

Signature and Name of Invigilator

1. (Signature) _____

(Name) _____

2. (Signature) _____

(Name) _____

Answer Sheet No. :

(To be filled by the Candidate)

Roll No.

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(In figures as per admission card)

Roll No. _____

(In words)

D-8707

PAPER – II Test Booklet No.
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
APPLICATIONS

Time : 1¼ hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of fifty multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
 - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the question booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - (iii) After this verification is over, the Serial No. of the booklet should be entered in the Answer-sheets and the Serial No. of Answer Sheet should be entered on this Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

Example :

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the Answer Sheet given **inside the Paper I booklet only**. If you mark at any place other than in the ovals in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read instructions given inside carefully.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the test booklet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. You have to return the test question booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
10. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
11. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.
12. There is NO negative marking.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. पहले पृष्ठ के ऊपर नियत स्थान पर अपना रोल नम्बर लिखिए।
2. इस प्रश्न-पत्र में पचास बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
3. परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने पर, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका आपको दे दी जायेगी। पहले पाँच मिनट आपको प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने तथा उसकी निम्नलिखित जाँच के लिए दिये जायेंगे जिसकी जाँच आपको अवश्य करनी है :
 - (i) प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने के लिए उसके कवर पेज पर लगी कागज की सील को फाड़ लें। खुली हुई या बिना स्टीकर-सील की पुस्तिका स्वीकार न करें।
 - (ii) कवर पृष्ठ पर छपे निर्देशानुसार प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ तथा प्रश्नों की संख्या को अच्छी तरह चेक कर लें कि ये पूरे हैं। दोषपूर्ण पुस्तिका जिनमें पृष्ठ/प्रश्न कम हों या दुबारा आ गये हों या सीरियल में न हों अर्थात् किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटिपूर्ण पुस्तिका स्वीकार न करें तथा उसी समय उसे लौटाकर उसके स्थान पर दूसरी सही प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले लें। इसके लिए आपको पाँच मिनट दिये जायेंगे। उसके बाद न तो आपकी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका वापस ली जायेगी और न ही आपको अतिरिक्त समय दिया जायेगा।
 - (iii) इस जाँच के बाद प्रश्न-पुस्तिका की क्रम संख्या उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करें और उत्तर-पत्रक की क्रम संख्या इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अंकित कर दें।
4. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए चार उत्तर विकल्प (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) दिये गये हैं। आपको सही उत्तर के दीर्घवृत्त को पेन से भरकर काला करना है जैसा कि नीचे दिखाया गया है।

उदाहरण :

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
-----	-----	-----	-----

जबकि (C) सही उत्तर है।
5. प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल प्रश्न पत्र I के अन्दर दिये गये उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। यदि आप उत्तर पत्रक पर दिये गये दीर्घवृत्त के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर उत्तर चिन्हांकित करते हैं, तो उसका मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा।
6. अन्दर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें।
7. कच्चा काम (Rough Work) इस पुस्तिका के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर करें।
8. यदि आप उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर अपना नाम या ऐसा कोई भी निशान जिससे आपकी पहचान हो सके, किसी भी भाग पर दर्शाते या अंकित करते हैं तो परीक्षा के लिये अयोग्य घोषित कर दिये जायेंगे।
9. आपको परीक्षा समाप्त होने पर उत्तर-पुस्तिका निरीक्षक महोदय को लौटाना आवश्यक है और परीक्षा समाप्ति के बाद अपने साथ परीक्षा भवन से बाहर न लेकर जायें।
10. केवल नीले/ काले बाल ज्वार्डेट पेन का ही इस्तेमाल करें।
11. किसी भी प्रकार का संगणक (कैलकुलेटर) या लाग टेबल आदि का प्रयोग वर्जित है।
12. गलत उत्तर के लिए अंक नहीं काटे जायेंगे।

Computer Science and Applications

PAPER – II

Note : This paper contains **fifty** (50) objective-type questions, each question carrying **two** (2) marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1. A box contains six red balls and four green balls. Four balls are selected at random from the box. What is the probability that two of the selected balls are red and two are green ?

(A) $\frac{3}{7}$

(B) $\frac{4}{7}$

(C) $\frac{5}{7}$

(D) $\frac{6}{7}$

2. The number of edges in a complete graph with ' n ' vertices is equal to :

(A) $n(n-1)$

(B) $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

(C) n^2

(D) $2n-1$

3. A context free grammar is :

(A) type 0.

(B) type 1.

(C) type 2.

(D) type 3.

