Reg. No:					



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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION – NOVEMBER 2020

(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Programme: M.Sc., Computer Science
Course Code: 20PCSC11
Course Title: Mathematical Foundation
Date: 14.02.2022
Time: 10am – 1pm
Max. Marks: 60

Qn.	Section – A $[10 \times 1 = 10]$	CO(s)	K –
No.	Answer ALL the Questions	. ,	Level
1.	In a conditional statement, unless means "if not" and introduce	CO1	K1
	[a] A negation [b] The conjunct		
2	[c] The consequent [d] The antecedent	CO1	IZ 1
2.	If p and q are atomic variables then, $\exists p \lor q, p, p \lor \exists q$ are	CO1	K 1
	[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 1then the vertex is called as	CO2	K 1
	[a] Isolated vertex [b] Non isolated vertex		
	[c] Pendent vertex [d] Non pendent vertex		
4.	Every C_n is a regular graph of degree	CO2	K2
	[a] 4 [b] 3 [c] 2 [d] 1		
	[a] 4 [b] 3 [c] 2 [d]1		
5.	What is the inverse element of 3 in (Z_4, \bigoplus_4) ?	CO3	K 1
	[a] 1 [b] 2 [c] 3 [d] 4		
6.	A function f having bijective homomorphism then f is	CO3	K2
	[a] Isomorphism [b] homomorphism		
	[c] Endomorphism [d] Automorphism		
7.	A isomorphism $g: L \to L$ where $(L, *, \oplus)$ is a Lattice is called		
	[a] Endomorphism [b] Monomorphism	CO4	K 1
	[c] Epimorphism [d] Automorphism		
8.	Which of the following operator and relations are called duals?	CO4	K2
	$[a] +,* \& \leq, \geq \qquad \qquad [b]+,* \& \Delta, \nabla$		
	$[c] *, \bigoplus \& \Delta, \nabla$ $[d] *, \bigoplus \& \leq, \geq$		
9.	The structure $(B, +, \cdot, 1)$ is known as	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	CO5	K2
	[a] minterms [b] maxterms		
	[c] minimax terms [d] maximin terms		
Qn.	Section - B [5 x 4 = 20]	CO(s)	K –
No.	Answer ALL the Questions	CO(s)	Level
11.a)	Construct the truth table for $(P \leftrightarrows R) \land (\exists Q \to S)$	CO1	K1
	[OR]		
b)	Show that the following implications without constructing the truth table	CO1	K1
	i) $P \to Q \Longrightarrow P \to (P \land Q)$		
	ii) $(P \to Q) \to Q \Longrightarrow P \lor Q$		

12.a)	Explain the followings i) path ii) connected iii) reachability [d] distance	CO2	K2
b)	[OR] Prove that if G be a graph then $\sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2q$	CO2	K2
13.a)	Show that composition of two congruence relation on a set is not necessarily a congruence relation.	CO3	K2
	[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 \cdot on $\rho(S)$ as	CO3	K2
	$A + B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$ and $A \times B = A \cap B$.		
14.a)	Write a short note on i) lattice ii) sublattice and give one example. [OR]	CO4	K3
b)	Draw the diagrams of lattices (S_n, D) for $n = 4,6,10,12$. here S_n is the set of all divisors of n.	CO4	K3
15.a)	Prove that the following Boolean identities i) $a \oplus (a' * b) = a \oplus b$ ii) $a * (a' \oplus b) = a * b$	CO5	K3
	[OR]		
b)	Give a short note for the following	CO5	K3
	i) Boolean Algebra ii) Sub algebra		
On	iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product		I Z
Qn.	iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product $ Section - C $	CO(s)	K –
Qn. No. 16.	iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product	CO(s)	K – Level
No.	iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product Section – C Answer Any THREE Questions [3 x 10 = 30]		Leve
No. 16. 17.	iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product		Leve
No. 16.	iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product	CO1	K1 K2
No. 16. 17.	iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product Section – C [3 x 10 = 30] Answer Any THREE Questions Obtain the principal disjunction normal forms and principal Conjunctive normal forms formula for $(\exists P \lor \exists Q) \to (P \leftrightarrows \exists Q)$ Find the reachable sets of $\{v_1, v_4\}, \{v_4, v_5\}, \{v_3\}$ for the digraph. If $f: S \to T$ is a homomorphism from $(S, *)$ to (T, Δ) and $g: T \to P$ is also a homomorphism from (T, Δ) to (P, ∇) then $gof: S \to P$ is a homomorphism	CO1	Level K1
No. 16. 17. 18.	iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product	CO1	K1 K2
No. 16. 17.	iii) Boolean homomorphism iv) Direct product Section – C [3 x 10 = 30] Answer Any THREE Questions Obtain the principal disjunction normal forms and principal Conjunctive normal forms formula for $(\exists P \lor \exists Q) \to (P \leftrightarrows \exists Q)$ Find the reachable sets of $\{v_1, v_4\}, \{v_4, v_5\}, \{v_3\}$ for the digraph. If $f: S \to T$ is a homomorphism from $(S, *)$ to (T, Δ) and $g: T \to P$ is also a homomorphism from (T, Δ) to (P, ∇) then $gof: S \to P$ is a homomorphism	CO1	K1 K2

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G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE SELF FINANCE (AUTONOMOUS)

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021

(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Programme: M.Sc. Computer Science Date: 15.02.2022

Course Code: 20PCSC12 Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Course Title : Advanced Computer Architecture Max. Marks : 60

Q. No.	SECTION - A (10 * Answer ALL (*	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	MIMD stands for	CO1	K1	
	1.Mono-instruction Multipledata structures	2.Multiple-instruction Multiple data streams		
	3.Mono-instruction Multipledata streams	4.Multiple-instruction Multipledata structures		
2.	An interconnection network topology is a memories onto the same set of processors and m		CO1	K1
	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 System.	CO2	K1
	1.Cache-Only Memory Architecture	2.Nonuniform Memory Access		
	3.Uniform Memory Access	4.Symmetric Multiple Processor		
4.	The Stanford Distributed Directory Protocol is b	ased on aof distributed directories.	CO2	K2
	1.Circularly linked list	2.Singly linked list		
	3.Double linked list	4.Priority Queue		
5.	In defines Multiple processors can write simultaneously.	to the same memory location	CO3	K1
	1.Exclusive read mode	2.Exclusive write mode		
	3.Concurrent read mode	4.Concurrent write mode		
6.	Networks can be divided into the following the geographic distances.	categories based on their sizes and	dCO3	K2
	1.Four	2.Five		
	3.Six	4.Three		
7.	The tasks on the other hosts areauto	omatically by the initiating task.	CO4	K1
	1.Executed	2.Processed		
	3.Activated	4.Scheduled		

٥.	during	d groups, which can change at any time	CO4	K2
	1.Computation	2.Execution		
	3.Processing	4.Exchanging		
9.	A group is an ordered set of ranks that are con	ntiguous and start from	CO5	K1
	1.One	2.Two		
	3.Zero	4.Three		
10.	MPI provides the following function to broad tasks of the communicator's group.	least a message from theto all	CO5	K2
	1.Basic task	2.Root task		
	3.Parent task	4.Main task		
Q. No.		5 * 4 = 20 Marks) L Questions	CO(s)	K - Level
11. (a)	What are all the criteria for classifying the Int	terconnection Networks?	CO1	K1
		[OR]		
(b)	Explain with short notes about the Multistage Networks.	Networks in Switch-Based Interconnection	CO1	K1
12. (a)	Summarize the concepts of the Process Grand	ılarity.	CO2	K2
(b)	Explain in datails about the Write Invalidate	[OR]	CO2	W2
(b)	Explain in details about the Write-Invalidate		CO2	K2
13. (a)	Describe the algorithm for All Partial Sums of	OR	CO3	K3
(b)	Determine the concept of Complexity Analys		CO3	K3
14. (a)	Sketch The Quadrics Network.		CO4	K3
		[OR]		
(b)	Sketch Task Synchronization- Precedence Sy	nchronization.	CO4	K3
15. (a)	Illustrate Creating New Communicators.	ION	CO5	K4
(b)	Infer Starting Identical Tasks.	[OR]	CO5	K4
Q. No.		* 10 = 30 Marks) any of 3	CO(s)	K - Level
16.	Describe in details about the MIMD Architec	ture.	CO1	K1
17.	Illustrate in details about the routing in Messa	age Passing Networks.	CO2	K2
18.	Predict the Leader Election In Synchronous F	Rings.	CO3	K3
19.	Examine Work Assignment.		CO4	K3
20.	Collective Operations- Global Computation.		CO5	K4

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021

(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Programme: M.Sc. Computer Science Date: 16.02.2022

Course Code: 20PCSC13 Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Course Title : Advanced Data Structures Max. Marks : 60

Q. No.		A (10 * 1 = 10 Marks) ALL Questions	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	What are the worst case and average case	e complexities of a binary search tree?	CO1	K1
	$1.O(n^2)$, $O(logn)$	2.O(n), O(logn)		
	$3.O(logn), O(n^2)$	$4.O(logn)$, $O(logn^2)$		
2.	What is the time complexity of search fur	nction in a hash table using list head?	CO1	K1
	1.O(n)	2.O(1)		
	3.O(log n)	$4.O(n \log n)$		
3.	Which of the following real time example	es is based on insertion sort?	CO2	K1
	1.Arranging a pack of playing cards	2.Database scenarios and distributes scenarios		
	3.Arranging books on a library shelf	4.Real-time systems		
4.	Merge sort uses the algorithmic	technique.	CO2	K2
	1.Backtracking	2.Heuristic approach		
	3.Greedy approach	4.Divide-and-conquer		
5.	Which of the following statements is true which is connected and has no cycles?	e in a given graph G having v vertices and e ed	lges CO3	K1
	1.v=e +1	2.v = e+2		
	3.v % 1 = e	4.v = e-1		
6.	If a graph is not biconnected the vertices known as	whose removal would disconnect the graph v	are CO3	K2
	1.Connected Vertices	2.bi-connected Vertices		
	3.Articulation points	4.Cyclic Graph Vertices		
7.	Which of the following standard algorithm	ms is not a Greedy algorithm?	CO4	K1
	1.Dijkstra's shortest path algorithm	2.Prim's algorithm		
	3.Kruskal algorithm	4.Bellmen Ford Shortest path algorithm		
8.	A position for which this assignment can	be determined by examining the board is kno	wn CO4	K2

