

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF INFORMATICS OFFICER UNDER INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. NOVEMBER, 2024

TECHNICAL PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

- In which of the following, the operand field contains the operand itself?
 - Immediate addressing
 - Direct addressing
 - Indexed addressing
 - Register addressing
- When the operand field contains the address of the operand, then it is called –
 - Immediate addressing
 - Direct addressing
 - Indexed addressing
 - Register addressing
- A packet-switching network –
 - is free
 - can reduce the cost of using an information utility
 - allows communications channel to be shared among more than one user
 - both (b) & (c)
- WPA2 is more secure than WPA because of its use of –
 - Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) encryption
 - Counter Mode Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code
 - Symmetric Key Encryption
 - Shorter length password
- In this layer, Hamming Distance is used for error correcting codes.
 - Physical Layer
 - Data Link Layer
 - Network Layer
 - The Transport Layer
- The number of hosts that can be handled by IPv6 is approximately –
 - 3.6×10^8
 - 2.8×10^{12}
 - 9.7×10^{18}
 - 3.4×10^{38}
- IPv4 address having subnet mask 255.255.224.0 can support _____ hosts.
 - 8190
 - 8192
 - 9056
 - 1024
- How many class A, B and C networks can exist?
 - 2,113,658
 - 16,382
 - 126
 - 128
- Which of the following TCP/IP protocol is used for file transfer with minimal capability and minimal overhead?
 - RARP
 - FTP
 - TFTP
 - TELNET

10. Which OSPF command can you use to view the OSPF routing table on a Cisco router?
 - (a) show ospf route
 - (b) show ip route ospf
 - (c) show ip ospf
 - (d) show ip ospf database
11. Which Wi-Fi standard introduced the 5 GHz band to improve wireless network performance?
 - (a) 802.11ac
 - (b) 802.11b
 - (c) 802.11g
 - (d) 802.11n
12. What is the role of a Designated Port in Spanning Tree Protocol?
 - (a) To prevent network loops
 - (b) To forward traffic towards and from the root bridge
 - (c) To calculate the shortest path to the root bridge
 - (d) To handle network address translation
13. Which of the following access control methods is probabilistic?
 - (a) polling
 - (b) contention
 - (c) token passing
 - (d) sliding window
14. What is the primary purpose of Network Address Translation (NAT)?
 - (a) To increase network speed
 - (b) To encrypt data transmitted over the network
 - (c) To provide a secure connection between two remote networks
 - (d) To allow multiple devices on a private network to share a single public IP address
15. The IP address which is never routed outside the host computer is –
 - (a) 192.168.0.1
 - (b) 169.178.0.1
 - (c) 10.0.0.1
 - (d) 127.0.0.1
16. Virtual LAN is implemented in which layer?
 - (a) Physical layer
 - (b) Datalink layer
 - (c) Network layer
 - (d) Session layer
17. How does EIGRP ensure that routing information is synchronized across routers?
 - (a) By using periodic updates
 - (b) By sending updates only when there is a topology change
 - (c) By using the Reliable Transport Protocol (RTP)
 - (d) By manually configuring synchronization settings
18. Start and stop bits are used in serial communication for –
 - (a) Error detection
 - (b) Error correction
 - (c) Synchronization
 - (d) Slowing down the communication
19. In network security, what is a “honeypot”?
 - (a) A secure area for storing sensitive data
 - (b) A software that updates security patches
 - (c) A network segment designed to attract and trap malicious activity
 - (d) A tool for encrypting network traffic
20. As layer 2 is for _____, layer 3 is for _____.
 - (a) Routing, end-to-end connection
 - (b) Security, Switching
 - (c) Switching, Routing
 - (d) Switching, Data correction

