$\square$

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University) || (Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2020
(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Programme: M.Sc., Computer Science
Course Code: 20PCSC11
Course Title: Mathematical Foundation

Date: $\mathbf{1 4 . 0 2 . 2 0 2 2}$
Time: 10am - 1pm
Max. Marks: 60

Qn.
Section - A
[10 x $1=10]$
Answer ALL the Questions

1. In a conditional statement, unless means "if not" and introduce $\qquad$ .

CO(s) $\quad$| $\mathrm{K}-$ |
| :---: |
| Level |

[a] A negation
[b] The conjunct
[c] The consequent
[d] The antecedent
2. If $p$ and $q$ are atomic variables then, $\urcorner p \vee q, p, p \vee\urcorner q$ are $\qquad$ .
[a] elementary sum
[b] elementary product
[c] either [a] or [b]
[d] both [a] and [b]
3. In a graph G , degree of any vertex is 1 then the vertex is called as $\qquad$ .
[a] Isolated vertex
[b] Non isolated vertex
[c] Pendent vertex
[d] Non pendent vertex
4. Every $C_{n}$ is a regular graph of degree $\qquad$ .
[a] 4
[b] 3
[c] 2
[d] 1
5. What is the inverse element of 3 in $\left(Z_{4}, \oplus_{4}\right)$ ?

CO3 K1
[a] 1
[b] 2
[c] 3
[d] 4
6. A function $f$ having bijective homomorphism then $f$ is $\qquad$ .
[a] Isomorphism
[b] homomorphism
[c] Endomorphism
[d] Automorphism
7. A isomorphism $g: L \rightarrow \mathrm{~L}$ where $(L, *, \oplus)$ is a Lattice is called $\qquad$
[a] Endomorphism
[b] Monomorphism
CO4
K1
[c] Epimorphism
[d] Automorphism
8. Which of the following operator and relations are called duals?
CO4
K2
[a],$+ * \& \leq, \geq$
[b] $+, * \& \Delta, \nabla$
$[c] *, \oplus \& \Delta, \nabla$
[d] $*, \oplus \& \leq, \geq$
9. The structure $(B,+, \cdot, 1)$ is known as $\qquad$ .

CO5 K1
[a] Boolean Algebra
[b] Boolean Algebra with identity
[c] Boolean Ring with identity
[d] Boolean Ring
10. The antiatoms of a Boolean algebra are also known as $\qquad$ .
CO5 K2
[a] minterms
[b] maxterms
[c] minimax terms
[d] maximin terms

Qn.
Section - B
[ $5 \times 4=20$ ]
No.
Answer ALL the Questions

| CO(s) | $\mathrm{K}-$ <br> Level |
| :---: | :---: |
| CO 1 | K 1 |

[OR]
b) Show that the following implications without constructing the truth table

CO1 K1
i) $P \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow P \rightarrow(P \wedge Q)$
ii) $(P \rightarrow Q) \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow P \vee Q$
12.a) Explain the followings
i) path
ii) connected
iii) reachability
[d] distance

CO 2
b) Prove that if $G$ be a graph then $\sum_{v \in V} d(v)=2 q$
13.a) Show that composition of two congruence relation on a set is not necessarily a congruence relation.
[OR]
b) Prove that the following problem is algebraic system or not, If $\rho(S)$ is a power set of a Set S . Define the operations + and $^{*}$ on $\rho(S)$ as $A+B=(A-B) \cup(B-A)$ and $A \times B=A \cap B$.
14.a) Write a short note on i) lattice ii) sublattice and give one example.
b) Draw the diagrams of lattices $\left(S_{n}, D\right)$ for $n=4,6,10,12$. here $S_{n}$ is the set of all divisors of $n$.
15.a) Prove that the following Boolean identities
i) $a \oplus\left(a^{\prime} * b\right)=a \oplus b$
ii) $a *\left(a^{\prime} \oplus b\right)=a * b$
[OR]
b) Give a short note for the following
i) Boolean Algebra
ii) Sub algebra
iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product

Qn.
Section-C
[ $3 \times 10=30]$
No.
Answer Any THREE Questions
$\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s})$
K Level
16. Obtain the principal disjunction normal forms and principal Conjunctive normal forms formula for $(\neg P \vee 1 Q) \rightarrow(P \leftrightarrows 1 Q)$
17. Find the reachable sets of $\left\{v_{1}, v_{4}\right\},\left\{v_{4}, v_{5}\right\},\left\{v_{3}\right\}$ for the digraph.

18. If $f: S \rightarrow T$ is a homomorphism from $(S, *)$ to $(T, \Delta)$ and $g: T \rightarrow P$ is also a homomorphism from $(T, \Delta)$ to $(P, \nabla)$ then $g o f: S \rightarrow P$ is a homomorphism CO3 K3 from $(S, *)$ to $(P, \nabla)$.
19. Let $(L, \leq)$ be a lattice. In which * and $\oplus$ denote the operations of meet and join respectively. for any $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b} \in L$ Show that $a \leq b \Leftrightarrow a * b=a \Leftrightarrow a \oplus$ $b=b$.
20. Prove that every chain is a distributive lattice.

Q. No.

SECTION - A (10 * $1=10$ Marks)
CO(s) K -
Answer ALL Questions

1. MIMD stands for $\qquad$ -

Date : 15.02.2022
Time : 10:00 AM-1:00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science
Course Code : 20PCSC12
Course Title : Advanced Computer Architecture

Level
CO1 K1
1.Mono-instruction Multipledata
2.Multiple-instruction Multiple structures data streams
3.Mono-instruction Multipledata streams
4.Multiple-instruction Multipledata structures
2. An interconnection network topology is a $\qquad$ from the set of processors and CO1 K1 memories onto the same set of processors and memories.
1.Mapping Function 2.Snooping Function
3.Sharing Function 4.Network Topology Function
3. Kendall Square Research's KSR-1 machine is an example of $\qquad$ System. CO 2 K 1
1.Cache-Only Memory 2.Nonuniform Memory Access Architecture
3.Uniform Memory Access
4.Symmetric Multiple Processor
4. The Stanford Distributed Directory Protocol is based on a $\qquad$ of distributed directories. CO 2 K 2
1.Circularly linked list
2.Singly linked list
3.Double linked list
4.Priority Queue
5. In $\qquad$ defines Multiple processors can write to the same memory location simultaneously.
1.Exclusive read mode
2.Exclusive write mode
3.Concurrent read mode
4.Concurrent write mode
6. Networks can be divided into the following $\qquad$ categories based on their sizes and CO3 K2 the geographic distances.

| 1.Four | 2.Five |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Six | 4.Three |

7. 

The tasks on the other hosts are $\qquad$ automatically by the initiating task.

CO4 K1
1.Executed
2.Processed
3.Activated
4.Scheduled
8. PVM allows running tasks to belong to named groups, which can ch
during__

| 1.Computation |
| :--- |
| 3.Processing |

2.Execution
4.Exchanging
9. A group is an ordered set of ranks that are contiguous and start from $\qquad$ . during $\qquad$
2.Execution
3.Processing
4.Exchanging
9. A group is an ordered set of ranks that are contiguous and stat

| 1.One | 2.Two |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Zero | 4.Three |

10. MPI provides the following function to broadcast a message from the $\qquad$ to all CO5 K2 tasks of the communicator's group.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1.Basic task } & \text { 2.Root task } \\ \text { 3.Parent task } & \text { 4.Main task }\end{array}$

| Q. No. | $\text { SECTION - B }(5 * 4=20 \text { Marks })$ <br> Answer ALL Questions | $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s})$ | K - <br> Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11. (a) | What are all the criteria for classifying the Interconnection Networks? | CO1 | K1 |
| (b) | [OR] <br> Explain with short notes about the Multistage Networks in Switch-Based Interconnection Networks. | CO1 | K1 |
| 12. (a) | Summarize the concepts of the Process Granularity. <br> [OR] | CO 2 | K2 |
| (b) | Explain in details about the Write-Invalidate and Write-Through protocol. | CO 2 | K2 |
| 13. (a) | Describe the algorithm for All Partial Sums of an Array. <br> [OR] | CO3 | K3 |
| (b) | Determine the concept of Complexity Analysis. | CO 3 | K3 |
| 14. (a) | Sketch The Quadrics Network. | CO4 | K3 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | Sketch Task Synchronization- Precedence Synchronization. | CO4 | K3 |
| 15. (a) | Illustrate Creating New Communicators. | CO5 | K4 |
| (b) | Infer Starting Identical Tasks. [OR] | CO5 | K4 |
| Q. No. | $\text { SECTION - C }(3 * 10=30 \text { Marks })$ <br> Answer any of 3 | $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s})$ | K - <br> Level |
| 16. | Describe in details about the MIMD Architecture. | CO 1 | K1 |
| 17. | Illustrate in details about the routing in Message Passing Networks. | CO 2 | K2 |
| 18. | Predict the Leader Election In Synchronous Rings. | CO 3 | K3 |
| 19. | Examine Work Assignment. | CO4 | K3 |
| 20. | Collective Operations- Global Computation. | CO5 | K4 |

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE SELF FINANO.:

