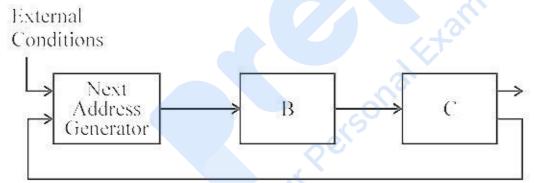


UGC NET PAPER 3 JANUARY 03, 2017 SHIFT 1 COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS QUESTION PAPER

- Note: This paper contains seventy five (75) objective type questions of two (2) marks each. All questions are compulsory.
- 1. Which of the following is an interrupt according to temporal relationship with system clock?
 - (1) Maskable interrupt
- (2) Periodic interrupt
- (3) Division by zero (4) Synchronous interrupt
- 2. Which of the following is incorrect for virtual memory ?
 - (1) Large programs can be written
 - (2) More I/O is required
 - (3) More addressable memory available
 - (4) Faster and easy swapping of process
- **3.** The general configuration of the microprogrammed control unit is given below :



Next Address Information

What are blocks B and C in the diagram respectively ?

- (1) Block address register and cache memory
- (2) Control address register and control memory
- (3) Branch register and cache memory
- (4) Control address register and random access memory

4. Match the following :

Addressing Mode

Location of operand

- a. Implied i. Registers which are in CPU
- b. Immediate ii. Register specifies the address of the operand.
- c. Register iii. Specified in the register
- d. Register Indirect iv. Specified implicitly in the definition of instruction

Codes :

	a	b	С	d
(1)	iv	iii	i	ii
(2)	iv	i	iii	ii
(3)	iv	ii	i	iii
(4)	iv	iii	ii	i



- 5. In 8085 microprocessor, the digit 5 indicates that the microprocessor needs
 - (1) -5 volts, +5 volts supply (2) +5 volts supply only
 - (3) -5 volts supply only (4) 5 MHz clock
- 6. In 8085, which of the following performs : load register pair immediate operation ?
 - (1) LDAX rp (2) LHLD addr
 - (3) LXI rp, data (4) INX rp
- 7. Consider following schedules involving two transactions :

 $S_1 : r_1(X); r_1(Y); r_2(X); r_2(Y); w_2(Y); w_1(X)$

 $S_2: r_1(X); r_2(X); r_2(Y); w_2(Y); r_1(Y); w_1(X)$

Which of the following statement is true?

- (1) Both S_1 and S_2 are conflict serializable.
- (2) S_1 is conflict serializable and S_2 is not conflict serializable.
- (3) S_1 is not conflict serializable and S_2 is conflict serializable.
- (4) Both S_1 and S_2 are not conflict serializable.
- 8. Which one is correct w.r.t. RDBMS ?
 - (1) primary key \subseteq super key \subseteq candidate key
 - (2) primary key \subseteq candidate key \subseteq super key
 - (3) super key \subseteq candidate key \subseteq primary key
 - (4) super key \subseteq primary key \subseteq candidate key
- 9. Let pk(R) denotes primary key of relation R. A many-to-one relationship that exists between two relations R_1 and R_2 can be expressed as follows :
 - (1) $pk(R_2) \rightarrow pk(R_1)$ (2) $pk(R_1) \rightarrow pk(R_2)$
 - $(3) \quad pk(R_2) \to R_1 \cap R_2 \tag{4} \quad pk(R_1) \to R_1 \cap R_2$
- **10.** For a database relation R(A, B, C, D) where the domains of A, B, C and D include only atomic values, only the following functional dependencies and those that can be inferred from them are :

