

Reg No.: _____

Name: _____

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

Sixth Semester B.Tech Degree Examination June 2022 (2019 Scheme)

Course Code: CST308**Course name: COMPREHENSIVE COURSE WORK**

Max. Marks: 50

Duration: 1Hour

Instructions:

- (1) Each question carries one mark. No negative marks for wrong answers
- (2) Total number of questions: 50
- (3) All questions are to be answered. Each question will be followed by 4 possible answers of which only ONE is correct.
- (4) If more than one option is chosen, it will not be considered for valuation.

1. The Inorder and Preorder traversal of a binary tree is d b e a f c g and a b d e c f g respectively. Which among the following is the correct Post Order Traversal Sequence for this tree?
 - a) d e b f g c a
 - b) e d b g f c a
 - c) e d b f g c a
 - d) d e f g b c a
2. Which of the following is not the application of stack?
 - a) A parenthesis balancing program
 - b) Tracking of local variables at run time
 - c) Compiler Syntax Analyzer
 - d) Data Transfer between two asynchronous processes
3. In the worst case, the number of comparisons needed to search a singly linked list of length n for a given element is?
 - a) $\log 2 n$
 - b) $\frac{n}{2}$
 - c) $\log 2 n - 1$
 - d) n
4. To implement a stack using queue (with only enqueue and dequeue operations), how many queues will you need?
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4
5. The optimal data structure used to solve Tower of Hanoi is _____
 - a) Tree
 - b) Heap
 - c) Priority queue
 - d) Stack
6. Assume that the operators +, -, X are left associative and ^ is right associative. The order of precedence (from highest to lowest) is ^, X, +, -. The postfix expression for the infix expression $a + b X c - d ^ e ^ f$ is?
 - a) abc X+ def ^^-
 - b) abc X+ de^f^ -
 - c) ab+c Xd - e ^f^
 - d)) -+aXbc^ ^def
7. The time complexity of heap sort in worst case is
 - a) O(logn)
 - b) O(n)
 - c) O(nlogn)
 - d) O(n^2)

- 18 What is a long-term scheduler?
- a) It selects processes which have to be brought into the ready queue
 - b) It selects processes which have to be executed next and allocates CPU
 - c) It selects processes which have to remove from memory by swapping
 - d) None of the mentioned
- 19 A systematic procedure for moving the CPU to new process is known as-
- a) Synchronization
 - b) Deadlock
 - c) Starvation
 - d) Context Switching
- 20 In a virtual memory system, size of virtual address is 32-bit, size of physical address is 30-bit, page size is 4 Kbyte and size of each page table entry is 32-bit. The main memory is byte addressable. Which one of the following is the maximum number of bits that can be used for storing protection and other information in each page table entry?
- a) 2
 - b) 10
 - c) 12
 - d) 14
- 21 The amount of ROM needed to implement a 4-bit multiplier is
- a) 64 bits
 - b) 128 bits
 - c) 1 Kbits
 - d) 2 Kbits
- 22 Match the following
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Immediate address mode | (1) Local variables |
| (b) Direct address mode | (2) Relocatable programs |
| (c) Indirect address mode | (3) Pointer |
| (d) Index addressing mode | (4) Locality of reference |
| (e) Base address mode | (5) Arrays |
| (f) Relative address mode | (6) Constant Operands |
- a) a6 b1 c3 d5 e2 f4 b) a5 b4 c6 d3 e1 f2 c) a3 b5 c2 d4 e1 f2 d) a6 b5 c2 d3 e1 f4
- 23 Register renaming is done in pipelined processors
- a) as an alternative to register allocation at compile time
 - b) for efficient access to function parameters and local variables
 - c) to handle certain kinds of hazards
 - d) as part of address translation
- 24 Memory interleaving is done to
- a) Increase the amount of logical memory
 - b) Reduce memory access time
 - c) Simplify memory interfacing
 - d) Reduce page faults
- 25 In an instruction execution pipeline, the earliest that the data TLB (Translation Lookaside Buffer) can be accessed is
- a) before effective address calculation has started
 - b) during effective address calculation
 - c) after effective address calculation has completed
 - d) after data cache lookup has completed

