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0428003

B.C.A. 4th Sem. Examination, June-2024

COMPUTER APPLICATION

Software Engineering

D

Code : 403

| Maximum Marks : 75
| अधिकतम अंक : 75

| Time : 2 Hours
| समय : 2 घण्टे

(To be filled in by the Candidate / निम्न एर्न्ट्रिगॉ एरीक्षार्थी स्वयं भरें)

Roll No. (in figures) —
अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में)

Roll No. (in words) _____
अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में)

Enrolment No. (in figures) _____

Name of Exam Centre —
परीक्षा केन्द्र का नाम

Signature of Invigilator
कक्ष निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.

2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer all 100 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and **not in the question booklet**. All questions carry equal marks.

3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

(Remaining Instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।

2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को सभी 100 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. The distributed system is a collection of (P) and communication is achieved in distributed system by (Q) where (P) and (Q) are?

(A) Loosely coupled software on tightly coupled hardware and file sharing

(B) Tightly coupled software on loosely coupled hardware and message passing

(C) Both of the above

(D) None of the above

2. Flow chart is a _____ and algorithm is a _____.

(A) Pictorial representation of solution to a problem, step by step solution to a problem

(B) Step by step solution to a problem, pictorial representation of a solution to a problem

(C) Both of these

(D) None of these

3. What do you mean by "dry run"?

(A) Testing process

(B) Design process

(C) Implementation process

(D) Development process

4. Select the data validation technique/ techniques.

(A) Anticipation

(B) Reasonableness

(C) Arithmetic proof

(D) All of these

5. Select the debugging techniques or tools to identify coding error

(A) Break points

(B) Simulators

(C) Memory dumps

(D) All of these

6. Find the debugging tool/tools used for finding the errors.

(A) Logic Analyzers

(B) Turbo debugger for windows

(C) Memory Dumps

(D) Simulators

7. What do you understand by system testing?
   (A) It is often regarded as 'go to less'
   (B) It leads to better control over data
   (C) It is the phase where the error remaining from other phases most be detected
   (D) None of these

8. Match the following:
   (A) Verification (1) It refer to a set of activities than ensure that soft ware has been bu to customer requirements
   (B) Validation (2) It ensure that the program perform the required task corectly.
   (C) Testing (3) It refer to the set of activities that insure the soft ware implements correctly for- specific function

   (A) A-3, C-2, B-1
   (B) A-1, B-2, C-3
   (C) A-3, B-1, C-2
   (D) A-3, B-2, C-1

9. Match the correct programming tools.
   (A) Design tools   (i) Linker, code Libraries
   (B) Source code tools (ii) Editor, browser
   (C) Executable code tools (iii) ER diagram, HIPO diagram

   (A) A-i, C-ii, B-iii
   (B) A-iii, B-ii, C-i
   (C) A-iii, B-i, C-ii
   (D) None of these

10. What is/are true about the "ripple effect" in system maintenance?
    (i) It is the third phase in the process of the maintenance in a software
    (ii) It is logical in nature
    (iii) It is functional in nature
    (iv) It is not a good approach for system maintenance

    (A) Only 1
    (B) Only 1 and 2
    (C) Only 1,2, and 3
    (D) All 1,2,3, and 4

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11. SQA stand for.

    (A) System Quality Assurance

    (B) Software Quality Assurance

    (C) Software Quality Adaptation

    (D) None of these

12. Which of the following is not a type of maintenance?

    (A) Design maintenance

    (B) Adaptive maintenance

    (C) Preventive maintenance

    (D) Perfective maintenance

13. Identify the following statement and check which of them is/are ture.

    1. Adaptive maintenance: It modify the software to match changes in the over changing environment

    2. Perfective maintenance: occur when software is change to approve future maintainability to improve a better basis for future enhancement.