 $\mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{C}$

 $B \rightarrow D$

The relation R is in

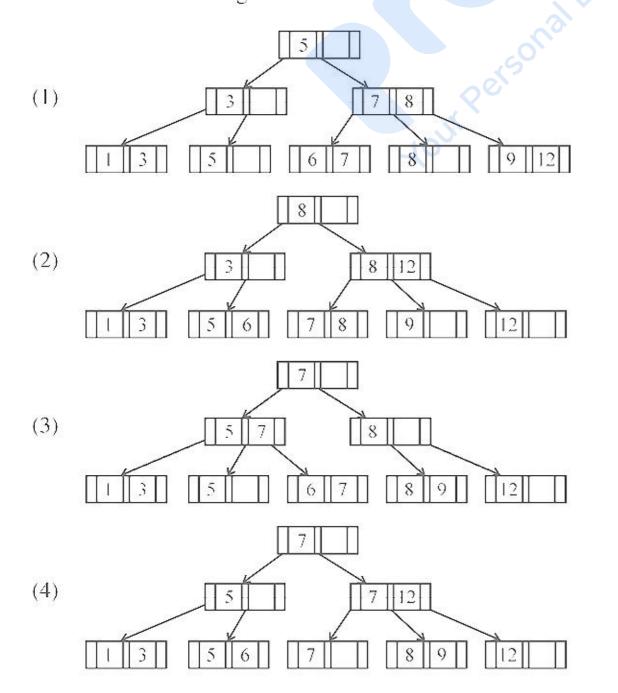
- (1) First normal form but not in second normal form.
- (2) Both in first normal form as well as in second normal form.
- (3) Second normal form but not in third normal form.
- (4) Both in second normal form as well as in third normal form.



11. Consider the following relation : Works (emp_name, company_name, salary) Here, emp_name is primary key. Consider the following SQL query Select emp_name From works T where salary > (select avg (salary) from works S where T.company_name = S.company_name)

The above query is for following :

- (1) Find the highest paid employee who earns more than the average salary of all employees of his company.
- (2) Find the highest paid employee who earns more than the average salary of all the employees of all the companies.
- (3) Find all employees who earn more than the average salary of all employees of all the companies.
- (4) Find all employees who earn more than the average salary of all employees of their company.
- 12. If following sequence of keys are inserted in a B+ tree with K(=3) pointers :
 8, 5, 1, 7, 3, 12, 9, 6
 Which of the following shall be correct B+ tree ?





- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct ? 13.
 - Persistence is the term used to describe the duration of phosphorescence. (1)
 - The control electrode is used to turn the electron beam on and off. (2)
 - The electron gun creates a source of electrons which are focussed into a narrow (3)beam directed at the face of CRT.
 - All of the above (4)
- 14. A segment is any object described by GKS commands and data that start with CREATE SEGMENT and Terminates with CLOSE SEGMENT command. What functions can be performed on these segments ?
 - Translation and Rotation (1)
 - Panning and Zooming (2)
 - Scaling and Shearing (3)
 - Translation, Rotation, Panning and Zooming (4)
- 15. Match the following :

a. Glass

b.

C.

i.	Contains liquid crystal and serves as a bonding
	surface for a conductive coating.
::	Acts as a conductor so that a valtage can be

- Conductive coating ii. Acts as a conductor so that a voltage can be applied across the liquid crystal.
- Liquid crystal iii. A substance which will polarize light when a voltage is applied to it. iv. A transparent sheet that polarizes light.

d. Polarized film Codes :

	a	b	С	d
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	i	iii	ii	iv
(3)	iv	iii	ii	i
(4)	iv	ii	i	iii

- 16. Below are the few steps given for scan-converting a circle using Bresenham's Algorithm. Which of the given steps is not correct?
 - Compute d = 3 2r (where r is radius) (\mathbf{I})
 - Stop if x > y(2)
 - If $d \le 0$, then d = 4x + 6 and x = x + 1(3)
 - If $d \ge 0$, then d = 4 * (x y) + 10, x = x + 1 and y = y + 1(4)
- 17. Which of the following is/are side effects of scan conversion?
 - Aliasing a.
 - Unequal intensity of diagonal lines b.
 - Overstriking in photographic applications С.
 - Local or Global aliasing d.
 - (1)a and b a, b and c (2)
 - a, c and d a, b, c and d (3)(4)
- Consider a line AB with A = (0, 0) and B = (8, 4). Apply a simple DDA algorithm and 18. compute the first four plots on this line.
 - [(0, 0), (1, 1.5), (2, 2), (3, 3)](1)[(0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 2)](2)[(0, 0), (1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 2)]
 - [(0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2.5), (3, 3)](3)(4)



