Hall Ticket Number :						Г
						- 1

Code: 4G141

R-14

II B.Tech. II Semester Supplementary Examinations May 2018

# **Computer Organization**

		Computer Organization	
Max.	Mai	( Common to CSE & IT ) rks: 70 Time: 3 Hou	ırs
		er all five units by choosing one question from each unit ( $5 \times 14 = 70$ Marks)	
		******	
1.	۵)	<b>UNIT-I</b> List and explain different interconnection structures used in multiprocessors?	7M
1.	a)	Explain about sign magnitude and 2's complement approaches for representing	/ IVI
	b)	the fixed point numbers. Explain why 2's complement approach is preferable	7M
		OR	7 1 1 1
2.	a)	Simplify the following Boolean function in both Sum-of products and product-	
	,	of-sums form. $F(A,B,C,D) = (0,1,2,5,8,9,10)$	7M
	b)	Explain about various buses such as internal, external, I/O, system, address	
		and data bus.	7M
		UNIT-II	
3.	a)	What is Register Transfer Language? Explain few RTL statements for	01.4
		branching from their actual functioning.	8M
	b)	For the pattern $X=(A+B)^*(C+D)$ , explain three-, two-, one- and zero-address	CN4
		instructions by giving the syntax.  OR	6M
4.		Write short notes on the following:	
••		a) Register transfer language	
		b) Instruction formats	
		c) Addressing modes	
		d) Reduced Instruction Set Computer	14M
_	- \	UNIT-III	71.4
5.	a)	Explain why hardwired control unit is faster than micro programmed control unit.	7M
	b)	What are micro-subroutines? Explain.	7M
6	a)	OR  Explain micro instruction sequencing in detail.	7M
0.	b)	What is a micro-operation? Explain the four different types of micro-operations	7M
	D)	UNIT-IV	/ IVI
7.	a)	Draw a flow chart which explains multiplication of two signed magnitude fixed	
	,	point numbers.	7M
	b)	Multiply 10101 and 10111 with the above procedure.	7M
		OR	
8.		What is Cache memory? Explain the different mapping techniques used in the	
		usage of Cache memory.	14M
0	۵)	What is an input Output presser? Explain the need for input Output presser.	71.4
9.	a)	What is an Input-Output processor? Explain the need for Input-Output processor	7M
	b)	What is meant by pipelining? Explain  OR	7M
10.	a)	List and explain different asynchronous data transfer modes	7M
10.	b)	What is DMA? What is the need for DMA? Explain the working of DMA.	7M
	D)	THAT IS DIVINE. WHAT IS THE HEAD TO DIVINE EXPIRIT THE WORKING OF DIVIN.	, 141

