PGCET-2013

_		_	Ξ
	M	n	4
	м		,
·	,	V 2	4

DAY and TIME	COURS	E	SUBJECT		
DAY-1 10.30 am to 12.30 pm	(Infrast	ructure M	Arch/MBA Ianagemen	t) COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING	
SESSION: FORENOO	V U	VCE/UBI	by VTU/ DTCE	ENGINEERING	
MAXIMUM MARKS	TOTAL DI	URATION	MAXIMU	M TIME FOR ANSWERING	
100	150 MIN	IUTES		120 MINUTES	
MENTION YOUR PO	CET NO.	CET NO. QU		QUESTION BOOKLET DETAILS	
		VERSION	CODE	SERIAL NUMBER	
		A -	1	118589	

DOs:

- Check whether the PGCET No. has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
- Ensure whether the circles corresponding to course and the specific branch have been shaded on the OMR answer sheet.
- This Question Booklet is issued to you by the invigilator after the 2nd Bell i.e., after 10.25 a.m.
- The Serial Number of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet.
- The Version Code of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet and the respective circles should also be shaded completely.
- Compulsorily sign at the bottom portion of the OMR answer sheet in the space provided.

- THE TIMING AND MARKS PRINTED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET SHOULD NOT BE DAMAGED/MUTILATED/SPOILED.
- The 3rd Bell rings at 10.30 a.m., till then; 2.
 - Do not remove the paper seal / polythene bag of this question booklet.
 - Do not look inside this question booklet.
 - Do not start answering on the OMR answer sheet.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

- This question booklet contains 75 (items) questions and each question will have one statement and four answers. (Four different options / responses.)
- After the 3rd Bell is rung at 10.30 a.m., remove the paper seal / polythene bag of this question booklet and check that this booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc., if so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet. Read each item and start answering on the OMR answer sheet. 3.
 - During the subsequent 120 minutes:
 - Read each question (item) carefully.
 - Choose one correct answer from out of the four available responses (options / choices) given under each question / item. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose only one response for each item.
 - Completely darken / shade the relevant circle with a BLUE OR BLACK INK BALL POINT PEN against the question number on the OMR answer sheet.
- Use the space provided on each page of the question booklet for Rough Work. Do not use the OMR answer sheet for the same.
- After the last Bell is rung at 12.30 pm, stop marking on the OMR answer sheet and affix your left hand thumb impression on the OMR answer sheet as per the instructions.
- Hand over the OMRANSWER SHEET to the room invigilator as it is.
- After separating the top sheet, the invigilator will return the bottom sheet replica (Candidate's copy) to you to carry home for self-evaluation.
- Preserve the replica of the OMR answer sheet for a minimum period of ONE year.
- Only Non-programmable calculators are allowed.

Marks Distribution 50 QUESTIONS CARRY ONE MARK EACH (1 TO 50)

25 QUESTIONS CARRY TWO MARKS EACH (51 TO 75)



002-A1

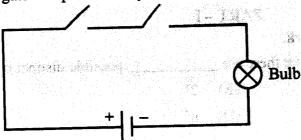
Turn Over



COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING PART – I

	Eac	ch question carries one mark.	•	estro il la ncasia		50. 1. 50
1.		its in operation code imply that			possible distinct	$50 \times 1 = 50$
	(A)		(B)		_ possible distinct (operators.
	(C)	n/2	(D)	_		
2.	In w	hich addressing mode the oper	and is giv	en explicitly	in the instruction ?	
	(A)	Absolute	(B)			
	(C)	Indirect	, (D)			
3.	For a	a pipelined CPU with a single A	ALU, con	sider the follo	owing situations:	\$
	1.	The J+1 th instruction uses the	result of	the J th instruc	tion as an operand	
	2.	The execution of a conditional	l jump in	struction	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.047
	3.	The J^{th} and $J + 1^{th}$ instructions	require	the ALU at th	e same time	
	Whic	ch of the above can cause a haz	ard?	il.	e same time	
	(A)	1 & 2 only	(B)	2 & 3 only		
	(C)	3 only	(D)	All the thre	TM	
4.	Whic	th of the following is incorrect	UII:			9
	1.	In the programmed I/O method		U waits for the	e I/O dessions	
	2.	In the Interrupt driven I/O devi	ice inform	ns the CDII of	Fits moder states	•
	3.	In DMA, the CPU sends its I transaction.	O to the	DMA contro	oller which manag	a an interrupt.
	(A)	1 and 2	(B)	2 and 3		Detroit of the second of the
	(C)	1, 2 and 3	(D)	None of the	above	
5.	001	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0, the exc	cess-3 co	de shown is e	Quivalent to doci-	
	(A)	2391	(B)	0271	deragent to decim	ar ^(a)
	(C)	5642	(D)	0358		