26 The correct matching for the following pairs is

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) DMA I/O | (1) High speed RAM |
| (B) Cache | (2) Disk |
| (C) Interrupt I/O | (3) Printer |
| (D) Condition Code Register | (4) ALU |

a) A4B3C1D2 b) A2B1C3D4 c) A4B3C2D1 d) A2B3C4D1

27 The technique whereby the DMA controller steals the access cycles of the processor to operate is called -----

a) Fast Conning b) Memory Con c) Cycle Stealing d) Memory Stealing

28 For the daisy chain scheme of connecting I/O devices, which of the following statement is true?

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| a) It gives non-uniform priority to various devices | b) It is only useful for connecting slow devices to a processor | c) It requires a separate interrupt pin on the processor for each device | d) It gives uniform priority to all devices |
|---|---|--|---|

29 A machine with N different opcodes can contain how many different sequences of micro-operations

a) 2^N b) N^N c) N^2 d) N

30 A cache has a 64 KB capacity, 128 -byte lines (blocks), and is 4 -way set associative. The system containing the cache uses 32 -bit addresses. How many lines (blocks) and sets does the cache have?

a) 64 b) 128 c) 256 d) 32

31 Which of the following is the property of transaction that protects data from system failure?

a) Atomicity b) Isolation c) Durability d) Consistency

32 Which normalization form is based on the transitive dependency?

a) 1NF b) 2NF c) 3NF d) BCNF

33 Which of the following SQL command is used for removing (or deleting) a relation from the database?

a) Drop b) Delete c) Rollback d) Remove

34 Which of the following is known as minimal super key?

a) Primary key b) Candidate key c) Foreign key d) None

35 Given the following relation instance.

x	y	z
1	4	2
1	5	3
1	6	3
3	2	2

Which of the following functional dependencies are satisfied by the instance?

a) XY \rightarrow Z and Z \rightarrow Y b) YZ \rightarrow X and Y \rightarrow Z c) YZ \rightarrow X and X \rightarrow Z d) XZ \rightarrow Y and Y \rightarrow X

36 Consider the following relational schema:

Suppliers(sid:integer, sname:string, city:string, street:string)

Parts(pid:integer, pname:string, color:string)

Catalog(sid:integer, pid:integer, cost:real)

Consider the following relational query on the above database:

SELECT S.sname

FROM Suppliers S

WHERE S.sid NOT IN (SELECT C.sid

FROM Catalog C

WHERE C.pid NOT IN (SELECT P.pid

FROM Parts P

WHERE P.color <> 'blue'))

Assume that relations corresponding to the above schema are not empty. Which one of the following is the correct interpretation of the above query

- a) Find the names of all suppliers who have supplied a non-blue part.
- b) Find the names of all suppliers who have not supplied a non-blue part.
- c) Find the names of all suppliers who have supplied only blue parts.
- d) Find the names of all suppliers who have not supplied only blue parts.

37 An entity in A is associated with at most one entity in B. An entity in B, however, can be associated with any number (zero or more) of entities in A.

- a) One-to-many
- b) One-to-one
- c) Many-to-many
- d) Many-to-one

38 Which commands are used to control access over objects in relational database?

- a) CASCADE & MVD
- b) GRANT & REVOKE
- c) QUE & QUIST
- d) None of these

39 Consider the ORACLE relationships below:
 One (x, y) = {<2, 5>, <1, 6>, <1, 6>, <1, 6>, <4, 8>, <4, 8>}
 Two (x, y) = {<2, 55>, <1, 1>, <4, 4>, <1, 6>, <4, 8>, <4, 8>, <9, 9>, <1, 6>}. Consider the following SQL queries, SQ1 and SQ2, respectively:

SQ1 : SELECT * FROM One)

EXCEPT

(SELECT * FROM Two);

SQ2 : SELECT * FROM One)

EXCEPT ALL

(SELECT * FROM Two);

What is the cardinality of the result generated on the execution of each SQL query on the instances above?