4. Let $e : B^m \rightarrow B^n$ is a group code. The minimum distance of ' e ' is equal to :

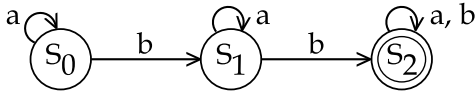
(A) the maximum weight of a non zero code word

(B) the minimum weight of a non zero code word

(C) m

(D) n

5. Consider a Moore machine M whose digraph is :



Then $L(M)$, the language accepted by the machine M, is the set of all strings having :

- (A) two or more b's. (B) three or more b's.
 (C) two or more a's. (D) three or more a's.
6. A WFF that is equivalent to the WFF $x \Rightarrow y$ is :
- (A) $y \Rightarrow x$ (B) $\sim y \Rightarrow x$
 (C) $\sim y \Rightarrow \sim x$ (D) $y \Rightarrow \sim x$
7. Simplified form of Boolean expression $xy + (\sim x)z + yz$ is :
- (A) $xy + (\sim x)z$. (B) $(\sim x)y + (\sim x)z$.
 (C) $(\sim x)y + xz$. (D) $xy + xz$.
8. In order to build a MOD - 18 counter, the minimum number of flip flops needed is equal to :
- (A) 18 (B) 9
 (C) 5 (D) 4
9. The dual of the switching function $F = x + yz$ is given by :
- (A) $x + yz$ (B) $x(y + z)$
 (C) $(\sim x) + (\sim y)(\sim z)$ (D) $(\sim x)((\sim y) + (\sim z))$

10. Amongst the logic families DTL, TTL, ECL and CMOS, the family with the least power dissipation is :

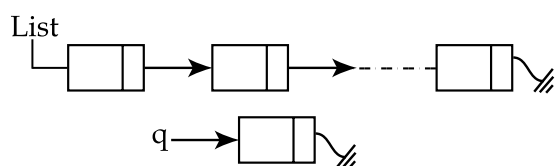
- (A) CMOS
- (B) DTL
- (C) TTL
- (D) ECL

11. What cannot replace '?' in the following C-code to print all odd numbers less than 100 ?

```
for (i=1; ? ; i=i+2)
    printf("%d\n", i);
```

- (A) $i \leq 100$
- (B) $i \leq 101$
- (C) $i < 100$
- (D) $i < 101$

12. Consider the following linked list :



Which of the following piece of code will insert the node pointed to by q at the end of the list ?

- (A)

```
for (p = list; p != NULL; p = p->next);
    p = q;
```
- (B)

```
for (p = list; p != NULL; p = p->next);
    p->next = q;
```
- (C)

```
for (p = list; p->next != NULL; p = p->next);
    p = q;
```
- (D)

```
for (p = list; p->next != NULL; p = p->next);
    p->next = q;
```

13. Which of the following is a valid C code to print character 'A' to 'C' ?

(A) `x = 'A';`

```
switch(x)
{case 'A' = printf ("%d\n", x);
....
case 'C' = printf ("%d\n", x);
}
```

(B) `x = 'A';`

```
switch(x)
{case 'A' <= x <= 'C' : printf ("%d\n", x);}
```

(C) `x = 'A';`

```
switch(x)
{
case 'A' : printf ("%d\n", x);
break;
case 'B' : printf ("%d\n", x);
break;
case 'C' : printf ("%d\n", x);
break;
}
```

(D) `x = 'A';`

```
switch(x)
{
case 'A' = printf ("%d\n", x);
case 'B' = printf ("%d\n", x);
case 'C' = printf ("%d\n", x);
}
```

14. Which of the following is not true in C++ ?

- (A) "Private" elements of a base class are not accessible by members of its derived class.
- (B) "Protected" elements of base class are not accessible by members of its derived class.
- (C) When base class access specified is "Public", public elements of the base class become public members of its derived class.
- (D) When base class access specified is "Public", protected elements of a base class become protected members of its derived class.

15. Which of the following is true of constructor function in C++ ?

- (A) A class must have at least one constructor.
- (B) A constructor is a unique function which cannot be overloaded.
- (C) A constructor function must be invoked with the object name.
- (D) A constructor function is automatically invoked when an object is created.

16. A primary key for an entity is :

- (A) a candidate key
- (B) any attribute
- (C) a unique attribute
- (D) a superkey

17. Aggregate functions in SQL are :
- (A) GREATEST, LEAST and ABS
 - (B) SUM, COUNT and AVG
 - (C) UPPER, LOWER and LENGTH
 - (D) SQRT, POWER and MOD
18. If a relation is in 2NF and 3NF forms then :
- (A) no non-prime attribute is functionally dependent on other non-prime attributes
 - (B) no non-prime attribute is functionally dependent on prime attributes
 - (C) all attributes are functionally independent
 - (D) prime attribute is functionally independent of all non-prime attributes
19. The end of an SQL command is denoted by :
- (A) an end-of-line character
 - (B) an 'enter-key' marker
 - (C) entering F4 key
 - (D) a semicolon (;)
20. Consider the query : `SELECT student_name FROM students WHERE class_name = (SELECT class_name FROM students WHERE math_marks = 100);` what will be the output ?
- (A) the list of names of students with 100 marks in mathematics
 - (B) the names of all students of all classes in which at least one student has 100 marks in mathematics
 - (C) the names of all students in all classes having 100 marks in mathematics
 - (D) the names and class of all students whose marks in mathematics is 100