(AUTONOMOUS)
(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021
(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)
Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science
Date : 16.02.2022
Course Code : 20PCSC13
Course Title : Advanced Data Structures

## Q. No.

## SECTION - A (10 * $\mathbf{1}=\mathbf{1 0}$ Marks)

## Answer ALL Questions

1. What are the worst case and average case complexities of a binary search tree?
CO(s) K-
Level
CO1 K1
$1 . \mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{2}\right), \mathrm{O}(\log n)$
$2 . \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{n}), \mathrm{O}(\operatorname{logn})$
$3 . \mathrm{O}(\log n), \mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{2}\right)$
2. $\mathrm{O}(\log n), \mathrm{O}\left(\log n^{2}\right)$
3. What is the time complexity of search function in a hash table using list head?

| $1 . O(n)$ | $2 . O(1)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3 . O(\log n)$ | $4 . O(n \log n)$ |

3. Which of the following real time examples is based on insertion sort?

| 1.Arranging a pack of playing <br> cards | 2.Database scenarios and <br> distributes scenarios |
| :--- | :---: |
| 3.Arranging books on a library |  |
| shelf | 4.Real-time systems |

4. Merge sort uses the $\qquad$ algorithmic technique.
1.Backtracking
3.Greedy approach
2.Heuristic approach
4.Divide-and-conquer
5. Which of the following statements is true in a given graph $G$ having $v$ vertices and e edges CO3 K1 which is connected and has no cycles?
$1 . v=e+1$
$2 . v=e+2$
3.v $\% 1=\mathrm{e}$
$4 . v=e-1$
6. If a graph is not biconnected the vertices whose removal would disconnect the graph v are CO3 K2 known as $\qquad$ .
1.Connected Vertices
3.Articulation points
2.bi-connected Vertices
4.Cyclic Graph Vertices
7. Which of the following standard algorithms is not a Greedy algorithm?
1.Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm
3.Kruskal algorithm
2.Prim's algorithm
4.Bellmen Ford Shortest path algorithm
8. A position for which this assignment can be determined by examining the board is known CO4
as
.
1.Root Point
2.Terminal position
3.Leaf Node Position
4.Minimax strategy
9. The amortized running times of merge an element for binomial queues is $\qquad$ .

| $1 . \mathrm{O}(\log \mathrm{N})$ time | $2 . \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{N})$ time |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3 . \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{N} \log \mathrm{N})$ time | $4 . \mathrm{O}(1)$ time |

10. What is the amortized cost per operation of a skew heap?

| $1 . \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{N})$ |
| :--- |
| $3 . \mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{N}^{2}\right)$ |

$2 . \mathrm{O}(\mathrm{N} \log \mathrm{N})$
$4 . \mathrm{O}(\log \mathrm{N})$
Q. No.

SECTION - B (5 * $4=20$ Marks)
Answer ALL Questions
11. (a) Layout the Binary Search Tree.
[OR]
(b) List out the operations performed in the Binary Search Tree.

CO(s) K -
Level
CO1 K1

CO1 K1
12. (a) Identify the key notes about the basic operations of the Binary Heap.

CO 2 K 2

## [OR]

(b) Interpret in details about the Insertion Sort Algorithm.

CO 2 K 2
13. (a) Examine about the graphs with negative edge costs

CO3 K2
[OR]
(b) Describe in details about the NP complete problems.

CO3 K2
14. (a) Analyze in details about the greedy algorithm.

CO4 K3
[OR]
(b) Produce the concept of divide and conquer method.

CO4 K3
15. (a) Evaluate in details about the Amortized Analysis of Lazy Binomial Queues.

CO5 K4

## [OR]

(b) Focus on a node is heavy in Skew Heap.

CO5 K4
Q. No.

SECTION-C (3 * $10=\mathbf{3 0}$ Marks)

## Answer any of 3

16. Recognize in detail about the Rehashing and Extendible hashing.

CO(s) K Level
17. Discuss about the sorting based on the algorithmic analysis?

CO1 K2
18. Sketch about the Prim's Algorithm.

CO 2 K 2
CO3 K3
19. Illustrate about the Offline bin packing Problem.

CO4 K4
20. Describe in details about the splay Trees and its operations.

CO5 K4

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(AUTONOMOUS)
(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021
(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)
Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science
Date : 17.02.2022
Course Code : 20PCSC14
Course Title : Distributed Database Systems

## Q. No.

SECTION - A (10 * $1=10$ Marks)
CO(s) K -

## Answer ALL Questions

Level

1. The $\qquad$ refers to separation of the higher-level semantics of a system from lower- CO1 level implementation issues.
1.Independence
3.Transparency
2.Naming
4.Designing
2. At the lowest level of the architecture is the $\qquad$ view which deals with the CO1 K1 physical definition and organization of data.

| 1.Internal | 2.Conceptual |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Control | 4.External |

3. The information needed for distribution design can be divided into $\qquad$ categories. CO2 K1
1.Two
2.Three
3.Four
4.Five
4. Schema definitions almost always contain $\qquad$ information that constrain the

CO 2 K 2 values in the database.
1.Syntactic
2.Structural
3.Semantic
4.Relationships
5. View $\qquad$ is the process of updating (or refreshing) a materialized view to reflect CO 3 the changes made to the base data.
1.Integration
2.Distribution
3.Processing

Query decomposition can be viewed as $\qquad$ successive steps. CO3 K2
1.Two
2.Three
3.Five
4.Four
7. In $\qquad$ the entire relation is shipped to the join site and stored in a temporary

CO4 K1 relation before being joined.
1.Fetch
2.Semi join
3.Ship-whole
4.Search
8. Dynamic query optimization combines the two phases of query $\qquad$ and
optimization with execution.
1.Execution
2.Decomposition
3.Analysis
4.Processing
9. The first two layers of multidatabase map the input query into an optimized CO5 K1 query execution plan.
1.Static
2.Distributed
3.Action
4.Dynamic
10. A second reason for isolation is $\qquad$ .
1.Cursor stability
2.Lost updated
3.Cascading aborts
4.Phantom

| Q. No. | $\text { SECTION - B (5 * } 4=20 \text { Marks })$ <br> Answer ALL Questions | CO(s) | K - <br> Level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11. (a) | Recognize the need of transparent management of distributed and replicated data. | CO1 | K1 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | Infer distribution in architectural models for Distributed DBMSs -Distribution. | CO1 | K1 |
| 12. (a) | Recite Schema Heterogeneity. | CO 2 | K1 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | Illustrate vertical fragmentation. | CO 2 | K1 |
| 13. (a) | Summarize about maintenance of materialized views. | CO 3 | K2 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | Describe the data localization. | CO3 | K2 |
| 14. (a) | Sketch the query optimization-search space. | CO4 | K3 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | Sketch the join ordering in distributed queries-join ordering. | CO4 | K3 |
| 15. (a) | Judge the Query processing in a multidatabase system is more complex than in a distributed DBMS for the following reasons. | CO5 | K3 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | Write about Durability properties of transactions. | CO5 | K3 |
| Q. No. | SECTION - C ( 3 * $10=30$ Marks) | $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s})$ | K - |
|  | Answer any of 3 |  | Level |
| 16. | Generalize the Design Issues in DDBS. | CO1 | K2 |
| 17. | Write about Schema Mapping. | CO 2 | K2 |
| 18. | Predict Distributed Semantic Integrity Control. | CO 3 | K3 |
| 19. | Infer about Reduction for primary horizontal fragmentation. | CO4 | K3 |
| 20. | Categorize Workflows. | CO5 | K3 |

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOÜS)

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021
(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)
Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science
Date: 03.02.2022
Course Code : 20PCSC31
Time : 10:00 AM-1:00 PM
Course Title : Digital Image Processing
Max. Marks : 60

## Q. No.

SECTION - A (10 * 1 = 10 Marks)

## Answer ALL Questions

1. In general the log transformation can be represented by $\qquad$ .

$$
1 . \mathrm{s}=\mathrm{c} \cdot \log (1-\mathrm{r})
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2 . \mathrm{s}=\mathrm{c}-\log (1-\mathrm{r}) \\
& 4 . \mathrm{s}=\mathrm{c}+\log (1+\mathrm{r})
\end{aligned}
$$

2. The lower limit of the dynamic range ratio can be determined by $\qquad$ .
1.Brightness
2.Noise
3.Saturation
4.Contrast
3. IHPF stands for $\qquad$ .

CO 2 K 2
2.Ideal Huge Power Frame
4.Ideal High Pass Filter
4. $\qquad$ replaces the value of the pixel by the median of the intensity values in the

CO 2 K 2 neighborhood of that pixel.
1.Box Filter 2.Non linear filter
3.Median Filters 4.Low pass filters
5. Order Statistics Filters are filters whose responses are based on $\qquad$ -

CO3 K2
1.Additive Random Noise
2.Signal to Noise Ratio
3.Ranking Process
4.Arithmetic Mean Filter
6. An EBCT scanner stands for $\qquad$ .