	Н	all Ticket Number:												
	C	ode: 5G142										J	R-15	
		II B.Tech. II Seme	ester Rec	aula	r & .	Supi	olen	nen	tan	/ Fx	ami	natior	ns May 2018	
		5 66 66	Design										10 11101 / 2010	
							to C		_					
	Ν	Max. Marks: 70											Time: 3 Hours	
		Answer all five ur	nits by cho	osing	g one	9 QU6	Əstior ****	n troi	n ec	dch i	JNIt (	5 x 14	= /0 Marks )	
						UN	IIT-I							
1.	a)	Define Time and Sp	•	lexity	of a	an alç	gorith	m. E	xpla	in ho	w to	expres	s the complexity in	
		asymptotic notations									_			8M
	b)	Explain Towers of I discuss its time com	•	lem v	with	the h	elp o	t an	exar	mple.	. Dev	elop th	e pseudocode and	6M
		discuss its time com	ipiexity.			0	R							OIVI
2.	a)	Explain recursive fu	nctions alg	orithr	n ana	_		an e	xam	ple.				6M
	b)	Explain the method	of determ	ining	the	com	plexit	y of	proc	edur	e by	the ste	p count approach.	
		Illustrate with an exa	ample.											8M
2		Explain quicksort alg	orithm with	tha h	olo o		IIT-II		اد مرا	ho on	ن داده	of quie	lk oort olgorithm	4 4 5 4
3.		Explain quicksoft alg	OHUIH WIUI	uie ii	eib o		:хапір <b>R</b>	ne. G	ive u	ie ai	iaiysi	s or quic	k sort algorithm.	14M
4.		Develop Pseudo co	de for Dijks	stra's	algo	_		finds	s the	dista	ances	from a	given vertex to all	
		the other vertices of	a graph re	pres	entec	l by it	s wei	ght r	natri	x. Dis	scuss	its con	nplexity.	14M
_		AMILIA I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		1			IT–III		1		10			
5.		Which is a more effi multiplication probler	-				•							
		number of multiplic		-		-		-		_		=		
		parenthesizing a mat	rix chain pr	oduct	who		-	ce of	dime	ensio	ns are	e (5, 10,	3, 12, 5).	14M
6.		Explain all pair shor	test nath u	sina (	dynar	O mic n		mmi	na w	ith th	e hel	n of an	example Write the	
0.		algorithm for all pair			ayrıcı	тпо р	rogra		ig w		0 1101	p or arr	example. Write the	14M
		-				UN	IT–IV							
7.	a)	Define Explicit and I	•				•		•		and	implicit	constraints.	7M
	b)	Give the solution sp	ace organ	izatio	n for		•	en p	roble	em				7M
8.	a)	Solve the following	instance	of tr	avelii		R ales i	oerso	n n	roble	m us	sina I (	CBB and draw the	
٠.	٠.,	corresponding solut				.9			Р			g		
		1 2	3 4		5									
		1 7 2 3		2 4	8 9									
		3 5 8	6		18									
		4 9 3	5		11									
		5 18 14	9 8											14M
9.	a)	Using an example p	rove that s	atiefia	ahilits		OOLDS	n foi	muls	a in 3	- Cor	niuctiva	normal form is NP-	
٥.	a)	Complete.	iove that s	ationi	ability	OID	OOIC	111101	muic	ı III O	- 001	ijuotivo	Hormai form is ivi	8M
	b)	What does Nonde		_							e be	tween	deterministic and	
		nondeterministic alg	orithm in d	esigr	n and		ysis c • <b>R</b>	of alg	orith	m?				6M
10.	a)	What is the relations	ship betwe	en P.	NP,	_		ses?	Wh	at do	you	unders	tand by Polynomial	
	,	time reducibility?	•	•	,						-			8M
	b)	Explain COOK's The	eorem.											6M
						**	**							

