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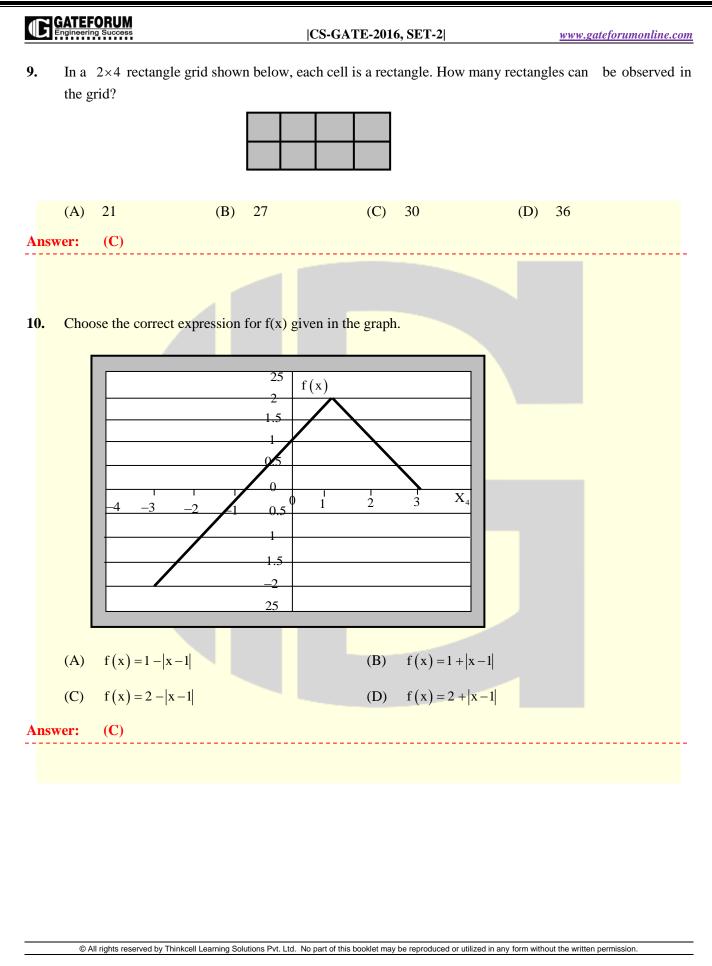
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GENERAL APTITUDE

Q. No. 1 – 5 Carry One Mark Each

1.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	(A) the security guard at a university
	(B) a security guard at the university
	(C) a security guard at university
	(D) the security guard at the university
A	nswer: (A)
2.	• Nobody knows how the Indian cricket team is going to <u>cope with</u> the difficult and seamer-friendly wickets in Australia.
	Choose the option which is closest in meaning to the underlined phase in the above sentence.
	(A) put up with (B) put in with (C) put down to (D) put up against
A	nswer: (A)
3.	• Find the odd one in the following group of words.
	Mock, deride, praise, jeer
	(A) mock (B) deride (C) praise (D) jeer
A	nswer: (C)
4	• Pick the odd one from the following options.
	(A) CADBE (B) JHKIL (C) XVYWZ (D) ONPMQ
A	answer: (D)
5.	In a quadratic function, the value of the product of the roots (α,β) is 4. Find the value of $\frac{\alpha^n + \beta^n}{\alpha^{-n} + \beta^{-n}}$
	(A) n^4 (B) 4^n (C) 2^{2n-1} (D) 4^{n-1}
A	nswer: (B)

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			<u>Q. No. 6 – 10 C</u>	arry Two	Marks Each		
6.	are c	connected through W		nembers	do not have Faceb	ook or Wh	ough Facebook and 85 matsApp accounts. The
	(A)	35	(B) 45	(C)	65	(D) 9	90
Ans	wer:	(A)					
7.	unde belie mob	rstatement that they we that the internet ile computing on ou	have taken over our vitself is an unintende	world tod d consequence w dimen	ay. The internet, f uence of the origi sion is now enab	for example nal inventi	. However, it is no e, is ubiquitous. Many on with the advent of s left wondering if all
	Whie	ch of the statement(s)	below is/are logically	valid and	can be inferred from	m the above	e paragraph?
	(i)	The author believe	s that computers are r	not good f	for us		
	(ii)	Mobile computers	and the internet are b	oth intenc	led inventions		
	(A)	(i) only		(B)	(ii) only		
	(C)	both (i) and (ii)		(D)	neither (i) nor (i	i)	
A <mark>ns</mark>	wer:	(D)					
8.	All ł	ill-stations have a la	ke. Ooty has two lake	es.			
	Whi	ch of the statement(s)) below is/are logicall	y valid a	nd can be inferred	from the a	bove sentences?
	(i)	Ooty is not a hill-st	tation				
	(ii)	No hill-station can	have more than one l	ake.			
	(A)	(i) Only		(B)	(ii) Only		
	(C)	Both (i) and (ii)		(D)	neither (i) nor (i	i)	
Ans	wer:	(D)					