6. What logic gate is represented by the circuit shown below?



(A) AND

(B) NAND

(C) NOR

- (D) EQUIVALENCE
- 7. The minterms corresponding to decimal number 15 is
 - (A) ABCD

(B) ABCD

(C) A' + B' + C' + D'

- $(D) \quad A+B+C+D$
- 8. How many different trees are possible with 10 nodes?
 - (A) 1014

(B) 1200

(C) 50

- (D) 68
- 9. In an AVL tree, at what condition the balancing is to be done?
 - (A) Pivotal value is equal to zero
 - (B) Pivotal value not equal to zero
 - (C) If the pivotal is greater than 1 or less than 1
 - (D) If the pivotal value is infinity
- 10. A 3-ary tree in which every internal node has exactly 3 children. The number of leaf nodes in such a tree with 6 internal nodes will be
 - (A) 10

(B) 11

(C) 12

- (D) 13
- 11. The number of nodes in the largest maximal independent set of the complete bipartite graph K(4, 2) is
 - $(A) \quad 2$

(B) 3

(C) 4

(D) 6

Space For Rough Work

11/

TM

12.	A fu	ll binary tree with n non-leaf nodes	conta	ins a second
	(A)	Log 2n nodes	(B)	n + 1 nodes
	(C)	2n nodes	(D)	2n + 1 nodes
13.	Algo	orithm which solves the all pairs sho	ortest j	path problem is
,	(A)	Dijkstra's algorithm	(B)	Floyd's algorithm
	(C)	Prim's algorithm		Warshall's algorithm
14.		height of a binary tree is the maximum number of nodes in a binary		number of edges in any root to leaf path. The height h is
	(A)	2 ^h	(B)	$2^{h-1} \cong 1^{m+1} \otimes 1^{m$
	(C)	2 ^{h+1} -1	(D)	2 ^{h+1}
				1. A+ 4.
15.	The	algorithm design technique used in	the qu	nick sort algorithm is
	(A)	Dynamic programming	(B)	Backtracking
	(C)	Divide and Conquer	(D)	Greedy method
16.	How	many distinct binary search trees of	can be	created out of 4 distinct keys?
	(A)	42	(B)	24 TM
	(C)	14	(D)	5 Ga
17.	10,		heigh	empty binary search tree in the given order: at of the binary search tree (the height is the ot)?
	(A)	4	(B)	6
	(C)	2	(D)	3
18.	Wha	at is the purpose of flow control?		
	(A)	To ensure that data is retransmitted	ed if ar	acknowledgment is not received.
	(B)	To reassemble segments in the co	rrect o	order at the destination device.
	(C)	To provide a means for the receiv	er to g	govern the amount of data sent by the sender.
	(D)	To regulate the size of each segme	ent.	A William Control of the Control

