the advantage and disadvantage of ethernet?
16. Which is the protocol used in ethernet (CSMA/CD) . Why is it called so?
17. What is the advantage of Ring network?
18. Compare it with ethernet.
19. What is inheritance, encapsulation etc.
20. If there are too many page faults what is the problem?
21. To ensure one pgm. Doesnt corrupt other pgm. In a Multi-pgm. Enviornment
22. What you should do?
23. Which one you will use to implement critical section? Binary Semaphore
24. Which one is not needed for Multi-pgm. Enviornment?
25. options are: Virtual memory, security, time sharing, none of the above:
26. Which one is not done by Data link layer? bit stuffing, LRC, CRC, parity check

27. Which one is not related to Data link layer?
28. Which one is not suitable for client-server application? tcp/ip, message passing, rpc, none of the above:
29. Term stickily bit is related to
    a. kernel
    b. undeletable file
    c. none
30. semaphore variable is different from ordinary variable by?
31. unix system is
    a. multi processing
    b. multi processing, multiuser
    c. multi processing, multiuser, multitasking
    d. multiuser, multitasking
32. x. 25 protocol encapsulates the follwing layers
    a. network
    b. datalink
    c. physical
    d. all of the above
    e. none of the above
33. TCP/IP can work on
    a. ethernet
    b. tokenring
    c. a&b
    d. none
34. a node has the ip address 138.50. 10.7 and 138.50. 10.9. But it is transmitting data from node1 to node2only. The reason may be
    a. a node cannot have more than one address
    b. class A should have second octet different
    c. classB ″ ″ ″ ″ ″
    d. a, b, c
35. the OSI layer from bottom to top for an application which exceeds 64k the memory model should be
    a. medium
    b. huge

c. large

d. none

36. the condition required for dead lock in unix system is set-user-id is related to (in unix) bourne shell has

37. wrong statement about c ++

    a. code removably

    b. encapsulation of data and code

    c. program easy maintenance

    d. program runs faster

38. which is true

    a. bridge connects dissimiler LANand protocol insensitive

    b. router " " " " "

    c. gateway " " " " "

    d. none of the above

C Skill Sets

1. How do you write a program which produces its own source code as its output?
2. How can I find the day of the week given the date?
3. Why doesn't C have nested functions?
4. What is the most efficient way to count the number of bits which are set in a value?
5. How can I convert integers to binary or hexadecimal?
6. How can I call a function, given its name as a string?
7. How do I access command-line arguments?
8. How can I return multiple values from a function?
9. How can I invoke another program from within a C program?
10. How can I access memory located at a certain address?
11. How can I allocate arrays or structures bigger than 64K?
12. How can I find out how much memory is available?
13. How can I read a directory in a C program?
14. How can I increase the allowable number of simultaneously open files?
15. what's wrong with the call "fopen (" c: \newdir\file. Dat "" r ") "