21. Which of the following is theoretically viable, but not viable for practical implementation?
 - (a) Iterative Model
 - (b) Spiral Model
 - (c) RAD Model
 - (d) Waterfall Model
22. Which of the following is NOT typically a role in a Scrum team?
 - (a) Scrum Master
 - (b) Product Owner
 - (c) Tester
 - (d) Development Team
23. Which of the following software development models emphasizes creating a prototype early in the development process to refine requirements?
 - (a) Agile
 - (b) Waterfall
 - (c) Incremental Model
 - (d) Prototyping Model
24. Which SDLC methodology prioritizes customer collaboration over contract negotiation and responsiveness to change over following a plan?
 - (a) Agile Methodology
 - (b) Waterfall Methodology
 - (c) V-Model
 - (d) Spiral Model
25. A software development approach wherein the development process focusses more on the user feedback rather than following a strict plan is –
 - (a) Iterative Model
 - (b) Spiral Model
 - (c) Object-Oriented Development
 - (d) Rapid Application Development
26. Which of the following is a tool used for managing software version?
 - (a) Bitstreamer
 - (b) Gitter
 - (c) Bitbucket
 - (d) Vertrack
27. Software designing wherein the blueprints of entities are made and re-use those designs for more specific designs etc happening in –
 - (a) Object Oriented Design Model
 - (b) Rapid Application Development
 - (c) Agile Development
 - (d) Iterative Modelling
28. In order to achieve modularity, which of the following is desirable?
 - (a) High cohesion and low coupling
 - (b) Low cohesion and high coupling
 - (c) Low cohesion and low coupling
 - (d) High cohesion and high coupling
29. _____ risk is a type of risk that is estimated from the past experience regarding staff turnover, productivity, regularity and dedication etc.
 - (a) Technical
 - (b) Predictable
 - (c) Business
 - (d) Process
30. The diagram used to depict how the actual users play their roles in the software system is called –
 - (a) Use-case diagram
 - (b) Activity diagram
 - (c) Flowchart
 - (d) E-R diagram
31. Which of the following is a drawback of using the RAD (Rapid Application Development) model?
 - (a) It is not suitable for time-critical projects.
 - (b) It requires extensive upfront planning.
 - (c) It has limited emphasis on user feedback.
 - (d) It may lead to scope creep due to frequent changes in requirements.
32. In UML, what does the solid line with a closed arrowhead represent?
 - (a) Association
 - (b) Aggregation
 - (c) Inheritance (Generalization)
 - (d) Composition

33. What is the main goal of applying the Open/Closed Principle in software design?
- (a) To ensure that the code can be modified easily.
 - (b) To minimize code reuse across the application.
 - (c) To prevent the need for interfaces and abstract classes.
 - (d) To make the system flexible to accommodate future changes without altering existing code.
34. Which of the following best describes “composition” in object-oriented design?
- (a) A strong form of aggregation where the lifetime of the contained object depends on the container.
 - (b) A weak association where objects can exist independently.
 - (c) A form of inheritance that allows objects to be combined.
 - (d) An interface implementation pattern.
35. Which process in Configuration Management deals with controlling and documenting changes to system components?
- (a) Change Control
 - (b) Version Control
 - (c) Incident Management
 - (d) Problem Management
36. In Configuration Management, what does the acronym “CI/CD” stand for?
- (a) Configuration Identification/Continuous Deployment
 - (b) Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment
 - (c) Configuration Integrity/Change Delivery
 - (d) Configuration Inspection/Code Delivery
37. The process of changing or optimizing the software codes at the coding level without changing the external functionality is called –
- (a) Software reengineering
 - (b) Software revision
 - (c) Software refactoring
 - (d) Software update
38. Web-based systems have advantage over installed type applications in –
- (a) Functional accessibility
 - (b) Performance
 - (c) Security
 - (d) Update anomaly avoidance
39. _____ diagram shows how the different design objects are defined and their relationships defined is called –
- (a) Object Oriented Design
 - (b) Entity-Relationship
 - (c) Process Flow
 - (d) UML
40. Unified Modelling Language is normally meant for –
- (a) Capturing the physical database design level
 - (b) Visualizing the overall view of system and sub-systems
 - (c) Defining the flow of data within and outside the system and sub-systems
 - (d) Representing how users interact with the system functionalities
41. A web server software from Microsoft that runs on windows platform is –
- (a) WAMPP
 - (b) IIS
 - (c) Apache
 - (d) WinServ
42. As _____ is for Java, _____ is for .net.
- (a) Bytecode, Intermediate code
 - (b) Source code, XML
 - (c) Bytecode, XML
 - (d) XML, CSV

