

**VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH FOUNDATION**  
**(Deemed to be University), SALEM**  
**MCA- DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – November-2018**

**Third / Seventh Semester**

**UNIX ARCHITECTURE AND NETWORK PROGRAMMING**

(Candidates admitted from 2016 Regulations-CBCS)

Time: Three hours

Maximum:100Marks

Answer **ALL** questions

**PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)**

1. Write the details of 'major' and 'minor' numbers
2. List out - syntax of Error Handling
3. How do you create a child process?
4. List out different modes of terminal I/ O?
5. Mention short notes on IPC? and name the types of IPC?
6. Describe about memory mapped files?
7. Compare IPV4 and IPV6 architecture
8. Significant the DNS?
9. List out the debugging techniques?
10. What is Datagram?

**PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 marks)**

11. a) Briefly explain about Char at-a time I/O operations with Example Program

**OR**

- b) Describe in detail in Time and Date routines?

12. a) Describe in detail the Network login?

**OR**

- b) Explain about Terminal I/O with suitable Program

13. a) Briefly Explain about Shared memory with suitable example.

**OR**

- b) Build the program for Lock files. And give the details of Lock files and NFS Locking?

14. a) Draw diagram, program and details of Concurrent server

**OR**

- b) Explain about DNS, Resource Records and 'gethostbyname' functions?

15. a) Implement the program for UDP Echo Client-server

**OR**

- b) Discuss the following

- a) t\_listen and

- b) tcp\_listen Functions

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Sl.No.E1331

Sub.Code:41516704 / 41517704 /  
50116304

**VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM**

(Deemed to be University)

**MCA- DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – November 2018**

**Third / Seventh Semester**

**SOFTWARE ENGINEERING**

(Candidates admitted from 2016 Regulations-CBCS)

Time: Three hours

Maximum:100Marks

Answer **ALL** questions

**PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)**

1. Define System Engineering?
2. Write the various Rapid prototyping techniques
3. Define design process
4. Define data binding
5. What is meant by reliability?
6. Write note on Metric computation
7. Write any four process standards.
8. Define Basic Path Testing
9. What is the need for SCM?
10. Write short note on transaction control.

**PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 marks)**

11. a) With a neat diagram explain about waterfall life cycle model

**OR**

- b) Discuss in detail about COCOMO model

12. a) What is software prototyping? Explain prototyping software process and its stages?

**OR**

- b) Discuss in detail about Jackson design development

13. a) Discuss in detail about direct and indirect measures?

**OR**

- b) Explain briefly about the metrics for testing and maintenance?

14. a) Explain in detail System Testing

**OR**

- b) Explain about Unit Testing with neat sketch

15. a) Explain in detail about the various CASE tools based on functions.

**OR**

- b) Discuss the identification of objects in software configuration

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Sl.No.1471

Sub.Code: 50116302  
41517702 / 41516702

**VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH FOUNDATION**  
**(Deemed to be University), SALEM**  
**MCA- DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – November - 2018**

**Third Semester**

**DATA STRUCTURES**

(Candidates admitted from 2016 Regulations-CBCS)

Time: Three hours

Maximum:100Marks

Answer **ALL** questions

**PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)**

1. Write the algorithm to count the number of nodes in a single linked list
2. State the features of a doubly linked list?
3. Mention some applications of trees
4. Define root node in the binary tree.
5. What are the two alternatives that are used to construct a heap?
6. What is rehashing?
7. Define a weighted graph.
8. What is Kruskal's Algorithms?
9. What are asymptotic notations?
10. Differentiate Backtracking and Branch and bound.

**PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 marks)**

11. a) Explain insertion and deletion operations in doubly linked list(DLL)

**OR**

- b) Implement a circular Queue in C using array to perform insertion and deletion operations

12. a) Describe about left child right sibling data structures for trees.

**OR**

- b) Write an algorithm for Findmax and Findmin in binary search tree.

13. a) Construct a min heap tree for the following,

5,2,6,7,1,3,8,9,4

**OR**

- b) Briefly explain the various Hashing techniques

14. a) Explain the minimum cost spanning tree. Write its application and also write the algorithm for finding minimal spanning trees .

