

**Computer Science Engineering  
(Afternoon Session)  
Exam Date- 10-02-2024**

**SECTION - A**

**GENERAL APTITUDE**

- Q.1** If '→' denotes increasing order of intensity, then the meaning of the words [walk → jog → sprint] is analogous to [bothered → \_\_\_\_\_ → daunted]. Which one of the given options is appropriate to fill the blank?
- (a) phased (b) phrased  
(c) fazed (d) fused

**Ans. (c)**

**End of Solution**

- Q.2** In the  $4 \times 4$  array shown below, each cell of the first three rows has either a cross (X) or a number.

1	X	4	3
X	5	5	4
3	X	6	X

The number in a cell represents the count of the immediate neighboring cells (left, right, top, bottom, diagonals) NOT having a cross (X). Given that the last row has no crosses (X), the sum of the four numbers to be filled in the last row is

- (a) 9 (b) 11  
(c) 12 (d) 10

**Ans. (b)**

1	X	4	3
X	5	5	4
3	X	6	X
2	4	3	2

Sum of fourth row =  $2 + 4 + 3 + 2 = 11$

**End of Solution**

- Q.3** In the sequence 6, 9, 14,  $x$ , 30, 41, a possible value of  $x$  is
- (a) 18 (b) 21  
(c) 25 (d) 20

**Ans. (b)**

$$\begin{aligned}6 + 3 &= 9 \\9 + 5 &= 14 \\14 + 7 &= \boxed{21} \\21 + 9 &= 30 \\30 + 11 &= 41\end{aligned}$$

**End of Solution**

- Q.4** Two wizards try to create a spell using all the four elements, *water*, *air*, *fire*, and *earth*. For this, they decide to mix all these elements in all possible orders. They also decide to work independently. After trying all possible combination of elements, they conclude that the spell does not work. How many attempts does each wizard make before coming to this conclusion, independently?
- (a) 12 (b) 24  
(c) 16 (d) 48

**Ans. (b)**  
Combination of  $4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 24$

End of Solution

- Q.5** A person sold two different items at the same price. He made 10% profit in one item, and 10% loss in the other item. In selling these two items, the person made a total of
- (a) 1% profit (b) 1% loss  
(c) 2% profit (d) 2% loss

**Ans. (b)**  
If S.P. is same than overall loss =  $\frac{x^2}{100} = 1\%$

End of Solution

- Q.6** A cube is to be cut into 8 pieces of equal size and shape. Here, each cut should be straight and it should not stop till it reaches the other end of the cube. The minimum number of such cuts required is
- (a) 8 (b) 3  
(c) 7 (d) 4

**Ans. (b)**

End of Solution

- Q.7** Sequence the following sentences in a coherent passage.
- P** : This fortuitous geological event generated a colossal amount of energy and heat that resulted in the rocks rising to an average height of 4 km across the contact zone.
- Q** : Thus, the geophysicists tend to think of the Himalayas as an active geological event rather than as a static geological feature.
- R** : The natural process of the cooling of this massive edifice absorbed large quantities of atmospheric carbon dioxide, altering the earth's atmosphere and making it better suited for life.
- S** : Many millennia ago, a breakaway chunk of bedrock from the Antarctic Plate collided with the massive Eurasian Plate.
- (a) SRPQ (b) SPRQ  
(c) QPSR (d) QSPR

**Ans. (b)**

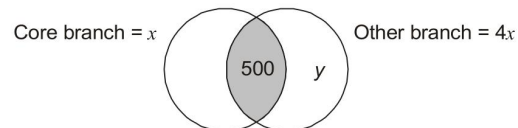
End of Solution

- Q.8** In an engineering college of 10,000 students, 1,500 like neither their core branches nor other branches. The number of students who like their core branches is  $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of the number of students who like other branches. The number of students who like both their core and other branches is 500 .  
The number of students who like their core branches is  
(a) 1800 (b) 1500  
(c) 3500 (d) 1600

**Ans. (a)**

Number of students = 10000

Number of students not interested in both branches = 1500



$\therefore$  When diagram represent  $10000 - 1500 = 8500$

$x$  = Core

$y$  = Other branch (core branch not include) =  $4x$

$$x + 4x = 8500 + 500$$

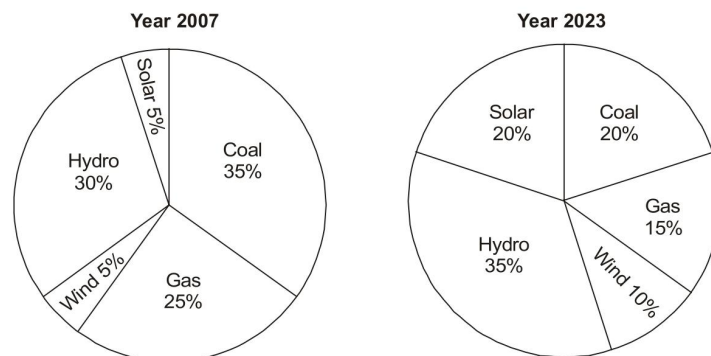
$$5x = 9000$$

$$x = 1800$$

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**End of Solution**

- Q.9** The pie charts depict the shares of various power generation technologies in the total electricity generation of a country for the years 2007 and 2023.



The renewable sources of electricity generation consist of Hydro, Solar and Wind. Assuming that the total electricity generated remains the same from 2007 to 2023, what is the percentage increase in the share of the renewable sources of electricity generation over this period?