Il B.Tech. Il Semester Supplementary Examinations May 2018  Database Management Systems (Common to CSE & II )  Max. Marks: 70  Answer all five units by choosing one question from each unit { 5 x 14 = 70 Marks}  JUNIT-I  a) Identify the main components in a DBMS and explain what they do. b) What are the advantages of DBMS? Explain.  © R  b) What is data independence and how does a DBMS support it?  UNIT-II  a) Construct an E-R diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted. b) Explain the following terms:  i) Relationship instance ii) Composite attribute iii) Multivalued attribute iv) Derived attribute  Per model mainly used? b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey  UNIT-III  a) What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views. b) Consider the following relations: Studentisorum: integer, ename: string, reptict integer)  Enrolled (snum: integer, ename: string, proptict integer)  Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following release in SQL  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught. ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints. b) Consider the following genesis in SQL: i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught. ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints. b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, rosame: string, color: string) Parts(pid: integer, orsame: string, color: string) Parts(pid: integer, orsame: string, color: string) Parts(pi		Hal	I Ticket Number :								[	D 14	
Max. Marks: 70		Coc						_	-			R-14	
Max. Marks: 70  Answer all five units by choosing one question from each unit (5 x 1 4 = 70 Marks)  North Interest of the units by choosing one question from each unit (5 x 1 4 = 70 Marks)  North Interest of the advantages of DBMS? Explain.  Replain the advantages of using a query language instead of custom programs to process data.  b) What is data independence and how does a DBMS support it?  UNIT-II  a) Construct an E-R diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted.  b) Explain the following terms:  i) Relationship instance ii) Composite attribute  iii) Multivalued attribute (iv) Derived attribute  iii) Multivalued attribute (iv) Derived attribute  iii) Multivalued attribute (iv) Derived attribute  E-R model mainly used?  b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey  UNIT-III  a) What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views.  b) Consider the following relations: Student(snum: integer, name: string, level: string, level: string, age: integer) Class(name: string, meets at: string, room: string, lid: integer) Errolled(snum: integer, name: string, deptid: integer) Errolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class.  Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  catalog(sid: integer, pame: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, rome: string, old: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii.			II B.Tech. II				_				ns M	ay 2018	
Answer dil five units by choosing one question from each unit (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)    UNIT-				Data			_		-	ems			
What are the advantages of DBMS? Explain.   Sexplain the advantages of DBMS? Explain.   OR   Sexplain the advantages of DBMS? Explain.   OR   Sexplain the advantages of using a query language instead of custom programs to process data.		Ν	1ax. Marks: 70		( )	OHIHIC	)   10 C3L	- (x 11	)			Time: 3 Hours	
UNIT-I  a) Identify the main components in a DBMS and explain what they do. b) What are the advantages of DBMS? Explain.  OR  a) Explain the advantages of using a quory language instead of custom programs to process data. b) What is data independence and how does a DBMS support it?  UNIT-II  a) Construct an E-R diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted. b) Explain the following terms: i) Relationship instance ii) Composite attribute  OR  a) Name the main steps in database design. What is the goal of each step? In which step is the E-R model mainly used? b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey  UNIT-II  a) What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views. b) Consider the following relations: Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer) Class/name: string, meets at: string, room: string, fict: integer) Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL. i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught. ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints. b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, ps. sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL: i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part. ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply and part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compar				nits by ch	oosin	_	•	rom e	each	unit	(5 x 14		
a) Identify the main components in a DBMS and explain what they do. b) What are the advantages of DBMS? Explain.  OR c) Explain the advantages of using a query language instead of custom programs to process data. b) What is data independence and how does a DBMS support it?  UNIT-II c) a) Construct an E-R diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted. b) Explain the following terms: i) Relationship instance ii) Composite attribute OR a) Name the main steps in database design. What is the goal of each step? In which step is the E-R model mainly used? b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey  UNIT-III a) What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views. b) Consider the following relations: Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer) Class(name: string, meets at string) Faculty(fid: integer, cname: string, deptid: integer) Errolled(snum: integer, cname: string) Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer) Farolled(snum: integer, cname: string) Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer) Farolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL. i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught. ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints. b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, pname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, color: string)  What is dependency prese						_							
b) What are the advantages of DBMS? Explain.  OR  Explain the advantages of using a query language instead of custom programs to process data.  b) What is data independence and how does a DBMS support it?    UNIT-II	١.	a)	Identify the main co	mponents	s in a [			n wha	t the	/ do.			•
OR a) Explain the advantages of using a query language instead of custom programs to process data. b) What is data independence and how does a DBMS support it?    UNIT-II		•	•	•			•			,			-
data.  b) What is data independence and how does a DBMS support it?    UNIT-II		,		J		-							
b) What is data independence and how does a DBMS support it?  UNIT-II  a) Construct an E-R diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted.  b) Explain the following terms:  i) Relationship instance ii) Composite attribute  iii) Multivalued attribute iv) Derived attribute  OR  a) Name the main steps in database design. What is the goal of each step? In which step is the E-R model mainly used?  b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey  UNIT-III  a) What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views.  b) Consider the following relations: Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer) Class(name: string, meets at: string, room: string, lid: integer) Enrolled(snum: integer, cname: string) Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer) Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class.  Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.  b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sici integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog (sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog (sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog (sid: integer, pname: string, solor: string) Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency pre		a)		ages of u	using a	a query	language	inste	ead c	of cust	tom pr	ograms to process	