	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	CO5	K1
	1.O(log N) time	2.O(N) time		
	3.O(N log N) time	4.O(1) time		
10.	What is the amortized cost per operation of a skew	heap?	CO5	K2
	1.O(N)	2.O(N log N)		
	$3.O(N^2)$	4.O(log N)		
Q. No.	SECTION - B (5 * 4 : Answer ALL Qu	,	CO(s)	K - Level
11. (a)	Layout the Binary Search Tree.		CO1	K1
(1.)	[OR		GO1	17.1
(b)	List out the operations performed in the Binary Se		CO1	K1
12. (a)	Identify the key notes about the basic operations o		CO2	K2
(b)	Interpret in details about the Insertion Sort Algorit		CO2	K2
13. (a)	Examine about the graphs with negative edge costs	S.	CO3	K2
	[OR			
(b)	Describe in details about the NP complete problem	ns.	CO3	K2
14. (a)	Analyze in details about the greedy algorithm.		CO4	K3
(b)	[OR Produce the concept of divide and conquer method		CO4	K3
15. (a)	Evaluate in details about the Amortized Analysis of		CO5	K4
13. (a)	[OR		C03	IX-T
(b)	Focus on a node is heavy in Skew Heap.		CO5	K4
Q. No.	SECTION - C (3 * 10 Answer any	,	CO(s)	K - Level
16.	Recognize in detail about the Rehashing and Exter	ndible hashing.	CO1	K2
17.	Discuss about the sorting based on the algorithmic	analysis?	CO2	K2
18.	Sketch about the Prim's Algorithm.		CO3	K3
19.	Illustrate about the Offline bin packing Problem.		CO4	K4
20.	Describe in details about the splay Trees and its op	perations.	CO5	K4

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021

(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science Date : 17.02.2022

Course Code: 20PCSC14 Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Course Title: Distributed Database Systems

Max. Marks: 60

Q. No.	SECTION - A (10 * Answer ALL	,	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	The refers to separation of the high level implementation issues.	er-level semantics of a system from lower-	· CO1	K1
	1.Independence	2.Naming		
	3.Transparency	4.Designing		
2.	At the lowest level of the architecture is the physical definition and organization of data.	view which deals with the	CO1	K1
	1.Internal	2.Conceptual		
	3.Control	4.External		
3.	The information needed for distribution design	can be divided into categories	s.CO2	K1
	1.Two	2.Three		
	3.Four	4.Five		
4.	Schema definitions almost always containvalues in the database.	information that constrain the	CO2	K2
	1.Syntactic	2.Structural		
	3.Semantic	4.Relationships		
5.	View is the process of updating(or the changes made to the base data.	refreshing) a materialized view to reflect	CO3	K1
	1.Integration	2.Distribution		
	3.Processing	4.Maintenance		
6.	Query decomposition can be viewed as	successive steps.	CO3	K2
	1.Two	2.Three		
	3.Five	4.Four		
7.	In the entire relation is shipped to relation before being joined.	the join site and stored in a temporary	CO4	K1
	1.Fetch	2.Semi join		
	3.Ship-whole	4.Search		
8.	Dynamic query optimization combines the two	phases of query and	CO4	K2

	optimization with execution. 1.Execution	2.Decomposition		
	3.Analysis	4.Processing		
9.	The first two layers of multidatabase map the inpuquery execution plan.	at query into an optimized	CO5	K1
	1.Static	2.Distributed		
	3.Action	4.Dynamic		
10.	A second reason for isolation is		CO5	K2
	1.Cursor stability	2.Lost updated		
	3.Cascading aborts	4.Phantom		
Q. No.	SECTION - B (5 * 4	= 20 Marks)	CO(s)	K -
	Answer ALL Q	uestions		Level
11. (a)	Recognize the need of transparent management of	-	CO1	K1
(b)	[OF Infer distribution in architectural models for Distribution [OF Infer distribution in architectural models for Distribution in architectural models for Distribution [OF Infer distribution in architectural models for Distribution in archit		CO1	K1
12. (a)	Recite Schema Heterogeneity.	iouted DBIVIOS DISTITUTION.	CO2	K1
12. (a)	OF	RI	CO2	IXI
(b)	Illustrate vertical fragmentation.	1	CO2	K1
13. (a)	Summarize about maintenance of materialized vie	WS.	CO3	K2
	[OF	RJ		
(b)	Describe the data localization.		CO3	K2
14. (a)	Sketch the query optimization-search space.		CO4	K3
(b)	[OF Sketch the join ordering in distributed queries-join		CO4	K3
15. (a)	Judge the Query processing in a multidatabase system distributed DBMS for the following reasons.	stem is more complex than in a	CO5	K3
	[OF	RJ		
(b)	Write about Durability properties of transactions.		CO5	K3
Q. No.	SECTION - C (3 * 10 Answer any	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CO(s)	K - Level
16.	Generalize the Design Issues in DDBS.		CO1	K2
17.	Write about Schema Mapping.		CO2	K2
18.	Predict Distributed Semantic Integrity Control.		CO3	K3
19.	Infer about Reduction for primary horizontal fragi	mentation.	CO4	K3
20.	Categorize Workflows.		CO5	K3





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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021

(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Programme: M.Sc. Computer Science Date: 03.02.2022

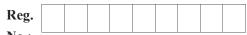
Course Code: 20PCSC31 Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Course Title : Digital Image Processing

Max. Marks : 60

Q. No.	SECTION - A (10 * 1 Answer ALL Qu	<i>'</i>	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	In general the log transformation can be represente	d by	CO1	K1
	$1.s = c.\log(1 - r)$	$2.s = c - \log(1 - r)$		
	$3.s = c.\log(1+r)$	$4.s = c + \log\left(1 + r\right)$		
2.	The lower limit of the dynamic range ratio can be o	determined by	CO1	K1
	1.Brightness	2.Noise		
	3.Saturation	4.Contrast		
3.	IHPF stands for		CO2	K2
	1.Identity Huge Power Filter	2.Ideal Huge Power Frame		
	3.Identity High pass Filter	4.Ideal High Pass Filter		
4.	replaces the value of the pixel by the medianeighborhood of that pixel.	an of the intensity values in the	CO2	K2
	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	CO3	K2
	1.Additive Random Noise	2.Signal to Noise Ratio		
	3.Ranking Process	4.Arithmetic Mean Filter		
6.	An EBCT scanner stands for		CO3	K1
	1.electrical beam computed tomography	2.electric beam computed tomography		
	3.electronic beam computed tomography	4.electron beam computed tomography		
7.	is used to map each block of an image into are then quantized and coded.	a set of transform coefficients which	CO4	K2
	1.Block Transform Coding	2.Symbol Based Coding		
	3.Bit Plane Coding	4.Run Length Coding		
8.	HDV stands for		CO4	K1
	1.High Definition Video	2.High Density Visual		
	3.High Density Video	4.High Definition Visual		

9.	In morphological reconstruction is used for transformation.	or holding the starting point for the	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		
Q. No.	SECTION - B (5 * Answer ALL (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	CO(s)	K - Level
11. (a)	Describe about the image acquisition using single	e sensor.	CO1	K1
	_	PR]		
(b)	What is Histogram equalization?		CO1	K1
12. (a)	Explain in details about basic mechanism of spat	_	CO2	K2
(b)	[O Illustrate about the selective filtering methods.	PR]	CO2	K2
13. (a)	How to estimate the Degradation Function using	the Modelling	CO3	K3
13. (a)		PR	CO3	KS
(b)	Show the details about the Tone and color correct	•	CO3	K3
14. (a)	Explain about the Block Transform Coding.		CO4	K4
	[0	PR]		
(b)	Explain about the subband coding.		CO4	K4
15. (a)	Explain about Boundary Extraction.		CO5	K4
(b)	[O Explain about the Gray scale Morphology.	PR]	CO5	K4
(0)	Explain about the Gray scale Morphology.		CO3	K4
Q. No.	SECTION - C (3 * 1 Answer an		CO(s)	K - Level
16.	List out the points to represent the digital image	and spatial and intensity resolution.	CO1	K1
17.	Summarize the image sharpening using frequence	y domain filters.	CO2	K2
18.	Write in detailed notes about the periodic noise r filtering.	eduction by the frequency domain	CO3	K3
19.	Classify the details about the Image Compression	n Models.	CO4	K4
20.	Construct about the some Gray Scale Morpholog	gical Algorithms.	CO5	K4





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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021

(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Programme: M.Sc. Computer Science Date: 04.02.2022

Course Code: 20PCSC32 Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Course Title: Web Technology Max. Marks: 60

Q. No.		(10 * 1 = 10 Marks) ALL Questions	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	Which of the following variable names are	not valid?	CO1	K1
	1.\$a_value_submitted_by_a_user	2.\$xyz666666		
	3.\$counter	4.\$666666xyz		
2.	PHP istyped it automatically cassigned.	letermines the data type at the time data is	CO1	K1
	1.Loosely	2.Tightly		
	3.Bound	4.Unbound		
3.	On the client side, user can you limit the size	ze of a file by using	CO2	K2
	1.FILE_SIZE	2.MAX_FILE_SIZE		
	3.MAX_FILE	4.FILE_MAX		
4.	In PHP you can choose to send your own h	eader lines with PHP'sfunction.	CO2	K1
	1.header()	2.action		
	3.method	4.Setheader()		
5.	The symbol in LIKE matches	multiple characters.	CO3	K2
	1.%	2.#		
	3.@	4.!		
6.	Join in MySQL can be classified into	types.	CO3	K1
	1.6	2.2		
	3.3	4.4		
7.	The jQuery provides you with a compreher	nsive traversal package.	CO4	K2
	1.DHTML	2.API		
	3.DOM	4.JAVASCRIPT		
8.	The makes it easy to add your understand plug-in architecture.	own custom methods via its simple-to-	CO4	K1
	1.jQuery	2.CSS		
	3.FILTER	4.DHTML		

9.	The after() and methods places the	ne content beside other elements.	CO5	K2
	1.before()	2.insertbefore()		
	3.addbefore()	4.append()		
10.	The jQuery's event API started with the goal	of providing a bridge between the different	CO5	K1
	·			
	1.languages	2.tags		
	3.browsers	4.functions		
Q. No.	SECTION - B (5	* 4 = 20 Marks)	CO(s)	K -
	Answer AL	L Questions		Level
11. (a)	List the function for checking datatype with e	xample.	CO1	K1
		[OR]		
(b)	List Break and continue.		CO1	K1
12. (a)	Outline about Using Hidden Fields to Save St		CO2	K2
(1-)	Dalata anima Carrian in an European and anida	[OR]	CO2	W2
(b)	Relate using Session in an Environment with	registered users.	CO2	K2
13. (a)	Make Use of the Insert Command.	ION	CO3	K3
(b)	Build examples for avoiding SQL Injection.	[OR]	CO3	K3
14. (a)	Identify what JQUERY can do for you.		CO4	K3
14. (a)	identify what 3QOLKI can do for you.	[OR]	004	KS
(b)	How would you apply Java script conventions		CO4	K3
15. (a)	Illustrate Setting multiple attributes.		CO5	K4
		[OR]		
(b)	List Wrapping a Selection of Elements Individ	dually.	CO5	K4
Q. No.	SECTION - C (3	* 10 = 30 Marks)	CO(s)	K -
	Answer	any of 3		Level
16.	Summarize the Switching flow in PHP		CO1	K2
17.	Identify about Sending Mail on Form Submis	sion.	CO2	K3
18.	Manipulate the Using Date Functions in MyS	QL.	CO3	K3
19.	Explain Hello World in jQuery.		CO4	K4
20.	Illustrate the concept of Creating custom ever	nts.	CO5	K4

Reg.					