CO3 K1
1.electrical beam computed
2.electric beam computed tomography
tomography
3.electronic beam computed tomography
4.electron beam computed tomography
7. $\qquad$ is used to map each block of an image into a set of transform coefficients which CO4 K2 are then quantized and coded.
1.Block Transform Coding
2.Symbol Based Coding
3.Bit Plane Coding
4.Run Length Coding
8. HDV stands for $\qquad$ .
1.High Definition Video
2.High Density Visual
3.High Density Video
4.High Definition Visual

| 9. | In morphological reconstruction $\qquad$ is used for holding the starting point for the transformation. | CO5 | K2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1.Mask 2.Structured Elements |  |  |
|  | 3.Geodesic Dilation 4.Marker |  |  |
| 10. | Closing process can produce | CO5 | K1 |
|  | 1.Lines 2.Narrow Breaks |  |  |
|  | 3.Dots 4.Noise |  |  |
| Answer ALL Questions | SECTION - B (5 * 4 = 20 Marks) | $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s})$ | K - <br> Level |
| [OR] |  |  |  |
| (b) | What is Histogram equalization? | CO1 | K1 |
| 12. (a) | Explain in details about basic mechanism of spatial filtering? | CO 2 | K2 |
| [OR] |  |  |  |
| (b) | Illustrate about the selective filtering methods. | CO 2 | K2 |
| 13. (a) | How to estimate the Degradation Function using the Modelling. | CO3 | K3 |
| [OR] |  |  |  |
| (b) | Show the details about the Tone and color corrections. | CO3 | K3 |
| 14. (a) | Explain about the Block Transform Coding. | CO4 | K4 |
| [OR] |  |  |  |
| (b) | Explain about the subband coding. | CO4 | K4 |
| 15. (a) | Explain about Boundary Extraction. | CO5 | K4 |
| [OR] |  |  |  |
| (b) | Explain about the Gray scale Morphology. | CO5 | K4 |
| Q. No. | SECTION - C ( 3 * $10=30$ Marks) | CO(s) | K - |
|  | Answer any of 3 |  | Level |
| 16. | List out the points to represent the digital image and spatial and intensity resolution. | CO1 | K1 |
| 17. | Summarize the image sharpening using frequency domain filters. | CO2 | K2 |
| 18. | Write in detailed notes about the periodic noise reduction by the frequency domain filtering. | CO3 | K3 |
| 19. | Classify the details about the Image Compression Models. | CO4 | K4 |
| 20. | Construct about the some Gray Scale Morphological Algorithms. | CO5 | K4 |

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOÜS)

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021
(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

| Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science | Date $: 04.02 .2022$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Course Code : 20PCSC32 | Time $: \mathbf{1 0 : 0 0}$ AM - 1:00 PM |
| Course Title : Web Technology | Max. Marks : 60 |

Q. No.

SECTION - A (10 * $\mathbf{1}=\mathbf{1 0}$ Marks)

## Answer ALL Questions

1. Which of the following variable names are not valid?

CO1 K1

| $1 . \$ \mathrm{a} \_$value_submitted_by_a_user | $2 . \$ x y z 666666$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3 . \$ \_$counter___ | $4 . \$ 666666 \mathrm{xyz}$ |

2. PHP is $\qquad$ typed it automatically determines the data type at the time data is

CO1 K1 assigned.
1.Loosely
2.Tightly
3.Bound
4.Unbound
3. On the client side, user can you limit the size of a file by using $\qquad$ .

| 1.FILE_SIZE | 2.MAX_FILE_SIZE |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.MAX_FILE | 4.FILE_MAX |

4. In PHP you can choose to send your own header lines with PHP's $\qquad$ function. CO 2 K 1
1.header()
3.method

The $\qquad$ symbol in LIKE matches multiple characters.
1.\%
2.\#
3.@
4.!
6. Join in MySQL can be classified into $\qquad$ types.
1.6
2.2
3.3
4.4
7. The jQuery provides you with a comprehensive $\qquad$ traversal package.

CO 4 K 2
2.API
4.JAVASCRIPT
8. The $\qquad$ makes it easy to add your own custom methods via its simple-toCO4 K1 understand plug-in architecture.
1.jQuery
2.CSS
3.FILTER
4.DHTML
9. The after() and $\qquad$ methods places the content beside other elements.

CO5
1.before() 2.insertbefore()
3.addbefore()
4.append()
10. The jQuery's event API started with the goal of providing a bridg
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1.languages } & \text { 2.tags } \\ \text { 3.browsers } & \text { 4.functions }\end{array}$
Q. No.

SECTION - B (5 * $4=20$ Marks)
Answer ALL Questions
11. (a) List the function for checking datatype with example.
[OR]
(b) List Break and continue.

CO1 K1
12. (a) Outline about Using Hidden Fields to Save State.
[OR]
(b) Relate using Session in an Environment with registered users.

CO 2 K 2

CO2 K2
13. (a) Make Use of the Insert Command.
[OR]
(b) Build examples for avoiding SQL Injection

CO3 K3

CO 3 K 3
14. (a) Identify what JQUERY can do for you

CO4 K3
[OR]
(b) How would you apply Java script conventions.

CO4 K3
15. (a) Illustrate Setting multiple attributes.
[OR]
(b) List Wrapping a Selection of Elements Individually.

CO5 K4

CO5 K4
Q. No. $\quad$ SECTION - C (3 * 10 = 30 Marks)

## Answer any of 3

CO(s) K Level
16. Summarize the Switching flow in PHP CO1 K2
17. Identify about Sending Mail on Form Submission.

CO 2 K 3
18. Manipulate the Using Date Functions in MySQL.

CO3 K3
19. Explain Hello World in jQuery.

CO4 K4
20. Illustrate the concept of Creating custom events.

CO5 K4


## Q. No.

SECTION - A ( $10 * 1=10$ Marks)

## Answer ALL Questions

1. A collection of one or more items is called as $\qquad$ .
CO(s) K-
Level
CO1 K2
1.Itemset
2.Support
3.Confidence
4.Support count
2. List the functions of Data Mining. CO1 K1

| 1.Association and correctional | 2.Prediction and characterization |
| :--- | :--- |
| analysis classification | 4.All of the above |
| 3.Cluster analysis and Evolution <br> analysis |  |

3. Data discretization is Part of data reduction but with particular importance especially for CO2 K2
$\qquad$ data.

| 1.Character | 2.Numerical |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Text | 4.Decimal |

4. $\qquad$ data is available in the document form.

| 1.Structured | 2.Semi structured |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Unstructured | 4.Multidimensional |

5. Which of the following are interestingness measures for association rules?

CO3 K2
1.Recall
2.Lift
3.Accuracy
4.Compactness
6. Confidence can be calculated using $\qquad$ formula. CO3 K1
1.Support $(A \cap B) / \operatorname{Support}(A)$
3.Support $(A \cup B) / \operatorname{Support}(A)$
2.Support(A $\cap B) /$ Support (B)
4.Support(A U B) / Support (B)
7. In K - nearest neighbor algorithm K stands for $\qquad$ .
1.Number of neighbors that are investigated
3.Number of total records 2.Number of iterations 4.Random number
$\qquad$ used to measure the clustering technology of a data set, although it can be applied CO4 to a particular subset of attributes.
1.Entropy
2.Hopkins statistic
3.Wrapper model
4.Filter model
9. Polarized projections are determined by randomly selecting a set of k records from the CO5 K2 database that are referred to as the $\qquad$ -.
1.Polarized projections
2.Polarization anchors
3.Projection anchors
4.Anchors
10. CLIQUE is a quantitative frequent $\qquad$ mining method rather than a clustering

CO5 K2 method.

| 1.Text mining | 2.Data mining |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Pattern mining | 4.Text and Data mining |

Q. No.

## SECTION - B (5 * 4 = 20 Marks)

$\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s}) \mathrm{K}-$
Answer ALL Questions Level
11. (a) Recall the data type of each of the following kinds of attributes a) Age, b) Salary, c) ZIP $\quad$ CO1 $\quad$ K1
code, d) State of residence, e) Hieight f) Weight?
[OR]
(b) List the impact of complex data types on problem definitions. CO1 K1
12. (a) Describe binarization. CO 2 K 2
[OR]
(b) Indicate the key methods used for removing incorrect and inconsistent entries. CO2 K2
13. (a) Discover the applications of an association pattern mining problem. CO3 K3
[OR]
(b) Experiment Association rule in mathematical notations. CO3 K3
14. (a) Conclude the criterion that used to evaluate the impact of specific features in filter model. CO4 K3
[OR]
(b) Illustrate various types of hierarchical algorithm. CO4 K3
15. (a) Distinguish the method used to supervise the clustering. CO5 K4

## [OR]

(b) Evaluate axis parallel and arbitrarily oriented projected clusters. CO5 K4
Q. No.

SECTION-C (3 * $\mathbf{1 0}=\mathbf{3 0}$ Marks $)$
CO(s) K -

## Answer any of 3

16. Discuss the major building blocks of data mining. CO1 K2
17. Explain data type portability.

CO 2 K 2
18. Manipulate vertical counting methods.

CO3 K3
19. Illustrate k-means algorithm with example. $\mathrm{CO} 4 \quad \mathrm{~K} 4$
20. Explain semi supervised clustering.