- (a) 77.5% (b) 50%  
(c) 62.5% (d) 25%

**Ans. (c)**

**End of Solution**

- Q.10** For positive non-zero real variables  $x$  and  $y$ , if  $\ln\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}[\ln(x) + \ln(y)]$  then, the value of  $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}$  is

- (a) 4 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
(c) 2 (d) 1

**Ans. (c)**

$$\begin{aligned}\log\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) &= \frac{1}{2}(\log x + \log y) \\ \log\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) &= \log\sqrt{xy} \\ \frac{x+y}{2} &= \sqrt{xy} \\ x^2 + y^2 + 2xy &= 4xy \\ x^2 + y^2 &= 2xy \\ \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} &= 2\end{aligned}$$

**End of Solution**

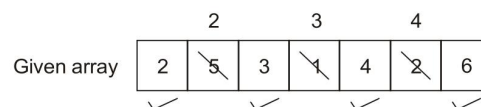




**SECTION - B****TECHNICAL**

**Q.1** Let  $A$  be an array containing integer values. The distance of  $A$  is defined as the minimum number of elements in  $A$  that must be replaced with another integer so that the resulting array is sorted in non-decreasing order. The distance of the array  $[2, 5, 3, 1, 4, 2, 6]$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** (3)



Max sub array which are in sorted are 4 element ex: 2, 3, 4, 6 replace remaining 3 elements by elements either previous or next to it.

**End of Solution**

**Q.2** Consider a process  $P$  running on a CPU. Which one or more of the following events will always trigger a context switch by the OS that results in process  $P$  moving to a non-running state (e.g., ready, blocked)?

- (a) A timer interrupt is raised by the hardware.
- (b)  $P$  tries to access a page that is in the swap space, triggering a page fault.
- (c) An interrupt is raised by the disk to deliver data requested by some other process.
- (d)  $P$  makes a blocking system call to read a block of data from the disk.

**Ans.** (b, d)

**End of Solution**

**Q.3** Once the DBMS informs the user that a transaction has been successfully completed, its effect should persist even if the system crashes before all its changes are reflected on disk. This property is called

- (a) durability
- (b) atomicity
- (c) consistency
- (d) isolation

**Ans.** (a)

**Durability:** Transaction should be able to recover under any case of failure.

After transaction completes successfully, the changes it has made to the DB persist, even if there is a system failure.

RAID design uses recover from disk crash.

**End of Solution**

- Q.4** Node X has a TCP connection open to node Y. The packets from X to Y go through an intermediate IP router R. Ethernet switch S is the first switch on the network path between X and R. Consider a packet sent from X to Y over this connection. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE about the destination IP and MAC addresses on this packet at the time it leaves X?
- (a) The destination IP address is the IP address of Y.
  - (b) The destination MAC address is the MAC address of Y.
  - (c) The destination MAC address is the MAC address of S.
  - (d) The destination IP address is the IP address of R.

**Ans. (a)**

**End of Solution**

- Q.5** Let  $A$  be the adjacency matrix of a simple undirected graph  $G$ . Suppose  $A$  is its own inverse. Which one of the following statements is always TRUE?
- (a)  $G$  is a cycle
  - (b)  $G$  is a perfect matching
  - (c)  $G$  is a complete graph
  - (d) There is no such graph  $G$

**Ans. (a)**

**End of Solution**

- Q.6** Which of the following file organizations is/are I/O efficient for the scan operation in DBMS?
- (a) Heap
  - (b) Sorted
  - (c) Unclustered hash index
  - (d) Unclustered tree index

**Ans. (b)**

File type	Scan Cost
Heap	P.D
Unclustered hash index	P.D.R + read index
Sorted	P.D
Unclustered tree index	P.D.R + read index

P : Number of pages in the file.

D : Amount of time required to read or write in page.

R : Number of records in a particular page.

**End of Solution**

**Q.7** Consider the following two sets:

**Set X**

- P. Lexical Analyzer
- Q. Syntax Analyzer
- R. Intermediate Code Generator
- S. Code Optimizer

**Set Y**

- 1. Abstract Syntax Tree
- 2. Token
- 3. Parse Tree
- 4. Constant Folding

Which one of the following options is the CORRECT match from **Set X** to **Set Y**?

- (a) P - 4; Q - 1; R - 3; S - 2
- (b) P - 2; Q - 1; R - 3; S - 4
- (c) P - 4; Q - 3; R - 2; S - 1
- (d) P - 2; Q - 3; R - 1; S - 4

**Ans.** (d)

End of Solution

**Q.8** Let  $P$  be the partial order defined on the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  as follows:

$$P = \{(x, x) \mid x \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\} \cup \{(1, 2), (3, 2), (3, 4)\}$$

The number of total orders on  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  that contain  $P$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans.** (5)

End of Solution

**Q.9** Consider the following C function definition:

```
int fX(char *a) {  
    char *b = a;  
    while (*b)  
        b++;  
    return b - a; }
```

Which of the following statements is/are TRUE?

- (a) Assuming a character array  $c$  is declared as  $\text{char } c[] = \text{"abcd"}$  in  $\text{main}()$ , the function call  $\text{fX}(c)$  will always return a value.
- (b) The function call  $\text{fX}(\text{"abcd"})$  will always return a value.
- (c) The code of the function will not compile.
- (d) Assuming a character pointer  $c$  is declared as  $\text{char } *c = \text{"abcd"}$  in  $\text{main}()$ , the function call  $\text{fX}(c)$  will always return a value.

**Ans.** (a, b, d)

End of Solution

**Q.10** Let  $T(n)$  be the recurrence relation defined as follows:

$$T(0) = 1,$$

$$T(1) = 2 \text{ and}$$

$$T(n) = 5T(n-1) - 6T(n-2) \text{ for } n \geq 2$$

Which one of the following statement is TRUE?

(a)  $T(n) = \Theta(n3^n)$

(b)  $T(n) = \Theta(n2^n)$

(c)  $T(n) = \Theta(3^n)$

(d)  $T(n) = \Theta(2^n)$

**Ans. (b)**

$$T(n) = 5T(n-1) - 6T(n-2)$$

Generating function:

$$t^2 - 5t + 6 = 0$$

$$\text{Roots} = 2, 3$$

$$T(n) = C_1 2^n + C_2 3^n$$

$$1 = C_1 + C_2 \quad \{T(0) = 1\}$$

$$2 = 2C_1 + 3C_2 \quad \{T(1) = 2\}$$

$$C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$$

$\therefore$

$$T(n) = 1 \times 2^n + 0 \times 3^n$$

$$T(n) = 2^n$$

**End of Solution**

**Q.11** Consider the following C program. Assume parameters to a function are evaluated from right to left.

```
# include <stdio.h>
```

```
int g(int p) { printf ("%d", p); return p; }
```

```
int h(int q) { printf ("%d", q); return q; }
```

```
void f(int x, int y) {
```

```
    g(x);
```

```
    h(y);
```

```
}
```

```
int main( ) {
```

```
    f(g(10), h(20));
```

```
}
```

Which one of the following options is the CORRECT output of the above C program?