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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021

(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Programme: M.Sc. Computer Science Date: 05.02.2022

Course Code: 20PCSE31 Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Course Title : Advanced Data Mining

Max. Marks : 60

Q. No.	SECTION - A (10 * 1 Answer ALL Q	,	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	A collection of one or more items is called as	·	CO1	K2
	1.Itemset	2.Support		
	3.Confidence	4.Support count		
2.	List the functions of Data Mining.		CO1	K1
	1.Association and correctional analysis classification	2.Prediction and characterization		
	3.Cluster analysis and Evolution analysis	4.All of the above		
3.	Data discretization is Part of data reduction but wi	ith particular importance especially for	CO2	K2
	1.Character	2.Numerical		
	3.Text	4.Decimal		
4.	data is available in the document form.		CO2	K1
	1.Structured	2.Semi structured		
	3.Unstructured	4.Multidimensional		
5.	Which of the following are interestingness measur	res for association rules?	CO3	K2
	1.Recall	2.Lift		
	3.Accuracy	4.Compactness		
6.	Confidence can be calculated using form	mula.	CO3	K1
	$1.Support(A \cap B) / Support(A)$	$2.Support(A \cap B) / Support(B)$		
	$3.Support(A \cup B) / Support(A)$	$4.Support(A \cup B) / Support(B)$		
7.	In K- nearest neighbor algorithm K stands for	·	CO4	K2
	1.Number of neighbors that are investigated	2.Number of iterations		
	3.Number of total records	4.Random number		

8.	used to measure the clustering technology of a dat to a particular subset of attributes.	ta set, although it can be applied	CO4	K1
	1.Entropy 2.Hop	okins statistic		
	3.Wrapper model 4.Filte	er model		
9.	Polarized projections are determined by randomly selectindatabase that are referred to as the	ag a set of k records from the	CO5	K2
	1.Polarized projections 2.Pola	arization anchors		
	3. Projection anchors 4. Anc	chors		
10.	CLIQUE is a quantitative frequent mining method method.	d rather than a clustering	CO5	K2
	1.Text mining 2.Data	a mining		
	3.Pattern mining 4.Text	t and Data mining		
Q. No.	SECTION - B (5 * 4 = 20 Ma Answer ALL Questions	,	CO(s)	K - Level
11. (a)	Recall the data type of each of the following kinds of attributed code, d) State of residence, e) Hieight f) Weight?	butes a) Age, b) Salary, c) ZIP	CO1	K1
(1)	[OR]		CO1	17.1
(b)	List the impact of complex data types on problem definition	ons.	CO1	K1
12. (a)	Describe binarization. [OR]		CO2	K2
(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
(b)	[OR] 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 clu	usters.	CO5	K4
Q. No.	SECTION - C $(3 * 10 = 30 \text{ M})$ Answer any of 3	larks)	CO(s)	K - Level
16.	Discuss the major building blocks of data mining.		CO1	K2
17.	Explain data type portability.		CO2	K2
18.	Manipulate vertical counting methods.		CO3	K3
19.	Illustrate k-means algorithm with example.		CO4	K4
20.	Explain semi supervised clustering.		CO5	K4

Reg.					



G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE SELF FINANCE (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.		A (10 * 1 = 10 Marks) r ALL Questions	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	is the art and science of writing hidd existence of message.	en messages in such a way that no one suspects	CO1	K1
	1.SQL injection	2.DoS Attacks		
	3.Steganography	4. Social Engineering		
2.	An Electronic communication device and	d ICT act as an assistance to	CO1	K1
	1.Store digital evidence	2.Law enforcement authorities		
	3.Commit criminal offence	4.Both a and b		
3.	works well on both large scale and	small scale level.	CO2	K2
	1.Virtual	2.Vulnerable		
	3. Adaptive Scaling Security	4.Cryptographic		
4.	Some antivirus software have to create	e virtual machines to test untrusted files.	CO2	K1
	1.Dedicated apps	2.Cisco		
	3.Sandboxing functionality	4.Both a and c		
5.	Duringinformation is photographicall device using its keypad.	y documented by simply scrolling through the	CO3	K2
	1.Manual Extraction	2.Logical Extraction		
	3.Chip-off	4.Micro read		
6.	analysis provides analysts with the staprocesses and cache tables.	ate of the system by looking into connections,	CO3	K1
	1.Timeline	2. Volatile evidence		
	3.Data recovery	4.System file		
7.	is found in Windows XP and Window	vs Server 2003.	CO4	K2
	1.V1.2	2.V3.0		
	3.V3.1	4.Transactional NTFS		

8.	Hidden partitioning can be done by the use of		CO4	K1
	1.encryption	2.decryption		
	3.Both a and b	4.Seizure		
9.	can be saved on a per-host and per-investigator bas	sis and asaved as ASCII file.	CO5	K2
	1.Event sequencer	2.Notes		
	3.Reports	4.Logging		
10.	AFLogical is a forensic tool for		CO5	K1
	1.Free and open source ,mobile devices	2.Free and open source, computer		
	3. Proprietary , mobile devices	4.Proprietary, computer		
Q. No.	SECTION - B (5 * 4 = 20 Marks) Answer ALL Questions			
11. (a)	Recite about Data Espionage and Illegal Interception	1.	CO1	K1
<i>a</i> >	[OR]		CO1	T7.1
(b)	List and explain any 4 Computer related offences.			K1
12. (a)	Classify various Cyber war tools and Explain them [OR]		CO2	K2
(b)	Classify the sequence of events in Ransomware Attac	CO2	K2	
13. (a)	Infer Wireless Forensics.		CO3	K2
	[OR]			
(b)	Show the steps in Tracing an Email.		CO3	K2
14. (a)	Interpolate about File System Area.		CO4	K3
(b)	[OR] Organize Opera and Apple Safari browsers artifacts.		CO4	K3
15. (a)	Produce any 4 Drive imaging and validation tools.		CO5	K3
()	[OR]			
(b)	Choose Forensic tools used for Encryption/Decryption	on.	CO5	K3
Q. No.	SECTION - C (3 * 10 = Answer any of		CO(s)	K - Level
16.	Classify how offenders are categorized according to	technical knowledge and expertise?	CO1	K2
17.	Express your views about Blockchain and its relation	nship with Bitcoin.	CO2	K2
18.	Construct a flowchart to show the steps in forensic in	nvestigation with detailed explanation.	CO3	K3
19.	Discuss briefly about components of FAT file system	1.	CO4	K4
20.	Infer the proprietary forensic tools available for analy	ysis of mobile devices.	CO5	K4

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Reg. No.:			

Date: 08.02.2022

Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

CO4

K1



Programme : M.Sc. Chemistry

Course Code: 20PCSN31

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER - 2021

(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Course 7	Title: Internet and Web Designing	Max. M	arks : 60	
Q. No.	SECTION - A (10 * Answer ALL (,	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	HTML documents stored in the file form	nat.	CO1	K1
	1hxm	2html or .htm		
	3hm	4hml		
2.	WWW is based on model.		CO1	K1
	1.Local-server	2.Client-server		
	3.2-tier	4.3-tier		
3.	HTML stands for		CO2	K1
	1.HighText Machine Language	2.HyperText and Links Markup Language		
	3.HyperText Markup Language	4.None of these		
4.	is the correct way to change the font fac	ce in HTML.	CO2	K2
	1. 	2. 		
	3. 	4. 		
5.	Which of the following property controls the horiz	zontal overflow of a block or inline block	x? CO3	K1
	1.Overflow-x	2.Overflow		
	3.Overflow-y	4.Overflow-k		
6	Which of the following selects a normal or small-	-cans face from a font family?	CO3	K2

Which of the following is added to prefs.js when the console is automatically opened during CO4 8. K2 JavaScript error?

2.Font-synthesis

4.Font-variant

2.Local

4.Global

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

7.

