PAPER – II

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Note : Attempt all the questions. Each question carries *two* (2) marks.

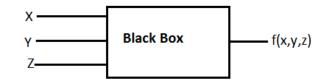
- 1. Let $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h\}$ then A B is
 - 1) A
 - 2) B
 - 3) $A \cap B$
 - 4) Φ

2. A Relation *R* on a Set A is called a partial order, if (A, R) is

- 1) Reflexive relation
- 2) Symmetric relation
- 3) Reflexive, Anti-Symmetric and Transitive relation
- 4) Reflexive, Symmetric and Transitive relation
- 3. If A and B are two independent events such that P(A) = 0.5 and $P(A \cup B) = 0.8$ then P(B) is
 - 1) 0.6
 - 2) 0.5
 - 3) 0.8
 - 4) 0.05
- 4. A Context free grammar G is ambiguous if there is some string w belongs to L(G) that has two distinct
 - 1) Graph only
 - 2) Parse trees
 - 3) Grammars
 - 4) Ordered

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- 5. An FSM can be considered to be a TM
 - 1) Of finite tape length, rewinding capability and unidirectional tape movement
 - 2) Of finite tape length, without rewinding capability and unidirectional tape movement
 - Of finite tape length, without rewinding capability and bidirectional tape movement
 - 4) Of finite tape length, rewinding capability and bidirectional tape movement
- 6. The functional difference between SR flip-flop and JK flip-flop is that
 - 1) JK flip-flop is faster than SR flip-flop
 - 2) JK flip-flop has a feed back path
 - 3) JK flip-flop accepts both inputs
 - 4) JK flip-flop does not require external clock
- 7. The black box in the following figure consists of a minimum complexity circuit that uses only AND, OR and NOT gates. The function f(x, y, z) = 1 whenever x, y are different and 0 otherwise. In addition the 3 inputs x, y, z are never all the same value. Which of the following equation lead to the correct design for the minimum complexity circuit?



- 1) x'y + xy'
- 2) x + y'z
- $3) \qquad x'y'z' + x y'z$
- $4) \qquad xy + y'z + z'$

- 8. The dual of the switching function x + yz is:
 - 1) x + yz
 - 2) $\overline{x} + \overline{y} \overline{z}$
 - 3) x(y+z)
 - 4) $\overline{x}(\overline{y} + \overline{z})$
- 9. The sum of two hexadecimal numbers 23D and 9AA gives the hexadecimal number
 - 1) AF7
 - 2) BF6
 - 3) BE7
 - 4) BE5

10. An AND gate has 7 input. How many input words are in its truth table?

- 1) 64
- 2) 32
- 3) 16
- 4) 128
- 11. Functions defined with class name are called as
 - 1) Inline function
 - 2) Friend function
 - 3) Constructor
 - 4) Static function
- **12.** Identify the incorrect file opening mode from the following.
 - 1) r
 - 2) w
 - 3) x
 - 4) a

13. Choose the correct statement that is a combination of these two statements,

Statement 1: char *p;

Statement 2: p = (char*) malloc(100);

- 1) char p = *malloc(100);
- 2) char *p = (char*)malloc(100);
- 3) char *p = (char) malloc(100);
- 4) None of the above
- 14. Which operator is having the highest precedence?
 - 1) postfix
 - 2) unary
 - 3) shift
 - 4) equality
- 15. The operator used for dereferencing or indirection is
 - 1) *
 - 2) &
 - 3) ->
 - 4) ->>
- A relation is in ——— if an attribute of a composite key is dependent on an attribute of other composite key.
 - 1) Normal Form
 - 2) BCNF
 - 3) 1NF
 - 4) 2NF

17. ———— refers to the accuracy and consistency of data stored in a database.

- 1) Entity
- 2) Attributes
- 3) Primary Key
- 4) Data Integrity

- 1) Primary Key
- 2) Candidate Key
- 3) Foreign Key
- 4) Super Key

19. A synonym is an alias for ——— object

- 1) Schema
- 2) Sequence
- 3) Segment
- 4) View

20. _____ type of relational database which incorporate concepts of object database

- 1) Functional object system
- 2) Behavioral relational system
- 3) Extended relational system
- 4) Extended objects system

- 21. The Postfix equivalent of prefix expression /+PQ-RS is
 - 1) PQ+RS/-
 - 2) PQ+RS-/
 - 3) PQRS+-/
 - 4) PQ+/RS-
- **22.** Which of the following data structure is most suitable for implementing recursive computations?
 - 1) Stack
 - 2) Queue
 - 3) Array
 - 4) Linked List
- 23. Which type of traversal on a binary tree resembles the depth first search of a graph?
 - 1) Postorder
 - 2) Preorder
 - 3) Inorder
 - 4) Level Order
- 24. Find the indegree of node V_2 for a directed Graph G, represented in the following adjacency matrix

| | V_1 | V_2 | V_3 | V_4 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| V_1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| V_2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| V_3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| V_4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