a) Construct an E-R diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted.  b) Explain the following terms:  i) Relationship instance iii) Composite attribute Derived attribute  iii) Multivalued attribute iv) Derived attribute OR  a) Name the main steps in database design. What is the goal of each step? In which step is the E-R model mainly used?  b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey UNIT-III  a) What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views.  b) Consider the following relations: Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer) Class(name: string, meets at string, room: string, fld: integer) Enrolled(snum: integer, cname: string, deptid: integer) Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.  b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, pname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pna		<b>b</b> \			مطلم مد	dooo	o DDMC o		۰۰۰: ۲.J				
. a) Construct an E-R diagram for a hospital with a set of patients and a set of medical doctors. Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted.  b) Explain the following terms:		D)	what is data indepe	endence a	ina no			suppo	IL IL?				,
Associate with each patient a log of the various tests and examinations conducted.  b) Explain the following terms:  i) Relationship instance ii) Composite attribute  iii) Multivalued attribute iv) Derived attribute  OR  a) Name the main steps in database design. What is the goal of each step? In which step is the E-R model mainly used?  b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey  UNIT-III  a) What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views.  b) Consider the following relations:  Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer)  Class/name: string, meets at string, room: string, fld: integer)  Enrolled(snum: integer, cname: string)  Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer)  Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class.  Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  i. a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.  b) Consider the following schema:  Suppliers(sict integer, sname: string, address: string)  Parts(pid: integer, pame: string, color: string)  Catalog(sid: integer, pame: string, color: string)  Parts(pid: integer, pame: string, color: string)  Catalog(sid: integer, pame: string, color: string)  The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the s	3.	a)	Construct an E-R of	diagram fo	or a ho			of pa	tients	s and	a set	of medical doctors.	
ii) Relationship instance ii) Composite attribute  OR  a) Name the main steps in database design. What is the goal of each step? In which step is the E-R model mainly used?  b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey    UNIT-III		,		•		•		•					(
iii) Multivalued attribute iv)  OR  a) Name the main steps in database design. What is the goal of each step? In which step is the E-R model mainly used?  b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey    UNIT-III		b)	•	•									
OR  a) Name the main steps in database design. What is the goal of each step? In which step is the E-R model mainly used?  b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey  UNIT-III  a) What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views.  b) Consider the following relations: Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer) Class(name: string, meets at: string, room: string, fid: integer) Enrolled(snum: integer, cname: string, deptid: integer) Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.  b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pnice integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.  b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?			•	•		,	•		tribut	е			
. a) Name the main steps in database design. What is the goal of each step? In which step is the E-R model mainly used?  b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey    UNIT-III			iii) iviuitivaluet	a attribute	IV)	Denve		е					
b) Explain the distinctions among the terms primary key, candidate key, and superkey    UNIT-III	l.	a)	Name the main ste	ps in data	base	design.		ne go	al of	each	step? I	n which step is the	
What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views.  b) Consider the following relations: Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer) Class(name: string, meets at: string, room: string, fid: integer) Enrolled(snum: integer, cname: string) Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer) Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught. ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  ii. A) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints. b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL: i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part. ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts. iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts. iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  4. a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  4. a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?		,		-							·	·	
<ul> <li>a) What are views? Discuss the problems encountered in modifying database through views.</li> <li>b) Consider the following relations:     Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer)     Class(name: string, meets at string, room: string, fid: integer)     Enrolled(snum: integer, cname: string)     Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string)     Faculty for each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the class.     Write the following queries in SQL.      i. For each faculty member that has taught classes she or he has taught.     ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.     OR      i. a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.     b) Consider the following schema:         Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string)     Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string)     Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real)     The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:     i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.     ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.     iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.     iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.     iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.     iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.     iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.</li></ul>		b)	Explain the distincti	ons amon	g the	terms pi	rimary key	, can	didat	e key,	and su	uperkey	(
b) Consider the following relations: Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer) Class(name: string, meets at: string, room: string, fid: integer) Enrolled(snum: integer, cname: string) Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer) Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints. b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  4 A) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?													
Student(snum: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer) Class(name: string, meets at: string, room: string, fid: integer) Enrolled(snum: integer, cname: string) Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer) Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught. ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints. b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL: i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part. ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts. iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?	•	,			-	ems end	countered	in mo	difyir	ng dat	abase	through views.	
Class(name: string, meets at: string, room: string, fid: integer) Enrolled(snum: integer, cname: string) Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer) Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.  b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply ared part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.  b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?		b)		•		na maic	or: strina l	evel:	strinc	n age	intege	<u> </u>	
Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer) Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.  b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pname: string, color: string) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.  b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  4 How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?			•	•		-	•		-	y, ago	intoge	,,,	
Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class. Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.  b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.  b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  4) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?			`	•		0,							
Write the following queries in SQL.  i. For each faculty member that has taught classes only in room R128, print the faculty member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.  b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.  b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  4) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•	•	• ,	that th	na eti	ıdent i	s anro	lled in the class	
member's name and the total number of classes she or he has taught.  ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.  b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.  b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?				-		it oldss	Jan Jacin	inat ti	10 310	dent	5 61110	iled in the class.	
ii. Find the names of students enrolled in the maximum number of classes.  OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints. b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL: i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part. ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts. iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  A) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?			i. For each facult	ty membe	er that	has ta	ught class	ses o	nly i	n roor	n R12	8, print the faculty	
OR  a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints. b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL: i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part. ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts. iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?											•		
<ul> <li>a) Explain the differences between Triggers and constraints.</li> <li>b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part. ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts. iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF &amp; 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?</li> </ul>			ii. Find the names	of studen	its enr	olled in		num n	umbe	er of c	lasses		
b) Consider the following schema: Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part. ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts. iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?		a)	Explain the differen	ces hetwe	en Tri	nners a		aints					
Suppliers(sid: integer, sname: string, address: string) Parts(pid: integer, pname: string, color: string) Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real) The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part. ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts. iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?	•	,				ggoro a	na oonoa						
Catalog(sid: integer, pid: integer, cost: real)  The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.  b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?		/		•		g, addre	ss: string)						
The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.  b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?					•		•						
in SQL:  i. For each part, find the sname of the supplier who charges the most for that part.  ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.  iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.  b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.  b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.  b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  A) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?				-	_	-		s by S	laau8	liers. V	Vrite th	ne followina aueries	
<ul> <li>ii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply only red parts.</li> <li>iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.</li> <li>UNIT-IV</li> <li>a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.</li> <li>b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.</li> <li>OR</li> <li>a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.</li> <li>b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF &amp; 3NF with suitable examples.</li> <li>UNIT-V</li> <li>a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.</li> <li>b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?</li> <li>OR</li> <li>a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?</li> <li>b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?</li> </ul>			-		p000	, o	а тот рат	, .				io renorming question	
iii. Find the sids of suppliers who supply a red part and a green part.  UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  A) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?			•					•	s the	most f	or that	part.	
UNIT-IV  a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example. b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  A) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?							•		aroor	nort			
<ul> <li>a) Compare 3NF and BCNF with a suitable example.</li> <li>b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.</li> <li>b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF &amp; 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.</li> <li>b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  A) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?</li> <li>b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?</li> </ul>			III. FINd the sids of	suppliers	wno s			na a (	greer	ı part.			
b) What is dependency preserving for decomposition? Explain why it is important.  OR  a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF. b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  how is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?		a)	Compare 3NF and	BCNF witl	h a sui								
<ul> <li>a) Explain why 4NF is more desirable than BCNF.</li> <li>b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF &amp; 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.</li> <li>b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  A) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?</li> <li>b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?</li> </ul>		,	•				•	Explai	in wh	y it is	importa	ant.	
b) What is Normalization? Explain briefly 1NF, 2NF & 3NF with suitable examples.  UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?			·				OR				-		
UNIT-V  a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule. b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree? b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?		•	•										
<ul> <li>a) Explain the distinctions between the terms Serial schedule and Serializable schedule.</li> <li>b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?</li> <li>OR</li> <li>a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?</li> <li>b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?</li> </ul>		b)	What is Normalizati	on? Expla	ain brie			NF wi	ith su	itable	examp	oles.	
b) Why does a DBMS interleave current transactions?  OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?	)	اد	Evaluin the distincti	one hotwo	aan th			مطياة	and	Serie	lizabla	schedule	
OR  a) How is data organized in a tree-based index? When would you use a tree?  b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?	•	•	•					cuule	anu	Jend	ıı∠abi€	auteuule.	
b) Why are tree-structured indexes good for searches?		~,	, acco a <b>25</b> o										
		a)	•					would	d you	use a	tree?		
***		b)	Why are tree-struct	ured index	xes go	od for s							