1.Font- weight

3.Font-kerning

1.Extern

3.Static

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

2/7/22, 8:39 PM CMS

	<pre>3.user_pref("javascript.console.open_error ", false);</pre>	<pre>4.user_pref(" javascript.console.open_on_error", false);</pre>		
9.	commands can be used to make decisions in	VBScript.	CO5	K2
	1.response	2.request		
	3.Ifthenelse	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 = Answer ALL Qu	,	CO(s)	K - 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.		CO2	K2
(b)	Express HTML elements with example.	.]	CO2	K2
13. (a)	Illustrate Different Box Sizing Property.		CO3	K2
	[OR]		
(b)	Review How do you test the webpage in different b	rowsers?	CO3	K2
14. (a)	Sketch the difference between php variables and co	nstants.	CO4	K3
(1.)	[OR]	CO4	17.2
(b)	How can I apply text with a PHP script?	AIDG : 40	CO4	K3
15. (a)	Can you distinguish between Functions And Sub In		CO5	K4
(b)	What is the theme of events in page life cycle?	J	CO5	K4
Q. No.	SECTION - C (3 * 10 Answer any	,	CO(s)	K - Level
16.	What is an internet domain? Explain.		CO1	K1
17.	Explain HTML forms in detail along with form eler	ments, 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 a	and display the result in client?	CO5	K4

Reg. No:					

Date: 08.02.2022

Max. Marks: 60

Time: 10 am To 1 pm



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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION – NOVEMBER 2021

(UNDER OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) PATTERN)

Programme: M.Sc., MATHEMATICS

Course Code: 20PMAN31

Course Title: Mathematics for Competitive

Examinations

Qn.	Section	_	1 = 10]	CO(s)	K –
No.	Answer ALL	the Questions		CO(b)	Level
1.	Ravi's age after 15 years will be 5 ti	mes his age 5 years back. Wha	it is the	CO1	K1
	present age of Ravi?				
	a) 7	b) 8			
	c) 9	d) 10			
2.	Find the odd man out of 2,5,10,50,500,5	000?		CO1	K2
	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	A. How	CO2	K1
	many days does B alone take to do the	e 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 km	m/hr. What is the speed of the	car in	CO2	K2
	meters per second?				
	a) 8 m/sec	b) $20\frac{1}{9}$ m/sec			
	c) $22\frac{2}{9}$ m/sec	d) 22 m/sec			
5.	What is 25% of 25% equal to?			CO3	K1
	a) 0.00625	b) 0.0625			
	c) 0.625	d) 6.25			
6.	Mean proportional between a and b is _			CO3	K2
	a) ab	b) $a + b$			
	c) a - b	d) \sqrt{ab}			

7.	A man invests in a 16% stock at 1	28. The interest obtained by him is	CO4	K1
	a)8%	b) 12%		
	c) 12.5%	d) 16%		
8.	A bag contains nine yellow balls	, three white balls and four red balls. In	CO4	K2
	how many ways can two balls be o	drawn from the bag?		
	<i>a</i>) 9 <i>C</i> ₂	b) 3C ₂		
	c) 16C ₂	$d)$ 12 C_2		
9.	If at least 60% marks in Physics a	are required for pursuing higher studies in	CO5	K1
	Physics, how many students wil	l be eligible to pursue higher studies in		
	Physics?			
	a) 27	b) 32		
	c) 34	d) 41		
10.	What is an approximate percenta	age decrease in production from 1993 to	CO5	K2
	1994?			
	a) 87.5%	b) 37.5%		
	c) 9.09%	d) None of these		
Qn.	Sect	tion – B $[5 \times 4 = 20]$		K –
No.	Answer A	LL the Questions	CO(s)	Level
11.a)	Rohit was 4 times as old as his so	n 8 years ago. After 8 years, Rohit will be	CO1	K3
	twice as old as his son. What are the	heir 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 k	m, a man noticed that after walking for 1	CO2	K2
	hour and 40minutus, the distance	covered by him was 5/7 of the remaining		
	distance. What was his speed in m	eter per second?		
		[OR]		
b)	Two pipes A and B can fill a tan	k in 24 min and 32 min respectively. If	CO2	K2
	both the pipes are opened simultan	neously, after how much time B should be		
	closed so that the tank is full in 18	minutes?		

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 CO3 K2 per kg, a shopkeeper makes a profit of 18%. If to every 2 kg of one brand costing Rs. 200 per kg, 3kg 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 CO4 K2 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 CO4 K2 selecting 2 men and 3 women from the given committee?
- 15.a) Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.

 Expenditures of a Company (in Lakh Rupees) per Annum Over the given Years.

 CO5 K3

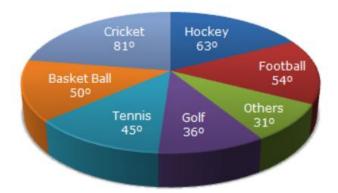
Year	Item of Expenditure					
rear	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on Loans	Taxes	
1998	288	98	3.00	23.4	83	
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108	
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74	
2001	336	133	3.68	36.4	88	
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98	

- 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.

CO5

K3



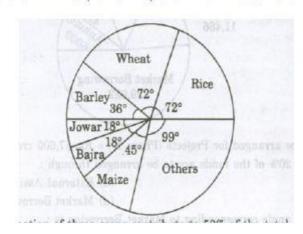
- 1. How much percent more is spent on Hockey than that on Golf?
- 2. If the total amount spent on sports during the year be Rs. 1,80,00,000. Find the amount spent on Basketball exceeds on Tennis?
- 3. How much percent less is spent on Football than that on Cricket?
- 4. If the total amount spent on sports during the year was Rs. 2 crores, What is the amount spent on Cricket and Hockey together?

Qn.	Section – C $[3 \times 10 = 30]$	~~.	K –	
No.	Answer ANY THREE Questions	CO(s)	Level	
16.	Tanya's grandfather was 8 times older to her 16 years ago. He would be 3	CO1	K3	
	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	CO2	K4	
	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	К3	
	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 CO4 K3
 % 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) CO5 K3 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?





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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

Programme : M.Sc. Computer Science

Date: 14.07.2022

Course Code: 20PCSC14

Time: 2:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Course Title: Distributed Database Systems

	SECTION - A Answer ALL Questi		10 Marks)	CO(s)	K - Leve	el
Theor compiler lower-level operations.	ntion layer maps the query	into an optimized seq	uence of	CO1	KI	
1.Interface	2.	Control				
3.Execution	4.	Query processing				
Database systems that run systems.	over multiprocessor syste	ms are called	databas	se CO1	K1	
1.Parallel	2	Distributed				
3.Interconnected	4	Symmetric				
creation is the local database to the globa	process of creating expli	cit queries that map de	ata from a	CO2	K	2
1.Maintenance		2.Plan				
3.Key		4.Mapping	7			
Thefragment defined on that relation.	tation of a relation is perf	prmed using predicate	es that are	CO	2 K	(1
1.Derived horizontal		2.Hybrid horizontal				
3.Primary horizontal		4. Vertical horizontal				
A global relation can be a deriving a program called			les and ther	n CC	03	K2
1.Localization		2.Centralized				
3.Distributed		4.Fixed				
A view can be refreshed	intwo mode	es.		C	03	Kl
1.2		2.3				
3.5		4.6				
The is a technology is a technology is a technology is a technology in the subqueries by detachment	hnique that isolates all in	reducible subqueries	and monor	elation (CO4	K2
1.Reduction		2.Decomposition				
3.Analysis		4.Processing				

		to on smaller operands.	CO ₄ k	()		
	Theinduces more operations but pos	sibly		-1		
	induces more opera-	2.Seing				
8.	The	4.Search	COS			
	1.Fetch	to their structure		K2	,	
	1.Fetch 3.Ship-whole can also be classified according to the can also be classified ac	2.Subquery				
9.	Thecan arse	4.Query	COA			
	The	aut query into an optimized	_CO5	Kı		
	3.Sub transactions					Pr
10.	The first two layers of multi-	2.Distributed				Co
	query execution plan.	4.Dynamic			-	
	1.Static	(5 * 4 = 20 Marks)) CO(s)			Q.
	3.Action SECTION - B					4
	SECTION - B Answer ALL Q	uestions	COI	Level		
Q. No.				Kı		
11. (a)	State the concept of Data Independence.		CO ₂	Kı		
11. (a)	Illustrate vertical fragmentation. Infer distribution in architectural models for Dis	Distribution.	CO1			
(b)	Illustrate vertical fragmentation	stributed DBMSs 2-		KI		
12. (a)	Infer distribution in architectural inco	R)	CO ₂	KI		
12.()	up design approach		CO ₃			
(b)	Tabulate top down -bottom up design approach.			K2		
13. (a)	access Collins	OR]	CO ₃	3 K	- Control	
	e agestion.		CO4			
(b)	Explain query decomposition.	nentation.	CO4	4 K	3	
14. (a)	Explain query decomposition Prepare the reduction for primary derived fragm [O	OR]	CO4		The same	
	Interpret how distributed query optimization-hy	ybrid approach.		,	K3	
(b)	Interpret how distributed quely opinion		CO	5 F	K3	
15. (a)	Transactions.	OR]				
			CO	15	K3	
(b)	Write about the Classification of transaction.	(3 * 10 = 30 Mar)	des) C	(e)	v.	
	SECTION - C	C	KS))(3)	K. Level	
Q. No.	Answer ANY THE	REE Questions	C	21		
	Paraphrase ANSI/SPARC Architecture.			01	K2	
16.			C	02	K2	
17.	Illustrate Allocation concept.		C	03	K3,	
18.	Discover the concept of Data Security.		. (04	K3	
19.	Focus on Centralized Query Optimization-Dy	namic Query Optimization.				
20.	Sketch the Multidatabase Query Processing A		(CO5	K3	
20.	Section and sectio					
			A			





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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

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

Course Title : Advanced Java Programming

Date: 07.07.2022 Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Q. No.	SECTION - A Answer ALL Qu	(10 * 1 = 10 Marks) testions	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	The function is used to increase the cap	pacity of an ArrayList object manually.	COI	KI
	1.toString()	2.ensureCapacity()		
	3.subset()	4.Sortset()		
2.	FilenameFilter defines only a single method in a list.	which is called once for each file	: CO1	K1
	1.List()	2.accept()		
	3.compareTo()	4.isHidden()		
3.	Which of this method of thread class is used to s	suspend a thread for a period of time?	CO2	KI.
	1.stop()	2.sleep()		
	3.terminate()	4.suspend ()		
4.	The method used to start a thread exec	cution.	CO2	K1
	1.run()	2.init()		
	3.start()	4.resume()		
5.	is the correct order of lifecycle in an	n applet.	CO3	K2
	1.Applet is started,initialized,painted,destroyed,stopped	2.Applet is painted,started,stopped,initialize	d,destro	yed
	3.Applet is initialized,started,painted,stopped,destroyed	4.Applet is initialized,started,painted,destro	yed,stop	ped
6.	Java.applet definesinterfaces.		CO	3 K1
	12	2.3		
	3.4	4.5		
7.	The is used to represent a checkb menu.	ox with textual label that can appear i	na CO	4 K2
	1.MenuBar	2.MenuItem		
	3.CheckboxMenuItem	4.Menu		