- 1) 0
- 2) 1
- 3) 2
- 4) 3

- 25. The average search time of hashing with linear probing will be less if the load factor
 - 1) is far less than one
 - 2) equals one
 - 3) is far greater than one
 - 4) is greater than one
- **26.** Which of the following connects two or more networks and provides necessary translation?
 - 1) Protocol
 - 2) Interface
 - 3) Gateway
 - 4) Physical medium
- 27. "BAUD" rate means
 - 1) The number of bits transmitted per unit time
 - 2) The number of bytes transmitted per unit time
 - 3) The rate at which the signal changes
 - 4) The number of bits transmitted per unit second
- 28. The entire hostname has a maximum of
 - 1) 255 characters
 - 2) 127 characters
 - 3) 63 characters
 - 4) 31 characters
- **29.** Which of the following devices direct network traffic based not by MAC addresses but by software-configured network addresses?
 - 1) Router
 - 2) Hub
 - 3) Bridge
 - 4) NIC

- 1) +24 volts DC
- 2) -24 volts DC
- 3) +48 volts DC
- 4) -48 volts DC

31. The identification of common sub-expression and replacement of run-time computations by compile-time computations is

- 1) local optimisation
- 2) loop optimization
- 3) constant folding
- 4) data flow analysis

- 1) machine language
- 2) assembly language
- 3) code language
- 4) high level language

33. Which of the following allows data transfer between memory and peripherals?

- 1) Microprocessor
- 2) DMA technique
- 3) Register
- 4) Decoder

- 34. What is the function of YACC command in compilation process?
 - 1) token splitting
 - 2) parser generation
 - 3) intermediate-code generation
 - 4) code generation
- **35.** From this context-free grammar $E \implies E * E$,

which of the following can be arrived by leftmost-derivation?

- (a) $E \implies E * I$
- (b) $E \implies I * E$
- (c) $E \Rightarrow a * E$
- 1) only (a)
- 2) only (b)
- 3) only (c)
- 4) both (b) and (c)

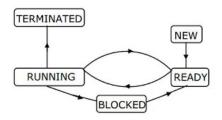
36. Fork is

- 1) the dispatching of a task
- 2) the creation of a new job
- 3) the creation of a new process
- 4) increasing the priority of a task

37. If there are 32 segments, each of size 1 K byte, then the logical address should have

- 1) 13 bits
- 2) 14 bits
- 3) 15 bits
- 4) 16 bits

- **38.** Which of the following scheduling algorithms is non-preemptive?
 - 1) Round Robin
 - 2) First-In First-Out
 - 3) Multilevel Queue Scheduling
 - 4) Multilevel Queue Scheduling with Feedback
- **39.** The process state transition diagram in the following Figure is representative of



- 1) a batch operating system
- 2) an operating system with a preemptive scheduler
- 3) an operating system with a non-preemptive scheduler
- 4) a uni-programmed operating system
- **40.** The differences between malloc() and calloc() are:
 - 1) Malloc is used for dynamic allocation of memory, while calloc can't be used for that purpose
 - 2) Malloc needs only one argument. while calloc needs two.
 - 3) unlike malloc, calloc allocates memory and initializes it to 0.
 - 4) Both (2) and (3)
- 41. The correct formula for Schedule performance index is,
 - 1) SPI = BCWS/BCWP
 - 2) SPI = BCWP/BCWS
 - 3) SPI=BCWP BCWS
 - 4) SPI=BCWP + BCWS

- 42. SRD stands for
 - 1) Software Requirements Definition
 - 2) Structured Requirements Definition
 - 3) Software Requirements Diagram
 - 4) Structured Requirements Diagram
- **43.** Changes made to an information system to add the desired but not necessarily the required features is called
 - 1) Preventative maintenance
 - 2) Adaptive maintenance
 - 3) Corrective maintenance
 - 4) Perfective maintenance
- 44. Optimization, Defect Prevention, and Quality Control. Its come under the
 - 1) CMM Level 2
 - 2) CMM Level 3
 - 3) CMM Level 4
 - 4) CMM Level 5
- 45. What would be investigated during Requirements analysis?
 - 1) System performance, Test Scheduling, Organizational Structure
 - 2) Languages, Platforms, Competition
 - 3) System Context, User Populations, User Tasks
 - 4) Verification, Formal Methods, Accuracy

- 1) conf
- 2) ps-a
- 3) setenv
- 4) id

^{46.} ——— command lists the host name, PVM daemon task id, architecture type, and relative speed rating.

- **47.** DHCP stands for
 - 1) Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
 - 2) Digital Host Communication Provider
 - 3) Digital Host Communication Protocol
 - 4) Dynamic Host Configuration Provider
- 48. Which IEEE 802.11 Extension provides AES and DES security standards?
 - 1) 802.11a
 - 2) 802.11b
 - 3) 802.11g
 - 4) 802.11i

49. Given desired class *C* and population P, lift is defined as

- 1) the probability of class C given population P divided by the probability of C given a sample taken from the population.
- 2) the probability of population P given a sample taken from P.
- 3) the probability of class C given a sample taken from population P.
- 4) the probability of class C given a sample taken from population P divided by the probability of C within the entire population P.
- **50.** A variation of the star schema that allows more than one central fact table.
 - 1) snowflake schema
 - 2) linked strar schema
 - 3) distributed star schema
 - 4) constellation schema

ROUGH WORK

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