Hall Ticket Number :

Code: 4GA41

R-14

II B.Tech. II Semester Supplementary Examinations May 2017

## Managerial Economics and Financial analysis

(Information Technology)

Max. Marks: 70

Time: 3 Hours

Answer all five units by choosing one question from each unit ( $5 \times 14 = 70$  Marks)

UNIT-I

1. a) What is Managerial Economics?

b) Explain the nature and scope of managerial economics

OR

2. a) What is Law of Demand? What are its exceptions?

b) Discuss briefly the various methods of demand forecasting

UNIT-II

3. a) Distinguish between fixed and variable costs.

b) What are the internal and external economies of scale?

OR

4. a) Describe the utilities and limitation of Break-Even Analysis.

b) From the following data calculate the profit volume ratio, break-even point

Fixed cost ---- Rs. 9,000

Selling price ----Rs. 5 per unit

Variable cost --- Rs. 3 per unit

Suppose the price reduces to Rs. 2 per unit, what would be new the break-even point?

UNIT-III

5. a) What are the features of Monopoly?

b) How are price and output determined under monopoly?

OR

6. a) What are the factors governing choice of form of business organization?

b) Explain the features of joint stock company.

UNIT-IV

7. a) Define capital budgeting. discuss the significance of capital budgeting

b) Discuss discounted cash flow techniques of capital budgeting

OR

8. ABC company is considering the purchase of a machine from the following:

Particulars	Machine-I	Machine-II
Life	3 years	3 years
Initial Investment	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000
Net Earnings after tax :1st Year	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 2,000
2ndYear	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 7,000
3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	Rs. 4,000	Rs10,000

You are required to suggest which machine should be preferred by using the following methods. The cost of capital is 10 per cent.

i) Payback period method and ii) Net present value method

Code: 4GA41

### UNIT-V

9. a) What are the principles of accounting? Explain them briefly.

b) Journalize the following transactions for March 2015:

Date	Particulars	Amount Rs.
March 1	Vamsi started business with a capital	2,00,000
March 3	Cash deposited in to bank	1,00,000
March 5	Goods purchase for cash	40,000
March 10	Goods sold for cash	25,000
March 15	Rent Paid	10,000
March 20	Cash with drawn from bank	30,000
March 25	Goods sold Mr.Ramesh	10,000

#### OR

- 10. a) Discuss the statement 'Ratio analysis as a powerful tool' of financial analysis
  - b) From the following particulars extracted from the financial statement of ABC &Co. Compute i) Current Ratio ii) Liquid Ratio iii) Inventory Turnover Ratio iv) Gross profit Ratio v) Net profit Ratio