21. Consider a rooted tree in which every node has at least three children. What is the minimum number of nodes at level i ($i > 0$) of the tree? Assume that the root is at level 0 :
- (A) 3^i
 - (B) $3i$
 - (C) 3
 - (D) $3i + 1$
22. Which of the following data structure is used to implement recursion ?
- (A) Arrays
 - (B) Stacks
 - (C) Queues
 - (D) Linked lists
23. The height of a binary tree with 'n' nodes, in the worst case is :
- (A) $O(\log n)$
 - (B) $O(n)$
 - (C) $\Omega(n \log n)$
 - (D) $\Omega(n^2)$
24. An example of a file extension is :
- (A) text
 - (B) pict
 - (C) mp3
 - (D) web

25. The performance of a file system depends upon the cache hit rate. If it takes 1 msec to satisfy a request from the cache but 10 msec to satisfy a request if a disk read is needed, then the mean time (ms) required for a hit rate 'h' is given by :

- (A) 1
- (B) $h + 10(1 - h)$
- (C) $(1 - h) + 10h$
- (D) 10

26. The best known example of a MAN is :

- (A) Ethernet
- (B) Cable Television
- (C) FDDI
- (D) IEEE 802.3

27. In a broadcast network, a layer that is often thin or non-existent is :

- (A) network layer
- (B) transport layer
- (C) presentation layer
- (D) application layer

28. The maximum data rate of binary signals on a noiseless 3 KHz channel is :

- (A) 3000 bps.
- (B) 6000 bps.
- (C) 9000 bps.
- (D) 12,000 bps.

33. Absolute loader demands that the programmer needs to know the :
- (A) start address of the available main memory
 - (B) total size of the program
 - (C) actual address of the data location
 - (D) absolute values of the operands used
34. Top-down parsers are predictive parsers, because :
- (A) next tokens are predicted.
 - (B) length of the parse tree is predicted before hand.
 - (C) lowest node in the parse tree is predicted.
 - (D) next lower level of the parse tree is predicted.
35. In the context of compiler design, "reduction in strength" refers to :
- (A) code optimization obtained by the use of cheaper machine instructions
 - (B) reduction in accuracy of the output
 - (C) reduction in the range of values of input variables
 - (D) reduction in efficiency of the program
36. How many states can a process be in ?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5

37. A program has five virtual pages, numbered from 0 to 4. If the pages are referenced in the order 012301401234, with three page frames, the total number of page faults with FIFO will be equal to :
- (A) 0 (B) 4
(C) 6 (D) 9
38. Average process size = s bytes. Each page entry requires e bytes. The optimum page size is given by :
- (A) $\sqrt{(se)}$ (B) $\sqrt{(2se)}$
(C) s (D) e
39. An example of a directory found in most UNIX system is :
- (A) `usr.` (B) `waitpid.`
(C) `brk.` (D) `unmap.`
40. The aging algorithm with $a = 0.5$ is used to predict run times. The previous four runs from oldest to most recent are 40, 20, 20, and 15 msec. The prediction for the next time will be :
- (A) 15 msec. (B) 25 msec.
(C) 39 msec. (D) 40 msec.
41. A major defect in water fall model in software development is that :
- (A) the documentation is difficult
(B) a blunder at any stage can be disastrous
(C) a trial version is available only at the end of the project
(D) the maintenance of the software is difficult

42. Function point metric of a software also depends on the :
- (A) number of function needed
 - (B) number of final users of the software
 - (C) number of external inputs and outputs
 - (D) time required for one set of output from a set of input data
43. An error message produced by an interactive system should have :
- (A) always the error code
 - (B) the list of mistakes done by the user displayed
 - (C) a non-judgmental approach
 - (D) the past records of the occurrence of the same mistake
44. System development cost estimation with use-cases is problematic because :
- (A) of paucity of examples
 - (B) the data can be totally incorrect
 - (C) the expertise and resource available are not used
 - (D) the problem is being over simplified
45. The approach to software testing is to design test cases to :
- (A) break the software
 - (B) understand the software
 - (C) analyse the design of sub processes in the software
 - (D) analyze the output of the software

50. Identify the incorrect statement :

- (A) ATM provides both real time and non-real time service
- (B) ATM provides faster packet switching than X.25
- (C) ATM was developed as part of the work on broadband ISDN
- (D) ATM does not have application in Non-ISDN environments where very high data rates are required

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Space For Rough Work