8.	Which of these Components cannot be added to Frame?		
	1.Label 2.Button	CO4	
	3.CheckboxGroup . 4.JButton		KI
9.	An applet is document application program.		
	1.A static 2.An active	COS	b
	3.A passive 4.A dynamic		KQ
10.	The ways are used to communicate from an applet to servlet.		
	1.RMI communication 2.HTTP communication	COS	KI
	3.Socket communication 4.All mentioned above		
Q. No.	SECTION - B (5 * 4 = 20 Marks Answer ALL Questions) CO(s)	k
11. (a)	What are the benefits of stream? [OR]	COI	Le KI
(b)	Summarize java interfaces.	COI	v.
12. (a)	Illustrate main thread and relate it with example program. [OR]	CO2	K)
(b)	Summarize the concepts of datagram.	CO2	K
13. (a)	Demonstrate building applets and its applications.	CO3	K
	[OR]	CO ₃	
(b)	Illustrate the order of method invocation in an applet.	CO ₄	K
14. (a)	Classify text field and text area. [OR]		K
(b)	Categorize menu boxes and menus.	CO4	K
15. (a)	Explain servlet API and its concepts in java	CO5	K
	[OR] Illustrate the different ways to manage the session.	CO5	K
(b)	20 Mayl	e) CO(s)	k
Q. No.	SECTION - C (3 * 10 = 30 Mark Answer ANY THREE Questions	CO1	I
16.	Predict file directories in java.	CO2	1
17.	Summarize sockets and explain it in detail.	CO3	1
18.	Write about HTML Applet tag and reading parameters into Applets.	CO4]
	Illustrate the detailed concepts of exploring Swing.	CO5	
19.	Illustrate security issues in Java servlet	Cos	
20.	************		





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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

Programme: M.Sc. Computer Science

Date: 09.07.2022

Course Code: 20PCSC22

Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Course Title: Object Oriented Analysis and Design

Q. No.		SECTION - A Answer ALL Questions	(10 * 1 = 10 Marks)	CO(s)	K - Level
1.	The parent class also is known a	as the		CO1	KI
	1.Subclass	2.Derived c	lass		
	3.Supreme class	4.Base Clas	s		
2.	The term means a comworld entity.	bination of data and logic that	represents some real-	CO1	Kl
	1.Data	2.Function			
	3.Object	, 4.Data hidi	ng		
3.	OOA process consists	<u></u>		CO2	K2
	1.Identify the Actors	2.Develop t	he use case		
	3.Identify classes	4.All Of Th	e Above		
4.	model can be employe	ed throughout most activities of	of software development.	CO2	Kl
	1.Design tool	2.Use case			
	3.Cycle mode	4.Software	tool		
5.	The use case concept was introd	uced by		CO3	K2
	1.Ivar Jacobson	2.Reed Solo	omon		
	3.Tennis Ritcie	4.Stotstrub			
6.	A is an abstract represent prior to building or modifying.	tation of asystem, constructed	to understand the system	CO3	K1
	1.Structure	2.Union			
	3.Model	4.Process			
7.	A relational table should have or	ly one_'key.		CO4	K2
	1.Composite	2.Unique			,
	3.Foreign	4.Primary			
3.	Themethod that destroy	s instances.		CO4	KI
	1.Destructor	2.Construct	or		
	3.Object	4.Instance			

8		terfac	e-style applications for managing the	COS	
		a multiple document, interior		-02 k	
	9.	The menu in multiple us windows within the main workspace.			
	7.	windows within	4.Edit menu		
		1.Help menu	but not on the tabbed page, they apply	COS	
		3.Window menu	but not on the tabbed page, they apply 2. Display buttons	KI	
	10.	to the entire window.			N
		1.Menu buttons	4.Icons		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$(5*4=20~M_{arks)}$ uestions	Co	Programm
		3.Command buttons SECTION - B Answer ALL Qu	uestions	CO(s) K	Course Tit
	Q. No.			COI L	Collins
		Compare object state and properties.		KI	Q. No.
	11. (a)			CO1	
	(b)	Outline object containment.		CO ₂	1.
	12. (a).	Demonstrate prototyping.	I)	K	
	12. (4)	Summarize Layered approach to software develo	pment.	CO2 K	
	(b)	Summarize Layered approach		CO3	
	13. (a)	Compare static and dynamic model.	4	-03 K	2.
		Classify UML implementation diagram.		CO3 K	
	(b)	Explain the approach used for shareability.		CO4 K	
	14. (a)	Explain the approach uses [OR	4		
	(1)	Explain the use of the transaction factors.		CO4 1	3.
	(b)	Explain how would you apply guidelines for using	ng designing Colors.	CO ₅	4
	15. (a)	OF			
	(b)	How would you categorize the view layer macro	process.	CO5	K4
				-) 00	4.
	Q. No.	SECTION - C Answer ANY THRE	(3 * 10 = 30 Marks		· File Control
					Lo
	16.	What is class hierarchy? Explain.		C01	
	17.	Outline the unified approach of object oriented a development.	nalysis, design and iterative	CO2	N 5.
	18.	Write how would you apply Qualifier, multiplic	ity and N-Ary Association for UML	CO3	N.
		class diagram.			6.
	19.	Analyze object storage, interoperability and pers	istence.	C04	Kr
	20.	How would you utilize the following designing i	nterface objects	CO5	Ki .
	1	Oser interface design creative process.	ojoca.	007	7.
	I	I)Designing view layer classes.			

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

Programme: M.Sc. Computer Science

Date: 12.07.2022

Course Code: 20PCSC23

Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Course Title: Distributed Operating System

No.		CCTION - A aswer ALL Questions	(10 * 1 = 10 Marks) CC	O(s) K - Level
1.	The three key provisions in and retransmissions.	protocols are ack	nowledgments, timeouts, CO	OI KI
	1.APC	2.Layer		
	3.IPC	4.IPC/TC		
2.	Theis an excelle	ent example of on open syst	em. C	01 K1
	1.WAN	2.LAN		
	3.OS	4.MAN		
3.	The amount of time needed to perproperty; the action must be perfe		material for the liveness	CO2 K2
	1.Eventually	2.Deadloo	ck avoidance	
	3.Mutual exclusion	4.Safety		
4.	The of a System of local states of all entities in it		lection	CO2 K1
	1.Logical state	2.Local s	tate	
	3.Global state	4.Physic	al state	
5.	All links in the ring are assumed	l to becha	nnels in election algorithm.	CO3 K2
	1FILO	2.FIFO		
	3.Stack	4.Pipes		
6.	These nodes are called	and	respectively.	CO3 K1
	1.monitoring, utilization	2.measi	ure, threshold	
	3.sender nodes, receiver nodes	4.proce	ss, migration	
7.	Obtaining a read - write lock for	or writing is called an		CO4 K2
	1.Communication network	2.Contr	rol process	
	3.Exclusive lock	4.Inclu	sive lock	

	8		
	med	by msgget.	CO ₄
	is an identifier returned b	2.msg-1rpid	
		4.msg-ctime	
8.	1.msg-qnum 3.maqid After a shared memory segment has been created the state of the segment has been created the segment has been cre	ed or opened by shmget, we attach it to	CO ₅ K ₂
	3 maqid segment has been creat		7
	After a shared memory state	2.shmat	
9.	our address	4 chmCt1	
	1.shrev 3.shsnd A semaphore whose value if between 0 and sor	me limit is known as	CO5 KI Cours
	3.shsnd	2.A counting semaphore	Cours
10.	A semaphore Whose 1.A boundary semaphore		
	1-240	(5 * 4 = 20 Marks	s) $CO(s)$ Q. No
	3.A list semaphore	B Questions	1
Q. No.	Answer ALL	Questi	COI KI 1.
Q.	What is Network Operating System?	OR]	
11. (a)	What is Network Open	cribe it.	CO1 K1
	What is Network protocols and desc What are types in Network protocols and desc	25)	CO2 K2 2
(b)	view would you classify local	OR ·	
12. (a)	· · t state [recording.	CO2 K2
(b)	Summarize an algorithm for consistent state of How would you use Token Based algorithms	for mutual exclusion?	CO3 K3
13. (a)	Many would you use Token Based and	COPI	CO2
13. (-)	Discover the approach used in Distributed ter	rmination detection.	CO3 K3
(b)	Discover the approach used		CO4 K4
14. (a)		[OR]	CO4 K4
	Examine the command in fcnt1 record locking	ng.	
(b)	What conclusion can you draw on System V	semaphores?	CO5 K4
15. (a)	What conclusion can you	[OR]	CO5 K4 .
(b)	Focus on semaphore limits.		COD III
(0)	SECTION	-C (3 * 10 = 30 Ma	arks) CO(s) K.
Q. No.		THREE Questions	Level
	Explain the detail about Model of Distribute		CO1 K2
16.	Explain the detail about woder or 2	tributed control algorithms?	CO2 K3
17.	How would you develop an operation of dis	stributed control and	соз кз
18.	How would you illustrate the following 1. Distributed Deadlock Detection.		
	Distributed Deadlock Prevention.		
19.	Categorize about producer-consumer probl	lem with examples.	CO4 K4
20.	Focus about Shared memory.		CO5 K4
20.		**********	



5.