(a) 20102010

(b) 10202010

(c) 10201020

(d) 20101020

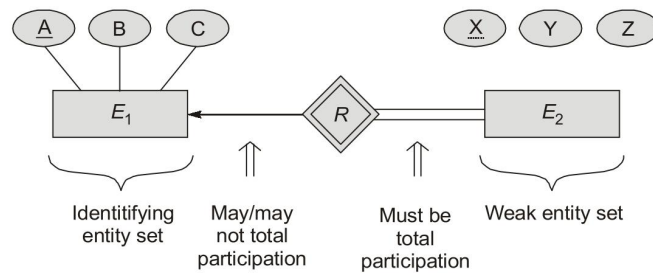
**Ans. (d)**

**End of Solution**

**Q.12** In the context of owner and weak entity sets in the ER (Entity-Relationship) data model, which one of the following statements is TRUE?

- (a) The owner entity set MUST have total participation in the identifying relationship.
- (b) Neither weak entity set nor owner entity set MUST have total participation in the identifying relationship.
- (c) The weak entity set MUST have total participation in the identifying relationship.
- (d) Both weak and owner entity sets MUST have total participation in the identifying relationship.

**Ans. (d)**



**End of Solution**

**Q.13** The format of a single-precision floating-point number as per the IEEE 754 standard is:

Sign (1 bit)	Exponent (8 bits)	Mantissa (23 bits)
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Choose the largest floating-point number among the following options.

- |     | Sign | Exponent  | Mantissa                |
|-----|------|-----------|-------------------------|
| (a) | 0    | 0111 1111 | 1111 1111 1111 1111 111 |
| (b) | 0    | 0111 1111 | 0000 0000 0000 0000 000 |
| (c) | 0    | 1111 1110 | 1111 1111 1111 1111 111 |
| (d) | 0    | 1111 1111 | 1111 1111 1111 1111 111 |

**Ans. (c)**

S: 0  
BE: 1111 1110  
M: All 1's

Except the special exponent, remaining all are data exponents.

**End of Solution**

**Q.14** Consider a computer with a 4 MHz processor. Its DMA controller can transfer 8 bytes in 1 cycle from a device to main memory through cycle stealing at regular intervals. Which one of the following is the data transfer rate (in bits per second) of the DMA controller if 1% of the processor cycles are used for DMA?

- (a) 3,200 (b) 25,60,000  
(c) 32,000 (d) 2,56,000

**Ans. (b)**

$$\% \text{ CPU time blocked} = \left( \frac{Y}{X} \right) 100$$

$$1 = \left( \frac{Y}{X} \right) 100$$


$$\frac{Y}{X} = 0.01$$

4 MHz CLK given

So, Cycle time =  $\frac{1}{4 \text{ M}} \text{ sec} \Rightarrow 0.25 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}$

$$\frac{0.25 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}}{X} = 0.01$$

$$X = 25 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}$$

25 $\mu\text{sec}$		8 byte (64 bits)
1 sec		?

$$\Rightarrow \frac{64 \text{ bits}}{25 \text{ } \mu\text{sec}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{64}{25} \times 10^6 \text{ bits/sec} = 2560000$$

**End of Solution**

**Q.15** An instruction format has the following structure:

Instruction Number: Opcode destination reg, source reg-1, source reg-2

Consider the following sequence of instructions to be executed in a pipelined processor:

$I_1$  : DIV R3, R1, R2

$I_2$  : SUB R5, R3, R4

$I_3$  : ADD R3, R5, R6

$I_4$  : MUL R7, R3, R8

Which of the following statements is/are TRUE?

- (a) There is a WAW dependency on  $R_3$  between  $I_3$  and  $I_4$   
(b) There is a WAR dependency on  $R_3$  between  $I_1$  and  $I_2$   
(c) There is a RAW dependency on  $R_3$  between  $I_1$  and  $I_2$   
(d) There is a RAW dependency on  $R_3$  between  $I_2$  and  $I_3$

**Ans. (c)**

RAW existed between  $I_2$  and  $I_1$  with respect to " $R_3$ ". Because  $I_2$  input register and  $I_1$  output register both are same.

End of Solution

**Q.16** Let  $p$  and  $q$  be the following propositions:

$p$  : Fail grade can be given.

$q$  : Student scores more than 50% marks.

Consider the statement: "*Fail grade cannot be given when student scores more than 50%marks.*"

Which one of the following is the CORRECT representation of the above statement in propositional logic?

(a)  $q \rightarrow p$

(b)  $p \rightarrow \neg p$

(c)  $p \rightarrow q$

(d)  $\neg p \rightarrow q$

**Ans. (b)**

A when B

If B then A

$B \rightarrow A$

$\neg p$   
|  
 $\neg p$  when  $q$

$\Rightarrow q \rightarrow \neg p$

End of Solution

**Q.17** Which of the following statements is/are FALSE?

- (a) The attributes in a L-attributed definition cannot always be evaluated in a depth first order.
- (b) An attribute grammar is a syntax-directed definition (SDD) in which the functions in the semantic rules have no side effects.
- (c) All L-attributed definitions based on LR(1) grammar can be evaluated using a bottom-up parsing strategy.
- (d) Synthesized attributes can be evaluated by a bottom-up parser as the input is parsed.

**Ans. (a, c)**

The attributes in a L-attributed definition can be evaluated in top-down and left to right order.

End of Solution



- Q.18** Which of the following tasks is/are the responsibility/responsibilities of the memory management unit (MMU) in a system with paging-based memory management?
- (a) Allocate a new page table for a newly created process.
  - (b) Translate a virtual address to a physical address using the page table.
  - (c) Raise a trap when a process tries to write to a page marked with read-only permission in the page table.
  - (d) Raise a trap when a virtual address is not found in the page table.