**OR**

- b) What is biconnectivity and euler circuit. Explain with example.

15. a) Explain the Knapsack Problem using Greedy method with algorithm.

**OR**

b) Explain about Backtracking algorithm with an example.

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**VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH FOUNDATION,  
(Deemed to be University), SALEM**

**INTEGRATED BCA-MCA- DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – November-2018**

**Eighth Semester**

**ELECTIVE - CRYPTOGRAPHY**

(Candidates admitted from 2016 Regulations-CBCS)

Time: Three hours

Maximum:100Marks

Answer **ALL** questions

**PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)**

1. Differentiate symmetric and asymmetric encryption?
2. What are the design parameters of Feistel cipher network?
3. How confusion is achieved in IDEA?
4. Discuss about the different types of random numbers in cryptography
5. Mention any two applications of public key cryptosystem
6. Define primality
7. Give two properties of MAC?
8. List the properties a digital signature should have
9. List out the features of SET
10. List out the four phases of virus

**PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 marks)**

11. a) Explain in detail about Feistel cipher with diagram.

**OR**

- b) Explain the block cipher modes of operation.

12. a) Explain in detail about design principles of blowfish.

**OR**

- b) Discuss in detail about the placement of encryption function.

13. a) Explain RSA algorithm in detail with an example.

**OR**

- b) Discuss in detail about different algorithms available for primality test.

14. a) Discuss in detail about MAC with a suitable example.

**OR**

- b) Illustrate in detail secure hash algorithm with a suitable example.

15. a) Explain Secure Electronic transaction with neat diagram.

**OR**

- b) Define virus. Explain in detail.

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Sl.No.1901

Sub.Code: 50116405

41516805

**VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH FOUNDATION**  
(Deemed to be University), SALEM

**INTEGRATED BCA-MCA / MCA- DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – November-2018**

**Fourth / Eighth Semester**

**OPERATIONS RESEARCH**

(Candidates admitted from 2016 Regulations-CBCS)

Time: Three hours

Maximum:100Marks

Answer **ALL** questions

**PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)**

1. Define slack variable
2. Explain the disadvantage of BIG-M method over two-phase method
3. What do you mean by Transportation model?
4. Define optimistic time estimate and pessimistic time estimate in PERT
5. What is work-in process inventory?
6. Explain multi-item deterministic model
7. Write the four categories in replacement model
8. What are the situations to apply replacement model
9. Define Waiting time
10. Write down the formula for  $P_n$  in terms of  $P_0$  for (M/M/1): ( $\infty$ /FCFS) model

**PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 marks)**

11. a) Solve the following L.P.P by the graphical method

$$\text{Min}Z = 3x_1 + 5x_2$$

$$\text{Subject to } -3x_1 + 4x_2 \leq 12$$

$$x_1 \leq 4$$

$$2x_1 - x_2 \geq -2$$

$$x_2 \geq 2$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \geq 12$$

$$\text{and } x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

**OR**

- b) Explain the procedure for solving BIG-M method

(P.T.O)

12. a) Consider the problem of assigning five jobs to five persons. The assignment costs are given below.

		Job				
		1	2	3	4	5
Persons	A	8	4	2	6	1
	B	0	9	5	5	4
	C	3	8	9	2	6
	D	4	3	1	0	3
	E	9	5	8	9	5

Determine the optimum assignment schedule

**OR**

b) Construct the network for the project whose activities and the three time estimates of these activities (in weeks) are given below. Compute,

a) Expected duration of each activity

b) Expected variance of each activity

Activity	$t_0$	$t_m$	$t_p$
1-2	3	4	5
2-3	1	2	3
2-4	2	3	4
3-5	3	4	5
4-5	1	3	5
4-6	3	5	7
5-7	4	5	6
6-7	6	7	8
7-8	2	4	6
7-9	1	2	3
8-10	4	6	8
9-10	3	5	7

13. a) For an item, the production is instantaneous. The storage cost of one item is Rs one per month and the set up cost is Rs.25 per run. If the demand is 200 units per month, Find the optimum quantity to be produced per set-up and hence determine the total cost of storage and set-up per month

**OR**

b) A company has a demand of 12,000 units/year for an item and it can produce 2000 such items per month. The cost of one setup is Rs.400 per year and the holding cost/unit/month is Rs.0.15. Find the optimum lot size, max inventory, manufacturing time, total time

14. a) The cost of a machine is Rs 6100 and its scrap value is Rs.100. The maintenance costs found from experience are as follows:

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maintenance cost(Rs)	100	250	400	600	900	1200	1600	2000

When should the machine be replaced?