- **19.** Which of the following are not regular?
 - (A) Strings of even number of a's.
 - (B) Strings of a's, whose length is a prime number.
 - (C) Set of all palindromes made up of a's and b's.
 - (D) Strings of a's whose length is a perfect square.
 - (1) (A) and (B) only (2) (A), (B) and (C) only
 - (3) (B), (C) and (D) only (4) (B) and (D) only
- **20.** Consider the languages $L_1 = \phi$ and $L_2 = \{1\}$. Which one of the following represents
 - $L_{1}^{*} \cup L_{2}^{*} L_{1}^{*}?$

(3)
$$\phi$$
 (4) 1*

- 21. Given the following statements :
 - (A) A class of languages that is closed under union and complementation has to be closed under intersection.
 - (B) A class of languages that is closed under union and intersection has to be closed under complementation.

Which of the following options is correct?

- (1) Both (A) and (B) are false. (2) Both (A) and (B) are true.
- (3) (A) is true, (B) is false. (4) (A) is false, (B) is true.
- 22. Let G = (V, T, S, P) be a context-free grammar such that every one of its productions is of the form $A \rightarrow v$, with |v| = K > 1. The derivation tree for any $W \in L(G)$ has a height h such that

(1)
$$\log_{K} |W| \le h \le \log_{K} \left(\frac{|W| - 1}{K - 1} \right)$$
 (2) $\log_{K} |W| \le h \le \log_{K} (K|W|)$
(3) $\log_{K} |W| \le h \le K \log_{K} |W|$ (4) $\log_{K} |W| \le h \le \left(\frac{|W| - 1}{K - 1} \right)$

23. Given the following two languages :

 $L_1 = \{ a^n b^n \mid n \ge 0, n \ne 100 \}$

$$L_2 = \{ w \in \{a, b, c\}^* | n_a(w) = n_b(w) = n_c(w) \}$$

Which of the following options is correct?

- (1) Both L_1 and L_2 are not context free language
- (2) Both L_1 and L_2 are context free language.
- (3) L_1 is context free language, L_2 is not context free language.
- (4) L_1 is not context free language, L_2 is context free language.
- **24.** A recursive function h, is defined as follows :

 $\begin{array}{ll} h(m) = k, \mbox{ if } m = 0 \\ = 1, \mbox{ if } m = 1 \\ = 2 \ h(m-1) + 4 h(m-2), \mbox{ if } m \ge 2 \\ \mbox{ If the value of } h(4) \mbox{ is } 88 \mbox{ then the value of } k \mbox{ is } : \\ (1) \quad 0 \\ (3) \quad 2 \\ \end{array}$



- 25. Suppose there are n stations in a slotted LAN. Each station attempts to transmit with a probability P in each time slot. The probability that only one station transmits in a given slot is .
- **26.** Station A uses 32 byte packets to transmit messages to station B using sliding window protocol. The round trip delay between A and B is 40 milliseconds and the bottleneck bandwidth on the path between A and B is 64 kbps. The optimal window size of A is

(1)	20	(2)	10
(3)	30	(4)	40

- 27. Let G(x) be generator polynomial used for CRC checking. The condition that should be satisfied by G(x) to correct odd numbered error bits, will be :
 - (1) (1 + x) is factor of G(x) (2) (1 x) is factor of G(x)
 - (3) $(1 + x^2)$ is factor of G(x) (4) x is factor of G(x)
- **28.** In a packet switching network, if the message size is 48 bytes and each packet contains a header of 3 bytes. If 24 packets are required to transmit the message, the packet size is

(1)	2 bytes	(2)	I byte	
(3)	4 bytes	(4)	5 bytes	

29. In RSA public key cryptosystem suppose n = p * q where p and q are primes. (e, n) and (d, n) are public and private keys respectively. Let M be an integer such that $o \le M \le n$ and $\phi(n) = (p - 1) (q - 1)$.