43. Which of the following is Microsoft technology that helps developers build interactive, workflow engines and a rehostable designer to implement long-running processes?
- (a) Windows Workflow Foundation
 - (b) Microsoft Workflow Engine
 - (c) Microsoft Process Workflow
 - (d) Windows Server System
44. .NET framework is basically –
- (a) Operating System
 - (b) Application Software
 - (c) Language
 - (d) Platform
45. A set of technologies based on the integration of query capabilities directly into the C# language is –
- (a) Language-Integrated Query (LINQ)
 - (b) Microsoft Structured Query Language (Microsoft SQL)
 - (c) Unified Modelling Language (UML)
 - (d) Extensible Markup Language (XML)
46. What is Windows Communication Foundation?
- (a) Framework for building service-oriented applications
 - (b) Framework for building web applications
 - (c) Framework for building database applications
 - (d) Framework for building secured network
47. A free and open-source user interface framework for Windows-based desktop applications is –
- (a) Windows Presentation Foundation
 - (b) Windows Desktop AppDev
 - (c) Microsoft Store
 - (d) Microsoft Azure
48. Which of the following components of the .NET framework provide an extensible set of classes that can be used by any .NET compliant programming language?
- (a) .NET class libraries
 - (b) Common Language Executables
 - (c) Common Class Library
 - (d) .NET Lib
49. How can you manage connection pooling in ADO.NET?
- (a) By configuring connection pooling settings in the connection string
 - (b) By manually creating and destroying connections
 - (c) By using a DataAdapter
 - (d) By implementing custom connection classes
50. In ASP.NET MVC, what is the purpose of the ViewModel?
- (a) To handle the logic of the view
 - (b) To serve as a data transfer object between the controller and the view
 - (c) To manage the state of the model
 - (d) To provide methods for data access
51. What is the role of the Garbage Collector in .NET?
- (a) To manage application security
 - (b) To handle file I/O operations
 - (c) To automatically reclaim memory occupied by unused objects
 - (d) To compile intermediate language code into machine code
52. Which ASP.NET AJAX control is used to periodically update content on the page without user interaction?
- (a) UpdatePanel
 - (b) ScriptManager
 - (c) AsyncPostBackTrigger
 - (d) Timer

53. What does the xmlns attribute define in an XML document?
- (a) The version of XML being used
 - (b) The encoding used in the XML document
 - (c) The namespace for XML elements and attributes
 - (d) The schema for XML validation
54. What is the main difference between WPF and Silverlight regarding control templates?
- (a) WPF supports control templates but Silverlight does not.
 - (b) Silverlight uses XAML for control templates, while WPF uses C#.
 - (c) Silverlight has a limited set of controls and therefore fewer control templates.
 - (d) WPF and Silverlight use identical control templates with no differences.
55. In WPF, what does the ICommand interface represent?
- (a) A command that can be executed, usually from a button or menu item
 - (b) A method that performs data binding
 - (c) An interface for handling mouse and keyboard events
 - (d) A class that handles the layout of UI elements
56. Java programs that runs on Java-enabled servers that handles requests like the servers do is called –
- (a) Applets
 - (b) Servlets
 - (c) Threads
 - (d) Ajax
57. A software tool that allows Java-based programs to interact with databases is –
- (a) ODBC
 - (b) JDBC
 - (c) Java Connect
 - (d) JSQL
58. In order to create basic runtime environment, application development and foundation for other Java applications, _____ is sufficient.
- (a) J2EE
 - (b) Core Java
 - (c) Javascript
 - (d) Java Servlet
59. Why can't java be considered by some people that it is not a pure Object-Oriented language?
- (a) It contains primitive data-types
 - (b) It contains main() function
 - (c) Multiple inheritance is not supported
 - (d) All data and function must belong to a class
60. The intermediate code generated by Java compiler which is platform independent is called –
- (a) Intermediate code
 - (b) Assembly code
 - (c) Bytecode
 - (d) Codeword
61. A client-side scripting language to manage users' interface interactively is –
- (a) Servlet
 - (b) Javascript
 - (c) HTML
 - (d) XHTML
62. Which of the followings best describe Java Native Interface?
- (a) An interface for Java programs to connect to databases
 - (b) An interface that allows Java programs to connect to other native applications and libraries
 - (c) A Java system call that is used for executing commands across different types of operating systems
 - (d) A Java library that is mainly used for real-time monitoring of websites
63. Multiple inheritance in Java can be implemented using –
- (a) Interface
 - (b) Class
 - (c) Using 'extends' keyword
 - (d) Applets