CO5 K4

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE SELF FINANO.:

(AUTONOMOUS)
(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021
(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)
Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science
Date : 05.02.2022
Course Code : 20PCSE32
Time : 10:00 AM-1:00 PM
Course Title : Cyber Security
Max. Marks : 60
Q. No.

SECTION - A (10 * $\mathbf{1}=\mathbf{1 0}$ Marks)

## Answer ALL Questions

1. $\qquad$ is the art and science of writing hidden messages in such a way that no one suspects existence of message.
1.SQL injection
2.DoS Attacks
3.Steganography
4.Social Engineering
2. An Electronic communication device and ICT act as an assistance to $\qquad$ .
1.Store digital evidence
2.Law enforcement authorities
3.Commit criminal offence
4.Both a and b
3. $\qquad$ works well on both large scale and small scale level.
1.Virtual
3.Adaptive Scaling Security
2.Vulnerable
4.Cryptographic
4. Some antivirus software have $\qquad$ to create virtual machines to test untrusted files.
1.Dedicated apps
2.Cisco
3.Sandboxing functionality
4.Both a and c
5. During __information is photographically documented by simply scrolling through the CO3 K2 device using its keypad.
1.Manual Extraction 2.Logical Extraction
3.Chip-off
4.Micro read
6. $\qquad$ analysis provides analysts with the state of the system by looking into connections, CO3 processes and cache tables.
1.Timeline
2.Volatile evidence
3.Data recovery
4.System file
7. $\qquad$ is found in Windows XP and Windows Server 2003.
2.V3.0
4.Transactional NTFS
8. Hidden partitioning can be done by the use of $\qquad$ -. CO4
1.encryption
3.Both a and b
2.decryption
4.Seizure
9. __can be saved on a per-host and per-investigator basis and asaved as ASCII file.

CO5 K2
1.Event sequencer
2.Notes
3.Reports
4.Logging

10
AFLogical is a $\qquad$ forensic tool for $\qquad$ .

CO5 K1
1.Free and open source ,mobile devices
3.Proprietary ,mobile devices
4.Proprietary, computer

Reg. No.: $\square$

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE SELF FINANCE <br> (AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021
(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)
Programme: M.Sc. Chemistry
Date: 08.02.2022
Course Code : 20PCSN31
Course Title : Internet and Web Designing
Time : 10:00 AM-1:00 PM
Max. Marks : 60
Q. No.

| SECTION - A (10 * $1=10$ Marks) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ALL Questions |
| HTML documents stored in the | file format. |
| 1..hxm | 2..html or .htm |
| 3.hm | 4..hml |

2. 

WWW is based on $\qquad$ model.
1.Local-server
2.Client-server
3.2-tier
4.3-tier
3. HTML stands for $\qquad$ .
1.HighText Machine Language
2. HyperText and Links Markup Language
3.HyperText Markup Language
4.None of these
4. $\qquad$ is the correct way to change the font face in HTML.

1. $<$ font name $=$ "Calibri" $>\ldots .$. 2. $<$ font face $=$ "Calibri" $>\ldots . .</$ font $>$
</font>
2. $<$ font $=$ "Calibri" $>\ldots$...</font> $\quad$. $<$ font $=$ "Calibri" $>\ldots$...</font>
3. Which of the following property controls the horizontal overflow of a block or inline block? CO3
1.Overflow-x
2.Overflow
3.Overflow-y
4.Overflow-k
4. Which of the following selects a normal, or small-caps face from a font family?

| 1.Font- weight | 2.Font-synthesis |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Font-kerning | 4.Font-variant |

7. Which of the following is not a variable scope in PHP?

| 1.Extern | 2.Local |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Static | 4.Global |

8. Which of the following is added to prefs.js when the console is automatically opened during CO4

JavaScript error?
1.user_pref("javascript.console.open_on_error", 2.user_pref("javascript.console.open_error true);
", true);

|  | 3.user_pref("javascript.console.open_error 4.user_pref(" <br> ", false); javascript.console.open_on_error", <br>  false); |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9. | commands can be used to make decisions in VBScript. | CO 5 | K2 |
|  | 1.response 2.request |  |  |
|  | 3.If...then..else 4.control |  |  |
| 10. | Which of the following is not a directive? | CO5 | K2 |
|  | 1.Include 2.Page |  |  |
|  | 3.Export 4.usebean |  |  |
| Q. No. | SECTION - B (5 * 4 = 20 Marks) <br> Answer ALL Questions | CO(s) | K - <br> Level |
| 11. (a) | Describe internet server identities. | CO1 | K1 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | List the various layers of TCP/IP model. | CO1 | K1 |
| 12. (a) | Describe the features of HTML. | CO 2 | K2 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | Express HTML elements with example. | CO 2 | K2 |
| 13. (a) | Illustrate Different Box Sizing Property. | CO3 | K2 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | Review How do you test the webpage in different browsers? | CO3 | K2 |
| 14. (a) | Sketch the difference between php variables and constants. | CO4 | K3 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | How can I apply text with a PHP script? | CO 4 | K3 |
| 15. (a) | Can you distinguish between Functions And Sub In VBScript? | CO5 | K4 |
|  | [OR] |  |  |
| (b) | What is the theme of events in page life cycle? | CO5 | K4 |
| Q. No. | SECTION - C ( 3 * $10=30$ Marks) | CO(s) | K - |
|  | Answer any of 3 |  | Level |
| 16. | What is an internet domain? Explain. | CO1 | K1 |
| 17. | Explain HTML forms in detail along with form elements, attributes and methods. | CO2 | K2 |
| 18. | illustrate the CSS Border Style Properties in detail. | CO3 | K2 |
| 19. | Can you make use of the various JavaScript objects? And Explain each with an example. | CO4 | K3 |
| 20. | How to write ASP program to find simple interest and display the result in client? | CO5 | K4 |

20. How to write ASP program to find simple interest and display the result in client?

CO5

# G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (Autonomous) <br> (Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University)||(Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade) <br> END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2021 <br> (UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN) <br> Programme: M.Sc., MATHEMATICS <br> Course Title: Mathematics for Competitive <br> Course Code: 20PMAN31 Examinations <br> Date: 08.02.2022 <br> Time: 10 am To 1 pm <br> Max. Marks: 60 

Qn.
Section-A
Answer ALL the Questions

1. Ravi's age after 15 years will be 5 times his age 5 years back. What is the present age of Ravi?
a) 7
b) 8
c) 9
d) 10
2. 

Find the odd man out of $2,5,10,50,500,5000$ ?
a) 0
b) 5
c) 10
d) 5000
3. A can do a certain work in 12 days. B is $60 \%$ more efficient than A. How CO 2 K1 many days does $B$ alone take to do the same job?
a) 6 days
b) $6 \frac{1}{2}$ days
c) 7 days
d) $7 \frac{1}{2}$ days
4. A car moves at the speed of $80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$. What is the speed of the car in CO 2 K 2 meters per second?
a) $8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$
b) $20 \frac{1}{9} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$
c) $22 \frac{2}{9} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$
d) $22 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{sec}$
5. What is $25 \%$ of $25 \%$ equal to?
a) 0.00625
b) 0.0625
c) 0.625
d) 6.25
6. Mean proportional between $a$ and $b$ is $\qquad$ .
a) $a b$
b) $a+b$
c) $a-b$
d) $\sqrt{a b}$
7. A man invests in a $16 \%$ stock at 128 . The interest obtained by him is
$\qquad$ .
a ) $8 \%$
b) $12 \%$
c) $12.5 \%$
d) $16 \%$
8. A bag contains nine yellow balls, three white balls and four red balls. In how many ways can two balls be drawn from the bag?
a) $9 C_{2}$
b) $3 C_{2}$
c) $16 C_{2}$
d) $12 C_{2}$
9. If at least $60 \%$ marks in Physics are required for pursuing higher studies in Physics, how many students will be eligible to pursue higher studies in Physics?
a) 27
b) 32
c) 34
d) 41
10. What is an approximate percentage decrease in production from 1993 to CO5 1994 ?
a) $87.5 \%$
b) $37.5 \%$
c) $9.09 \%$
d) None of these

Qn.

## No.

## Section - B

$[5 \times 4=20]$

## Answer ALL the Questions

11.a) Rohit was 4 times as old as his son 8 years ago. After 8 years, Rohit will be twice as old as his son. What are their present ages?
[OR]
b) A cricketer has a certain average for 10 innings. In the eleventh inning, he CO1 K3 scored 108 runs, thereby increasing his average by 6 runs. What is the new average of the cricketer?
12.a) While covering a distance of 24 km , a man noticed that after walking for 1

CO 2
 Level

CO1 K3 K2 hour and 40 minutus, the distance covered by him was $5 / 7$ of the remaining distance. What was his speed in meter per second?
[OR]
b) Two pipes A and B can fill a tank in 24 min and 32 min respectively. If CO 2K2 both the pipes are opened simultaneously, after how much time B should be closed so that the tank is full in 18 minutes?
13.a) The value of a machine depreciates at the rate of $10 \%$ per annum. If its present value is Rs. $1,62,000$, what will be its worth after 2 years? What was the value of the machine 2 years ago?