**Ans.** (b, c, d)

End of Solution

- Q.19** Which of the following fields of an IP header is/are always modified by any router before it forwards the IP packet?
- (a) Time to Live (TTL)
  - (b) Header Checksum
  - (c) Protocol
  - (d) Source IP Address

**Ans.** (a, d)

End of Solution

- Q.20** Which of the following statements about IPv4 fragmentation is/are TRUE?
- (a) The fragmentation of an IP datagram is performed only at the source of the datagram.
  - (b) The reassembly of fragments is performed at all intermediate routers along the path from the source to the destination.
  - (c) The reassembly of fragments is performed only at the destination of the datagram.
  - (d) The fragmentation of an IP datagram is performed at any IP router which finds that the size of the datagram to be transmitted exceeds the MTU.

**Ans.** (c, d)

End of Solution

- Q.21** Which of the following statements about the Two Phase Locking (2PL) protocol is/are TRUE?
- (a) 2PL permits only serializable schedules
  - (b) With 2PL, a transaction always locks the data item being read or written just before every operation and always releases the lock just after the operation.
  - (c) With 2PL, once a lock is released on any data item inside a transaction, no more locks on any data item can be obtained inside that transaction.
  - (D) A deadlock is possible with 2PL.

**Ans.** (a, b, d)

1. Transaction (T) not allowed to request lock on any data item during unlocking phase of T.
2. Always guaranteed for serializability.
3. Not free from deadlock.

End of Solution



**Q.22** For a Boolean variable  $x$ , which of the following statements is/are FALSE?

- (a)  $x \cdot x = 0$  (b)  $x + \bar{x} = 1$   
 (c)  $x + 1 = x$  (d)  $x \cdot 1 = x$

**Ans. (a)**

- (a)  $x \cdot x = 0$  False  
 (b)  $x + \bar{x} = 1$  True  
 (c)  $1 + x = x$  False  
 (d)  $x \cdot 1 = x$  True

End of Solution

**Q.23** When six unbiased dice are rolled simultaneously, the probability of getting all distinct numbers (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) is

- (a)  $\frac{5}{324}$  (b)  $\frac{11}{324}$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{324}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{324}$

**Ans. (a)**

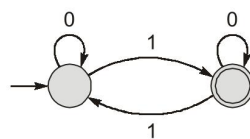
$$\text{Total outcomes} = 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 6^6$$

$$\text{Favourable outcomes (R.N.A.)} = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6!$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, Required probability} &= \frac{\text{Favourable}}{\text{Total}} \\ &= \frac{6!}{6^6} = \frac{5}{324} \end{aligned}$$

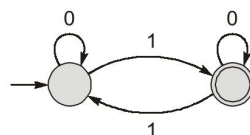
End of Solution

**Q.24** Which one of the following regular expressions is equivalent to the language accepted by the DFA given below?



- (a)  $0^* 1(010^* 1)^* 0^*$  (b)  $0(1 + 0^* 10^* 1)^* 0^*$   
 (c)  $0^* (10^* 11)^* 0^*$  (d)  $0^* 1(0 + 10^* 1)^*$

**Ans. (d)**



Reach the final state first then if we run the loop at the final state we get then regular expression  $0^* 1(0 + 10^* 1)^*$ .

End of Solution

**Q.25** Let  $f(x)$  be a continuous function from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$  such that

$$f(x) = 1 - f(2 - x)$$

Which one of the following options is the CORRECT value of  $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$ ?

- (a) 0 (b) -1  
(c) 1 (d) 2

**Ans. (c)**

$$f(x) = 1 - f(2 - x)$$

or  $f(2 - x) = 1 - f(x)$

Now, 
$$I = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 f(2 - x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 (1 - f(x)) dx$$

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (1) dx - \int_0^2 f(x) dx$$

$$2I = (x)_0^2 = 2 - 0$$

or  $I = 1$

**End of Solution**

**Q.26** Consider an Ethernet segment with a transmission speed of  $10^8$  bits/sec and a maximum segment length of 500 meters. If the speed of propagation of the signal in the medium is  $2 \times 10^8$  meters/sec, then the minimum frame size (in bits) required for collision detection is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. (500)**

**End of Solution**

**Q.27** Let  $G$  be an undirected connected graph in which every edge has a positive integer weight. Suppose that every spanning tree in  $G$  has even weight. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE for every such graph  $G$ ?

- (a) All edges in  $G$  have even weight.  
(b) In each cycle  $C$  in  $G$ , all edges in  $C$  have even weight.  
(c) All edges in  $G$  have even weight OR all edges in  $G$  have odd weight.  
(d) In each cycle  $C$  in  $G$ , either all edges in  $C$  have even weight OR all edges in  $C$  have odd weight

**Ans. (d)**

For each cycle in  $G$ .

All edges of cycle even weight (OR).

All edges of cycle odd weight then every spanning tree cost of  $G$  is even.

**End of Solution**

**Q.28** Let  $L_1$  be the language represented by the regular expression  $b^* ab^* (ab^* ab^*)^*$  and  $L_2 = \{w \in (a + b)^* \mid |w| \leq 4\}$ , where  $|w|$  denotes the length of string  $w$ . The number of strings in  $L_2$  which are also in  $L_1$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. (15)**

All the strings  $|w| \leq 4$  in  $L_1$  are also in  $L_2$

$$L_1 = b^* ab^* (ab^* ab^*)^*$$

$L_1$  is  $b^* ab^*$  or  $b^* ab^* ab^* ab^*$

The strings that can be formed from  $b^* ab^*$  with  $|w| \leq 4$  are  $a, ba, b^2 a, b^3 a, ab, ab^2, ab^3, baL, bbab, babb$  i.e. 10 strings.

The strings that can be formed from  $b^* ab^* ab^* ab^*$  with  $|w| \leq 4$  are  $aaa, baaa, abaa, aaba, aaab$  i.e. 5 strings.

So, total strings that are common in  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are 15.

End of Solution

**Q.29** A functional dependency  $F: X \rightarrow Y$  is termed as a useful functional dependency if and only if it satisfies all the following three conditions:

- $X$  is not the empty set.
- $Y$  is not the empty set.
- Intersection of  $X$  and  $Y$  is the empty set.