Which of the following equations represent RSA public key cryptosystem ?

I.	$C \equiv M^e \pmod{n}$	II.	$ed \equiv l \pmod{n}$
	$M \equiv (C)^d \pmod{n}$		
III.	$ed \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi(n)}$	IV.	$C \equiv M^{c} (mod \ \phi(n))$
			$M \equiv C^d (mod \ \phi(n))$
C1. 1	120201000		

Codes :

(1)	I and II	(2)	I and III
(3)	II and III	(4)	I and IV

- **30.** A node X on a 10 Mbps network is regulated by a token bucket. The token bucket is filled at a rate of 2 Mbps. Token bucket is initially filled with 16 megabits. The maximum duration taken by X to transmit at full rate of 10 Mbps is secs. (1) 1 (2) 2

31. The asymptotic upper bound solution of the recurrence relation given by

T(n)	$= 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{\lg n}$ is :		
(1)	$O(n^2)$	(2)	O(n lg n)
(3)	O(n lg lg n)	(4)	O(lg lg n)

32. Any decision tree that sorts n elements has height

(1) $\Omega(\lg n)$ (2) $\Omega(n)$ (3) $\Omega(n \lg n)$ (4) $\Omega(n^2)$



33.							ee schemes that are "balanced" in order to
	guar (1)	O(1		basic (rynamic-set ope	rations ta (2)	ake time in the worst case. O(lg n)
	(3)	O(1)				(2)	O(n lg n)
4.	25 (B) 	- 53	5500	numh	er of scalar mul	52 . 53 	on required, for parenthesization of a matrix-
, <u> </u>						•	for four matrices is <5 , 10, 3, 12, 5> is
	(1)	630			acquerree or em	(2)	580
	(3)	480				(4)	405
5.	Dijk	stra's	algoi	rithm	is based on		
	$(1)^{'}$		-		quer paradigm	(2)	Dynamic programming
	(3)	Gre	edy A	pproa	lch	(4)	Backtracking paradigm
6.	Mate	h the	e follo	wing	with respect to a	lgorithm	n paradigms -
				List –		Gorian	List – II
	a.	Me	rge so	rt		i.	Dynamic programming
	b.	Huf	Tman	codin	g	ii.	Greedy approach
	С.		0-130/0010-10-11000-0		on triangulation	iii.	Divide and conquer
	d.		iset su	im pro	blem	iv.	Back tracking
	Cod	es :	20		20		
	(1)	a 	b	с 	d		
	(1)	iii	1	ii 	iv		
	(2) (3)	ii ii	1	ıv iii	iii iv		2
	(3) (4)	iii	ii	i	iv		SOL
-						1	
7.							al principles that underlie the object oriented
	аррі І.				20		you say about the following two statements?
	5.53				how it works.	S OIL WI	at something does without considering the
	II.					nsider co	mplex ideas while ignoring irrelevant detail
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		fuse us.		
	(1)	Nei	ther I	nor II	is correct.		
	(2)	Bot	h I an	d II ai	re correct.		
	(3)	Onl	y II is	corre	ct.		
	(4)	Onl	y I is	correc	:t.		
8.	Give	en the	array	of in	tegers 'array' sh	own belo	ow:
	13	7	27	2	18 33 9	11	22 8
	Wha	t is th	ne out	put of	the following J.	AVA sta	tements ?
			2012.00X		int [10];		
			20 02.01		int [10];		
		for	S		< 10; k ++)		
			1	p[K] =	array [k];		

p[K] = array [K]; q = p; p[4] = 20;System.out.println(array [4] + ":" + q[4]);
(1) 20 : 20 (2) 18 : 18 (3) 18 : 20 (4) 20 : 18