	Amount Rs.		Amount Rs.
Sundry Debtors	42,000	Sundry Creditors	32,000
Bills Receivable	15,000	Cash	10,000
Furniture	2,000	Closing Stock	53,000
Land and Buildings	60,000	Loose Tools	4,000
Outstanding Expenses	3,000	Prepaid Expenses	5,000
Bank Balance	8,000	Bank overdraft	15,000
Machinery	40,000		
Bills Payable	29,000	Marketable Securities	8,000
Opening Stock	47,000	Net Sales	2,52,000
Cost of goods sold	175,000	Operating Expenses	25,500

\*\*\*

Hall Ticket Number :						
						R-14

Code: 4G144

II B.Tech. II Semester Supplementary Examinations May 2018

		il B. Tech. Il Semesier Supplementary Examinations May 2016	
		Object Oriented Programming	
		(Common to CSE & IT)	
		rks: 70 Time: 3 Hours	
P	VI ISW	rer all five units by choosing one question from each unit (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)  ***********************************	
		UNIT-I	
1.	a)	Explain clearly how the following terms are related to Java. i. Architecture-Neutral	
	,	ii. Robust iii. High-performance iv. Dynamic	7M
	b)	Explain the following Object Oriented concepts with suitable examples. i) Data	
	,	Encapsulation ii) Method over loading	7M
		OR	
2.	a)	Explain constructors with an example. Illustrate one scenario where constructors	
		are used?	7M
	b)	Define a class? What is the general form of a class? How objects are declared	
		explain with an example?	7M
		UNIT-II	
3.	a)	With an example explain the effect of using final keyword in inheritance.	7M
	b)	Write a program to read two numbers in one class and do the arithmetic operations	
	,	on these two numbers in another class, which is stored in another package.	7M
		OR	
4.	a)	Explain with suitable example, how super class variable can refer subclass objects?	7M
	b)	"Interface variables are static and final by default in Java" - Support this statement	
	- /	with proper explanation	7M
		UNIT-III	
5.	a)	Differentiate multitasking with multi threading?	7M
	b)	Discuss about nested try statements and how such a program may be executed?	7M
	,	OR	
6.	a)	What is multithreading? What are the priorities given for multithreading? Explain	
	,	advantages of multithreading	7M
	b)	Explain various categories of the compile time errors.	7M
	- /	UNIT-IV	
7.	a)	Write an applet to calculate student grade	7M
	b)	Write a short note on boarder layout with an example?	7M
	υ,	OR	, , , ,
8.	a)	Explain about the parameter passing to applets.	7M
	b)	Differentiate Applet with an application?	7M
	- /	UNIT-V	
9.		Define sockets. Use socket programming to design a client/server application that	
		takes the password as input and checks whether it is correct. The program should	
		print the appropriate message.	14M
		OR	
10.	a)	Explain the steps involved in creating JCheckBox and JRadioButton?	7M
	b)	What are the methods supported MouseListener interface. Explain each of them	
		with examples?	7M