    (A) Statement is correct

    (B) Statement 2 is correct

    (C) Both are correct

    (D) None is correct

14. Who proposed the spiral model?

    (A) Ken Thomson

    (B) Denis Ritche

    (C) Berry Boehm

    (D) None of these

15. Source code translation and program modularisation are the activities of

    (A) Reverse engineering

    (B) Forward engineering

    (C) Re-engineering

    (D) Both (B) and (C)

16. We generally used the _____ for software maintenance.

    (A) Unity testing

    (B) Regression Testing

    (C) System Testing

    (D) Integration technique

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17. Match the following.

(A) Black Box testing — (I) Testing with the knowledge of internal data structure and algorithm

(B) White box testing — (II) It include reverse engineering to determine the boundary value

(C) Grey box testing — (III) Testing without any knowledge of internal implementation

(A) A-III, B-II, C-I

(B) A-III, B-I, C-II

(C) A-I, B-III, C-II

(D) None of these

18. Select the correct statement/ statements.

1. Acceptance testing is also called end user testing

2. Alpha testing is the software prototype stage when the software is first able to run

3. Beta testing is conducted at one or more customer site by the end user of software.

(A) Only 1

(B) Only 1 and 2

(C) Only 2 and 3

(D) All 1, 2 and 3

19. Out of these which one is not a business process exmple?

(A) Purchasing services

(B) Testing software

(C) Designing a new product

(D) Hiring an example

20. Which of the following is NOT defined in a good software Requirement specification (SRS) document?

(A) Functional Requirement

(B) Non Functional Requirement

(C) Goals of implementation

(D) Algorithm for software implementation

21. Which is the simplest model of software development paradigm?

(A) Spiral model

(B) RAD model

(C) Water fall model

(D) Prototype model

22. Which is the most important feature of spiral model?

(A) Quality management

(B) Risk management

(C) Performance management

(D) Efficiency management

23. If every requirement can be checked by a cost effective process, then the SRS is _____.

(A) Verifiable

(B) Traceable

(C) Modifiable

(D) Complete

24. ER model shows the.

(A) Static view

(B) Functional view

(C) Dynamic view

(D) None of these

25. When elements of module are grouped together that are executed sequentially in order to perform a task, is called_____

(A) Procedural cohesion

(B) Logical cohesion

(C) Emporal cohesion

(D) Co-incidental cohesion

26. Choose the correct statement

Statement 1: Software is a physical rather than a logical system element.

Statement 2: Computer software is the product that software engineers design and build.

Statement 3: Software is a logical rather than a physical system element.

Statement 4: Software is a set of application programs that are built by software engineer.

(A) Statement 1 and 2 are correct

(B) Only statement 2 and 3 are correct

(C) Statement 2,3 and 4 are correct

(D) Only statement 1 is correct

27. Which one of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change?

(A) Built and fix model

(B) Prototyping model

(C) RAD model

(D) Water fall model

28. Which one is not a phase of prototyping model?

(A) Quick design

(B) Coding

(C) Prototype Refinement

(D) Engineer Product

29. Which is the following statements regarding "Build and fix" model is wrong?

(A) No Room for structure design

(B) Code soon become unfixable and unchangeable

(C) Maintenance is practically not possible

(D) It scale up well to large projects

30. Which of the following refers to internal software equality?

(A) Scalability

(B) Reusability

(C) Reliability

(D) Usability

31. Which one of the following is used to compute cyclomatic complexity?

(A) P+1, where P is the number of predicate nodes in the flow graph G

(B) P-v where P is the number of predicate nodes in the flow graph G

(C) The number of region-1

(D) E-N+1, where E is the no of flow graph edges and N is the number of nodes in the flow graph G