19. Acknowledgements, sequencing, and flow control are characteristics of which OSI layer?

	(A)	Layer 2	(B)	Layer 3	Congress to a constant
	(C)	Layer 4	(D)	Layer 7	e S 乾ere (1913) 1
20.		t is the powerful, centralized cessing tasks on behalf of clients an			ices ?
	(A)	Client	(B)	Host compu	ter tyses are to the
, i ^	(C)	Terminal	(D)	Network	enteratorio de la compansión de la compa
	_				en trakkurus (f. 1905) 1905 - Salak Bridanik (f. 1905)
21.		r control is needed at the transport	layer t	because of pot	ential errors occurring
	(A)	from transmission line noise.			
	(B)	in routers.			
	(C)	from out-of-sequence delivery.	·* .		*
	(D)	from packet losses.	* *		STATE OF CONTRACT
					and the Bulk of the control of
22.	Whie I	ch of the following is responsible:	for app	proving standa	ards and allocating resources in
	(A)	Internet Architecture Board (IAB		en No	(A)
	(B)	Internet Engineering Task Force			- A
	(C)	Inter NIC			
	(D)		1818 81		oktoral magamika mag¶to 1910. Tanan aktoral magamika
	•				
23.	Whi	ch of the following is true when de	scribir	ng a multicast	address?
	(A)	Packets addressed to a unicast add	dress a	re delivered to	o a single interface.
	(B)	Packets are delivered to all interfone-to-many address.	aces id	dentified by th	ne address. This is also called a
	(C)	Identifies multiple interfaces and also be called one-to-one-of-many		y delivered to	one address. This address can
	(D)	These addresses are meant for nunique so it is unlikely they will h			
		Space F	or Ros	igh Work	

- 24. Which of the following is TRUE for the language { a^P : P is Prime} ?
 - (A) It is not accepted by Turing Machine.
 - (B) It is regular but not context free.
 - (C) It is context free but not regular.
 - (D) It is neither regular nor context free but accepted by Turing Machine.
- 25. Fortran is
 - (A) Regular language
 - (B) Context free language
 - (C) Context sensitive language
 - (D) None of the above
- 26. The equivalent regular expression for the regular expression (aa+bb+ab+ba)*
 - (A) ((a+b).(a+b))*

(B) (aba+bab+bb)*

(C) ((a+b)+(a+b))*

(D) None of the above

- 27. Turing machine is capable of accepting
 - (A) Only Regular Languages and Context Free Languages
 - (B) Only Context Sensitive Languages
 - (C) Recursively Enumerable Languages only
 - (D) All four categories of Languages



TIVI

- 28. Context grammar is ambiguous if
 - (A) the grammar contains useless non-terminals
 - (B) it produces more than one parse tree for same sentence
 - (C) some production has two non-terminals side by side on right hand side
 - (D) None of the above
- 29. In the design of lexical analyzer
 - (A) Only finite automata is used
 - (B) Only regular expression is used
 - (C) Both finite automata and regular expression are used
 - (D) Both finite automata and regular expression not are used