3. False Positive

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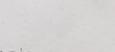
END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

	CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUC	ATTONY
mme :	NI SC. 3. DIRDRICE Stringer	Trate : Large
Programme and p	20PCSC24	Time: 10:00 AM

Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM Course Code : 20PCSC24 Course Title : Information Security Max. Marks: 60 (10 * 1 = 10 Marks) CO(s) SECTION - A Q. No. Level Answer ALL Questions KI is often the most valuable asset possessed by an organization and it is the CO1 main target of intentional attacks. 1.Hardware 2.Data 3.Software 4.Networks The_____ of information is the quality or state of being genuine or original, rather than CO1 KI a reproduction or fabrication. 1.Confidentiality 2. Availability 3. Accuracy 4. Authenticity K2 CO2 There are types of security policies. 1.Four 2.One 3.Two 4.Three K1 is an act that takes advantage of a vulnerability to compromise a controlledCO2 system. 1.Threat 2.Hoaxes 3.Theft 4.Attack K2 CO3 Firewalls fall into ______major processing-mode categories. 1.4 2.5 3.6 4.7 K CO3 ___of these elements require coordinatedplanning. 1.Accept 2.Identify 3. Maintenance 4.Implement CO4 An IDPS can be implemented via one of _ basic control strategies. 1.1 2.3 3.2 4.5 CO4 An false _____event that triggers an alarm when no actual attack is inprogress. 1. Attack Stimulus 2.Negative

4. Noise

				1
9.	TheRA is used when planning for reorganization as units of the organization are acquired, divested, or moved. 2.Application	on CO	5	to .
	3.Business Partner 4.Vulnerability			
10.	A change over involves stopping the old method and beginning the new. 1.Pilot	CO5	K	1
Q. No.	SECTION - B Answer ALL Questions Recall Very Information Security Concepts.) CO(5	i) k	
11. (a)	Recall Key Information Security Concepts.		L	i'el _
	[OR]	CO1	KI	
(b)	List Critical Characteristics of Information.	00		
12. (a)	Explain about Protecting the functionality of an organization.	COI	KI	-
4.	[OR]	CO ⁵	K	The second
(b)	Classify Possible Controls.	Co		-
13. (a)	Explain about Enterprise Information Security Policy (EISP).	CO2	K2	
(b)	[OR]	CO3	K2	
(b)	Show the Firewalls Categorized by Generation.	CO3		
14. (a)	Interpret IDPS Response Options.		K2	
(b)	[OR]	CO4	K3	
15. (a)	Sketch the Strengths and Limitations of IDPSs.	CO4		
13. (a)	Outline The Bull's-Eye Model.		K3	
(b)	[OR] Explain about Monitoring the Internal Environment.	CO ₅	K3	
		COS	I/a	
Q. No.	SECTION - C Answer ANY THREE Questions (3 * 10 = 30 Marks)		K3	
16.	Explain the Security System Development Life cycle.		Level	
17.	Infer Risk Identification-first three components.	CO1	K2	
18.	Show Information Security Planning and Governance.	CO2	K2	
19	Identify the Deployment and Implementation of an IDPS.	CO3	КЗ	
20.	Identify the Nontechnical A	CO4	K3	
	Identify the Nontechnical Aspects of Implementation.	-	K3	



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3.Run Length Coding

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(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION) Programme: M.Sc. Computer Science Date: 06.07.2022

	Code: 20PCSC31 Title: Digital Image Processing		Time : 2 Max. Ma			:00 PM - 5:00 PM		
No.		SECTION - A Answer ALL Que	(10 * 1 = 1	0 Marks)	CO(s)	K- Level		
1.	Given an intensity level [0, L-1] the negative of an image?			ou obtain	COI	K1		
	1.s = L - 1 - r		2.s = L - 1 + r					
	3.s=L+1-r		4.s = L + 1 + r					
2.	The dynamic range of the imagi	ng system is a qua	intitative relation where the	upper	CO1	K1		
	1.Brightness		2.Contrast					
	3.Saturation		4.Noise					
3.	IHPF stands for				CO2	K2		
	1.Identity Huge Power Filter		2.Ideal Huge Power Frame					
	3 Identity High pass Filter		4.Ideal High Pass Filter					
4.	The spatial averaging filter in w sometimes is called	hich all coefficient	ts are not equal and multipl	ied by it	CO2	K2		
	1.Box Filter		2.Non linear filter					
	3. Weighted average Filter		4Low pass filters					
5.	is well suited for reducing	g the effects of salt	-and-pepper noise.		CO3	K2		
	1.Contra harmonic mean filter		2.Geometric Mean Filter					
	3.Harmonic Mean Filter		4.Sequence Mean Filter					
j.	In geometric mean filters when a	alpha is equal to 1	then it works as		CO3	K1 .		
	1.Notch filter		2.Band pass filter					
	3.Wiener filter		4.Inverse filter					
	yields the smallest pos	ssible number of co	ode symbol per source sym	bol.	CO4	K2		
	1.Symbol Based Coding		2.Bit Plane Coding					

4. Huffman Coding

	12	realution can reach	CO4 KI	
	Television.	image resolution		
	The compression must be high for HD Television bits/image.	2200 x 1080 x 24		
8.	The compression bits/image.	4.1820 × 1000 × 32		
	1.1840 x 768 x 24	4.1820 reconstruction.	COS K2	
	$3.1920 \times 1080 \times 32$	morphotos		
	$1.1840 \times 768 \times 24$ $3.1920 \times 1080 \times 32$ is used for defining the connectivity in the	4.Geodesic Dilation		
• 9.	1.Marker	4.Geodesie	CO5 KI	Pro
	a tack			Co Co
	Opening is represented by	2.A - B		
10.	1.A+B	4.A o B		Q.
		(5 * 4 = 20 Marks)		
	SECTION - B Answer ALL Q	uestions	CO1 K1	
Q. No.			COI KI	
	What is Image sensing and acquisition?	4	CO1 K1	
11. (a)	t sat the exact histogram m	atching?	CO2 K2	
(b)	Describe the details about the exact histogram meaning the Linear filters.			
12. (a)	the smoothing		CO2 K2	
	Summarize the concepts of the Laplacian in the	frequency domain	CO3 K3	
(b)				
13. (a)	Explain about the Computed 19 [O] Demonstrate about the estimating the Degradati	R]	n. CO3 K3	
	Demonstrate about the estimating the Degradati	OII I unterve	CO4 K4	
(b)	Lataile about Wavelet County.			
14. (a)		RJ	CO4 K	1
(b)	Describe about Bit plane coding.	D	CO5 K	4
	Define and explain the process steps in the Thir	nning Process.		
15. (a)		R	CO5 K	4
(b)	Explain about the Pruning Process.		1. CO(e) 1	K-
	SECTION - C	(3 * 10 = 30 Ma)	rks) CO(s)	Level
Q. No.	Answer ANY THR	EE Questions	COI	Kl
	Describe any two of the basic intensity transfor	mation functions.		
16.	Summarize the image smoothening using frequ	nency domain filters.	CO2	K2
17.			CO3	K3
18.	Demonstrate in details with the Color transform		CO4	K4
19.	Estimate in details about the Image Compressi		CO5	K4
20.	Demonstrate in details about the Gray Scale M	forphology.		
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rogram	(CHOICE B nme: M.Sc. Computer Scie Code: 20PCSC32 Title: Web Technology	ASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME ence	BASED EDUCATION) Date: 08.07.2022 Time: 2:00 PM - 5:00 PM Max. Marks: 60
. No.		SECTION - A Answer ALL Questions	(10 * 1 = 10 Marks) CO(s) K - Level
	PHP has several predefin	ed variables called	CO1 K1
1.	1.Personnel	2.Global	,
	3.Local		Constants
2.	The statemed st	ent ends execution of the current it	eration but doesn't cause the CO1 K1
	1.Continue	2.Break	
	3.For	4.Switch	
3.	To use the mail() function_file.	on to send mail, you need to set up	a few directives in the CO2 K1
	1.php.start	2.php.ii	ii
	3.php.in	· 4.Php.s	
4.	Thebuilt-in	n associative array contains all val	ues submitted as part of a file CO2 K2
	1.\$_SERVER	2.S_E	NV
	3.\$_FILES superglobal	4.S_R	EQUEST
5.	The claus query result.	e to return only a certain number of	of records from your SELECT CO3 K1
	1.ORDER BY	2.WH	ERE
	3.LIMIT	4.LIK	E
6.	The symb	ool in LIKE matches exactly one	characters. CO3 K2
	1.@	2	
	3.%	4.5	
7.	The jQuery helps redu	ace redundancy in and	d UI functionality, like tabs and CO4 K1
	1.navigation	2.sec	arching
	3.storage	4.sp	eed
8.	The metl	nod is the inverse to the not() and	it is used to add to an existing CO4 K2

selection

*	sèlection	2.on()		
	l.add()	4.each()		
	3.bind()			
9.	handlers to any named event.	methods which attach event	CO5	Kı
	1.not()	2.off()		1/1
	3.slice()	4.ed()		
10.	. Themethod is the only class method multiple class names.	nod jQuery provides that does not accept	CO ₅	K ₂
	1.toggleClass()	2.hasClass()		~
	3.addClass()	4.removeClass()		
Q. No	SECTION - I	-dikel	CO(s)	K.
11. (a)		ORJ	COI	Leve K1
(b)	Relate Accessing Variables with the global State	tement.	CO1	
12. (a)	Explain the concept of setting a Cookie with PI	HP.	CO2	K1
	[O	[10] 스닷트 [25] [25] (Chi Hall Chi		K2
(b)	Illustrate PHP program for creating a simple fee	edback form.	CO2	K2
13. (a)	Organize Learning the Table creation syntax.	n)	CO3	K3
(b)	Make Use of the Delete Command.	K)	COS	
14. (a)	How will you organize about Obtaining JQUER	Υ	CO3	K3
14. (a)	[O]		CO4	K3
(b)	Identify the origin of selectors API.		CO4	K3
15. (a)	Focus about Setting Text or HTML Content.		CO5	K4
	IOI	!]		
(b)	How would you discover Inserting Beside Conte	ent via a Selection.	CO5	K4
Q. No.	SECTION - C	(3 * 10 = 30 Marks)	CO(s)	K.
	Answer ANY THRE	E Questions		Level
16.	Show about Loops in PHP		COI	K2
17.	Organize Combining HTML and PHP Code on a	Single Page.	CO2	K3
18.	Illustrate the concept of Working with MySQL D	ata.	CO3	K3
19.	Infer Programming conventions-markup and CSS		CO4	K4
20.	Discover attributes Setting, retrieving, and remov		CO5	K4
U.	Discover authorities Setting, Tetrieving, and Ternov	ing.		
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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

	Construction of the contract o	The state of the	OME BASED EDUCATION
- * 6	Computer Science		T

Programme: M.Sc.