32. Cyclomatic complexity M would be defiend _____.

Where

E= The number of edges in the control flow graph

N= The number of nodes in the control flow graph

P= The number of connected components

(A) M=E-N+P

(B) M=E-N+2P

(C) M=E+N-2P

(D) M=E+N-2P

33. Which of the following activities is not recommended for software process in software engineering?

(A) Software engineering

(B) Software verification

(C) Software and validation

(D) Software designing

34. Arrange the following activities to form a general software engineering process model:

I. Manufacture

II. Maintain

III. Test

IV. Install

V. Design

VI. Specification

(A) VI, V, I, III, IV, II

(B) I, II, IV, III, VI, V

(C) VI, I, IV, II, III, V

(D) I, VI, V, II, III, IV

35. COCOMO stands for:

(A) Consumed cost model

(B) Constructive cost model

(C) Common control model

(D) Composition cost model

36. Modifying the software to match change in the ever changing environment is called as:

(A) Adaptive maintenance

(B) Corrective maintenance

(C) Perfective maintenance

(D) Preventive maintenance

37. For a function of two variable, boundary value analysis yields.

(A) 4_{n+3} test cases

(B) 4_{n+1} test cases

(C) n+4 test cases

(D) 2_{n+4} test cases

38. Software project manager is responsible for the following task:

I. Project planning

II. Project status tracking

III. Resources management

IV. Risk management

V. Project delivery within time and budget

(A) All the statements are correct

(B) Only II and III are correct

(C) Only I and IV are correct

(D) Only I and II are correct

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39. Mr. X designed open source software which must comply with some criteria. Choose the false statement in respect of above.

I. No restriction on redistribution of the software as part or whole

II. The integrity of the another's source code must be maintained

III. The software can be sold after distribution

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) III only

(D) All statements are false

40. What is the first step in the software development lifecycle?

(A) System Design

(B) Coding

(C) System Testing

(D) Preliminary Investigation and Analysis

41. What does the study of an existing system refer to?

(A) Details of DFD

(B) Feasibility study

(C) System Analysis

(D) System Planning

42. Which of the following is involved in the system planning and designing phase of the software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)?

(A) Sizing

(B) Parallel run

(C) Specification freeze

(D) All of the above

43. What does RAD stand for?

(A) Rapid Application Document

(B) Rapid Application Development

(C) Relative Application Development

(D) None of the above

44. Which of the following prototypes are not associated with Prototyping Model?

(A) Domain Prototype

(B) Vertical Prototype

(C) Horizontal Prototype

(D) Diagonal Prototype

45. The major drawback of RAD model is:

(A) It requires highly skilled developers/designers

(B) It necessitates customer feed-backs

(C) It increases the component reusability

(D) Both (A) and (C)

46. Which of the following does not relate to evolutionary process model?

(A) Incremental Model

(B) Concurrent Development Model

(C) WINWIN spiral model

(D) All of the above

47. What is the major drawback of the spiral model?

(A) Higher amount of risk analysis

(B) Doesn't work well for smaller projects

(C) Additional functionalities are added later on

(D) Strong approval and documentation control

48. Match List (1) with List (2)

List (1)	List (2)
a. Product complexity	I. System Requirements Design
b. Structure system Analysis	II. Software design
c. Coupling and cohesion	III. Validation techniques
d. Symbolic execution	IV. Software cost estimation

(A) a-II, b-III, c-IV, d-I

(B) a-III, b-I, c-IV, d-II

(C) a-IV, b-I, c-II, d-III

(D) a-III, b-IV, c-I, d-II

49. In_____, modules A and B make use of a common data type, but perhaps perform different operations on it.

(A) Data coupling

(B) Stamp coupling

(C) Control coupling

(D) Content coupling

50. Match the following:

a. Good quality (i) Program does not fail for a specified time in a given environment

b. Correctness (ii) Meets the functional requirements

c. Predictable (iii) Meets both functional and non functional requirements

d. Reliable (iv) Process is under statistical control

(A) iii, ii, iv, i

(B) ii, iii, iv, i

(C) i, ii, iv, iii

(D) i, ii, iii, iv

51. While estimating the cost of software, Lines of Code (LOC) and Function Points (FP) are used to measure which one of the following?