**OR**

- b) The following failure rates have been observed for certain items.

End of month : 1 2 3 4 5  
Probability of failure : 0.10 0.30 0.55 0.85 1.00

The cost of replacing an individual item is Rs. 1.25. The decision is made to replace all items simultaneously at fixed intervals and also replace individual items as they fail. If the cost of group replacement is 50 paise, what is the best interval for group replacement? At what group replacement per item would a policy of strictly individual replacement become preferable to the adopted policy

15. a) In a super market, the average arrival rate of customers 10 in every 30 minutes following Poisson process. The average time taken by the cashier to list and calculate the customer's purchases is 2.5 minutes, following exponential distribution. What is the probability that the Queue length exceeds 6? What is the expected time spent by a customer in the system

**OR**

- b) A car park contains 5 cars. The arrival of cars is Poisson at a mean rate of 10 per hour. The length of time each car spends in the car park is negative exponential distribution with mean of 2 hours. How many cars are in the car park on average?

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Sl.No.1901

Sl.No.1511

Sub.Code: 41516901 / 50116501

**VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH FOUNDATION**  
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**MCA- DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – November - 2018**

**Fifth / Ninth Semester**

**ADVANCED JAVA PROGRAMMING**

(Candidates admitted from 2016 Regulations-CBCS)

Time: Three hours

Maximum:100Marks

Answer **ALL** questions

**PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)**

1. Differentiate GenericServlet and HttpServlet
2. How the session is terminated?
3. Write the structure of JSP.
4. Write the factorial program using Jsp scriptlets
5. What is Bean C ustomizer?
6. What is bean persistance property?
7. What is JDBC ResultSet?
8. How to invoke Oracle Stored Procedure with Database Objects as IN/OUT?
9. Differentiate BMP and CMP
10. Write the deployment descriptor of EJB

**PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 marks)**

11. a) Explain About Servlet Life cycle

**OR**

- b) How session tracking is handled in with servlets?

12. a) Discuss in detail about Implicit Objects of JSP?

**OR**

- b) Write JSP program using JDBC

13. a) What are annotations ? Explain the built annotations

**OR**

- b) Write a java bean program to handle click count event

14. a) Explain about JDBC prepared statement

**OR**

- b) Describe the basic JDBC data types and Advanced JDBC data types

15. a) Explain in detail the characteristics of EJB Container

**OR**

- b) Write the Program to explain BMP

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Sl.No.1381

Sub.Code:50116503 / 41516903

**VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
(Deemed to be University), SALEM**

**INTEGRATED BCA-MCA & MCA- DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – November-2018**

**V / IX Semester**

**C#AND . NET FRAMEWORK**

(Candidates admitted from 2016 Regulations-CBCS)

Time: Three hours

Maximum:100Marks

Answer **ALL** questions

**PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)**

1. State some of the new features that are unique to c# language?
2. What are the differences between classes and structs?
3. What are the restrictions of static methods?
4. What is late binding?
5. What are the advantages in using a dataset?
6. What is ADO.NET?
7. Differentiate the postback events with nonpostback events?
8. What are web services?
9. Define Metadata.
10. Define Document Type Declaration

**PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 marks)**

11. a) Explain the characteristics of C#.

**OR**

- b) How do the value types differ from reference types in terms of their storage?

12. a) What is Delegate? Write steps to create and use of Delegate-Types of Delegate

**OR**

- b) Explain the Collections in C# with suitable Examples

13. a) Explain in detail about ADO. Net architecture

**OR**

- b) Briefly explain about Data binding concepts in ADO .NET with examples

14. a) Difference between web.config and machine.config

**OR**

- b) Explain User and Custom control in ASP.NET

15. a) Describe in detail about Model View Controller (MVC)

**OR**

- b) Give a program using the concept of reflection on a type.