39.		sider the following JAVA program ic class First { public static int CBSE (int <i>x</i>) { if (<i>x</i> < 100) <i>x</i> = CBSE		10);
		return (x – 1); } public static void main (String[] a System.out.print(First.CBSI }		2 2
	<pre>} Wha (1) (3)</pre>	t does this program print ? 59 69	(2) (4)	95 99
40.	Whic I. II. (1)	An abstract class is one that is not An abstract class is designed on classes. Only I	t used ily to (2)	act as a base class to be inherited by other Only II
41.	 (3) Whice (1) (2) (3) (4) 	Neither I nor II ch of the following HTML code wil Text Here Text Here	e"> To Text H	one
42.	Wha I. II. III. IV. (1) (3)	t can you say about the following s XML tags are case-insensitive. In JavaScript, identifier names are Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) car All well-formed XML documents only I and II are false. only I and III are false.	e case- inot be	-sensitive. e used with XML. contain a document type definition. only III and IV are false.
43.	Whie I. II. (1) (3)	Regression testing technique ens the changes during maintenance. Equivalence partitioning is a w	ures t hite-b	RUE with regard to software testing ? hat the software product runs correctly after ox testing technique that divides the input a from which test cases can be derived. only II neither I nor II
44.	Whio I. II. (1)	ch of the following are facts about a Top-down testing typically requir Top-down testing typically requir only I	es the	tester to build method stubs.

- (1) only I(3) Both I and II
- (2) Only II(4) Neither I nor II



45. Match the terms related to Software Configuration Management (SCM) in List – I with the descriptions in List – II.

	List	– I			$List - \Pi$
I.	Ver	sion		Α.	An instance of a system that is distributed to customers.
II.	Rel	ease		B.	An instance of a system which is functionally identical to other instances, but designed for different hardware/software configurations.
III.	Var	iant		C.	An instance of a system that differs, in some way, from other instances.
Cod	es :				
	Ι	Π	III		
(1)	В	С	Α		
(2)	С	А	В		
(3)	С	В	А		

46. A software project was estimated at 352 Function Points (FP). A four person team will be assigned to this project consisting of an architect, two programmers, and a tester. The salary of the architect is ₹ 80,000 per month, the programmer ₹ 60,000 per month and the tester ₹ 50,000 per month. The average productivity for the team is 8 FP per person month. Which of the following represents the projected cost of the project ?

		<i>Q</i> 1		1 ./
(1)	₹ 28,16,000		(2)	₹ 20,90,000
(3)	₹ 26,95,000		(4)	₹ 27,50,000

С

A

В

(4)

47. Complete each of the following sentences in List – I on the left hand side by filling in the word or phrase from the List – II on the right hand side that best completes the sentence :

			List	-I		1		List – II
I.					1.00		А.	Software testing
	bui	lt the	righ	t syster	n is	called		
II.	Det	ermin	ing v	whether	you	have	В.	Software verification
	buil	lt the	syste	em rigl	nt is	called		
III.			- is	the	nroces	s of	С	Software debugging
	den	nonstr	32	the e	<u>^</u>		0.	bonnare acoussing
			63	oviding				
			/ do	not ap	pear	to be		
IV.	pre	sent.	is	the	proces	s of	D.	Software validation
	disc	coveri		e cause	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		. fixin	g it.					
Cod	es :							
	Ι	II	III	IV				
(1)	В	D	А	С				
(2)			С	А				
(3)	D	В	С	А				
(4)	D	В	А	С				