(A) Length of code

(B) Size of software

(C) Functionality of software

(D) None of the above

52. A good software design must have:

(A) High module coupling, High module cohesion

(B) High module coupling, low module cohesion

(C) Low module coupling, High module cohesion

(D) Low module coupling, low module cohesion

53. Select the name of software/ softwares within micro-soft office package.

(A) Microsoft Access

(B) Microsoft outlook

(C) Microsoft power-point

(D) All of the above

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54. Match the following:

1. Firm ware   I. System software, bridge between software and hardware

2. Operating system   II. Programs available on hardware such as ROM chip

3. Program   III. Collection of programs

4. Software   IV. A sequence of instructions

(A) 1-II, 2-II, 3-III, 4-IV

(B) 1-II, 2-I, 3-IV, 4-III

(C) 1-IV, 2-II, 3-I, 4-III

(D) None of these

55. Which of the following is not a type of changes that are encountered during the support phase of a software engineering?

(A) Correction

(B) Adaptation

(C) Enhancement

(D) Preliminary Investigation

56. What are the characteristics of Egile process?

(A) Adapt to organizational change quickly

(B) Encourages individual interaction

(C) Both of these

(D) None of these

57. Match the following:

a. Functional requirement   I. It represent the model of current i.e. existing system

b. Non functional requirement   II. It represent the model of proposed system.

c. Logical DFD   III. It describe the functionality that the system to be execute

d. Physical DFD   IV. Act on constraints and solution

(A) 1-III, 2-IV, 3-II, 4-I

(B) 1-I, 2-II, 3-III, 4-IV

(C) 1-III, 2-II, 3-I, 4-IV

(D) None of these
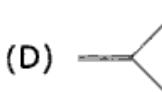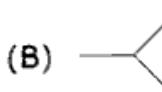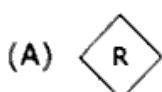
58. Model selection is based on _____.

(A) Requirements

(B) Development team and users

(C) Project type and associated risk

(D) All of the above

59. Which of the following options is correct?

(A) The prototyping model facilitates the reusability of components

(B) RAD Model facilitates reusability of components

(C) Both RAD and Prototyping Model facilitates reusability of components

(D) None

60. Which of the following models doesn't necessitate defining requirements at the earliest in the lifecycle?

(A) RAD and waterfall

(B) Prototyping and waterfall

(C) Spiral and Prototyping

(D) Spiral and RAD

61. Which of the following model will be preferred by a company that is planning to deploy an advanced version of the existing software in the market?

(A) Spiral

(B) Iterative Enhancement

(C) RAD

(D) Both (B) and (C)

62. When the user participation isn't involved, which of the following models will not result in the desired output?

(A) Prototyping and waterfall

(B) Prototyping and RAD

(C) Prototyping and spiral

(D) RAD and spiral

63. Arrange the following activities for making a software product by utilizing 4GT.

I   Design strategy

II   Transformation into product

III Implementation

IV   Requirement gathering

(A) IV, I, III, II

(B) IV, III, II, I

(C) I, II, III, IV

(D) I, IV, II, III

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64. Which of the following is an example of Black Box and Functional Processing?

(A) First Generation Language

(B) Second Generation Language

(C) Third Generation Language

(D) Fourth Generation Language

65. Match the following

List-1		List-2
(A)	(i)	One to one relationship
(B)	(ii)	Relationship
(C)	(iii)	Many to many relationship
(D)	(iv)	Many to one relationship

(A) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)

(B) A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)

(C) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)

(D) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)

66. Which of the following statements related to attribute is/are incorrect:

(A) Composite attributes can have multiple values for a single entity

(B) Multivalued attributes can be farther divided into more attributes

(C) Complex attributes can not have multivalued attributes

(D) Atomic attributes is represented by a dashed ellipse

67. Which of the following is not an information which stored on the data dictionary?

(A) Name of the data item

(B) Range of values

(C) Data structure definition

(D) Entity relation diagram

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68. We indicates the roles in ER-diagrams by labelling the lines that connects _____ to _____.