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SL.NO.1452

Sub.Code: 41516902 / 50116502

**VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
(Deemed to be University), SALEM  
MCA- DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – JAN-2018**

**Fifth / Ninth Semester**

**BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE AND ITS APPLICATIONS**

(Candidates admitted from 2016 Regulations-CBCS)

Time: Three hours

Maximum:100Marks

Answer **ALL** questions

**PART – A (100 x 1 = 100 marks)**

1. Where does business intelligence come from?  
A) Information technology B) Information C) Customer knowledge D) Competitor knowledge
2. Which of the following tools is used to help an organization build and use business intelligence?  
A) Data warehouse B) Data-mining tools C) Database management systems  
D) All of the above
3. What is the manipulation of information to support decision making?  
A) OLAP B) OLTP C) A database D) An operational database
4. What do databases and DBMSs directly support?  
A) OLDP B) OLTP C) Databases D) Operational databases
5. Which term describes each two-dimensional table or file in the relational model?  
A) Database B) Relational database C) Data warehouse D) None of the above
6. Which of the following do you create first when creating a database?  
A) Primary keys B) Foreign keys C) Data dictionary D) All of the above
7. A data dictionary identifies all of the following, except:  
A) Field names B) Field types C) Field formats D) Field values
8. Which of the following can not be created without foreign keys?  
A) Logical ties among various files B) Physical ties among various files  
C) Logical ties among various fields D) Physical ties among various fields
9. What do integrity constraint rules help you ensure?  
A) Quantity of the information B) Quantity of the data C) Quality of the information  
D) All of the above
10. Which of the following are included in data-mining tools?  
A) Query-and-reporting tools B) Intelligent agents  
C) Multidimensional analysis tools D) All of the above
11. Which data-mining tool helps you apply various mathematical models to the

(p.t.o)

information stored in a data warehouse to discover new information?

A) Intelligent agents B) Query-and-reporting tools C) Multidimensional analysis tools

D) None of the above

12. Which technology tools are normally used to support online transaction processing?

A) Databases B) Decision support systems C) Word processing programs

D) Spreadsheets

13. Which of the following is supported by an operational database?

A) Online transaction processing B) Online analytical processing

C) Online checking D) Online research processing

14. A logical collection of information gathered from many different operational

databases and used to create business intelligence is a:

A) database B) mistake C) data warehouse D) PDA

15. A goal of data mining includes which of the following?

A) To explain some observed event or condition

B) To confirm that data exists

C) To analyze data for expected relationships

D) To create a new data ware

16. A star schema has what type of relationship between a dimension and fact table?

A) Many-to-many B) One-to-one C) One-to-many D) All of the above

17. What is true of the multidimensional model?

A.It typically requires less disk storage B.It typically requires more disk storage

C.Typical business queries requiring aggregate functions take more time

D.Increasing the size of a dimension is difficult

18. Data scrubbing is which of the following?

A. A process to reject data from the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes

B. A process to load the data in the data warehouse and to create the necessary indexes

C. A process to upgrade the quality of data after it is moved into a data warehouse

D. A process to upgrade the quality of data before it is moved into a data warehouse

19. Which of the following are not examples of OLAP?

A) ERP B) CRM C) SCM D) KDD

20. \_\_\_\_\_ allows an analyst to rotate the cube in space to see its various faces.