- a) 2 and 1,
respectively
- b) 1 and 2,
respectively
- c) 2 and 2,
respectively
- d) 1 and 1,
respectively

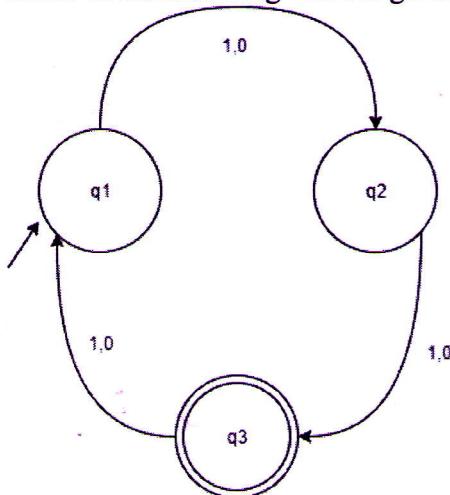
40 Which of the following is TRUE?

- a) Every relation in 3NF is also in BCNF
- b) A relation R is in 3NF if every non-prime attribute of R is fully functionally dependent on every key of R
- c) Every relation in BCNF is also in 3NF
- d) No relation can be in both BCNF and 3NF

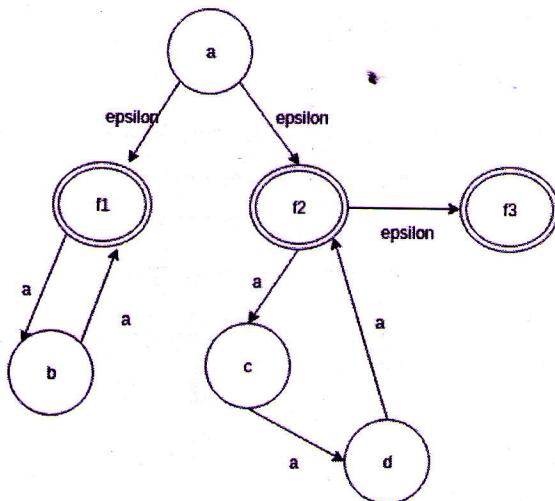
41 A Language for which no DFA exist is a _____

- a) Regular Language
- b) Non-Regular Language
- c) May be Regular
- d) Cannot be said

42 Which of the following will the given DFA won't accept?



- a) ϵ
 - b) 11010
 - c) 10001010
 - d) String of letter count 11
- 43 Regular expression for all strings starts with ab and ends with bba is.
- a) aba^*b^*bba
 - b) $ab(ab)^*bba$
 - c) $ab(a+b)^*bba$
 - d) All of the mentioned
- 44 Which of the following options is correct?
- Statement 1: Initial State of NFA is Initial State of DFA.
- Statement 2: The final state of DFA will be every combination of final state of NFA.
- a) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is true
 - b) Statement 1 is true and Statement 2 is false
 - c) Statement 1 can be true and Statement 2 is true
 - d) Statement 1 is false and Statement 2 is also false
- 45 The number of elements present in the e-closure(f_2) in the given diagram:



- 46 The language accepted by Push down Automaton:

 - a) Recursive Language
 - b) Context free language
 - c) Linearly Bounded language
 - d) All of the mentioned

47 Given grammar G:

 - (1) $S \rightarrow AS$
 - (2) $S \rightarrow AAS$
 - (3) $A \rightarrow SA$
 - (4) $A \rightarrow aa$

Which of the following productions denies the format of Chomsky Normal Form?

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

48 Which of the problems are unsolvable?

 - a) Halting problem
 - b) Boolean Satisfiability problem
 - c) Halting problem & Boolean Satisfiability problem
 - d) None of the mentioned

49 Given Grammar: $S \rightarrow A$, $A \rightarrow aA$, $A \rightarrow e$, $B \rightarrow bA$
 Which among the following productions are Useless productions?

 - a) $S \rightarrow A$
 - b) $A \rightarrow aA$
 - c) $A \rightarrow e$
 - d) $B \rightarrow bA$

50 The production of the form $A \rightarrow B$, where A and B are non-terminals is called

 - a) Null production
 - b) Unit production
 - c) Greibach Normal Form
 - d) Chomsky Normal Form

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