## [OR]

b) By mixing two brands of tea and selling the mixture at the rate of Rs. 117 per kg , a shopkeeper makes a profit of $18 \%$. If to every 2 kg of one brand costing Rs. 200 per kg, 3 kg of the other brand is added, then how much per kg does the other brand cost?
14.a) Which is better investment, $12 \%$ stock at par with an income tax at the rate of 5 paise per rupee or $14 \frac{2}{7} \%$ stock at 120 free from income tax?
[OR]
b) A committee has 5 men and 6 women. What are the number of ways of selecting 2 men and 3 women from the given committee?
15.a)

Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

| Year Expenditures of a Company (in Lakh Rupees) per Annum Over the given Years. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Item of Expenditure |  |  |  |  |
| 1998 | Salary | Fuel and Transport | Bonus | Interest on Loans | Taxes |
| 1999 | 342 | 98 | 3.00 | 23.4 | 83 |
| 2000 | 324 | 112 | 2.52 | 32.5 | 108 |
| 2001 | 336 | 101 | 3.84 | 41.6 | 74 |
| 2002 | 420 | 133 | 3.68 | 36.4 | 88 |

1. What is the average amount of interest per year which the company had to pay during this period?
2. The total amount of bonus paid by the company during the given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of salary paid during this period?
3. Total expenditure on all these items in 1998 was approximately what percent of the total expenditure in 2002 ?
4. The total expenditure of the company over these items during the year 2000 is?
b) The circle-graph given here shows the spendings of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.

5. How much percent more is spent on Hockey than that on Golf?
6. If the total amount spent on sports during the year be Rs. $1,80,00,000$.

Find the amount spent on Basketball exceeds on Tennis?
3. How much percent less is spent on Football than that on Cricket?
4. If the total amount spent on sports during the year was Rs. 2 crores, What is the amount spent on Cricket and Hockey together?

Qn.

## Section-C

$[3 \times 10=30]$
No.

## Answer ANY THREE Questions

16. Tanya's grandfather was 8 times older to her 16 years ago. He would be 3 times of her age 8 years from now. Eight years ago, What was the ratio of Tanya's age to that of her grandfather?
17. Two pipes can fill a cistern in 14 hours and 16 hours respectively. The pipes are opened simultaneously and it is found that due to leakage in the bottom it took 32 minutes more to fill the cistern. When the cistern is full, in what time will the leak empty it?
18. Mr. Jones gave $40 \%$ of the money he had, to his wife. He also gave $20 \%$ of CO3 K3 the remaining amount to each of his three sons. Half of the amount now left was spent on miscellaneous items and the remaining amount of Rs. 12,000 was deposited in the bank. How much money did Mr. Jones have initially?
19. A man sells Rs. 5000 , $12 \%$ stock at 156 and invests the proceeds party in 8 $\%$ stock at 90 and $9 \%$ stock at 108 . He hereby increases his income by Rs. 70. How much of the proceeds were invested in each stock?
20. The pie-chart provided below gives the distribution of land (in a village) under various food crops. Study the pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow.

## DISTRIBUTION OF AREAS (IN ACRES) UNDER VARIOUS FOOD CROPS



1) Which combination of three crops contribute to $50 \%$ of the total area under the food crops?
2) If the total area under jowar was 1.5 million acres, then what was the area (in million acres) under rice?
3) If the production of wheat is 6 times that of barley, then what is the ratio between the yield per acre of wheat and barley?
4) If the yield per acre of rice was $50 \%$ more than that of barley, then the production of barley is what percent of that of rice?
5) If the total area goes up by $5 \%$, and the area under wheat production goes up by $12 \%$, then what will be the angle for wheat in the new pie-chart?

Reg. No.: $\square$

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accrediled with 'B' Grade by NAAC)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022
(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science
Course Code : 20PCSC14
Course Title : Distributed Database Systems

Date : 14.07.2022
Time : 2:00 PM-5:00 PM
Max. Marks : 60
Q. No.

SECTION - A
Answer ALL Questions
(10*1 = 10 Marks) CO(s) KLevel

1. The $\qquad$ or compilation layer maps the query into an optimized sequence of CO 1 KI lower-level operations.

| 1.Interface | 2.Control |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Execution | 4.Query processing |

2. Database systems that run over multiprocessor systems are called $\qquad$ database CO1 systems.

| 1.Parallel | 2.Distributed |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Interconnected | 4.Symmetric |

3. $\qquad$ creation is the process of creating explicit queries that map data from a $\quad \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{~K} 2$ local database to the global data.

| 1.Maintenance | 2.Plan |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Key | 4.Mapping |

4. The $\qquad$ fragmentation of a relation is performed using predicates that are

CO2 K1 defined on that relation.

| 1.Derived horizontal - | 2.Hybrid horizontal |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Primary horizontal | 4.Vertical horizontal |

5. A global relation can be reconstructed by applying the fragmentation rules and then $\mathrm{CO} 3 \quad \mathrm{~K} 2$ deriving a program called as $\qquad$ program.
1.Localization 2.Centralized
3.Distributed
4.Fixed
6. A view can be refreshed in two modes.
1.2
2.3
3.5
4.6
7. The $\qquad$ is a technique that isolates all irreducible subqueries and monorelation CO 4 subqueries by detachment.

| 1.Reduction | 2.Decomposition |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Analysis | 4.Processing |

8
The $\qquad$ induces more operations but 2.Semijoin 4. Search

1 Fetch 9.
3. Ship-whole can also be classified according to their structure. The $\qquad$ 4.Query
1.Transactions
3.Sub transactions

The first two layers
mabe map the input quiery into an
2.Distributed
4.Dynamic

SECTION - B
Answer ALL Questions

$$
(5 * 4=20 \text { Marks }) \quad \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{~s})
$$

1.Static
3.Action
Q. No.
11. (a) State the concept of Data Independence.
(b) Illustrate vertical fragmentation. Distributed DBMSs -Distribution.
12. (a) Infer distribution in architectural models for Diol
[OR]
(b) Tabulate top down-bottom up design approach.
13. (a) Illustrate discretionary access control.
(b) Explain query decomposition.
[OR]
14. (a) Prepare the reduction for primary derived fragment
[OR]
(b) Interpret how distributed query optimization-hybrid approach.

CO5
(a) Explain in detail about Transactions.
15. (a) Explain in detail about Transactions.
[OR]

CO5 K3
(b) Write about the Classification of transaction.

$$
(3 * 10=30 \text { Marks }) C O(s) K .
$$

## SECTION - C

## Answer ANY THREE Questions

16. Paraphrase ANSI/SPARC Architecture.
17. Illustrate Allocation concept.
18. Discover the concept of Data Security.
19. Focus on Centralized Query Optimization-Dynamic Query Optimization.

CO 2 K 2
$\mathrm{CO} 3 \quad \mathrm{~K} 3$
20. Sketch the Multidatabase Query Processing Architecture.
$\mathrm{CO} 4 \quad \mathrm{~K} 3$
CO5 K3

Reg. No.: $\square$

# G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) <br> (Afiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accrediled with 'B' Grade by NAAC) 

## END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science Course Code : 20PCSC21

Date : 07.07.2022
Time : 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM
Course Title : Advanced Java Programming

Max. Marks : 60
Q. No.

SECTIQN - A
Answer ALL Questions

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
(10 * 1=10 \text { Marks) CO(s) } & \begin{array}{l}
\text { K - } \\
\text { Level }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

1. The $\qquad$ function is used to increase the capacity of an ArrayList object manually. COIKI

| 1.toString() | 2.ensureCapacity() |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.subset(0) | 4. Sortset(0 |

2. FilenameFilter defines only a single method $\qquad$ which is called once for each file CO1 K1 in a list.

| 1.List() | 2.accept( ) |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.compareTo( ) | 4.isHidden( ) |

3. Which of this method of thread class is used to suspend a thread for a period of time? CO2 K1

| 1 stop) | 2.sleep() |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.terminate() | 4 suspend 0 |

4. The $\qquad$ method used to start a thread execution.

1 run()
3.start()
4.resume()
5. $\qquad$ is the correct order of lifecycle in an applet.

## 1.Applet is

 started,initialized, painted,destroyed,stopped
## 3.Applet is

initialized,started, painted,stopped,destroyed

## 2.Applet is

 painted,started,stopped,initialized,destroyed
## 4.Applet is

 initialized,started,painted,destroyed,stopped6. Java.applet defines $\qquad$ interfaces.

12
3.4
2.3
4.5
7. The $\qquad$ is used to represent a checkbox with textual label that can appear in a CO 4 menu.
1.MenuBar
3.CheckboxMenuItem
2.MenuItem
4.Menu
8. Which of these Components cannot be added to Frame?
1.Label
3. CheckboxGroup
2. Button
4.JButton
document application program.
2. An active
4.A dynamic
9. An applet is $\qquad$

| 1.A static | 2.An active |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.A passive | 4.A dynamic |

10. The $\qquad$ ways are used to communicate from an applet to servlet.
2.HTTP communication
4.All mentioned above
11. All mentioned above
12. (a) What are the benefits of stream?
[OR]
(b) Summarize java interfaces.
13. (a) Illustrate main thread and relate it with example program.
[OR]
(b) Summarize the concepts of datagram.
14. (a) Demonstrate building applets and its applications.
[OR]
(b) Illustrate the order of method invocation in an applet.
15. (a) Classify text field and text area.
[OR]
(b) Categorize menu boxes and menus.
16. (a) Explain servlet API and its concepts in java
[OR]
(b) Illustrate the different ways to manage the session.
Q. No.