A) ROLL-UP B) DRILL-DOWN C) ROTATE D) PIVOT

21. This relationship defines the type of relationship between \_\_\_\_\_ participating entities.

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- a) Null            b) One            c) Two            d) Three
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ Model is Designed by identifying the various entities.
- a) Physical Model    b) Conceptual Model    c) Logical Model    d) Entity Model
23. \_\_\_\_\_ key identifying the relationship between different entities.
- a) Private            b) Foreign    c) Public            d) Primary
24. Physical data model will be different for different \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) MYSQL    b) DB2            c) Oracle            d) RDBMS
25. A dimension hierarchy cascaded is a series of \_\_\_\_\_ relationships.
- a) one    b) many-to-many    c) many-to-one            d) on-to-many
26. A \_\_\_\_\_ dimension is a data that is in dimension temperament but is present in a fact table.
- a) Four            b) Three            c) Degenerate            d) Multiple
27. A single dimension that is expressed differentially in a fact table with the usage of views is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Role- playing Dimension    b) Multi dimension    c) Hybrid Dimension    d) Two dimension
28. \_\_\_\_\_ schema is a variant of the Star Schema.
- a) Snowflake    b) star            c) Fact            d) Flat files
29. The extract process is which of the following?
- a) Capturing all of the data contained in various operational systems
- b) Capturing a subset of the data contained in various operational systems
- c) Capturing all of the data contained in various decision support systems
- d) Capturing a subset of the data contained in various decision support systems
30. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a composite set of indicators used to address the overall health of business operation.
- a) data    b) index    c) indicators    d) measure
31. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first step towards building the data warehouse.
- a) data model    b) fact table    c) meta data    d) dimensional modeling
32. The generic two-level data warehouse architecture includes which of the following?
- a) At least one data mart    b) Data that can extracted from numerous internal and external sources    c) Near real-time updates    d) All of the above
33. Diagrammatic representation of the data and the relationship between different entities is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) dimensional table    b) data model    c) fact table    d) schemas
34. \_\_\_\_\_ is a feature of a conceptual data model.
- a) it identifies all the attributes for each entity    b) it specifies the foreign key
- c) normalization of entities is performed at this stage

(p.t.o)

- d)it does not support the specification of the primary key
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is a dimension that contains low cardinality columns/attributes such as indicators, codes and status flags.
- a)garbage dimension b)role playing dimension c)degenerate dimension d)none of these
36. Reporting tool and ETL tool are the key components of ?
- A. ERP system B. BI solution C. CRM system D. None of these
37. The needs of the organization that BI supports in the meetings of SAP are?
- A. Reliability and scalability B. Sales and Marketing C. Analytics and Reporting  
D. Consistency and Reliability
38. The business benefits that BI offers such as a cloud BI solution can be easily changed is ?
- A. Visibility B. Scalability C. ERP System D. Flexibility
39. Give the expansion of MOS?
- A. Mobile Operating System B. Machine Operating System  
C. Management Operating System D. Modem Operating System
40. A balanced scorecard is a \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Data marts b) Data metric c)Business performance measurement  
d) Business performance method
41. \_\_\_\_\_ is a common word for anything real or abstract about which we want to store data.
- a) Cardinality of relationship b)attribute c)entity d)fact table
42. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of one to one cardinality.
- a) a person and a chair b)student, lecturer offering course  
c)employee and the project d)all of these
43. \_\_\_\_\_ is a feature of a conceptual data model.
- a)it identifies all the attributes for each entity  
b)it specifies the foreign key  
c)normalization of entities is performed at this stage  
d)it does not support the specification of the primary key
44. The attributes of the logical data model are \_\_\_\_\_ in the physical data model.
- a)column names b)table names c)data types d)none of these
45. Entity relationship model makes use of \_\_\_\_\_ design technique.
- a)de-normalization b)third normal form c)one normal form d)two normal form
46. Measurements are usually \_\_\_\_\_ called \_\_\_\_\_
- a)numerical values, facts  
b)context, facts

- c)context, dimension  
d)numerical values, dimension
47. The dimension attribute must be  
a)verbose b)descriptive c)complete d)all the above
48. \_\_\_\_\_ is a data that is dimension in temperament but is present in the fact table.  
a)degenerate dimension b)rapidly changing dimension c)junk dimension d)role playing dimension
49. . List the approach for handling slowly changing dimension  
a)over writing the history  
b)preserving the history  
c)preserving one or more versions of history  
d)all the above
50. . \_\_\_\_\_ is a dimension that contains low cardinality columns/attributes such as indicators, codes and status flags.  
a)garbage dimension b)role playing dimension c)degenerate dimension d)none of these
51. The dimensional tables form a \_\_\_\_\_ patters around the large central fact table  
a)radial b)circle c)elliptical d)rectangle
52. . \_\_\_\_\_ is a process of selecting a business process for which the dimensional model will be designed.  
a)identifying the grain b)requirements gathering c)identifying the dimensions  
d)designing the dimension model
53. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the level of detailed or fineness to which the data can bee analyzed.  
a)granularity b)dimension c)grain d)facts
54. which step is the important step in designing the dimensional model  
a)identifying the grain b)choosing the right granularity c)identifying dimension d)identifying facts
55. Each dimension table has only one lowest level of detail called \_\_\_\_\_  
a)granularity b)facts c)grain d)dimension grain
56. \_\_\_\_\_ is a system of measures based on the standard UOM with a business context.  
a)metric b)data c)measure d)index
57. Which test is used for ensuring metric relevance to business  
a) Smart b) specific c) measurable d) time bound
58. Which indicator reflects the possibility of achieving the target?  
a) Lag indicator b) lead indicator c) both a and b d) none