(A) recognize macro definitions and macro calls (B) save the macro definitions (C) expand Macro calls (D) all of these 32. Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by (A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler	30.	The	string 1101 does not belong to the	set rep	resented by	153	δ_{i} .
31. The macro processor must perform (A) recognize macro definitions and macro calls (B) save the macro definitions (C) expand Macro calls (D) all of these 32. Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by (A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(A)	110*(0+.1)	(B)	1(0+1)*101	. Ju - S	
31. The macro processor must perform (A) recognize macro definitions and macro calls (B) save the macro definitions (C) expand Macro calls (D) all of these 32. Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by (A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(C)	(10)*(01)*(00+11)*	(D)	(00+(11)*0)*	1	
(A) recognize macro definitions and macro calls (B) save the macro definitions (C) expand Macro calls (D) all of these 32. Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by (A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n					ខ្លួង មានស្វេស្ស 🕟 🕟	-0.4	
(B) save the macro definitions (C) expand Macro calls (D) all of these 32. Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by (A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n	31.	The	macro processor must perform	sau⊂ \.	A Company of the Comp	and the second	
(C) expand Macro calls (D) all of these 32. Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by (A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(A)	recognize macro definitions and	l macro	calls		
(D) all of these 32. Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by (A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) -2n		(B)	save the macro definitions				
32. Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by (A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) -2n		(C)	expand Macro calls		· ·	in the second se	1
32. Relocation bits used by relocating loader are specified by (A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(D)	all of these		<u> </u>	3	
(A) relocating loader itself (B) linker (C) assembler (D) microprocessor 33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		,			in the state of th	•	
(C) assembler (D) microprocessor (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n	32.	Relo	cation bits used by relocating load	der are	specified by		
33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(A)	relocating loader itself	(B)	linker		
33. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have (A) Compiler (B) Loader (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(C)	assemblered see y and working a con-	(D)	microprocessor	The state of the s	
(A) Compiler (C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) Loader (D) Assembler 36. Linker is (A) Required to create a load module (B) Loader (C) Assembler (B) Loader (C) Assembler (B) Required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed			ု ကို () () () () () () () () () (ga .	• 1 d	reconstruction of the contraction of the contractio	
(C) Operating System (D) Assembler 34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n	33.	A co	mputer cannot 'boot' if it does no	t have	$\langle \langle \ell e \rangle \rangle$	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(A)	Compiler	(B)	Loader		
34. Linker is (A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(C)	Operating System	(D)	Assembler	and his part	
(A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (E) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (E) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (E) required to create a load module (D) always used before programs are executed (E) required to create a load module (D) always used before programs are executed (E) required to create a load module (E) requ			en e	***	e in the second of the second	. 18 July 18	
(A) same as loader (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (B) required to create a load module (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed (B) required to create a load module (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (B) required to create a load module (C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed	34.	Link	ter is		agraety Same at a	'NO STATE OF THE	
(C) user source code as input (D) always used before programs are executed The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(A)	same as loader	Ano en	grapher Activities make	· Again A	
(D) always used before programs are executed 35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n		(B)	required to create a load module	Ш		. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n		(C)	user source code as input				
35. The order of the Power set of a Set of order n is (A) n (B) 2n		(D)	always used before programs are	e execu	ted Then the day	Thursday Mir	
(A) \mathbf{n} , which is $(\mathbf{B}_{n}, \mathbf{2n})$ and $(\mathbf{B}_{n}, \mathbf{2n})$							
	35.	The	order of the Power set of a Set of	order n	is a grand and the	- <u>\$1</u>	•
(C) n^2 (D) 2^n (D) 2^n		(A)	n company of the state of the s				
		(C)	n^2	(D)	2 ⁿ	Hara Contact	
36. Which of the following statements is FALSE?	36.	Whi	ch of the following statements is	FALSE	. ?	, gerga oj k	
(A) The set of rational numbers is an Abelian group under addition.		(A)	The set of rational numbers is a	n Abeli	•		
(B) The set of rational integers is an Abelian group under addition.		` '	The set of rational integers is an	Abelia	n group under addition.	gym 1. th	
(C) The set of rational numbers form an Abelian group under multiplication.		/			7		
(D) None of the aboye.		, .	None of the above.	582° 54X	ing the state of t	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	

45.	To a	avoid race condition, t	he maximum nui	nber of processes th	nat may be simultaneously
	(A)	zero	(B)	one	
	(C)	two	(D)	more than two	
46.	CPU	is a techniq allocation.	ue of improving	the priority of proc	eess waiting in Queue for
	(A)	Starvation	(B)	Ageing	A Property of the Control of the Con
	(C)	Revocation	(D)	Relocation	
47.	In th	e Normal for	n, a composite at	tribute is converted t	to individual attributes.
	(A)	First	(B)	Second	
	(C)	Third	(D)	Fourth	
				• 1	en de la companya de
48.	The dime	relational model is ba nsional tables called _	sed on the conce	pt that data is orga	nized and stored in two-
	(A)	Fields	(B)	Records	TM
	(C)	Relations	(D)	Keys Call	. #1 •
49.		specifies a searc	h condition for a	group or an aggrega	te.
	(A)	GROUP BY Clause		HAVING Clause	e de la companya de l
	(C)	FROM Clause	(D)	WHERE Clause	
50.	How	DOM differs from SAX	ζ?	* .	· .
	(A)	DOM is not event driv	en and builds up	the whole memory.	
		SAX is event driven ar			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		DOM and SAX are page			
	(D)	None of these.	en Transport	ett for ekselver en er er. Storregeren kommer	en general de la companya de la comp
-					

PART - II

Each question carries two marks.