- **48.** A software company needs to develop a project that is estimated as 1000 function points and is planning to use JAVA as the programming language whose approximate lines of code per function point is accepted as 50. Considering a = 1.4 as multiplicative factor, b = 1.0 as exponention factor for the basic COCOMO effort equation and c = 3.0 as multiplicative factor, d = 0.33 as exponention factor for the basic COCOMO duration equation, approximately how long does the project take to complete ?
 - (1) 11.2 months (2) 12.2 months
 - (3) 13.2 months (4) 10.2 months
- **49.** A memory management system has 64 pages with 512 bytes page size. Physical memory consists of 32 page frames. Number of bits required in logical and physical address are respectively :
 - (1) 14 and 15 (2) 14 and 29
 - (3) 15 and 14 (4) 16 and 32
- 50. Consider a disk queue with I/O requests on the following cylinders in their arriving order :
 6, 10, 12, 54, 97, 73, 128, 15, 44, 110, 34, 45
 The disk head is assumed to be at cylinder 23 and moving in the direction of decreasing number of cylinders. Total number of cylinders in the disk is 150. The disk head movement using SCAN-scheduling algorithm is :
- **51.** Match the following for Unix file system :

	List – I		List – II
a.	Boot block	i.	Information about file system, free block list, free inode list etc.
b.	Super block	ii.	Contains operating system files as well as program and data files created by users.
c.	Inode block	iii.	Contains boot program and partition table.
d.	Data block	iv.	Contains a table for every file in the file system. Attributes of files are stored here.
0			

Codes :

- d b c a ii i iii (1)iV i iii ii (2)iv ii i (3)iv iii (4)iv i 111 11
- **52.** Some of the criteria for calculation of priority of a process are :
 - a. Processor utilization by an individual process.
 - b. Weight assigned to a user or group of users.
 - c. Processor utilization by a user or group of processes

In fair share scheduler, priority is calculated based on :

- (1) only (a) and (b) (2) only (a) and (c)
- (3) (a), (b) and (c) (4) only (b) and (c)



- 53. One of the disadvantages of user level threads compared to Kernel level threads is
 - If a user level thread of a process executes a system call, all threads in that process (\mathbf{I}) are blocked.
 - Scheduling is application dependent. (2)
 - (3)Thread switching doesn't require kernel mode privileges.
 - The library procedures invoked for thread management in user level threads are (4)local procedures.
- 54. Which statement is not correct about "init" process in Unix ?
 - It is generally the parent of the login shell. (1)
 - (2) It has PID 1.
 - (3) It is the first process in the system.
 - Init forks and execs a 'getty' process at every port connected to a terminal. (4)
- 55. Consider following two rules R1 and R2 in logical reasoning in Artificial Intelligence (AI):
 - R1: From $\alpha \supset \beta$
 - $\frac{\text{and }\alpha}{\text{Inter }\beta}$ is known as Modus Tollens (MT)
 - R2 : From $\alpha \supset \beta$

(1)

- $\frac{\text{and} \ \beta}{\text{Inter} \ \alpha}$ is known as Modus Ponens (MP)
- (1)Only R1 is correct.
- Both R1 and R2 are correct. (3)
- Only R2 is correct. (2)
- (4) Neither R1 nor R2 is correct.
- 56. Consider the following AO graph :

h - 45

42 h 22 h 24 Which is the best node to expand next by AO* algorithm?

C

- (2)А
- (3)С (4)B and C
- 57. In Artificial Intelligence (AI), what is present in the planning graph?
 - (1)Sequence of levels Literals (2)
 - Heuristic estimates (3) Variables (4)
- 58. What is the best method to go for the game playing problem ?
 - (1)**Optimal Search** (2)Random Search
 - Heuristic Search (4)Stratified Search (3)
- 59. Which of the following statements is true?
 - The sentence S is a logical consequence of S_1, \ldots, S_n if and only if $S_1 \wedge S_2 \wedge \ldots \wedge \wedge$ (1) $S_n \rightarrow S$ is satisfiable.

B

- The sentence S is a logical consequence of S_1, \ldots, S_n if and only if $S_1 \wedge S_2 \wedge \ldots \wedge \wedge$ (2) $S_n \rightarrow S$ is valid.
- The sentence S is a logical consequence of S_1, \ldots, S_n if and only if $S_1 \wedge S_2 \wedge \ldots \wedge \wedge$ (3) $S_n \wedge \square S$ is consistent.
- The sentence S is a logical consequence of S_1, \ldots, S_n if and only if $S_1 \wedge S_2 \wedge \ldots \wedge \wedge$ (4) $S_n \wedge S$ is inconsistent.