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59. Which is not a salient attribute of a good metric?  
a) Unit of measure b) frequency c) priority d) discount
60. Give the key which is the substitution for natural primary key  
a) Foreign key b) sub key c) subordinate key d) surrogate key
61. function level of reporting is  
A) consumed by decision makers at the corporate level  
B) about reporting tool  
C) typically on metric  
D) connectivity should be robust and secure
62. How many steps are there in creating dashboard?  
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
63. Dashboard eases \_\_\_\_\_ making  
A) Decision B) Scorecard C) Both A) and B) D) None of the above
64. One of the chief benefits of dashboard is \_\_\_\_\_  
1. Accountability  
2. Undetected problems  
3. Better analysis of performance  
A) Only B) Both 1 & 2 C) Both 1 & 3 D) None of the above
65. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in monitoring the performance of enterprise.  
a) Chart b) Graphs c) Scorecards d) None of the above
66. Scorecard commonly use  
a) Symbols and icons b) Facts c) Hardware d) None of the above
67. what are the steps required for designing the balanced scorecard  
1) clarify and translate vision and strategy  
2) communicate and link strategic objectives and measures  
3) plan ,set target and align strategic initiatives  
4) enhance strategic feedback and learning  
a) 1 and 2 b) 1 only c) All the above d) None of the above
68. \_\_\_\_\_ is the business performance measurement  
a) Scorecard b) Graphs c) charts d) financial

69. Dashboard presents \_\_\_\_\_ information using graphical elements
- a) Real time
  - b) Run time
  - c) Both real and run time
  - d) None of the above
70. what is KPI?
- a) Key planning indicator
  - b) Key performance index
  - c) Key performance indicator
  - d) Key planning index
71. The scorecard include the measures of \_\_\_\_\_ as well as process that will drive the decide outcomes for the future.
- a) Decide outcomes
  - b) Undecided outcomes
  - c) a and b
  - d) None of the above
72. Data that gives an idea of what is current going on in organisation is known as
- a) Query data
  - b) Stack data
  - c) Divisional data
  - d) Quantitative data
73. The essence of conversion rate optimization is to get a \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Minority of visitors
  - b) Majority of visitors
  - c) Executives
  - d) None of the above
74. \_\_\_\_\_ report is a visual context for a lot of different kinds of data.
- a) List
  - b) Chart
  - c) Gauge
  - d) None of the above
75. \_\_\_\_\_ is what the organisations do to achieve their targets and thereby their objectives.
- a) Strategy map
  - b) Initiatives
  - c) Scorecard
  - d) Finance
76. A balanced scorecard is a \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Data marts
  - b) Data metric
  - c) Business performance measurement
  - d) Business performance method

77. Expand EIS

- a) Enterprise information system
- b) Executive Information system
- c) Entity Information system
- d) None of the above

78. \_\_\_\_\_ is the substitution for the natural primary key

- a) Surrogate key
- b) Foreign key
- c) Attribute key
- d) None of the above

79. \_\_\_\_\_ monitors operations of a organisation

- a) Dashboard
- b) Scorecard
- c) Finance
- d) None of the above

80. \_\_\_\_\_ provides tactical guidance in business

- a) Dashboard
- b) Scorecard
- c) Finance
- d) None of the above

81. The convenience of being able to work?

- A. Modem workability
- B. Mobile workability
- C. Machine workability
- D. Management workability

82. Give the expansion of MOS?

- A. Mobile Operating System
- B. Machine Operating System
- C. Management Operating System
- D. Modem Operating System

83 The source Data stay on centralized servers rather than on individual mobile devices is called?

- A. Data Security
- B. Data Server
- C. Device Security
- D. Device Support

84. Expansion of the given abbreviation VPN is?

- A. Virtual Public Network
- B. Visual Private Network
- C. Visual Public Network
- D. Virtual Private Network

85. The ever –improving data management practices and through new technologies that together comprise what is now called ?

