



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2016
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
COMPUTER SCIENCE, PAPER-I

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II
SECTION-I

Q. 2. (a) Write a program to input choice from user for temperature conversion from Fahrenheit to Celsius or Celsius to Fahrenheit. After the choice, input temperature from user and display the converted answer. Sample execution of the program is given below; (6)

1. Fahrenheit to Celsius
2. Celsius to Fahrenheit

Enter your choice: 1

Enter Temperature in Fahrenheit: 98

Same Temperature in Celsius: 36.7

Press Any Key to Continue....

(b) Which type of computer (supercomputers, mainframe computers, minicomputers, microcomputers) will suit an individual? Justify your answer. (6)

(c) Suppose you are trying to build a Student Registration System using object oriented approach. Objective of the system is to store information of course registration of students and their course results. In C++ syntax define following classes with suitable attributes each having getdata() and showdata() member functions along with suitable constructor functions;

Person, Teacher, Student, Course, Section, Allocation (containing information about allocation of a course to a teacher in a semester), Registration (containing information about registration of a student in course, this class will also save course result information of the student). You can add more classes which you think suitable for the system.

Q. 3. (a) Define a function named monthly-profit which will calculate the monthly profit on the given investment amount. Function will take two float arguments, percent profit rate and investment amount and return the monthly profit (float). Write function prototype, function definition and a main program to demonstrate the functionality. Sample execution of the program is given below. Note that monthly profit 4000 has been calculated by the function by doing $(8/100) * 50000$. User can enter any values therefore write generalized function (user variables, not given values). (6)

Enter percent profit rate: 8

Enter investment amount: 50000

Monthly profit: 4000

Press Any Key to Continue....

(b) Explain and differentiate between volatile and non-volatile memory, giving examples. (6)

(c) Suppose you are trying to build a Library Information System using object oriented approach. System should be able to keep track of books issued and returned. It should be able to calculate fine if a book is late. Currently you are required to design classes i.e. not to write C++ code but describe which class you will define, which data members you will add, which member functions you will include in those classes. Define only suitable classes and suitable attributes (data members) in C++ syntax. Names of some classes are like, Student, Teacher, Book, Issue Book etc. You can (but not required to) extend this list of four classes if you think of some other suitable classes. (8)

COMPUTER SCIENCE, PAPER-I

- Q. 4.** (a) Define a structure to store records of Persons. We want to store only Name, age and address of Person. Write main program to input record of one person and display ‘Young’ if its age is less than 20 or ‘Old’ if the age is greater than 50 and ‘Middle’ if the age of person is between 21 and 49. Sample execution of the main program is given below:

Enter Name = Kashif

Enter Age = 19

Enter Address = H 120, St: 08, KAR.

Person is YOUNG

Press Any Key to Continue

- (b) Convert given binary numbers to Decimal, Octal and Hexadecimal. (6)
 (i) $100_{(2)}$ (ii) $10100_{(2)}$ (iii) $100101_{(2)}$
- (c) Suppose you are designing software for a Medical Store, using object oriented techniques. Decide and define classes (like ‘Person’, ‘Customer’, ‘Salesman’, ‘Purchase’ etc.) and their attributes in C++ or Java syntax. You are not required to write any member functions and main programme. You must use inheritance where suitable. (8)

SECTION-II

- Q. 5.** (a) Describe the followings (no description with more than three lines); (8)

- i. Sibling Nodes ii. Degree of a tree iii. Leaf Node
 iv. Height/ Depth of a tree v. Binary Tree vi. Full Binary Tree
 vii. Complete Binary Tree viii. Maximum number of nodes in a Binary Tree at level L

- (b) Find the time complexity of Binary search by resolving the recurrence (given below) using iterative substitution method. (6)

$$\begin{aligned} T(1) &= 2 && \text{if } n \leq 1 \\ T(n) &= 4 + T(n/2) && \text{if } n > 1 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Draw the given array in the form of binary tree. Then apply ‘Build-Heap’ Algorithm to convert the given tree in the form of Max-Heap (i.e. draw final Max-heap in the form of tree and array). Finally show execution of ‘Heap-sort’ algorithm by rewriting the Heap array after each iteration of the algorithm. (6)

$$A = \{8, 14, 2, 26, 10, 12, 16, 28, 20, 7\}$$

- Q. 6.** (a) Write Abstract Data Types (ADT) of Stack and Queue. Include the specifications of Add, Delete, IsEmpty, IsFull functions along with their respective functions. (8)

- (b) For step count expressions $n^2 + 10$ and $2^n / 4$ find breakeven point i.e. for which value of n (starting from 1,2,...) second expression will become greater than value of first expression. (6)

- (c) In AVL tree balance factor of every node is -1 or 0 or +1. We can calculate the balance factor as Height_{left-sub-tree} – Height_{right-sub-tree}. Construct AVL tree from the given data;
 $A = \{8, 14, 2, 26, 10, 12, 16, 28, 20, 7\}$ (6)