64. What is true about threading?
- (a) run() method calls start() method and runs the code
 - (b) run() method creates new thread
 - (c) run() method can be called directly without start() method being called
 - (d) start() method creates new thread and calls code written in run() method
65. What does the finalize() method do in Java?
- (a) It is called when an object is created.
 - (b) It is used to explicitly release resources.
 - (c) It is called when an object is no longer reachable.
 - (d) It is used to declare a method that cannot be overridden.
66. Which method is used to explicitly terminate a thread in Java?
- (a) terminate()
 - (b) abort()
 - (c) stop()
 - (d) interrupt()
67. In JDBC, what is the purpose of the ResultSetMetaData interface?
- (a) It provides metadata about the columns in a ResultSet.
 - (b) It provides metadata about the database connection.
 - (c) It stores the data of the ResultSet.
 - (d) It manages the transaction settings for a query.
68. How can you send a redirect response to the client from a servlet?
- (a) response.forward()
 - (b) request.redirect()
 - (c) response.sendRedirect()
 - (d) requestDispatcher.forward()
69. Which object in JSP is NOT implicitly available?
- (a) session
 - (b) config
 - (c) application
 - (d) cookie
70. Which annotation is used to define an EJB component class as a Stateless Session Bean?
- (a) @Stateful
 - (b) @Stateless
 - (c) @EJB
 - (d) @Singleton
71. By creating foreign key constraint, the followings are usually considered during design -
- (a) Delete and update cascading
 - (b) Size of database and growth estimation
 - (c) Skill and competency of database administrators
 - (d) Whether web-based or application-based
72. Which of the following is a kind of stored procedure that is executed as a side-effect of some operations on the data?
- (a) Commit
 - (b) Function
 - (c) Alert
 - (d) Trigger
73. A data storage system that stores highly structured data and that works with data from one or more systems and sources including historical data is best called -
- (a) Databank
 - (b) Data warehouse
 - (c) Data lake
 - (d) Database
74. The term given to the minimal number of attributes to define a record is called -
- (a) Super key
 - (b) Primary key
 - (c) Minimal key
 - (d) Candidate key

75. Super key in the DBMS is –
- (a) Any set of attributes that can functionally define the record
 - (b) Any set of attributes that is a subset of all attribute set
 - (c) A single attribute that is unique and can address a record
 - (d) A password or encryption key that can unlock any encryption
76. _____ design focusses on the data itself, whereas _____ design focusses more on data type, how it is stored and accessed
- (a) ER-diagram, SQL
 - (b) MySQL, Oracle
 - (c) Physical, logical
 - (d) Primary, secondary
77. Normalization of database usually achieves –
- i. Data integrity
 - ii. Reduced redundancy
 - iii. Data readability
 - iv. Data security
- (a) i and iii
 - (b) ii and iii
 - (c) i, ii and iii
 - (d) i, iii and iv
78. When decomposed tables are joined, which of the following will preserve non-match tuples only on the left table, but not on the right table?
- (a) Inner join
 - (b) Left outer join
 - (c) Right outer join
 - (d) Natural join
79. Data about relations such as schema of relation is maintained by the relational database system, it is termed as –
- (a) Catalog
 - (b) Views
 - (c) Metadata
 - (d) Dictionary
80. _____ is for altering the database design, whereas _____ is for manipulating the data.
- (a) DDL, DML
 - (b) XML, DDL
 - (c) SQL, HTML
 - (d) Stored Procedure, Function
81. Which of the following best describes a “multi-valued attribute” in an ER model?
- (a) An attribute that uniquely identifies each entity in the entity set.
 - (b) An attribute that depends on multiple other attributes.
 - (c) An attribute that is inherited from another entity set.
 - (d) An attribute that can have multiple values for a single entity instance.
82. Which SQL clause ensures that the deletion of a row from a parent table also deletes all corresponding rows in the child table that reference it?
- (a) CASCADE
 - (b) TRIGGER
 - (c) DELETE CHILD
 - (d) ON DELETE CASCADE
83. In BIS, which of the following is a primary challenge when integrating multiple data sources into a unified database for analysis?
- (a) Ensuring real-time transaction processing across all data sources.
 - (b) Resolving data inconsistencies and conflicts from different systems.
 - (c) Creating user-friendly reports from the integrated data.
 - (d) Reducing the overall size of the combined data warehouse.