Course Title: Advanced Software Engineering

Course Code : 20PCSC41

Date: 06.07.2022

Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Course			
Q. No.	SECTIO Answer A	N - A (10 * 1 = 10 Marks) C	CO(s) K- Level
	The effective software project manageme	ent focuses on the four P's	COI KI
1.	! Public, Product, Process, Project	2.People, Public, Product, Project	
	3.People,Product,Process,Project	4.People,Process,Public,Project	
	Software metrics are analyzed and assess	sed by	CO1 KI
2.	1 Database administrator	2.Software managers	
	3.System engineer	4.Mechanical engineers	
	COCOMO contains different sizing opti	ions are available as hierarchy	CO2 K2
3.	1.Object points, Function points, Lines of source code	2.Object code, Frame code, Source code	
	3.Object points, Dependency points, line code	4.object oriented code, Preserving points, Source points	
4.		equire problem decomposition based on	CO2 K1
	1.Software functions	2.Information domain values	
	3.Process activities	4.Software functions & Process activities	
5.	is the culmination of a planni software project management.	ing activity that is a primary component of	CO3 K2
	1.Scheduling	· 2.Planning	
	3.Researching	4.Computing .	
6.	Testing and subsequent debugging ca development effort.	an account for percent of software	CO3 K1
	1.20 to 30	2.10 to 20	
	3.30 to 40	4.15 to 20	
7.	The core of reverse engineering is a	n activity called	CO4 K2
1	1 Level abstraction	2.Extract abstraction	
	3.Reengineering level	4.Completeness	

8	The law of conservation of familiarity" is	introduced in the	year	CO4	
	1.1980	2.1974		CO4	KI
	3.1996	4.1995			
9.	CMMI represents a process meta-model in	two different way	s: They are	COS	
	1.Continuous and Staged		ment and Staged	005	K2
	3.Continuous and Termination	4.Correct	and Staged		
10.	IDEAL is representative of many process mactivities.	odels for SPI it d	efines distinct	CO ₅	Kı
	1.2	2.3			
	3.4	4.5			
Q. No.	SECTION . Answer ALI		(5 * 4 = 20 Marks)	CO(s)	
11. (a)	Recall the problem decomposition.			COI	Level
		OR]			K1
(b)	State the need of quality measuring.			COI	Kı
12. (a)	Tell about observation on software estimation			CO ₂	K1
(b)	State the use of problem based estimation.	OR]			
13. (a)		art.		CO ₂	K1
13. (a)	Illustrate relationship between people and effo	OR]		CO ₃	K2
· (b)	Summarize Risk Identification.	/A.J		CO3	K2
14. (a)	Identify the software Errors.			CO4	
		R		-04	K3
(b)	Relate the terms of forward engineering.			CO4	K3
15. (a)	Analyze the Maturity models.			CO5	K4
	[0]	RJ			
(b) I	Examine the technology evaluation.			CO5	K4
Q. No.	SECTION - C		(3 * 10 = 30 Marks)	CO(e)	K-
	Answer ANY THRE	E Questions	(5 To 50 Marks)	CO(s)	Level
16. Li	ist about various concepts of software measurer	ment.		COI	Kl
	explain the process and problem based estimation			CO2	K2
	etch risk projection.				
				CO3	K3
	plain specification of business process reenging	eering.		CO4	K3
20. Infe	er about SPI process.			CO5	K4

20.

3.Pattern

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(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University || Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC) END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

proframme: M.Sc. Computer Science Date: 08.07.2022 Propose Code: 20PCSC42 Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM Course Title: Compiler Design Max. Marks: 60 SECTION - A (10 * 1 = 10 Marks) CO(s) K-Answer ALL Questions Q. No. Java compilers also called _____ compilers translate the bytecodes into CO1 KI machine language. 2.Linker 1.Interpreter 4.just-in-time 3.Preprocessor The analysis part also collects information about the source program and stores it in a CO1 K1 data structure called a 2.Semantic tree 1.Syntax tree 4.Symbol table 3.Parser table the address of the actual parameter is passed to the callee as the value of CO2 K2 the corresponding formal parameter. 2.call-by-value 1.call-by-name 3.call-by-reference 4.call-by-method A set of terminal symbols sometimes referred to as K1 CO2 2. Syntactic variables 1.Productions 4.Root 3.Tokens CO3 K2 Recursive-descent parsing is also called _ parsing. 2.Descent 1.Predictive 4.Annotated 3.Top-down CO3 KI In an abstract syntax tree for an expression each interior node represents an 2.Operand 1.Operator 4.Assignment 3.Symbol and each pattern is a regular CO4 The translation rules each have the form _ expression. 2.Pattern { state } 1.Pattern { Action }

4.Pattern { Rules }

CO4

The input notation for the is referred to as the Lex language and the tool

	2.Regular expres	sion		
	itself is the Lex compiler. ' Lex tool 4.Production			
	3.Grammar parsing methods such as the Cocke-Younger-Kasam	i algorithm and	CO ₅	K2
9	Earley's algorithm can parse any grammar. 2.Top down			
	1.Universal 4.Recursive			
	1.Universal 4.Recursive	y un the narse tree	00-	
	3.Bottom up in the sense that it works recursively in the sense that it works recursively	y up the parse ace	CO ₅	K1
10.	for the regular expression. 2.Syntax-directed			
	1.Translation 4.Grammar gener	ation		
	3.Semantic directed	5 * 4 = 20 Marks)	CO	
Q. No	CEL TION	5 1 20 Marks)	CO(s)	
Q	o. Answer ALL Questions		COI	Level
11. (a	Define intermediate code generation.			K1
	[OK]		COI	Kı
(b)	State the need for language processor.		CO2	KI
12. (a)	Relate modeling in compiler design and implementation. [OR]			
4.5	· and states		CO2	KI
(b)			CO3	K2
13. (a)	Outline the concept of predictive parsing. [OR]			
(b)	Predict about recognizing keywords and identifiers.		CO3	K2
	Illustrate Buffer Pairs.		CO4	КЗ
14. (a)	[OR]			
(b)	Explain about Transition Tables.		CO4	K3
15. (a)	Analyze the Structure of the Generated Analyzer.		CO5	K4
	[OR]			
(b)	Discover the functions computed from the syntax tree.		CO5	K4
Q. No.	SECTION - C (3	* 10 = 30 Marks)	CO(s)	K -
	Answer ANY THREE Questions			Level
16.	List about various compiler-construction tools.		COI	K1
17.	Demonstrate design of new computer architectures.		CO2	K2
18.	Explain Synthesized Attributes.		СОЗ	K3
19.	Discover the Lexical-Analyzer Generator Lex.		CO4	K3
20.	Examine the Context-Free Grammars.		CO5	K4

se Title:

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avated to Madure	ai Kamaraj University A EMESTER EXAMINA	ccredited with 'B' Grad	lo by NAAC)			
CHOICE BASET	CREDIT SYSTEM - OU	TCOME BASED EDU	CATION)				
Computer Science				: 11.07.20	22		
(CHOICE BASE) (CHOICE BASE)		*		: 10:00 /		1:00	PM
nde: 20PCSC43 ode: Big Data Analytics			Max	. Marks :	60	-	
ille.	SECTION - A	(10 * 1	= 10 Ma	ula) CO	(-)	v	
	Answer ALL Quest	ons	- IO MIN	rks) CO		K - Leve	1
bytes size is calle	ed big data.			СО	1	KI	
Data in bytes s.		Giga					
1.Meta		Peta .					
3.Tera Identify the different features	of Big Data Analytics.			CC	1	K1	
Identify the difference	2.	Data recovery					
1.Open-source	4	All of the above					
3.Scalability What are the different feature.	s of Big Data Analytic	s?		C	02	K2	
What are the difference	2	Scalability					
1.Open Source	. 4	.All the above					
3.Data Recovery Which of the following are ex	cample(s) of Real Time	e Big Data Processi	ng?	C	02	K1	
Which of the following are	2	.Stock market data	analysis				
1.Complex Event Processing (CEP) platforms							
3Bank fraud transactions		Complex Event Pr	rocessing				
detection		(CEP) platforms &		aud			
		transactions detec	tion.				
When a file in HDFS is delet	ed by a user.				203	K	2
1.It is lost forever		2.It goes to trash if	configure	d.			
3.It becomes hidden from the but stays in the file system	e user	4.File sin HDFS ca	nnot be d	eleted			
Which of the following platf	forms does Hadoop rui	n on?			CO3	3	K1
1.Bare metal		2.Debian				•	
3.Cross-platform		4.Unix-like					
What is the maximum size of	f Index Key Limit and	Number of Index	es per col	lection?	СО	4	K2.
1.64 bytes and 1024 indexes		2.12 mega bytes a	nd 64 ind	exes			
3.1024 bytes and 64 indexes		4.1024 bytes and indexes	unlimited				
A collection and a documen respectively?	t in MongoDB is equi		the SQL	concepts	СО	4	K2

	1. Table and Row	2.Table and	Column		
	3.Column and Row	4.Database a			
9	9. Although the Hadoop framework is implemen not be written in			d CO5	K2
	I.C	2.Java			
	3.C#	4.Python			
10	0. Running a program involves run		ks on many or all of	CO ₅	72.
	the nodes in our cluster.			203	KI
	1.MapReduce	2.Map			
	3.Reducer	4.BigQuery			
Q. No			(5 * 4 - 20 M - 1)		
	SECTION - E Answer ALL ((5 * 4 = 20 Marks)	CO(s)	K-
11. (a	(a) What are the key steps in Big Data solutions?			CO1	Level K1
(b)	. 10	R]			KI
12. (a)	is olg data analysis helpful in increasing b	usiness revenue?		CO1	K1
-2. (a)	What are the four features of Big Data?			CO2	K2
(b)	What are the few top analytics tools?	R]			
13. (a)				CO ₂	K2
		DI		CO3	K3
(b)	Define respective components of HDFS and YA	RN.		CO3	K3
14. (a)				CO4	
	OI	R]		CO4	K4
(b)	Toutaines of Wollgobb.			CO4	K4
15. (a)	Discover about the data types used in Hive.			CO5	K4
(b)	[OF	2]			
(b)	Illustrate the binary storage formats in hive.			CO5	K4
). No.	SECTION - C Answer ANY THRE	E Questions	(3 * 10 = 30 Marks)	CO(s)	K -
16.	Tell about the desired properties of Big Data Syst	tem.		COI	K1
17.	Discover the few top analytic tools.			CO2	K2
18.	Illustrate the concept of managing resources and	application with	Hadoon VADNI		
9.	How do connect MongoDB and what are the basi example?			CO3	K3 K4
0					
0.	Examine the Data flow in Map Reduce.			CO5	K4
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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

Date: 11.07.2022

Time: 2:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Max. Marks: 60

M.Sc. Computer Science Code: 20PCSE32 of file: Cyber Security

SECTION - A

(10 * 1 = 10 Marks) CO(s) K -

Level

Answer ALL Questions

COI K1

The factor(s) which influence(s) cybercrime is /are_

2.Impact of social media

[Availability of tools to mask the

crime 3.Both a and b 4. High investment to commit a

crime

US Internal Revenue Service faced a data breach that disclosed more than _{700,000} SSNs and other sensitive information.