 $25 \times 2 = 50$

- 51. If memory access takes 20 ns with cache and 110 ns without it, then the hit ratio (cache uses a 10 ns memory) is
 - (A) 93%

(B) 90%

(C) 87%

- (D) 88%
- 52. A hard disk with a transfer rate of 10 M bytes/second is constantly transferring data to memory using DMA. The Processor runs at 600 MHz. and takes 300 and 900 clock cycles to initiate and complete DMA transfer respectively. If the size of the transfer is 20 K bytes, what is the percentage of processor time consumed for the transfer operation?
 - (A) 0.1 %

(B) 5.0%

(C) 1.0 %

- (D) 0.5 %
- 53. In serial communication employing 8 data bits, a parity bit and 2 stop bits, the minimum baud rate required to sustain a transfer rate of 3000 characters per second is
 - (A) 2400 baud

(B) 19200 baud

(C) 4800 baud

- (D) 1200 baud
- 54. What is the content of Stack Pointer (SP)?
 - (A) Address of the current instruction
 - (B) Address of the next instruction
 - (C) Address of the top element of the stack
 - (D) Size of the stack

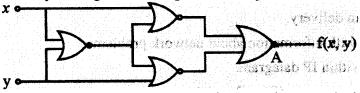


- 55. $[(A+A'B)(A+A'B')][(CD+C'D')+(C\oplus D)] =$
 - (A) B

(B) A

(C) 0

- **(D)** 1
- 56. Identify the logic function performed by the circuit shown



(A) Exclusive OR

(B) Exclusive NOR

(C) NAND

(D) NOR

- 57. Suppose a circular queue of capacity (n-1) elements is implemented with an array of n elements. Assume that the insertion and deletion operations are carried out using REAR and FRONT as array index variables, respectively. Initially, REAR=FRONT=0. The conditions to delete, queue full and queue empty are
 - (A) full:(REAR+1)mod n==FRONT empty:REAR==FRONT
 - (B) full:(REAR+1)mod n==FRONT empty:(FRONT+1)MOD N==REAR
 - (C) full:REAR==FRONT
 empty:(REAR+1)mod n==FRONT
 - (D) full:(FRONT+1)mod n==REAR empty:REAR==FRONT
- 58. The recurrent relation capturing the optimal execution time of the Towers of Hanoi problem with n discs is
 - (A) T(n)=2T(n-2)+2

(B) T(n)=2T(n-1)+n

(C) T(n)=2T(n/2)+1

- (D) T(n)=2T(n-1)+1
- 59. Name the sorting which takes a list of integers and puts each element on a smaller list, depending techniques takes the value of its least significant byte. Then the small lists are concatenated, and the process is repeated for each most significant byte until the list is sorted.
 - (A) Radix sort

(B) Quick sort

(C) Heap sort

- (D) Merge sort
- 60. Which statements are true regarding ICMP packets?
 - 1. They acknowledge receipt of a TCP segment.
 - 2. They guarantee datagram delivery.
 - 3. They can provide hosts with information about network problems.
 - 4. They are encapsulated within IP datagram.
 - (A) 1 only

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 3 and 4

(D) 2, 3 and 4

61.	Why does the	e data communication	industry use the	e layered C	OSI reference model
-----	--------------	----------------------	------------------	-------------	---------------------

- 1. It divides the network communication process into smaller and simpler components, thus aiding component development, design, and troubleshooting.
- 2. It enables equipment from different vendors to use the same electronic components, thus saving research and development funds.
- 3. It supports the evolution of multiple competing standards and thus provides business opportunities for equipment manufacturers.
- 4. It encourages industry standardization by defining what functions occur at each layer of the model.
- (A) 1 only

(B) 1 and 4

(C) 2 and 3

(D) 3 only

62. What are two purposes for segmentation with a bridge?

- 1. To add more broadcast domains.
- 2. To create more collision domains.
- 3. To add more bandwidth for users.
- 4. To allow more broadcasts for users.
- (A) 1 only

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 2 and 4

(D) 4 only

63. Consider the languages:

 $L1 = \{a^nb^nc^m: n,m > 0\}$ and $L2 = \{a^nb^mc^n: n,m > 0\}$. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- (A) L1∩L2 is a context free language
- (B) L1.L2 is a context free language
- (C) L1 and L2 are context free languages
- (D) L1∩L2 is a context sensitive language

64. Which one of the following is not decidable?

- (A) Given a Turing Machine M, a string s and an integer k, M accepts s within k steps.
- (B) Equivalence of two Turing Machines.
- (C) Languages accepted by given finite state machine is non-empty.
- (D) Languages accepted by a context free grammar is non-empty.