- 60. The first order logic (FOL) statement ($(R \lor Q) \land (P \lor \square Q)$) is equivalent to which of the following ?
 - $(1) \quad ((R \lor \square Q) \land (P \lor \square Q) \land (R \lor P))$
 - $(2) \quad ((R \lor Q) \land (P \lor \neg \neg Q) \land (R \lor P))$

 - $(4) \quad ((R \lor Q) \land (P \lor \neg Q) \land (\neg R \lor P))$
- **61.** Given the following two statements :
 - A. $L = \{w|n_a(w) = n_b(w)\}$ is deterministic context free language, but not linear.
 - B. $L = \{a^n b^n\} \cup \{a^n b^{2n}\}$ is linear, but not deterministic context free language. Which of the following options is correct?
 - (1) Both (A) and (B) are false. (2) Both (A) and (B) are true.
 - (3) (A) is true, (B) is false. (4) (A) is false, (B) is true.
- 62. Which of the following pairs have different expressive power?
 - (1) Single-tape-turing machine and multi-dimensional turing machine.
 - (2) Multi-tape turing machine and multi-dimensional turing machine.
 - (3) Deterministic push down automata and non-deterministic pushdown automata.
 - (4) Deterministic finite automata and Non-deterministic finite automata
- **63.** Which of the following statements is false ?
 - (1) Every context-sensitive language is recursive.
 - (2) The set of all languages that are not recursively enumerable is countable.
 - (3) The family of recursively enumerable languages is closed under union.
 - (4) The families of recursively enumerable and recursive languages are closed under reversal.
- 64. Let C be a binary linear code with minimum distance 2t + 1 then it can correct upto _____ bits of error.
 - (1) t + 1(2) t(3) t - 2(4) $\frac{t}{2}$
- **65.** A t-error correcting q-nary linear code must satisfy :

$$M\sum_{i=0}^{t} {n \choose i} (q-1)^{i} \le X$$

Where M is the number of code words and X is

(1)
$$q^n$$
 (2)

- (3) q^{-n} (4) q^{-1}
- **66.** Names of some of the Operating Systems are given below :
 - (a) MS-DOS(b) XENIX(c) OS/2In the above list, following operating systems didn't provide multiuser facility.
 - (1) (a) only (2) (a) and (b) only
 - (3) (b) and (c) only (4) (a), (b) and (c)
- **67.** From the given data below :
 - abbaabbaab

which one of the following is not a word in the dictionary created by LZ-coding (the initial words are a, b)?

(2)

b b

baab

qt

- (1) a b
- (3) b a (4)



- 68. With respect to a loop in the transportation table, which one of the following is not correct ?
 - (1) Every loop has an odd no. of cells and atleast 5.
 - (2) Closed loops may or may not be square in shape.
 - (3) All the cells in the loop that have a plus or minus sign, except the starting cell, must be occupied cells.
 - (4) Every loop has an even no. of cells and atleast four.
- **69.** At which of the following stage(s), the degeneracy do not occur in transportation problem ? (m, n represents number of sources and destinations respectively)
 - (a) While the values of dual variables u_i and v_i cannot be computed.
 - (b) While obtaining an initial solution, we may have less than m + n 1 allocations.
 - (c) At any stage while moving towards optimal solution, when two or more occupied cells with the same minimum allocation become unoccupied simultaneously.
 - (d) At a stage when the no. of +ve allocation is exactly m + n 1.
 - (1) (a), (b) and (c)

(2) (a), (c) and (d)

(3) (a) and (d) (3)

(4) (a), (b), (c) and (d)

70. Consider the following LPP :

Min.
$$Z = x_1 + x_2 + x_3$$

Subject to
$$3x_1 + 4x_3 \le 5$$

$$5x_1 + x_2 + 6x_3 = 7$$

 $8x_1 + 9x_3 \ge 2$,

$$x_1, x_2, x_3 \ge 0$$

The standard form of this LPP shall be :