- Q. 7.** (a) Draw a diagram that illustrates the process of translating a C++ source file into an executable file. Give example of each phase depicted in your diagram of compilation process. (5)

- (b) Compare and contrast among compiler, interpreter and assembler. (5)

- (c) Describe Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC). Explain your answer with the help of depicting and describing different phases of pure water fall software life cycle. (5)

- (d) What is the difference between SRS document and design document? What are the contents we should contain in the SRS document and design document. (5)

- Q. 8.** (a) What are the purposes of Data Flow diagrams, Entity-Relationship diagrams? Give an example diagram of each. (5)

- (b) Explain five properties of language using the example of English. Explain why a software language like MiniJava meets these properties as well. (5)

- (c) Lexical analysis: Consider the following regular expression (5)

$$r_1 = (A \mid \dots \mid Z)^* (0 \mid \dots \mid 9)^*$$

Describe the language defined by r_1 in English. Turn r_1 into an equivalent finite automaton. Remove ϵ -moves from the finite automation.

- (d) What do you mean by Context Free Grammar (CFG)? Illustrate your answer with examples. (5)



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COMPUTER SCIENCE, PAPER-II**

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**PART-II
SECTION-A**

- Q. 2.** (a) Suppose you add two new devices to an existing five-device network. If you have a fully connected mesh topology, how many new cable lines are needed? If, however, the devices are arranged in a ring, how many new cable lines are needed? (6)
- (b) Transmission media are not perfect because of imperfections and impairments in the signal sent through the medium. Signals at the beginning and at the end of the medium are not the same. Discuss in detail the impairments in the transmission medium. (7)
- (c) Whenever multiple devices are used in a network, the problem arises that how to connect them to make one-on-one communication possible. Switching is the best solution for this kind of problem. A switched network consists of a series of inter-linked nodes called switches. Explain briefly the methods of switching used by computer networks. (7)
- Q. 3.** (a) RAID is a physical disk drives viewed by the operating system as a single logical drive, where data are distributed across the physical drives of an array. Explain different levels of RAID? Elaborate your answer with suitable diagrams. (8)
- (b) The basic function performed by a computer is execution of a program, which consists of set of instructions stored in memory. The processor required for a single instruction is called an instruction cycle. Elaborate basic instruction cycle used by modern computer systems. Also add diagrams for explanation. (6)
- (c) Differentiate between Reduced Instruction Set Computers (RISC) and Complex Instruction Set Computers (CISC) architectures. (6)
- Q. 4.** (a) Deadlock prevention algorithms prevents deadlock by restraining how requests can be made, the restrain ensure that at least one of the necessary conditions for deadlock cannot occur and hence, that deadlock cannot hold. Explain the Banker's Algorithm for deadlock avoidance. (8)
- (b) Central Processing Unit (CPU) scheduling deal with the problem of deciding which of the processes in the ready queue is to be allocated to the CPU. What are the pros and cons of *Multilevel Queue Scheduling* and *Multilevel Feedback Queue Scheduling*? (6)
- (c) What do you know about Process Control Block? Discuss its components in detail. (6)

SECTION-B

- Q. 5.** (a) A complete SELECT statement embedded within another SELECT statement. The results of this inner SELECT statement (or subselect) are used in the outer statement to help determine the contents of the final result. Differentiate among following nested sub-queries operators "IN", "ANY" and "ALL". (8)
- (b) Explain how Pattern match search condition (LIKE/NOT LIKE) can be used in SELECT statement part of SQL in database management system. (6)
- (c) Differentiate between Data Manipulation Language (DML) and Data Definition Language (DDL) of structured query language (SQL) in database management system (DBMS). (6)

COMPUTER SCIENCE, PAPER-II

- Q. 6.** (a) A transaction is a unit of program execution that accesses and possibly updates various data items. Usually, a transaction is initiated by a user program written in a data manipulation language. Explain the ACID property of transaction processing. (8)
- (b) Distinguish among functional dependency, Fully functional dependency and Transitive dependency. (6)
- (c) A trigger is a statement that the system executes automatically as a side effect of a modification to the database. What are the different forms of triggers and how they are defined? (6)
- Q. 7.** (a) Write down a short note on Array versus Matrix Operations (6)
- (b) Differentiate between CMY and CMYK Colour Models used in digital image processing. (6)
- (c) Explain the Boundary Extraction Algorithm used for basic morphology. (8)
- Q. 8.** (a) Explain the principals of requirement engineering of web applications. (8)
- (b) Elaborate the term E-Commerce. Discuss in detail about the effects of E-Commerce in Islamic Banking in Pakistan. (6)
- (c) What are the components of Generic web application architecture? (6)