For a relation  $R$  with 4 attributes, the total number of possible useful functional dependencies is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. (50)**

$$R(ABCD) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} X \rightarrow Y \text{ FD set} \\ X, Y \text{ non empty sets and } X \cap Y = \emptyset \end{array} \right\}$$

Any non-empty sub set

$A \rightarrow \{B, C, D\} : 2^3 - 1$	$A \rightarrow \{C, D\} : 2^2 - 1$	$ABC \rightarrow D$
$B \rightarrow \{A, C, D\} : 2^3 - 1$	$AC \rightarrow \{B, D\} : 2^2 - 1$	$BCD \rightarrow A$
$C \rightarrow \{A, B, D\} : 2^3 - 1$	$AB \rightarrow \{B, C\} : 2^2 - 1$	$ACD \rightarrow B$
$D \rightarrow \{A, B, C\} : 2^3 - 1$	$BC \rightarrow \{A, D\} : 2^2 - 1$	$ABD \rightarrow B$
	$BD \rightarrow \{A, C\} : 2^2 - 1$	
	$CD \rightarrow \{A, B\} : 2^2 - 1$	

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times 7 + 6 \times 3 + 4 = 50$$

End of Solution

**Q.30** You are given a set  $V$  of distinct integers. A binary search tree  $T$  is created by inserting all elements of  $V$  one by one, starting with an empty tree. The tree  $T$  follows the convention that, at each node, all values stored in the left subtree of the node are smaller than the value stored at the node. You are not aware of the sequence in which these values were inserted into  $T$ , and you do not have access to  $T$ .

Which one of the following statements is TRUE?

- (a) Preorder traversal of  $T$  can be determined from  $V$ .
- (b) Inorder traversal of  $T$  can be determined from  $V$ .
- (c) Postorder traversal of  $T$  can be determined from  $V$ .
- (d) Root node of  $T$  can be determined from  $V$ .

**Ans. (b)**

End of Solution

**Q.31** Let  $Z_n$  be the group of integers  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$  with addition modulo  $n$  as the group operation. The number of elements in the group  $Z_2 \times Z_3 \times Z_4$  that are their own inverses is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. (8)**

End of Solution

**Q.32** Consider a context-free grammar  $G$  with the following 3 rules.

$S \rightarrow aS$

$S \rightarrow aSbS$

$S \rightarrow c$

Let  $w \in L(G)$ . Let  $n_a(w)$ ,  $n_b(w)$ ,  $n_c(w)$  denote the number of times  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  occur in  $w$ , respectively. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE?

- (a)  $n_a(w) > n_b(w)$
- (b)  $n_c(w) = n_b(w) + 1$
- (c)  $n_a(w) > n_c(w) - 2$
- (d)  $n_c(w) = n_b(w) * 2$

**Ans. (b)**

$S \rightarrow aS$ ,  $S \rightarrow aSbS$ ,  $S \rightarrow c$

$S \rightarrow aS$

$\rightarrow ac$

$S \rightarrow aSbS$

$\rightarrow aaSbSbS$

$\rightarrow aacbcbcb$

By verification process

$$n_c(w) = n_b(w) + 1$$

Answer is option (d).

End of Solution

**Q.33** A processor uses a 32-bit instruction format and supports byte-addressable memory access. The ISA of the processor has 150 distinct instructions. The instructions are equally divided into two types, namely R-type and I-type, whose formats are shown below.

R-type Instruction Format:

OPCODE	UNUSED	DST Register	SRC Register1	SRC Register2
--------	--------	--------------	---------------	---------------

I-type Instruction Format:

OPCODE	DST Register	SRC Register	# Immediate value/address
--------	--------------	--------------	---------------------------

In the OPCODE, 1 bit is used to distinguish between I-type and R-type instructions and the remaining bits indicate the operation. The processor has 50 architectural registers, and all register fields in the instructions are of equal size.

Let  $X$  be the number of bits used to encode the UNUSED field,  $Y$  be the number of bits used to encode the OPCODE field, and  $Z$  be the number of bits used to encode the immediate value/address field. The value of  $X + 2Y + Z$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. (34)**

32 bit				
opcode	unused	Reg	Reg	Reg
9 bit	X	6 bit	6 bit	6 bit
$X = 5$				

32 bit			
opcode	Reg	Reg	Immediate value
9 bit	6 bit	6 bit	Z
$Z = 11$			
$Y = \text{opcode (9 bit)}$			

$$X + 2Y + Z = 5 + (2 \times 9) + 11 = 34$$

**End of Solution**

**Q.34** Consider a multi-threaded program with two threads T1 and T2. The threads share two semaphores: s1 (initialized to 1) and s2 (initialized to 0 ). The threads also share a global variable  $x$  (initialized to 0 ). The threads execute the code shown below.

<pre>// code of T1 wait (s1); x = x + 1; print(x); wait(s2); signal(s1);</pre>	<pre>// code of T2 wait (s1); x = x + 1; print(x); signal(s2); signal(s1);</pre>
--	--

Which of the following outcomes is/are possible when threads T1 and T2 execute concurrently?

- (a) T2 runs first and prints 1, T1 runs next and prints 2
- (b) T2 runs first and prints 1, T1 does not print anything (deadlock)
- (c) T1 runs first and prints 1, T2 runs next and prints 2
- (d) T1 runs first and prints 1, T2 does not print anything (deadlock)

**Ans.** (a, d)

End of Solution

**Q.35** Which one of the following CIDR prefixes exactly represents the range of IP address 10.12.2.0 to 10.12.3.255?

- (a) 10.12.0.0/22
- (b) 10.12.2.0/22
- (c) 10.12.2.0/24
- (d) 10.12.2.0/23

**Ans.** (d)

End of Solution

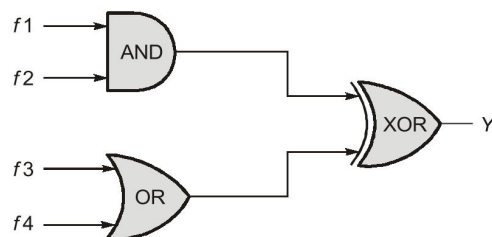
**Q.36** Consider 4-variable function  $f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4$  expressed in sum-of-minterms form as given below:

$$f_1 = \sum(0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13)$$

$$f_2 = \sum(1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15)$$

$$f_3 = \sum(0, 1, 4, 11)$$

$$f_4 = \sum(0, 2, 6, 13)$$



With respect to the circuit given above, which of the following options is/are CORRECT?