- A. SSD
- B. SDS
- C. DSS
- D. DDS

86. The only thing the user 's computer need to run the computing system interface software is a ?

- A. Domain Name System
- B. Web Server
- C. Web Browser
- D. Domain Name Space

(p.t.o)

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87. ETL stands for ?

A. Extract Transform Load B. Entity Transmission Load C. Enterprise Transformation Load

D. Extract Transmission Load

88. Need of cloud computing is rapid implementation , ease of use an ?

A. subscription pricing B. mobility C. security D. transmission

89. . Benifits of using cloud computing are ?

A. cost reduction B. pay per use C. portability D. All the above

90. Daas stands for ?

A. data-as-a-security B. definition -as-a-service C. data-as-a-service D. design – and-a-security

91. PaaS stands for ?

A. platform-and-a-srvice B. platform –as-a-security C. platform-as-a-service

D. platform-as-a-system

92. Device maturity, End-user expectation, Connectivity are the three major expectation from the adoption of ?

A. Mobile BI technology B. Cloud computing C. Data security

D. Mobile Device Application

93. Exception and alerts , push reporting ,pull reporting are the three usage models of ?

A. ERP B. MBI C. ETL D. CRM

94. In Business Intelligence some typical enterprise resource planning system comprise of ?

A. Financial Management B. Order Management C. Purchase Management

D. All the above

95. MCOS stands for ?

A. Multilevel Component Of System B. Multiple Components One System

C. Multiple Component One Source D. None of the above

(p.t.o)

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96. The tool which is a known fact that the data model for ERP is dramatically different from the data model for BI is ?

- A. ETL tool    B. Push Reporting Tool    C. Reporting tool    D. Pull Reporting Tool

97. Salesforce ,Zoho ,sugar CRM are few popular examples of ?

- A. Software System    B. Decision support system    C. CRM system    D. ERP System

98. Give the expansion of CRM?

- A. Customer Relationship Management    B. Computing Relationship Management  
C. Customer Resource Management    D. Customer Relationship Marketing

99. The needs of the organization that BI supports in the meetings of SAP are?

- A. Reliability and scalability    B. Sales and Marketing    C. Analytics and Reporting  
D. Consistency and Reliability

100. Give the expansion of SSL is ?

- A. Service Sockets Layer    B. Secure Security Layer    C. System Sockets Layer  
D. Secure Sockets Layer.

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VINAYAKA MISSIONS RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
(Deemed to be University)

INTEGRATED BCA-MCA / MCA- DEGREE EXAMINATIONS – November-2018

**Fifth Semester**

**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

(Candidates admitted from 2016 Regulations-CBCS)

Time: Three hours

Maximum:100Marks

Answer **ALL** questions

**PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 marks)**

1. Define Integrity
2. Mention some of the human values
3. Write a short note on IPR
4. Differentiate patent from copyright issues
5. Write the need for risk benefits analysis
6. What is meant by internet privacy?
7. Mention some advantages of computerized monitoring in the work place
8. Define EIM
9. List out the characteristics of good software
10. Define digital rights management

**PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 marks)**

11. a) Design a framework for ethical decision making and explain it

**OR**

- b) Assess the professional code of conduct and the rules in detail

12. a) Describe in detail about mobile phone crime

**OR**

- b) Discuss any three open source software and its purpose

13. a) Discuss the concept of safety audit and draw the checklist for safety audit in a factory

**OR**

- b) Describe the various types of risks with examples?

14. a) Distinguish between IEEE-CS and ACM and explain it

**OR**

- b) Highlight the impact of Information Technology on privacy and address the issues

15. a) Write down the software design strategies and explain it

**OR**

- b) Define Prototype model and explain its merits with a neat diagram

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