(A) Diamond, Diamond

(B) Rectangle, Diamond

(C) Rectangle, Rectangle

(D) Diamond, rectangle

69. An entity set that does not have sufficient attributes to form a primary key is known as _____.

(A) Strong entity set

(B) Composite entity set

(C) Weak entity set

(D) Variable set

70. _____ is identified as fourth generation language.

(A) Unix shell

(B) C++

(C) COBOL

(D) FORTRAN

71. Which of the following is the main advantage of developing a 4GT model for producing small scale products, programs, and application?

(A) The productivity of software engineers is improved

(B) The time required for developing software is reduced

(C) CASE tools and code generations help the 4GT model by providing a credible solution to their problems

(D) None of the above

72. Which of the following model has a major downfall to a software development life cycle in terms of the coding phase?

(A) 4GT model

(B) Waterfall model

(C) RAD model

(D) Spiral model

73. Which of the following falls under the category of software products?

(A) Firmware, CAD

(B) Embedded, CAM

(C) Customized, Generic

(D) CAD, embedded

74. Which of the following activities of the generic process framework delivers a feedback report?

(A) Deployment

(B) Planning

(C) Modeling

(D) Construction

75. Weak entity set is represented as.

(A) Underline

(B) Double line

(C) Double diamond

(D) Double rectangle

76. What is another name for Level O-DFD?
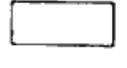
(A) Flow diagram

(B) ER-diagram

(C) Concocter diagram

(D) Structure chart

77. Match the symbol used in the DFD with their functions.

1. ▭   (i) Output

2. ═   (ii) Process

3. ⬭   (iii) Data store

4. ◯   (iv) External entity

(A) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(i), 4-(ii)

(B) 1-(iv), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(i)

(C) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

(D) 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)

78. Which of the following identifies data flow in motion.

1. ◯

2. ↓

3. ═

4. ▭

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

79. If a technology required to convert the idea of product offering is available. It is known as _____ feasibility.

(A) Technical

(B) Economical

(C) Functional

(D) Financial

80. Which of the followings are the component of gathering the requirement?

(A) Interview

(B) Surveys

(C) Questionnaires

(D) All of these

81. Which of the following is not a type of matrices used in software engineering?

(A) Sparse matrix

(B) Software matrices

(C) Size matrices

(D) Function oriented matrices
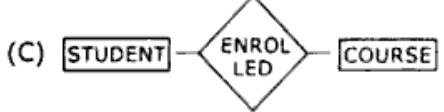
82. What are the objectives of designing a system?

(A) Correct and complete

(B) Understandable

(C) At the right level

(D) All of these

83. Which of the following is the cost estimation technique/techniques.

(A) Algorithmic cost modeling

(B) Pricing to win

(C) Parkinson's law

(D) All of these

84. Match the following:

List-1   List-2

(A) [Student]—<is assigned>—[Student-id]   (i) One to one

(B) [PROGRAM]—<REGIS TERED>—[STUDENT]   (ii) One to many

(C) [STUDENT]—<ENROL LED>—[COURSE]   (iii) Many to one

(D) [TEACHER]—<IS ASSIG NED>—[TEACHER ID]   (iv) One to one

(A) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(iv)

(B) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iv)

(C) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

(D) None of these

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85. Which of the following is NOT a characteristics of a good SRS?

(A) Correct

(B) Complete

(C) Ambiguous

(D) Complete

86. What is the first step in the software development life cycle?

(A) System Design

(B) Coding

(C) System Testing

(D) Preliminary Investigations

87. What does the study of existing system refer to?

(A) System Analysis

(B) System Design

(C) System planning

(D) Feasibility study

88. Model selection is based on?

(A) Requirements

(B) Developments team and users

(C) Project type and associated risk

(D) All of the above

89. The agile software development model is built passed on _____

(A) Linear Development

(B) Incremental Development

(C) Iterative Development

(D) Both incremental and iterative Development

90. On what basis is plan-driven development different from that of the software development process?

(A) Based on the iterations that occurred within the activities

(B) Based on the output, which is derived after negotiating in the software development process