- (a)  $Y = \sum(0, 1, 2, 11, 13)$
- (b)  $Y = \sum(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)$
- (c)  $Y = \prod(8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$
- (d)  $Y = \prod(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15)$

Ans. (b, c)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Output and AND gate } x &= f_1 \cdot f_2 \\ &= \Sigma m(3, 5, 7, 11, 13)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Output and OR gate } z &= f_3 + f_4 \\ &= \Sigma m(0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 13)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Output of EX-OR gate } y &= x \oplus z \\ &= \Sigma m(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) \\ &= \Pi M(8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)\end{aligned}$$

End of Solution

**Q.37** Consider a 32-bit system with 4 KB page size and page table entries of size 4 bytes each. Assume  $1 \text{ KB} = 2^{10}$  bytes. The OS uses a 2-level page table for memory management, with the page table containing an outer page directory and an inner page table. The OS allocates a page for the outer page directory upon process creation. The OS uses demand paging when allocating memory for the inner page table, i.e., a page of the inner page table is allocated only if it contains at least one valid page table entry. An active process in this system accesses 2000 unique pages during its execution, and none of the pages are swapped out to disk. After it completes the page accesses, let  $X$  denote the minimum and  $Y$  denote the maximum number of pages across the two levels of the page table of the process. The value of  $X + Y$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. (1028)

End of Solution

**Q.38** Consider the following expression:  $x[i] = (p + r)^* - s[i] + u/w$ . The following sequence shows the list of triples representing the given expression, with entries missing for triples (1), (3), and (6).

(0)	+	$p$	$r$
(1)			
(2)	uminus	(1)	
(3)			
(4)	/	$u$	$w$
(5)	+	(3)	(4)
(6)			
(7)	=	(6)	(5)

Which of the following options fill in the missing entries CORRECTLY?

- |                  |               |                |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| (a) (1) = [] s i | (3) *(0) (2)  | (6) [] = x i   |
| (b) (1) [] = s i | (3) - (0) (2) | (6) = [] x i   |
| (c) (1) [] = s i | (3) - (0) (2) | (6) =[] x (5)  |
| (d) (1)=[] s i   | (3) *(0) (2)  | (6) [] = x (5) |



Ans. (a)

(1) = [] s i

(3) \*(0) (2)

(6) [] = x i

End of Solution

**Q.39** A processor with 16 general purpose registers uses a 32-bit instruction format. The instruction format consists of an opcode field, an addressing mode field, two register operand fields, and a 16-bit scalar field. If 8 addressing modes are to be supported, the maximum number of unique opcodes possible for every addressing mode is \_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. (32)

32 bit				
opcode	AM	Reg	Reg	16 bit Immediate
?	3 bit	4 bit	4 bit	16 bit

opcode = 5 bit

Number of operations =  $2^5 = 32$

End of Solution

**Q.40** What is the output of the following C program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    double a[2]={20.0,25.0},*p, *q;
```