## Answer ANY THREE Questions

SECTION - C
(3*10 $=30$ Marks)
16. Predict file directories in java.
17. Summarize sockets and explain it in detail.
18. Write about HTML Applet tag and reading parameters into Applets.
19. Illustrate the detailed concepts of exploring Swing.
20. Illustrate security issues in Java servlet
$\square$

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

(ADiliated to Madurai Kamara) 'Unversity || Accredired with 'B' Girade by NLAC)

## END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science
Date : 09.07.2022
Course Code : 20PCSC22
Course Title : Object Oriented Analysis and Design

Time : 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM
Max. Marks : 60
Q. No.

SECTION - A
Answer ALL Questions

1. The parent class also is known as the $\qquad$ .

| 1.Subclass | 2.Derived class |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Supreme class | 4.Base Class |

2. The term $\qquad$ means a combination of data and logic that represents some real-

CO1 K1 world entity.

| 1.Data | 2.Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Object | 4.Data hiding |

3. OOA process consists $\qquad$ .
(10 * 1 = 10 Marks) CO(s)
K -
Level

CO1 KI

| 1.Identify the Actors | 2.Develop the use case |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Identify classes | 4.All Of The Above |

4. model can be employed throughout most activities of software development. CO 2 K 1

| 1.Design tool | 2.Use case |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Cycle mode | 4.Software tool |

5. The use case concept was introduced by $\qquad$ .

CO3 K2
1.Ivar Jacobson
3.Tennis Ritcie
2.Reed Solomon
4.Stotstrub
6. A $\qquad$ is an abstract representation of asystem, constructed to understand the system CO3K1 prior to building or modifying.

| 1.Structure | 2.Union |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Model | 4.Process |

7. A relational table should have only one $\qquad$ key.

CO 4 K 2
1.Composite
3.Foreign
2.Unique
4.Primary
8. The $\qquad$ method that destroys instances.
1.Destructor
2.Constructor
3.Object
4.Instance
9. The menu main workspace.

1. Help menu
2. Window menu
$\qquad$ buttons ar
to the entire window.
3. Menu buttons
4. Command buttons
Q. No.
2.Display buttons
4.Icons

$$
c_{0}
$$

11. (a)

Compare object state and properties.
(b) Outline object containment.

SECTION - B
Answer ALL Questions 2. File menu
4. Edit menu

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{CO}_{1} \\
& \mathrm{CO}_{1}
\end{aligned}
$$

12. (a) Demonstrate prototyping.
[OR]

## [OR]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{CO}_{1} \\
& \mathrm{CO}_{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

(b) Summarize Layered approach to software development.

$$
\mathrm{CO}_{2}
$$

13. (a) Compare static and dynamic model.
(b) Classify UML implementation diagram.
[OR]
14. (a) Explain the approach used for shareability.
[OR]
(b) Explain the use of the transaction factors.

$$
(5 * 4=20 \mathrm{Marks}) \mathrm{CO}_{(\mathrm{s})}
$$

15. (a) Explain how would you apply guidelines for using designing Colors.

## [OR|

(b) How would you categorize the view layer macro process.
Q. No.

## SECTION - C

(3*10=30 Marks) $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s})$

## Answer ANY THREE Questions

16. What is class hierarchy? Explain.
17. Outline the unified approach of object oriented analysis, design and iterative development.
18. Write how would you apply Qualifier, multiplicity and N-Ary Association for UML CO3 class diagram.
19. Analyze object storage, interoperability and persistence.
20. How would you utilize the following designing interface objects.
I) User interface design creative process.
II) Designing view layer classes.

$$
\mathrm{CO}_{3}
$$



Programme :
Course Code
Course Title
Q. No.

1. Th
2. 

COS
4.
5.
6.

Reg. No.: $\square$ G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

## (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science
Course Code : 20PCSC23
Course Title : Distributed Operating System

Date : 12.07.2022
Time : 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM
Max. Marks : 60
Q. No.

SECTION - A
Answer ALL Questions
( 10 * $1=10$ Marks) CO(s) K-
Level

1. The three key provisions in $\qquad$ protocols are acknowledgments, timeouts, COI KI and retransmissions.

| 1.APC | 2.Layer |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.IPC | 4.IPC/TC |

2. The $\qquad$ is an excellent example of on open system.

CO1 K1
1.WAN
2.LAN
3.0S
4.MAN
3. The amount of time needed to perform a correct action is immaterial for the liveness CO2 K2 property; the action must be performed $\qquad$ $-$
1.Eventually
3.Mutual exclusion
2.Deadlock avoidance
4.Safety
4. The $\qquad$ of a System at time instant $t$ is the collection of local states of all entities in it at time $t$.

| 1.Logical state | 2.Local state |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Global state | 4.Physical state |

5. All links in the ring are assumed to be $\qquad$ channels in election algorithm. CO 3 K 2

| 1 FILO | 2.FIFO |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Stack | 4.Pipes |

6. These nodes are called $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ respectively. CO 3 K 1
1.monitoring, utilization

2 measure, threshold
3.sender nodes, receiver nodes
4.process, migration
7. Obtaining a read - write lock for writing is called an $\qquad$ -
1.Communication network 2.Control process
3.Exclusive lock 4.Inclusive lock
$\qquad$
is an identifier returned by msgget.
2.msg-1rpid
8.
$1 . \mathrm{msg}$-qnum
3 maqid

1 shrev
4.shmctl

3 shsnd
1.A boundary semaphore
4.A control semaphore
3.A list semaphore
11. (a) What is Network Operating System?
SECTION - B
Q. No.
Answer ALL Questions
(b) What are types in Network protocols and describe it.
12. (a) How would you classify local and global states?
$\qquad$
13. (a) How would you use Token Based algorithms for mutual exclusion?
[OR]
(b) Discover the approach used in Distributed termination detection.
14. (a) Explain about msggct function.
[OR]
(b) Examine the command in fentl record locking.
15. (a) What conclusion can you draw on System V semaphores?
[OR]
(b) Focus on semaphore limits.
Q. No.

SECTION - C (3*10=30 Marks) $C O(s) K$.

Answer ANY THREE Questions
16. Explain the detail about Model of Distributed System.
17. How would you develop an operation of distributed control algorithms?
18. How would you illustrate the following

1. Distributed Deadlock Detection.
2. Distributed Deadlock Prevention.
3. Categorize about producer-consumer problem with examples.
4. Focus about Shared memory.

```
Pronermme: MSe. Computer Stience
                                    Date: 14.07.2022
                                    Time : 10:00 AM
                                    Max. Marks : }6
coutme Tifles Information Security
```

SECTION - A $\quad(10 * 1=10 \mathrm{Marks}) \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s}) \quad \mathrm{K}$ -

## Answer ALL Questions

The $\qquad$ is often the most valuable asset possessed by an organization and it is the COI main terget of intentional attacks.

| 1. Hardware | 2.Data |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Software | 4.Networks |

The $\qquad$ of information is the quality or state of being genuine or original, rather than COI a reprocluction or fabrication.

| 1. Confidentiality | 2.Availability |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Accuracy | 4.Authenticity |

There are $\qquad$ types of security policies.

| 1. Four | 2.One |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Two | 4.Three |

An $\qquad$ is an act that takes advantage of a vulnerability to compromise a controlledCO2 system.
1.Threat
2.Hoaxes
3.Theft
4.Attack

Firewalls fall into $\qquad$ major processing-mode categories.

The creation and $\qquad$ of these elements require coordinatedplanning.

## 1. Accept

## 3.Maintenance

An IDPS can be implemented via one of
1.1
3.2

An false $\qquad$

## 1.Attack Stimulus

3.False Positive
$\qquad$ basic control strategies.
2.3 4.5 event that triggers an alarm when no actual attack is inprogress.

## 2.Identify

4.Implement .
2.Negative
4.Noise

The $\qquad$ RA is used when planning for reorganization as units of the organization $\mathrm{CO}_{5}$ are acquired, divested, or moved.
2.Application
4.Vulnerability
$\qquad$ change over involves stopping the old method and beginning the new.

Business Partner
.Acquisition
3.Parallel
2.Phased
4.Direct
2.Phased
4.Direct

$$
\mathrm{CO}_{k_{1}}
$$

Q. No.

SECTION - B
Answer ALL Questions
11. (a) Recall Key Information Security Concepts.
[OR]
(b) List Critical Characteristics of Information.
12. (a) Explain about Protecting the functionality of an organization.
|OR|
(b) Classify Possible Controls.
13. (a) Explain about Enterprise Information Security Policy (EISP).
[OR]
(b) Show the Firewalls Categorized by Generation.
14. (a) Interpret IDPS Response Options.
[OR]
(b) Sketch the Strengths and Limitations of IDPSs.
15. (a) Outline The Bull's-Eye Model.
(b) Explain about Monitoring the Internal Enviror $|\mathbf{O R}|$
Q. No.

