IMPORTANT MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Genetic algorithm was proposed by _____
a) John Holland
b) Johnson
c) Watson
d) Kohenon

Q2. _____ is the first stage in genetic algorithm.
a) Evaluation of each string
b) Selection of string
c) Creation of population of string
d) Genetic manipulation

Q3. The _____ is one of genetic operators that are used to recombine the population of genetic material.
a) Genetic operator
b) Mutation operator
c) Crossover operator
d) Encoding operator

Q4. _____ is the heart of knowledge discovery in database process.
   a) Selection
   b) Data warehouse
   c) Data mining
   d) Creative coding

Q5. _____ is a planning optimization application written for KLM
   a) PILOTS
   b) CAPTAINS
   c) CUSTOMERS
   d) AIRLINES

Q6. EIS stands for _____
   a) Executive Information System
   b) Exchange of Information System
   c) Extra Information System
   d) Extended Information system

Q7. Foreign key constraints are also referred as _____
   a) Consistency constraints
   b) Referential integrity
   c) Conditional integrity
   d) Domain constraints

Q8. The set of attributes in a database that refers to data in another table is called _____
   a) Primary key
   b) Candidate key
   c) Foreign key
   d) Super key

Q9. The distance between two points that is calculated using Pythagoras theorem is _____
   a) Cartesian distance
   b) Euclidean distance
   c) Extendable distance
   d) Heuristic distance

Q10. A database containing volatile data used for daily operation of an organization is _____
   a) Historic data
   b) Metadata
   c) Knowledge
   d) Operational data

Q11. The system that can be used without knowledge of internal operation _____
   a) Black box
   b) White box
   c) Case based learning
   d) Bias

Q12. _____ is the relationship between compressibility and learnability.
   a) Maximum description length principle
   b) Minimum description length principle
   c) Kolmogorov complexity
   d) Voronoi principle

Q13. In KDD and data mining, noise is referred to as _____
   a) Repeated data
   b) Complex data
   c) Metadata
   d) Random errors in database

Q14. A view of database that appears to an application program is known as:
   a) Schema
   b) Subschema
   c) Virtual table
   d) None of the above

Q15. Choose the DBMS, which supports full-fledged client server application development?
   a) DBASEIV
   b) Orecal 7
   c) FoxPro 2
   d) Ingress

Q16. A top-to-bottom relationship among the items in a database is established by a:
   a) Hierarchical schema
   b) Network schema
   c) Relational schema
   d) All of the above

Q17. The level of data abstraction which describes how the data is actually stored is:
   a) Conceptual level
   b) Physical level
   c) File level
   d) None of the above

Q18. Collection of information stored in a database at a particular moment is:
   a) View
   b) Schema
   c) Instance
   d) None of the above

Q19. The syntax of a user query is verified by:
   a) Query optimizer
   b) DBA
   c) Parser
   d) None of the above

Q20. A data model is:
a) Used to describe structure of a database
b) Set of basic operations on the database
c) Both A & B
d) None of the above

Q21. A characteristic of card systems is:
a) Slowness in processing data
b) Using cards as records of transactions
c) Needing a larger DP staff
d) All of the above

Q22. A digital computer did not score over an analog computer in terms of
a) Speed
b) Accuracy
c) Cost
d) Memory

Q23. Where was India's first computer installed and when?
a) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, 1977
b) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1971
c) Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., 1968
d) Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, 1955

Q24. Which of the following are the two main components of the CPU?
   a) Control unit and registers
   b) Registers and main memory
   c) Control Unit and ALU
   d) ALU and bus

Q25. Which of the following is true?
   a) Fields are composed of bytes
   b) Records are composed of fields
   c) Fields are composed of characters
   d) All of above

ANSWER KEY

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
a	*c*	*a*	*d*	*b*
6	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
a	*b*	*c*	*b*	*d*
11	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
a	*a*	*d*	*b*	*b*
16	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*
a	*b*	*c*	*c*	*c*
21	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*
d	*b*	*d*	*c*	*d*