```
    p = a;
```

```
    q = p + 1;
```

```
    printf ("%d, %d", (int)(q - p), (int)(*q - *p));
```

```
    return 0; }
```

(a) 4, 8

(b) 1, 5

(c) 1, 8

(d) 8, 5

Ans. (b)

End of Solution

**Q.41** Consider the following context-free grammar where the start symbol is S and the set of terminals is {a, b, c, d}.

$S \rightarrow AaAb \mid BbBa$

$A \rightarrow cS \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow dS \mid \epsilon$

The following is a partially-filled LL(1) parsing table.

	a	b	c	d	\$
S	$S \rightarrow AaAb$	$S \rightarrow BbBa$	(1)	(2)	
A	$A \rightarrow \epsilon$	(3)	$A \rightarrow cS$		
B	(4)	$B \rightarrow \epsilon$		$B \rightarrow dS$	



Which one of the following options represents the CORRECT combination for the numbered cells in the parsing table?

**Note:** In the options, "blank" denotes that the corresponding cell is empty.

- (a) (1)  $S \rightarrow BbBa$  (2)  $S \rightarrow AaAb$  (3) blank (4) blank  
 (b) (1)  $S \rightarrow AaAb$  (2)  $S \rightarrow BbBa$  (3)  $A \rightarrow \epsilon$  (4)  $B \rightarrow \epsilon$   
 (c) (1)  $S \rightarrow AaAb$  (2)  $S \rightarrow BbBa$  (3) blank (4) blank  
 (d) (1)  $S \rightarrow BbBa$  (2)  $S \rightarrow AaAb$  (3)  $A \rightarrow \epsilon$  (4)  $B \rightarrow \epsilon$

**Ans. (b)**

$S \rightarrow AaAb \mid BbBa$

$A \rightarrow cS \mid \epsilon$

$B \rightarrow dS \mid \epsilon$

First(S) = {a, b, c, d}; Follow(S) = {a, b}

First(A) = {c,  $\epsilon$ }; Follow(A) = {a, b}

First(B) = {d,  $\epsilon$ }; Follow(B) = {a, b}

	a	b	c	d	\$
S	$S \rightarrow AaAb$	$S \rightarrow BbBa$	$S \rightarrow AaAb$	$S \rightarrow BbBa$	
A	$A \rightarrow \epsilon$	$A \rightarrow \epsilon$	$A \rightarrow cS$		
B	$B \rightarrow \epsilon$	$B \rightarrow \epsilon$		$B \rightarrow dS$	

- (1)  $S \rightarrow AaAb$   
 (2)  $S \rightarrow BbBa$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow \epsilon$   
 (4)  $B \rightarrow \epsilon$

End of Solution

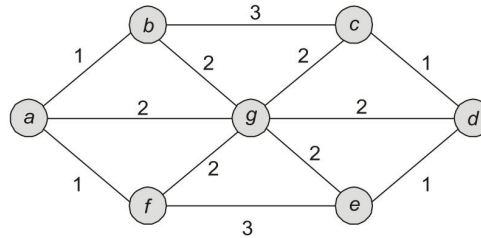
**Q.42** Let  $x$  and  $y$  be random variables, not necessarily independent, that take real values in the interval  $[0,1]$ . Let  $z = xy$  and let the mean values of  $x, y, z$  be  $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$  respectively. Which one of the following statements is TRUE?

- (a)  $\bar{z} = \bar{x}\bar{y}$  (b)  $\bar{z} \geq \bar{x}\bar{y}$   
 (c)  $\bar{z} \leq \bar{x}\bar{y}$  (d)  $\bar{z} \leq \bar{x}$

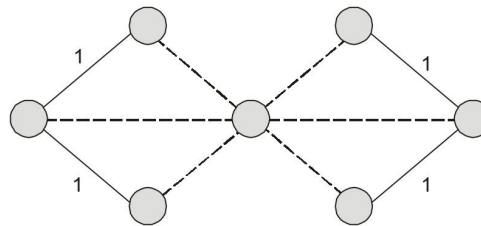
**Ans. (d)**

End of Solution

**Q.43** The number of distinct minimum-weight spanning trees of the following graph is \_\_\_\_\_.



**Ans.** (9)



$${}^6C_2 - 3 - 3 = 9 \text{ MST's}$$

**End of Solution**

**Q.44** Consider a single processor system with four processes A, B, C, and D, represented as given below, where for each process the first value is its arrival time, and the second value is its CPU burst time.

A(0, 10), B(2, 6), C(4, 3) and D(6, 7)

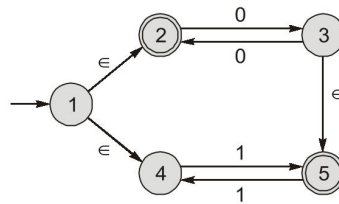
Which one of the following options gives the average waiting times when preemptive Shortest Remaining Time First (SRTF) and Non-Preemptive Shortest Job First (NP-SJF) CPU scheduling algorithms are applied to the processes?

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) SRTF = 6, NP-SJF = 7   | (b) SRTF = 7, NP-SJF = 7.5 |
| (c) SRTF = 7, NP-SJF = 8.5 | (d) SRTF = 6, NP-SJF = 7.5 |

**Ans.** (d)

**End of Solution**

**Q.45** Let  $M$  be the 5-state NFA with  $\epsilon$ -transitions shown in the diagram below.



Which one of the following regular expressions represents the language accepted by  $M$ ?

- (a)  $0^* + (1 + 0(00)^*)(11)^*$  (b)  $(00)^* + 1(11)^*$   
 (c)  $(00)^* + (1 + (00)^*)(11)^*$  (d)  $0^+ + 1(11)^* + 0(11)^*$

**Ans. (a)**

2 and 5 are final states.

The given machine accepts all zeros i.e.  $0^*$ .

We can reach the final state 5 by either  $0(00)^* + (11)^*$  or  $1(11)^*$

$\therefore$  The result is

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0^* + 0(00)^*(11)^* + 1(11)^* \\ &= 0^* + (0(00)^* + 1)(11)^* \end{aligned}$$

**End of Solution**

**Q.46** A non-pipelined instruction execution unit operating at 2GHz takes an average of 6 cycles to execute an instruction of a program P. The unit is then redesigned to operate on a 5-stage pipeline at 2GHz. Assume that the ideal throughput of the pipelined unit is 1 instruction per cycle. In the execution of program P, 20% instructions incur an average of 2 cycles stall due to data hazards and 20% instructions incur an average of 3 cycles stall due to control hazards. The speedup (rounded off to one decimal place) obtained by the pipelined design over the non-pipelined design is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. (3) [2.9 to 3.1]**

$$\begin{aligned} ET_{\text{non pipe}} &= \text{CPI} \times \text{Cycle time} \\ &= 6 \times 0.5 \text{ ns} = 3 \text{ ns} \\ ET_{\text{pipe}} &= (1 + \text{Number of stalls/Instruction})t_p \\ &= (1 + ((0.2 \times 2) + (0.2 \times 3))) 0.5 \text{ ns} = 1 \text{ ns} \\ S &= \frac{ET_{\text{non pipe}}}{ET_{\text{pipe}}} = \frac{3 \text{ ns}}{1 \text{ ns}} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

**End of Solution**

**Q.47** Let  $A$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix over the set of all real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$ . Let  $B$  be a matrix obtained from  $A$  by swapping two rows. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE?

- (a) If the trace of  $A$  is zero, then the trace of  $B$  is also zero.
- (b) If  $A$  is invertible, then  $B$  is also invertible.
- (c) If  $A$  is symmetric, then  $B$  is also symmetric.
- (d) The determinant of  $B$  is the negative of the determinant of  $A$ .

**Ans. (a, b)**

Let us take  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

By  $R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$

$\therefore |A| = -7, |B| = 7$  so (b) is true  
 $\therefore |B| = -|A|$  so (a) is true

Trace  $(A) = -2$  and Trace  $(B) = 4$  so (c) is not true

$A$  is symmetric but  $B$  is not symmetric so (d) is not true.

End of Solution

**Q.48** Consider a TCP connection operating at a point of time with the congestion window of size 12 MSS (Maximum Segment Size), when a timeout occurs due to packet loss. Assuming that all the segments transmitted in the next two RTTs (Round Trip Time) are acknowledged correctly, the congestion window size (in MSS) during the third RTT will be \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. (4)**

End of Solution

**Q.49** The relation schema, Person (pid, city), describes the city of residence for every person uniquely identified by pid. The following relational algebra operators are available: selection, projection, cross product, and rename.

To find the list of cities where at least 3 persons reside, using the above operators, the minimum number of cross product operations that must be used is

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 4
- (d) 3

**Ans. (b)**

$$\pi_{T_1.city} \left( \sigma_{T_1.pid = T_2.pid \wedge T_2.pid = T_3.pid \wedge T_1.city \neq T_2.city \wedge T_2.city \neq T_3.city \wedge T_1.city \neq T_3.city} \left( \rho_{(T_1, person)} \times \rho_{(T_2, person)} \times \rho_{(T_3, person)} \right) \right)$$

Retrieves city with atleast three persons required three instances of 'person' relations with two cross products.

End of Solution

**Q.50** Which of the following is/are EQUAL to 224 in radix-5 (i.e. base-5) notation?

- (a) 121 in radix-7 (b) 100 in radix-8  
(c) 64 in radix-10 (d) 50 in radix-16

**Ans. (a, b, c)**

$$(224)_5 = 2 \times 5^2 + 2 \times 5^1 + 4 \times 5^0 \\ = 50 + 10 + 4 = (64)_{10}$$

$$(a) \quad (121)_7 = 1 \times 7^2 + 2 \times 7^1 + 1 \times 7^0 \\ = 49 + 14 + 1 = (64)_{10}$$

$$(b) \quad (50)_{16} = 5 \times 16^1 + 0 \times 16^0 \\ = (80)_{10}$$

$$(c) \quad (100)_8 = 1 \times 8^2 + 0 \times 8^1 + 0 \times 8^0 \\ = (64)_{10}$$

Answer is (a), (c) and (d).

**End of Solution**

**Q.51** Consider a disk with the following specifications: rotation speed of 6000 RPM, average seek time of 5 milliseconds, 500 sectors/track, 512 byte sectors. A file has content stored in 3000 sectors located randomly on the disk. Assuming average rotational latency, the total time (in seconds, rounded off to 2 decimal places) to read the entire file from the disk is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. (30.06) [29.50 to 30.50]**

Average seek time = 5 ms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 6000 \text{ revolutions} & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & 1 \text{ min (60 sec)} \\ 1 \text{ revolution} & & ? \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{60}{6000} \right) \text{ sec}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{Average Rotational latency} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \text{ ms} = 5 \text{ ms}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 \text{ revolution time} & \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} & 500 \text{ sectors} \\ ? & & 1 \text{ sector} \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{10 \text{ ms}}{500} = 0.02 \text{ ms}$$

$$T_{\text{avg}} = \text{Average seek time} + \text{Average Rotational latency} \\ + \text{Transfer time} \\ + \text{over head}$$

$$T_{\text{avg}} = (5 \text{ ms} + 5 \text{ ms} + 0.02 \text{ ms} \times 3000) \\ = 30060 \text{ ms} = 30.06 \text{ sec}$$

**End of Solution**

**Q.52** Consider an array  $X$  that contains  $n$  positive integers. A subarray of  $X$  is defined to be a sequence of array locations with consecutive indices.

The C code snippet given below has been written to compute the length of the longest subarray of  $X$  that contains at most two distinct integers. The code has two missing expressions labelled (P) and (Q).