## SECTION - C Answer ANY THREE Questions

16. Explain the Security System Development Life cycle.
17. Infer Risk Identification-first three components.
18. Show Information Security Planning and Governance.
19. Identify the Deployment and Implementation of an IDPS
20. Identify the Nontechnical Aspects of Implementation.

Reg. No.: $\square$

## G.T.N. ARTS CÓLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

## (Afiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NJAAC)

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL'-2022

## (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

## Answer ALL Questions

1. Given an intensity level $[0, \mathrm{~L}-1]$ with " $r$ " and "s" positive values, How will you obtain COI

K1 the negative of an image?
$1.5=\mathrm{L}-1-\mathrm{r}$

$$
2 . s=\mathrm{L}-1+\mathrm{r}
$$

$$
3 s=\mathrm{L}+1-\mathrm{r}
$$

$$
4 . s=L+1+r
$$

2. The dynamic range of the imaging system is a quantitative relation where the upper COI limit can be determined by $\qquad$ -.

| 1.Brightness | 2.Contrast |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Saturation | 4.Noise |

3. IHPF stands for $\qquad$ .

| 1.Identity Huge Power Filter | 2.Ideal Huge Power Frame |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Identity High pass Filter | 4.Ideal High Pass Filter |

The spatial averaging filter in which all coefficients are not equal and multiplied by it CO 2

K2 sometimes is called $\qquad$ -.

| 1.Box Filter | 2.Non linear filter |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Weighted average Filter | 4.Low pass filters |

5. $\qquad$ is well suited for reducing the effects of salt-and-pepper noise.

| 1.Contra harmonic mean filter | 2.Geometric Mean Filter |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Harmonic Mean Filter | 4.Sequence Mean Filter |

6. In geometric mean filters when alpha is equal to 1 then it works as $\qquad$ $-$ CO3 K1

| 1. Notch filter | 2.Band pass filter |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Wiener filter | 4.Inverse filter |


| 1.Symbol Based Coding | 2.Bit Plane Coding |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Run Length Coding | 4.Huffman Coding |


$\square$

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022
(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)
programme : M.Sc. Computer Science
Coulrse Code: 20PCSC32
Course Title: Web Technology

Date : 08.07.2022
Time : 2:00 PM - $\mathbf{5 : 0 0} \mathbf{~ P M}$
Max. Marks: 60
Q. No.

1. PHP has several predefined variables called $\qquad$ .
2.Global
4.Magic Constants
( 10 * $1=10$ Marks) $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s})$
K Level CO1 K1

| 1.Personnel | 2.Global |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3Local | 4.Magic Constants |

The $\qquad$ statement ends execution of the current iteration but doesn't cause the CO 1 loop as a whole to end.

| 1.Continue | 2.Break |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.For | 4.Switch |

3. To use the mail() function to send mail, you need to set up a few directives in the
$\qquad$ file.

| 1.php.start | 2.php.ini |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.php.in | 4.Php.set |

4. The $\qquad$ built-in associative array contains all values submitted as part of a file $\mathrm{CO} 2 \quad \mathrm{~K} 2$ upload.
1.\$_SERVER
2.S_ENV
4.S_REQUEST
5. The $\qquad$ clause to return only a certain number of records from your SELECT CO3 query result.
1.ORDER BY
3.LIMIT

## 2.WHERE

4.LIKE
6. The $\qquad$ symbol in LIKE matches exactly one characters.
1.@
2.
3.\%
4.S
7. The jQuery helps reduce redundancy in $\qquad$ and UI functionality, like tabs and $\mathrm{CO} 4 \quad \mathrm{~K} 1$ CSS.

| 1.navigation | 2.searching |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.storage | 4.speed |

8. The $\qquad$ method is the inverse to the not() and it is used to add to an existing

CO4

| selection | 2.on() |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. add() | 4.each() |
| 3.bind() |  |

9. The events you need to use the on() and $\qquad$ methods which attach event handlers to any named event.

| 1. not() | 2.off() |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3.slice() | 4.ed() |

10
The $\qquad$ method is the only class method jQuery provides that does not accept $\mathrm{CO}_{5}$ multiple class names.
1.toggleClass()
3.addClass()
2.hasClass()
4.removeClass()

$$
(5 * 4=20 \text { Marks }) \mathrm{CO}_{(\mathrm{s})}
$$

## [OR]

(b) Relate Accessing Variables with the global Statement.
12. (a) Explain the concept of setting a Cookie with PHP.

## [OR]

(b) Illustrate PHP program for creating a simple feedback form.
13. (a) Organize Learning the Table creation syntax.
[OR]
(b) Make Use of the Delete Command. $\mathrm{CO}_{3}$
14. (a) How will you organize about Obtaining JQUERY.
[OR]
(b) Identify the origin of selectors API. $\mathrm{CO}_{4} \quad \mathrm{~K} 3$
15. (a) Focus about Setting Text or HTML Content. CO5 K4
[OR]
(b) How would you discover Inserting Beside Content via a Selection.

CO 5
K4
Q. No. SECTION - C (3 * $10=30$ Marks) COs)

Answer ANY THREE Questions
16. Show about Loops in PHP CO1
17. Organize Combining HTML and PHP Code on a Single Page.
$\mathrm{CO} \quad \mathrm{K} 3$
18. Illustrate the concept of Working with MySQL Data. CO
19. Infer Programming conventions-markup and CSS conventions concept in jQuery. CO4 K4
20. Discover attributes Setting, retrieving, and removing.

# G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) <br> (Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC) <br> <br> END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022 

 <br> <br> END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022}
(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)
programme: M. Sc. Computer Science
Coultse $\mathrm{Code}: 20 \mathrm{PCSC} 41$
Course
se Title : Advanced Software Engineering

## SECTION - A

Q. No.

## Answer ALL Questions

(10*1 = 10 Marks) $\quad$\begin{tabular}{ll}

$\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s})$ \& | $\mathrm{K}-$ |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
| Level |

\end{tabular}

The effective software project management focuses on the four P's $\qquad$ .

1. Public,Product,Process, Project 3. People, Product, Process, Project
2.People,Public,Product,Project
4.People,Process,Public,Project
2. Software metrics are analyzed and assessed by $\qquad$ _.

Date : 06.07.2022
Time : 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM Max. Marks : 60

| 1. Database administrator | 2. Software managers |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.System engineer | 4. Mechanical engineers |

3. COCOMO contains different sizing options are available as hierarchy $\qquad$ .
4. Object points, Function points,

Lines of source code
3. Object points, Dependency
points, line code

> 2. Object code, Frame code, Source code
4. object oriented code, Preserving points, Source points
4. Process based estimation techniques require problem decomposition based on CO 2 K 1
$\qquad$ -.

1. Software functions
2. Process activities
2.Information domain values
4.Software functions \& Process activities
3. is the culmination of a planning activity that is a primary component of
software project management.

| 1. Scheduling | 2.Planning |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. Researching | 4.Computing |

6. Testing and subsequent debugging can account for $\qquad$ percent of software CO 3 K 1 development effort.
1.20 to 30
2.10 to 20
3.30 to 40
4.15 to 20
7. The core of reverse engineering is an activity called $\qquad$ .

| 1. Level abstraction | 2.Extract abstraction |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. Reengineering level | 4.Completeness |

8. "The law of conservation of familiarity" is introduced in the year

$\qquad$
2.1974 ..... 4.1995
9. CMMI represents a process meta-model in two different ways: They are $\qquad$ .
1.Continuous and Staged
3.Continuous and Termination
4.Correct and Staged
10. IDEAL is representative of many process models for SPI it defines $\qquad$ distinct activities.

$\square$

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC) END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022
(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)
M. Sc. Computer Science
c: 20 PCSC 42
Date: 08.07.2022
Time : 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

## SECTION - A

Answer ALL Questions

$$
(10 * 1=10 \text { Marks }) \quad C O(s) \quad K-
$$

Level
Title: Compiler Design

$\square$

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

$20 \mathrm{PCSC}^{2} \quad$ Dime $: 11,07.2022 \mathrm{AM}-1: 00 \mathrm{PM}$
Bie Data Analytics Max. Marks: 60

## SECTION - A

(10* $1=10$ Marks) CO(s) K
Answer ALL Questions
Level
bytes size is called big data.

1.Net $\mathrm{Ne}^{\text {ta }}$ 4.Peta
3. Tera , diff the diferent features of Big Data Analytics.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Identily } \\ \text { 1.Open-source } & \text { 2.Data recovery } \\ 3 \text { Scalability } & \text { 4.All of the above }\end{array}$
What are the different features of Big Data Analytics?
CO2 K2
1.Open Source
2.Scalability

3Data Recovery
4.All the above

Which of the following are example(s) of Real Time Big Data Processing?
CO2 K1
1.Complex Event Processing 2.Stock market data analysis
(CEP) plaforms
3Bank fraud transactions
4.Complex Event Processing
(CEP) platforms \& Bank fraud transactions detection.