CO1

CO₂

CO3

2.2015

12013

4.2017

32016

protocol(s) is/are supported by Ethereum for the exchange of messages and static CO₂ K1

files.

2.Swarm

1.Whisper

4.Client-Server

3.Both a and b

Bitcoin's feature as a _____, in which nobody can block your transactions.

1.public

2. Highly censor-resistant

3.perrmissionless

4.Unseizable

A forensic tool that helps to collect useful evidence is ____.

Ingrep

2.mgrep

3.sshark

4.nshark

stage attempts to puts an end to the incident after understanding the salient points of CO3 the containment stage.

K2

KI

1.Preparation

2.Identification

3.Recovery

4.Eradication

Boot code searches the root directory for operating system files like

CO4 KI

I.DOS.SYS

2.COM.SYS

3.CMD.SYS

4.IO.SYS

	4			
8.	refers to bytes in physical that are used by itself ar	nd are invisible to the user.	CO4	K2
	1 770-	SSD		
	3.Sectors 4.I	HSD		
9,	is the only hand-held, cellular exploitation device associated phone drivers.	e worldwide that requires no PC or (205	K1
	1.Cellebrite 2.0	CellDEK		
	3.Both a and b	MD5		
10.	ElcomSoft breaks complex passwords, recovers documents in a production environment.	encryption keys, and unlocks	CO5	K2
		Distributed Password Recovery		
	3.Mobile Forensic Bundle 4.	Cloud eXplorer		
Q. No.	SECTION - B	(5 * 4 = 20 Marks)	CO(a)	
	Answer ALL Quest		CO(s)	K - Level
11. (a)	Describe about Hacking and Cracking in Illegal Acc	eess.	COI	K1
(b)	[OR]			
12. (a)	What are the factors that influence CyberCrime?		CO1	K1
	Distinguish Bitcoin versus Ethereum using any 4 att	ributes.	CO2	K2
(b)	Summarize the concepts of Surface web, Deep web	and Dark web	CO2	
13. (a)	Illustrate Malware Analysis in Malware Forensics.			K2
	[OR]		CO3	K2
(b)	Explain the Ram Artifacts in Memory Forensics		CO3	K2
14. (a)	Show any 4 Attributes types of NTFS.		CO4	КЗ
(b)	Examine Macintosh Artifacts. [OR]			
15. (a)			CO4	K3.
	Explain Forensic tool used for Integrity verification.		CO5	K3
(b)	[OR] Sketch Forensic tools used for Password Recovery			
Q. No.			CO5	K3
Q. 140.	SECTION - C	(3 * 10 = 30 Marks)	CO(s) K-
16.	Answer ANY THREE (Level
17.	Explain few forms of cybercrimes exclusive to mob	oile ECDs.	COI	K2
	Define Ransomware. Write notes on Post-delivery, Steps to carry out in Event of Infection?	Preventing from full extraction and	CO2	K2
18.	Write in detail about Database Forensics.		CO3	K3
19.	Explain how Windows OS artifacts can be collected	d as evidence?.		
20.	Can you infer the commands and tools which help i Unix systems?	in acquiring digital evidence from	CO ₅	

1.Optimal

3.Local

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G.T.N.	CR EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022	
SND SEMESTE	R EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022	
AN	SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION) Date: 13.07.2022	
TOICE BASED CREDIT	SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)	
(CHO's Science		
Computer	Time: 10:00 AM	- 1:00 PM
(CHOICE BASED CREDIT (CHOICE BASED CREDIT	Max. Marks: 60	
ificial Intering		
M.Sc. Composition of the composi	ON - A $(10 * 1 = 10 \text{ Marks}) \text{ CO(s)}$	**
Answer	(3)	K-
Alls		Level
synction for an artif	ALL Questions icial agent will be implemented by an COI 2.Agent program	K1
the agent fullet		
nternally	2.Agent program	
percept	4.Agent	
percept Sequence percept Sequence	4.Agent re against an ideal performance measure is called CO1 2.Human Performance	K1
sion of AI on the right measur	p and a second of the second o	KI
the definition		
	, 2.Human Performance	
Behavior seeses and	4.Rationality	
Behavior Thought processes and		
Reasoning random		
Reasoning Least location is subject to random	with a small independent probability. CO2	K2
Fach location is such	2.Instant	
1.Schema	4.Mutation	
1-tion		
3 population	irst search is optimal because it always expands CO2	K1
When all step costs are equalified unexpanded nod	irst search is optimal because it always expands CO2	
the	2.Deepest	
1Shallowest	2.Deepest	
	4.Level wise	
3Narrow	ober of variables is called a CO3	K2
A constraint involving an arbitrary num	iber of variables is called a	100
constraint.		
1.Unary	2.Global	
	4.Multi	
3.Binary		
In adversarial search MIN has somethir	ng to say about it and MAX therefore must find CO3	Kl
astrategy.		
1.Optimal	2.Global	

4.Contingent

7.	A knowledge base is a set of		CO4	K1	
	1.Action	2.Sentences			
	3.Inference	4.Logic			
8.	The primary difference between propositional ar	nd first-order logic lies in the	CO4	K2	
	commitment made by each language	ge.			
	3.Natural language	2.Syntax			
9.		4.Epistemological	CO5	KI	
	The learning a (possibly incorrect) general function pairs is calledlearning.	ion or rule from specific input-output			
	1.Reinforcement .	2.Deductive			
	3.Inductive	4.Supervised			
10.	The data are evidence that is instantiations of so variables describing the domain.	ome or all of the	CO5	K2	
	1.Constant	2.Special			
	3.Fixed	4.Random			
Q. No.	SECTION - F	(5 * 4 = 20 Marks)	CO(s) K	
	Answer ALL (L	evel
11. (a)	Define Thinking rationally: The "laws of thoug	tht" approach.	CO1	K	1
415		OR]	001	T	
(b)	Define AI adopts the scientific method.		CO1		
12. (a)	Illustrate Bidirectional search.		CO2	K	(2
(b).		OR]	CO2	I	72
-	Identify the Simulated annealing.				
13. (a)	Predict the Optimal decisions in multiplayer g		CO3		K2
(b)	Describe Node consistency.	ORI .	CO	3	K2
14. (a)			СО	4	K3
1 1. (u)	Write about the PEAS for wumpus world.	OR)			
(b)	Write about the kinship domain.		СО	4	K3
15. (a)	Sketch about Expressiveness of decision trees		СО	5	K3
		OR			
(b)	Interpret the concept of Choosing attribute tes	sts.	CC)5	K3
Q. No.	SECTION - Answer ANY TH		ks) Co	O(s)	K- Leve
16.	State the birth of artificial intelligence.		C	01	K1
17.	Outline the A* search: Minimizing the total e	estimated solution cost.	C	02	K2
18.	Show how Alpha-Beta Pruning is made.		C	O3	K2

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gover various Supervised Learning.

CO4 K3

CO5 K3

Reg. No.:



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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - APRIL - 2022

(CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM - OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION)

programme: M.Sc. Computer Science

Date: 13.07.2022

Course Code : 20PCSE42

Time: 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Course Title : Internet of Things

Max. Marks: 60

		ION - A (10 * 1 = 10 Marks) er ALL Questions		Level
0.			CO1 1	KI
	Which of the following layers provides end to end communication in IOT? 2.Data link layer			
	1 Logical layer	4.Session layer		
	3.Transport layer		COI	KI
	What is the full form of the LPWAN?	2.Low power wide area network		
	1.Low protocol wide area network	4.Long power wide area network		
	3.Long protocol wide area	4.Long power wide area not so		
	network	number of elements.	CO2	K2
	The open IOT Architecture has	2.7		
	13			
	3.8	4.6	CO2	KI
4.	Mobile traffic today is driven by pr	redictable activities such as		
	1 Making calls	2.Receiving email		
	3.Surfing the web	4.All the above	503	K2
5.	The range of z-wave is		CO3	N2
	1,30 to 100 m	2.300 to 1000 m		
	3.100 to 1000 m	4.Only 10 m		
6.	Standards which provide the mean	ns to automatically data.	CO	3 K1
	1.Store	2.Capture		
	3.Retrieve	4.Process		
7.	Thecategory is used f	for business to consumer process.	CC	04 K2
	1.Group IoT	2.community IoT		
	3.Industrial IoT	4.Personal IoT		
8.	Markets won't invest in right lev the level of security or privacy to	rel of security as today is a bigger dri	ver than C	CO4 KI
	1.jCORE	2.Time to market		
	3.Standardization	4.Privacy protocols		

9.	types of voice communications are in IoT environment	CO5	K2
	1.2 2.3		
	3.4 4.5		
10.	Theis considered as two of main pillars of the Future Internet.	CO5	K1
	Deep Learning Cloud computing and Internet Of technology		
	3.Artificial intelligence & IoT 4.Knowledge based &AI		
Q. No.	SECTION - B (5 * 4 = 20 Marks) Answer ALL Questions	CO(s)	K- Level
11. (a)	Describe the Internet of Things Common Definition.	COI	KI
(b)	[OR] Describe about Smart Mobility and Transport.	COI	K1
12. (a)	Define Network Technology.	CO2	K2
	[OR]		
(b)	Explain concept of Privacy for IoT.	CO2	K2
13. (a)	Identify the concepts of cybersecurity and privacy in IoT.	CO3	K3
(b)	[OR] Describe the concept of oneM2M.	CO3	K2
14. (a)	Describe about IPv6 Potential.	CO4	K3
	[OR]	00,	
(b)	Illustrate the concept of DigCovery.	CO4	K3_
15. (a)	Discover the concepts in iCORE.	CO5	K4
(b)	[OR] Explain OSMOSE Use Cases' Exploitation Plans & Business Opportunities.	CO5	K4
Q. No.	SECTION - C (3 * 10 = 30 Marks) CO(s) K-
	Answer ANY THREE Questions		Level
16.	Summarize the IoT Strategic Research.	CO1	K1
17.	Describe the data management concept with example.	CO2	K2
18.	Illustrate the concept of IERC Research Projects Positions.	CO3	КЗ
19.	Focus the concept of a policy-based framework for security and privacy in Internet of Things.	f CO4	КЗ
Internal Aud	Explain the IoT for Manufacturing trials in FITMAN.	CO5	K4
verned) uit		
Cor. v. Mani Med External Audit	it: 2021-2022 M. Punithavathi) 1. 2021-2022		
1	- 2022		

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