Space For Rough Work

TIM

65.	A bottom-up parser generates		5 (6) (6) (10) (6)	
	(A) LMD			1 1
			LMD in reverse	
				14. A.
66.	Backtracking is a problem associated			er (fig.) Santara
-	(A) Topdown Parsing		Bottomup Parsing	· ·
	(C) Both (A) and (B)		None of the above	$\left(\mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{b}}^{-1} \right) = \left(\frac{2 \pi \mathbf{e}^{-1}}{2} \right)^{-1}$
	the contract of the second of the second		and the second s	
67.	The function $f: Z \rightarrow z$ is given by $f(x)$ =	=x ² is	- 1	Stranger
	(A) One-to-one	(B)	On to	
	(C) One to One and onto	, (D)	None of the above	÷
~ 0	A TVD A O D : 6 1 1 : 6			
68.	A U B = A \cap B if and only if			
	(A) A is empty set	(B)	B is empty set	n of a
	(C) A and B are non-empty sets	(D)	A and B are empty sets	er e
69.	Every finite subset of lattice has			gara er er er er
U).	(A) a LUB and a GLB	(B)	Many LUBs and a GLB	
	(C) Many LUBs and many GLBs	` ′	•	
	(C) Waily ECDs and maily CEDs		TM	one GLDs
70.	Consider an XML file called intro	xml ar		inition (DTD) file
,	intro.dtd as follows:		a document type der	
	Intro.xml		DUUL	Same Town Brown
,	< ?xml version = "1.0" ?>			
	myMessage SYSTEM '</td <td>"intro.d</td> <td>td"></td> <td></td>	"intro.d	t d">	
	<mymessage></mymessage>		S. C. S. C. S. W.	, &.
	<pre><message>Welcome to XML</message></pre>	ge>	369,50 DV 199	
			en en de la companya de la companya La companya de la co	
	Intro.dtd			
	ELEMENT myMessage(message)	•		*
	ELEMENT message(#PCDATA)			
	A validating parser will classify intro.	xml as		
	(A) Well-formed and validated	1 × 1		
	(B) Well-formed but not validated		artik kalendari Maratta (h. 1861).	
	(C) Validated but not well-formed	11	a make of the	• 91 •
	(D) Neither validated not well-form	ed .	Signal State of the State of th	

			P0		P 1	
			wait(Q);		wait(Q);	
			••••••		wait(S);	
			signal(S);	0	***************************************	
			signal(Q);		signal(Q);	
					signal(S);	
	resp	ectively. The al	ove situation de			
	(A)		 ,	(B)		
	(C)	Signal		(D)		
72.	If th	e Disk head is	located initially	at 32	find the num	nber of disk moves required with
	FCF	S if the disk qu	eue of I/O blocks	requesi	ts are 98. 37	14 124 65 67
	(A)	310		(B)		11,124,03,07.
	(C)	315		(D)		•
				(-)		
73.	Cons	sider a logical	address space of	 8 page	s of 1024 w	ords mapped into memory of 32
	fram	es. How many	bits are there in t	he physi	ical address	ords mapped into memory of 32
	(A)	9 bits		(B)		
	(C)	13 bits		` '	15 bits	
		200	0			
74.	Usin	g the SQL GR	OUP BY phrase	with a	SELECT sta	tement can help detect which of
	the f	ollowing proble	ems?			members can help detect which of
	(A)		e, multicolumn p	roblem		
	(B)		nt values probles			
	(C)		alues problem	Seri S	*	
	(D)		irpose remarks c	olumn n	roblem	And the second second
			•	F		en de la companya de La companya de la co
75.	A sy	stem uses FIF	O policy for pag	e replac	cement It h	as 4 page frames with no pages
	loade	ea to begin with	i. The system fir	st acces	ses first 100	distinct pages in some order and
	then occur	access the sam	e 100 pages but	now in 1	the reverse o	order. How many page faults will
		196		(B)	192	
	(A)			(1)	A 2 M	
	(A) (C)	197		(D)	195	