When a file in HDFS is deleted by a user.
1 It is lost forever
3.It becomes hidden from the user but stays in the file system

Which of the following platforms does Hadoop run on?
1.Bare metal
3.Cross-platform
2.Debian
4.Unix-like

What is the maximum size of Index Key Limit and Number of Indexes per collection? CO4 K2.
1.64 bytes and 1024 indexes
3.1024 bytes and 64 indexes
2.12 mega bytes and 64 indexes
4.1024 bytes and unlimited indexes

A collection and a document in MongoDB is equivalent to which of the SQL concepts CO4 K2
respectively?

$\square$
Reg. No.:
G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
4.5c. Computer Science

Date: 11.07 .2022
Time : 2:00 PM - 5:00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

## SECTION - A

## Answer ALL Questions

$$
\begin{aligned}
(10 * 1=10 \text { Marks }) & C O(\mathrm{~s})
\end{aligned} \begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{K}- \\
& \\
& \text { Level }
\end{aligned}
$$

The factor(s) which influence(s) cybercrime is /are $\qquad$ .
4. High investment to commit a 3. Both $a$ and $b$
2.Impact of social media crime

US Internal Revenue Service faced a data breach that disclosed more than ${ }_{900,000} \mathrm{SSNs}$ and other sensitive information.

CO1 K1

12013
4.2017

32016 files.

1. Whisper
4.Client-Server

3Both $a$ and $b$
Bitcoin's feature as a ___ in which nobody can block your transactions.
1.public

3 permissionless
2.Highly censor-resistant

## 4.Unseizable

A forensic tool that helps to collect useful evidence is $\qquad$ -.

I ngrep
3sshark
2.mgrep
4.nshark
_ stage attempts to puts an end to the incident after understanding the salient points of CO3 the containment stage.

## 1.Preparation

3Recovery
2.Identification
4.Eradication

Boot code searches the root directory for operating system files like $\qquad$ .

CO 4
1.DOS.SYS
3.CMD.SYS

## 2.COM.SYS

4.IO.SYS
1.HDD 2.SSD
3.Sectors 4.HSD
9. $\qquad$ is the only hand-held, cellular exploitation device worldwide that requires no PC or CO 5
associated phone drivers.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1.Cellebrite } & \text { 2.CellDEK } \\ \text { 3.Both } \mathrm{a} \text { and } \mathrm{b} & \text { 4.MD5 }\end{array}$ 4.MD5
10.

ElcomSoft $\qquad$ breaks complex passwords, recovers encryption keys, and unlocks documents in a production environment.
1.Password Recovery Bundle 2.Distributed Password Recovery
3.Mobile Forensic Bundle 4.Cloud eXplorer
Q. No.

## SECTION - B



Answer ALL Questions
11. (a) Describe about Hacking and Cracking in Illegal Access.
[(b) What are the factors that influence CyberCrime? CO1 K1
12. (a) Distinguish factors that influence CyberCrime? CO1 K1
12. (a) Distinguish Bitcoin versus Ethereum using any 4 attributes. $\quad \mathrm{CO} \quad \mathrm{K} 2 \quad \mathrm{~K} 2$
(b) Summarize the concepts of [OR]

| 13. (a) Illustrate Malware Analysis in Malware Forensics. | CO 2 | K2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| [OR] | CO 3 | K 2 |
| (b) Explain the Ram Artifacts in Memory Forensics | CO 3 | K 2 |

14. (a) Show any 4 Attributes types of NTFS.

CO4
(b) Examine Macintosh Artifact $[O R]$
15. (a) Explain Forensic tool used for Integrity verification. ..... CO4 K3
(b) Sketch Forensic tools used for Password Recovery
Q. No.
SECTION - C
Answer ANY THREE Questions(3* $10=30$ Marks) $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s}) \mathrm{K}$ -
16. Explain few forms of cybercrimes exclusive to mobile ECDs.
Level
COI
17. Define Ransomware. Write notes on Post-delivery, Preventing from full extraction and ..... CO 2 ..... K2
18. Write in detail about Database Forensics. ..... CO 3 ..... K319. Explain how Windows OS artifacts can be collected as evidence?.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 20. Can you infer the commands and tools which help in acquiring digital evidence from } & \text { CO5 } \\ \text { Unix systems? }\end{array}$ ..... K4
Unix systems? ..... K4

## G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

d 10 Madurai Kamara) 'University || Accredited with 'IB' Grade by NA.AC)
(a)flialed END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

Computer Science
Date : 13.07.2022
Time : 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM
Max. Marks : 60

SECTION - A
Answer ALL Questions
(10* $1=10$ Marks) CO(s) K.
Level
KI

## 2.Agent program

## 4.Agent

perectit sequence
Thedefinition of AI on the right measure against an ideal performance measure is called $\mathrm{CO} \quad \mathrm{KI}$
2.Human Performance
4.Rationality
thought processes and
with a small independent probability. CO 2 K 2
Esch location is subject to random $\qquad$K2

## 2.Instant

4.Mutation

1

3Population
the
|Shallowest

## 2.Deepest

4.Level wise

3Nartow
Aconstraint involving an arbitrary number of variables is called a $\qquad$ CO3 K2 constraint.
1.Unary
3.Binary

## 2.Global

4.Multi

In adversarial search MIN has something to say about it and MAX therefore must find CO3
1.0ptimal

3Local

## 2.Global

4.Contingent
7. A knowledge base is a set of

## 1.Action

3 Inference
2.Sentences
4.Logic
8. The primary difference between propositional and first-order logic lies in the CO4 K2
$\qquad$

| 1.Ontological | 2.Syntax |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Natural language | 4.Epistemological |

9. The learning a (possibly incorrect) general function or rule from specific input-output CO5 K1 pairs is called $\qquad$ learning.

| 1.Reinforcement | 2.Deductive |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3. Inductive | 4.Sụpervised |

10. The data are evidence that is instantiations of some or all of the
variables describing the domain.

| 1.Constant |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Fixed | 2.Special |
| K2 2 Random |  |

Q. No.

## SECTION - B <br> Answer ALL Questions

11. (a) Define Thinking rationally: The "laws of thought" approach.
[OR]
(b) Define AI adopts the scientific method.
(5* $4=20$ Marks) CO(s) K-
Level

CO1 K1

CO1 K1
12. (a) Illustrate Bidirectional search. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}^{-\quad \mathrm{K} 2}$
[OR]
(b). Identify the Simulated annealing. [OR] $\quad \mathrm{CO} 2, \mathrm{~K} 2$
13. (a) Predict the Optimal decisions in multiplayer games.

CO 3 K 2
[OR]
(b) Describe Node consistency. $\quad \mathrm{CO} 3 \quad \mathrm{~K} 2$
14. (a) Write about the PEAS for wumpus world. $\quad$ CO4 K3
[OR]
(b) Write about the kinship domain. $\mathrm{CO4} \quad \mathrm{~K} 3$
15. (a) Sketch about Expressiveness of decision trees. $\quad$ CO5 K3
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { [OR] } \\ \text { (b) Interpret the concept of Choosing attribute tests. } & \text { CO5 }\end{array}$
Q. No.

## SECTION - C <br> Answer ANY THREE Questions

(3 * $10=30$ Marks) $C O(s) \quad K$
Leve
16. State the birth of artificial intelligence. $\quad \mathrm{CO1} \mathrm{~K} 1$
17. Outline the $\mathrm{A}^{*}$ search: Minimizing the total estimated solution cost. $\quad \mathrm{CO} 2 \quad \mathrm{~K} 2$
18. Show how Alpha-Beta Pruning is made. $\quad$ CO3 K2

Ret Nos: $\square$

## G.T.N. ARTS COLIEGE (ALTONOMOTS)

(-minime M.S. Computer Science

END SEMESTEREXAMINATON - APRIL - 2022


20PCSE 42
Tide Internet of Things

## SECTION - A <br> Answer ALL Questions

( 10 * $\mathrm{I}=10 \mathrm{Marks}$ ) $\mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{s}) \mathrm{K}$ Level
COI KI

Which of the following layers provides end to end communication in IOT?
2. Data link layer
4.Session layer

CO1 KI
What is the full form of the LPWAN?

1. Low protocol wide area network
3.Long protocol wide area
2. The open IOT Architecture has $\qquad$ number of elements.

CO 2 K 2
2. Low power wide area network
4. Long power wide area network

## network

1.3
2.7
4.6
3.8
4. Mobile traffic today is driven by predictable activities such as

## 1.Making calls

3.Surfing the web

## 2.Receiving email

## 4.All the above

5. The range of $z$-wave is $\qquad$ .

| 1.30 to 100 m | 2.300 to 1000 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.100 to 1000 m | 4.0 nly 10 m |

6. Standards which provide the means to automatically $\qquad$ data.

CO3 KI

| 1.Store | 2.Capture |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3.Retrieve | 4.Process |

7. The $\qquad$ category is used for business to consumer process.
8. Group IoT
3.Industrial IoT
2.community loT
9. Personal IoT
10. Markets won't invest in right level of security as today $\qquad$ is a bigger driver than CO 4 the level of security or privacy today.
1.iCORE
2.Time to market
3.Standardization
11. Privacy protocols




Internal Audit: 2021-2022

External Audit: 2021-2022
G. Balaji MCA, M. Tech, Head \& Asst. Prof, Department of Computer Science, Vivekananda College, Madurai- 6252341 .