Hall <sup>-</sup>	Ticke	et Number :													
Code	: 4G	C42												R-14	
	II	B.Tech. II S	Sem						•			atior	ns Mo	ay 2018	
							ity (								
Max	. Mc	arks: 70		( (	COH	IIIO	n to	CE,	IVIE	ana	11 )			Time: 3 Ho	ours
A	Nnsw	er all five uni	ts by	cho	osino	g on		estio		m e	ach ı	unit (	5 x 14	= 70 Marks )	
							ı	JNIT	<b>–</b> I						
1	a)				•			•						is chosen at	
		random from exactly 2 gir					ne p	roba	bility	tha	t (I) 3	3 boy	s are	selected (ii)	7M
	b)	, ,					B. C	ma	nufa	cture	20%	6. 30°	% and	d 50% of the	7 1 1 1
	,		•											t is drawn at	
														s that it is	7M
		manufacture	u IIO	111 (1)	iviac	, I III 1 <del>C</del>	: A. (I	OF		e D.	(111) 10	iaciii	ne C.		/ IVI
2	a)									of the	num	bers	on the	e faces when	
	1. \	two dice are			_			_						- 40 'ta t	7M
	b)	A sample of which 5 are											•	g 12 items of tems.	7M
								JNIT-				0.0.0			
3	a)			rown	sim	ultar	neou	sly. F	Find	the	proba	bility	of ge	tting at least	
	L۱	seven heads		- 4 u!l	.4:	£	ا ماد			-1 - 4 -		1	.1-4- 4		7M
	b)	frequencies	on als	Stribt	ition	ior	tne i	Ollow	ving	aata	and	caic	ulate t	the expected	
		•				Х	0	1	2	3	4				
						f(x)	109			2 3	1				7M
4	۵)	la a normal	diotr	ihutia	n 21	10/ 6	of the	OF			dor /	1E on	ر00 ام. ا	ore over 64	
4	a)	Find the me									iuei 2	io an	u 6%	are over 64.	7M
	b)	In a sample	of 1	1000	case	es, t	he m	nean	of a	cer	tain t	est i	s 14 a	and standard	
						•			ution	to	be r	orma	al, find	d how many	71.4
		students sco	ore be	etwe	en 12	2 and		, INIT-							7M
5		A population	n con	sists	of fi	ve n	ļ			 6, 8 a	and 1	1. Co	onside	r all possible	
		samples of	size	e two	o wl	hich	can	be	dra	wn	with	repla	ceme	nt from this	
				•				•	•		,			d deviation of s and d) The	
			•											the standard	
		error of mea					. `						,		14M
6	a)	Δ normal no	בונות	tion	hac	2 m	aan 4	OF		d etc	andar	d da	iation	of 2.1. Find	
O	a)	the probabili	•												7M
	b)	•	•				•						-	of 0.5060 cm	
											•			may be taken % confidence	

interval for the actual average diameter of the bearings?

7M

Code: 4GC42

#### UNIT-IV

7 a) An ambulance service claims that it takes on the average less than 10 minutes to reach its destination in emergency calls. A sample of 36 calls has a mean of 11 minutes and the variance of 16 minutes. Test the claim at 0.05 level significance

7M

b) The mean yield of wheat from a district A was 210 pounds with S.D. 10 pounds per acre from a sample of 100 plots. In another district the mean yield was 220 pounds with S.D.12 pounds from a sample of 150 plots. Assuming that the S.D of yield in the entire state was 11 pounds, test whether there is any significant difference between the mean yield of crops in the two districts.

7M

#### OR

8 a) 20 people were attacked by a disease and only 18 survived. Will you reject the hypothesis that the survival rate if attacked by this disease is 85% in favour of the hypothesis that is more at 5% level.

7M

b) A sample of 26 bulbs gives a mean life of 990 hours with a S.D of 20 hours. The manufacturer claims that the mean life of bulbs is 1000 hours. Is the sample not upto the standard.

7M

#### UNIT-V

9 a) The measurements of the output of two units have given the following results. Assuming that both samples have been obtained from the normal populations at 10% significant level, test whether the two populations have the same variance.

Unit-A	14.1	10.1	14.7	13.7	14.0
Unit-B	14.0	14.5	13.7	12.7	14.1

7M

b) The number of automobile accidents per week in a certain community are as follows: 12, 8, 20, 2,14, 10, 15, 6, 9, 4. Are these frequencies in agreement with the belief that accident conditions were the same during this 10 week period.

7M

#### OR

10 a) In one sample of 10 observations, the sum of the squares of the deviations of the sample values from sample mean was 120 and in the other sample of 12 observations, it was 314. Test whether the difference is significant at 5% level?

7M

b) Four coins were tossed 160 times and the following results were obtained.

No. of heads	0	1	2	3	4
Observed frequencies	17	52	54	31	6

Under the assumption that coins are balanced, finds the expected frequencies of 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 heads, and test the goodness of fit at a level of significance 0.05?

7M

\*\*\*