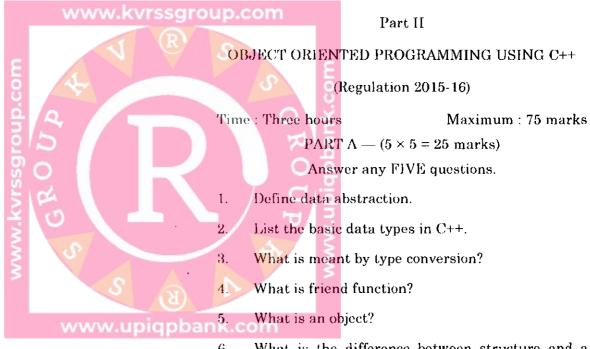
(2005OOP15)

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(Examination at the end of Second Semester)



- 6. What is the difference between structure and a class?
- 7. Define inheritance.
- 8. Define an array.

PART B \rightarrow (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

UNIT IV

Answer the following questions.

15. Define pure virtual function and specific the need of pure virtual function.

Or

UNIT I

9. Briefly explain about object oriented programming paradigm.

16. Explain briefly about 'call by value' and 'call by reference' with examples.

Or

UNIT V

10. What are the benefits of object oriented programming?

17. What is a file? Explain different types of files in C++.

UNIT II

Or

11. Briefly explain the significance of Static data members.

18. What is an exception? Explain how we handle exceptions in C++.

Or

12. What is the purpose of inline functions? Explain with examples.

UNIT III

13. What are the rules for overloading operators? // Upiqpbank.com

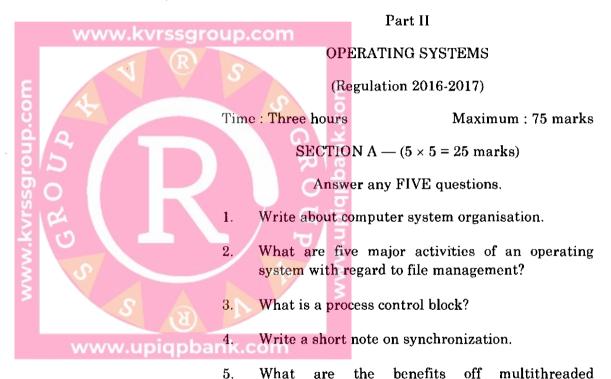
Or

14. What is the effect of inheritance on the visibility of members?

(2005OST16)

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- programming?
- 6. What is contiguous memory allocation?

- 7. Explain different file types.
- 8. Describe dead lock characterisation.

SECTION B — $(5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ marks})$

Answer ALL questions.

13. (a) Discuss deadlocks in terms of system resource allocation graphs.

Or

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(b) What is a deadlock? Explain methods for handling deadlocks.

9. (a) Explain briefly about evolution of operating systems.

Or

- (b) List out objectives, functions and services of an operating system.
- 10. (a) Explain process scheduling in detail.

Or

- (b) What is thread library? Describe actions taken by thread library to context switch between user level threads.
- 11. (a) Write about contiguous memory allocation.

Or

- (b) How do you structure a page table? Explain.
- 12. (a) Give an overview of storage structure.

Or

(b) What is file sharing? Explain how files are shared to various users and systems.

3

- 16. Compute Bowley's coefficient of skewness from the following data
 - No. of days absent: .No. of students:
- 0.54
- 5-10
 - 10-15 15-20
- 8
- 7
- No. of days absent: 20-25 25-30 30-35
- No. of students:
- 11
- 4

(2005SMA15)

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- 3 www.kvrssgroup.com

Part II

UNIT V

- Find out rank correlation from the following data
 - 40 \boldsymbol{x}

y

30

- 35 20
- 20

12

40 18 15

30

- 50
- 80 75
- 15 30 10
- Or
- Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation 18. from the following data
 - 38 35 32 25 \boldsymbol{x}
 - 25 28 30 29 У
- 48
- 26
- 42 40
- 45
- 35

52

- STATISTICAL METHODS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS
 - (Regulation 2015 16)
- Time: Three hours

- Maximum: 75 marks
- PART A $(5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ marks})$
- Answer any FIVE questions.
- Explain the concept of tabulation of data. 1.
- 2. Explain the concept of preparation of frequency distribution.
- Discuss the merits and demerits of G.M. and H.M.
 - Explain the grouped data and ungrouped data. 4.
 - 5. Explain the concept of skewness.
 - Frequency distribution. 6.

- 7. What is Correlation? Explain different types o correlation.
- 8. Explain the concept Spearman's rank correlation.

PART B - (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer the following questions.

UNIT I

Discuss classification of data. 9.

Or

What is a frequency polygon how do you draw it for the data?

Wages:

270-279 280-289 250-259 260-269

No. of workers:

Wages:

18 290-299 300-309 310-319

No. of workers:

15

10

8

UNIT II

11. Compute the Arithmetic mean, median and mode from the following data

Marks:

15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44

No. of students:

27

20

9

20 24 10 38

Or

What are the merits, demerits and limitations of 12. Arithmetic mean, median, mode

(2005SMA15)

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UNIT III

13. Find out coefficient of variation from the following data

	Income		No. of peop	lo. of people	
	Above 50		100		
p.com	Above	80	98		
0	Above	110	78		
	Above	140	50		
0.7	Above	170	40		
0	Above	200	25		
7	Above	230	15		
	Above	260	4		
7 5	inpid.		Or		

Compute mean deviation from median

x 0-50 50-100 100-150 150-200 200-250 250-300 300-350

12 20 30 20

UNIT IV

Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of skewness from the following data

x 0-20 20-40 40-60 60-80 80-100 100-120 120-140

10 30 25 8 6

Or

3 (2005SMA15)

12

8