84. Which of the following is a key responsibility of the Database Administrator (DBA) in a database environment?
- (a) Designing the physical schema of the database
 - (b) Writing end-user application code
 - (c) Managing network traffic between clients and servers
 - (d) Developing database-driven web applications
85. Which of the following best describes the concept of a derived attribute in logical database design?
- (a) An attribute that serves as a foreign key in a relationship.
 - (b) An attribute that is shared across multiple entities in an ER model.
 - (c) An attribute that is used to enforce uniqueness in a table.
 - (d) An attribute that is calculated from other attributes in the database.
86. Software testing involving the existence of possible error when extreme range of input is given is called –
- (a) Extreme testing
 - (b) Verification testing
 - (c) Boundary value analysis
 - (d) Selective testing
87. Which of the following(s) is/are involved in software testing?
- i. Fix the security loopholes
 - ii. Find the possible error in the software
 - iii. Check whether customers' requirements are met
 - iv. Debugging
- (a) i and ii only
 - (b) ii and iii only
 - (c) ii and iv only
 - (d) i, ii, iii and iv
88. Which software testing is for testing whether individual units or modules are working together as per required or not?
- (a) Unit testing
 - (b) Acceptance testing
 - (c) Integration testing
 - (d) Accumulation testing
89. Which software testing tool does a simple job of enforcing standards in a uniform way of many programs?
- (a) Static Analyzer only
 - (b) Code Inspector only
 - (c) Standard Enforcer only
 - (d) Both Code Inspector & Standard Enforcer
90. Which of the following issue/issues must be addressed if a successful software testing strategy is to be implemented?
- i. Use effective formal technical reviews as a filter prior to testing
 - ii. Develop a testing plan that emphasizes "rapid cycle testing"
 - iii. State testing objectives explicitly
- (a) i only
 - (b) ii only
 - (c) ii and iii only
 - (d) i, ii and iii
91. To check the cyclomatic complexity, _____ is employed.
- (a) Black box testing
 - (b) White box testing
 - (c) Integration testing
 - (d) Fault-based testing
92. What is the primary purpose of regression testing?
- (a) To test the performance of the software.
 - (b) To test the software's compatibility with different environments.
 - (c) To identify security vulnerabilities in the application.
 - (d) To verify that new code changes do not negatively affect existing functionality.

93. Which of the following is a key phase in the Six Sigma DMAIC (Define, Measure, Analyze, Improve, Control) process?
- (a) Design (b) Develop
(c) Measure (d) Deploy
94. Which of the following is an essential practice in Software Quality Assurance to ensure that software meets predefined standards and requirements?
- (a) Code reviews (b) Load testing
(c) Exploratory testing (d) Mutation testing
95. What is the primary objective of the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI)?
- (a) To improve organizational processes and enhance quality through a structured maturity model.
(b) To offer guidelines for hardware development and maintenance.
(c) To provide a framework for software cost estimation.
(d) To develop project management skills for team leaders.
96. In the context of automated testing, what is a “test script”?
- (a) A manual test case written in a scripting language.
(b) A set of predefined steps that are executed by an automation tool to verify a specific functionality.
(c) A document outlining test objectives.
(d) A code review guideline for testing.
97. Which of the following metrics is used to measure the reliability of software?
- (a) Mean Time to Repair (MTTR) (b) Mean Time to Failure (MTTF)
(c) Code Complexity (d) Function Point Analysis
98. Which metric is used to measure the complexity of a software module based on its control flow graph?
- (a) Halstead Metrics (b) Lines of Code (LOC)
(c) Cyclomatic Complexity (d) Function Points
99. The objective of the _____ is to design tests that is likely to uncover the possible bugs (if exists) within the system.
- (a) Fault-based testing (b) Security testing
(c) Integration testing (d) Use-case testing
100. Testing with respect to user needs, requirements, and business processes conducted to determine whether a system satisfies the acceptance criteria and to enable the user, customers or other authorized entity to determine whether to accept the system is formally called –
- (a) Functional testing (b) White box testing
(c) Module testing (d) Acceptance testing

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