```
int first = 0, second = 0, len1 = 0, len2 = 0, maxlen = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    if (X[i] == first) {
        len2++; len1++;
    } else if (X[i] == second) {
        len2++;
        len1 = (P);
        second = first;
    } else {
        len2 = (Q);
        len1 = 1; second = first;
    }
    if (len2 > maxlen) {
        maxlen = len2;
    }
    first = X[i];
}
```

Which one of the following options gives the CORRECT missing expressions?

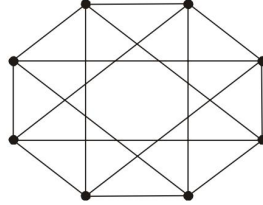
(Hint: At the end of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  iteration, the value of len1 is the length of the longest subarray ending with  $X[i]$  that contains all equal values, and len2 is the length of the longest subarray ending with  $X[i]$  that contains at most two distinct values.)

- (a) (P) len2 + 1      (Q) len1 + 1
- (b) (P) 1              (Q) len1 + 1
- (c) (P) len1 + 1      (Q) len2 + 1
- (d) (P) 1              (Q) len2 + 1

**Ans. (b)**

End of Solution

**Q.53** The chromatic number of a graph is the minimum number of colours used in a proper colouring of the graph. The chromatic number of the following graph is \_\_\_\_\_.



**Ans. (2)**

$$\chi(G) = 2$$

**End of Solution**

**Q.54** Consider the following augmented grammar, which is to be parsed with a SLR parser. The set of terminals is  $\{a, b, c, d, \#, @\}$

$S' \rightarrow S$

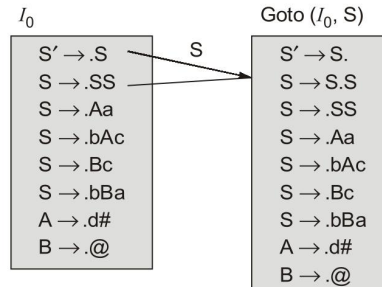
$S \rightarrow SS \mid Aa \mid bAc \mid Bc \mid bBa$

$A \rightarrow d\#$

$B \rightarrow @$

Let  $I_0 = \text{CLOSURE}(\{S' \rightarrow \bullet S\})$ . The number of items in the set  $\text{GOTO}(I_0, S)$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. (9)**



Total 9 items.

**End of Solution**

**Q.55** Let S1 and S2 be two stacks. S1 has capacity of 4 elements. S2 has capacity of 2 elements. S1 already has 4 elements: 100, 200, 300, and 400 , whereas S2 is empty, as shown below.



Only the following three operations are available:

PushToS2: Pop the top element from S1 and push it on S2.

PushToS1: Pop the top element from S2 and push it on S1.

GenerateOutput: Pop the top element from S1 and output it to the user.

Note that the pop operation is not allowed on an empty stack and the push operation is not allowed on a full stack.

Which of the following output sequences can be generated by using the above operations?

(a) 400, 200, 100, 300

(b) 200, 300, 400, 100

(c) 100, 200, 400, 300

(d) 300, 200, 400, 100

**Ans. (a, b, d)**

**End of Solution**