(C) Based on the interleaved specification, design, testing and implementation activities

(D) All of the above

91. Which of the following activities is not applicable to agile software development?

(A) Producing only the essential work products

(B) Utilizing the strategy of incremental product delivery

(C) Abolishing the project planning and testing

(D) All of the above

92. Which of the following framework activities are carried out in Adaptive Software Development (ASD)?

(A) Assumption, Association, Learning

(B) The investigation, strategy, coding

(C) Requirements gathering, Adaptive cycle planning, interative development

(D) All of the above

93. The _____model helps in representing the system's dynamic behaviour.

(A) Object model

(B) Context model

(C) Behavioral model

(D) Data model

94. The _____ and _____ are the major dimensions compassed in the spiral model.

(A) Diagonal, Perpendicular

(B) Perpendicular, Radial

(C) Angular, diagonal

(D) Radial, Angular

95. In what type of coupling, the complete data structure is passed from one module to another?

(A) Control coupling

(B) Stamp coupling

(C) External coupling

(D) Content coupling

96. Which of the following is the worst type of module cohesion?

    (A) Logical cohesion

    (B) Temporal cohesion

    (C) Functional cohesion

    (D) Co-incidental cohesion

97. Which of the following is the best type of module cohesion?

    (A) Functional cohesion

    (B) Temporal cohesion

    (C) Logical cohesion

    (D) Sequential cohesion

98. Wrost type of coupling is

    (A) Data coupling

    (B) Control coupling

    (C) Stamp coupling

    (D) Content coupling

99. Let us assume that various level of cohesion of software modules be denoted by C, T, S, and F as given below.

    C : Co-incidental

    F : Functional

    S : Sequential

    T : Temporal

    Choose the ordering from weakest to strongest level of cohension.

    (A) <T, S, C, F>

    (B) <C, T, S, F>

    (C) <C, T, F, S>

    (D) <C, S, F, T>

100. Module design is used to maximize cohesion and minimize coupling. Which of the following is the key to implement this rule?

    (A) Inheritance

    (B) Polymorphism

    (C) Encapsulation

    (D) Abstraction

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as A, B, C & D in the book-let. The candidate has to choose the most correct/appropriate answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting or over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. In case the candidate does not fill the appropriate circle in the OMR Answer-Sheet and leave blank 'Zero' mark will be given.

6. The candidate has to mark answers on the OMR Answer-Sheet with black or blue ball point pen only carefully as per directions.

7. There will be no negative marking.

8. Examinee must handover the answer sheet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall and can carry the used question booklet with them.

9. Rough-work, if any, should be done on the blank page provided for the purpose at the end of booklet.

10. Write your Roll Number and other required details in the space provided on the ti-tle page of the booklet and on the OMR Answer-Sheet with ball point pen. **Do not use lead pencil**.

11. To bring and use log-book, calculator, pag-er, smart watch & cellular phone in exam-ination hall is prohibited.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से एक सबसे सही अथवा सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठित उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया उत्तर निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. यदि परीक्षार्थी OMR आन्सर-शीट में उपयुक्त गोले को नहीं भरता है और आन्सर-शीट को खाली छोड़ देता है, तो 'शून्य' अंक प्रदान किया जाएगा।

6. अभ्यर्थी को प्रश्नों के उत्तर OMR आन्सर-शीट पर केवल काले या नीले बाल प्वॉइंट पेन से सतर्कतापूर्वक निर्देशानुसार अंकित करने होंगे।

7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

8. परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पत्रक परीक्षा भवन छोड़ने से पहले कक्ष निरीक्षक को सौंप दें तथा प्रयुक्त प्रश्न पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।

9. कोई भी रफ-कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।

10. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट पर निर्धारित स्थान में अनुक्रमांक तथा अन्य विवरण बाल प्वॉइंट पेन से ही भरें। **पेन्सिल का प्रयोग न करें।**

11. परीक्षा कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर, स्मार्ट घड़ी तथा सैल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।