Min. Z = $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5$ (1)Subject to $3x_1 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 5$; $5x_1 + x_2 + 6x_3 = 7;$ $8x_1 + 9x_3 - x_5 = 2;$ $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \ge 0$ $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 - 1(x_6) - 1(x_7)$ Min.Z =(2)Subject to $3x_1 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 5;$ $5x_1 + x_2 + 6x_3 + x_6 = 7;$ $8x_1 + 9x_3 - x_5 + x_7 = 2;$ x_1 to $x_7 \ge 0$ $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 + 0x_6$ Min. Z =(3)Subject to $3x_1 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 5;$ $5x_1 + x_2 + 6x_3 = 7;$ $8x_1 + 9x_3 - x_5 + x_6 = 2;$ x_1 to $x_6 \ge 0$ $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 0x_4 + 0x_5 + 0x_6 + 0x_7$ (4)Min. Z =Subject t

to
$$3x_1 + 4x_3 + x_4 = 5;$$

 $5x_1 + x_2 + 6x_3 + x_6 = 7;$
 $8x_1 + 9x_3 - x_5 + x_7 = 2;$
 $x_1 \text{ to } x_7 \ge 0$



Let R and S be two fuzzy relations defined as : 71.

$$R = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0.6 & 0.4 \\ 0.7 & 0.3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } S = \frac{y_1}{y_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0.8 & 0.5 & 0.1 \\ 0.0 & 0.6 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then, the resulting relation, T, which relates elements of universe x to the elements of universe z using max-min composition is given by :

	z ₁	z_2	z ₃		zl	z_2	Z ₃
(1)	$x_1 = 0.4$	0.6	0.4]	(2)	$x_1 = 0.4$	0.6	0.4]
(1)	$T = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.7 \end{bmatrix}$	0.7	0.7	(2)	$T = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0.4\\0.8 \end{bmatrix}$	0.5	$0.4 \downarrow$
	Z	z_2	Z ₃		Z ₁	Z_2	Z ₂
			./		- L		.1
(2)	$\mathbf{T} = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0.6\\ 0.7 \end{bmatrix}$	0.5	•	7.45	$T = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0.6\\ 0.7 \end{bmatrix}$		

- A neuron with 3 inputs has the weight vector $[0.2 0.1 \ 0.1]^T$ and a bias $\theta = 0$. If the input 72. vector is $X = [0.2 \ 0.4 \ 0.2]^T$ then the total input to the neuron is :
 - 1.0(1)0.20 (2)
 - (3)0.02 (4)-1.0
- Which of the following neural networks uses supervised learning ? 73.
 - Multilayer perceptron (\mathbf{A})
 - Self organizing feature map (B)
 - Hopfield network (C)
 - (A) only (1)
 - (A) and (B) only (3)

(B) only (2)

- $(4) \langle \langle (A) \rangle$ and (C) only
- 74. Unix command to change the case of first three lines of file "shortlist" from lower to upper
 - tr'[a-z]' (A-Z]' shortlist | head-3(1)
 - $\$ head-3 shortlist $\$ tr $\$ [A Z]' $\$ [A Z]' (2)
 - tr head -3 shortlist '[A Z]' '[a z]' (3)
 - tr shortlist head -3 '[a z]' '[A Z]'(4)
- 75. Match the following vi commands in Unix :

	List –	I	3	List – II
a.	: w		i.	saves the file and quits editing mode
b.	: x		ii.	escapes unix shell
С.	: q		iii.	saves file and remains in editing mode
d.	: sh		iv.	quits editing mode and no changes are saved to the file
Co	des :			
	а	b	С	d
(1)	ii	iii	i	iv
(2)	iv	iii	ii	i
(3)	iii	iv	i	ii
(4)	iii	i	iv	ii



Space For Rough Work