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			COMPUTER SCI	IENCE F	INGINEERING	
			<u>Q. No. 1 – 25 C</u>	arry One	e Mark Each	
1.	Cons	sider the following ex	pressions:			
	(i)	false	(ii) Q		(iii) true	
	(iv)	ΡVQ	$(\mathbf{v}) \neg \mathbf{Q} \lor \mathbf{P}$			
	The	number of expression	s given above that ar	e logicall	y implied by $P \land (P \Rightarrow$	Q) is
An	swer:	(4)				
2.	Lati	$f(\mathbf{x})$ be a polynomial	and $q(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x})$ be i	te derivat	ive. If the degree of (f(x) + f(-x) is 10, then the
4.		t (x) be a polynomial ee of $(g(x) - g(-x))$ is			ive. If the degree of ((x) + 1(x) is 10, then the
An	swer:	(9)				
3.	The	minimum number of	colours that is suffici	ent to ver	tex-colour any planar	graph is
An	Answer: (4)					
4.	Com	iden the systems and	h consisting of m line		ong in n vorighlag	
4.	Louis	sider the systems, eac	ch systems have a so	-	ons in it variables.	
	I. II.		of these systems has		1	
	II. III.		exists a system whic			
		ch one of the followir		ii iius u se		
	(A)	I, II and III are true		(B)	Only II and III are tr	ue
	(C)	Only III is true		(D)	None of them is true	
An	swer:	(C)		~ /		
		× /				

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5.	bulb lasting more than 100 ho	ual number of LED bulbs of two different typ urs given that it is of Type 1 is 0.7, and given hosen uniformly at random lasts more than 10	that it is of Type 2 is 0.4. The
Ans	wer: (0.55)		
_			-1. T ·
6.		of matrix A are 1, 2, 4. The determinant of (A	· ·) · 18
Ans	wer: (0.125)		
_	0 11 1111111		
7.	U	arry adder for computing the sum of A and I form. If the decimal value of A is one, the c	· · · · ·
	the longest latency for the sum		
Ans	wer: (-1)		
8.	Let, $x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4 = 0$ whe	re x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 are Boolean variables, and \bigoplus	is the XOR operator.
	Which one of the following m		
	(A) $x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 = 0$	(B) $x_1x_3 + x_2 = 0$	
			0
	(C) $\overline{\mathbf{x}}_1 \oplus \overline{\mathbf{x}}_3 = \overline{\mathbf{x}}_2 \oplus \overline{\mathbf{x}}_4$	(D) $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 =$	=0
Ans	wer: (C)		
9.	Let X be the number of disting distinct 16-bit integers in sign	et 16-bit integers in 2's complement represen	tation. Let Y be the number o
		magintude representation.	
	Then X – Y is		
Ans	wer: (1)		
10.	A processor has 40 distinct in	structions and 24 general purpose registers. A	32 hit instruction word has a
10.	-	and an immediate operand. The number of t	
	operand field is		
Ans	wer: (16)		
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GATEFORUM Engineering Success |CS-GATE-2016, SET-2| www.gateforumonline.com Breadth First Search (BFS) is started on a binary tree beginning from the root vertex. There is a vertex t at 11. a distance four from the root. If t is the n-th vertex in this BFS traversal, then the maximum possible value of n is _____. (31) Answer: _____ The value printed by the following program is _____. 12. void f(int* p, int m) { m = m + 5;*p = *p + m; return; } void main() { int i=5, j=10; f(&i, j); printf("%d", i+j); } Answer: (30) Assume that the algorithms considered here sort the input sequences in ascending order. If the input is 13. already in ascending order, which of the following are TRUE?

	I.	Quick sort runs in $\Theta(n^2)$ time				
	II.	Bubble sort runs in $\Theta(n^2)$ time				
	III.	Mergesort runs in $\Theta(n)$ time				
	IV.	Insertion sort runs in $\Theta(n)$ time				
	(A)	I and II only	(B)	I and III only		
	(C)	II and IV only	(D)	I and IV only		
A	nswer:	(D)			 	

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14.	The	Floyd-Warshall algorithr	n for all-pair short	est paths	computation is	based on	
	(A)	Greedy paradigm					
	(B)	Divide-and-Conquer pa	aradigm.				
	(C)	Dynamic Programming	g paradigm.				
	(D)	Neither Greedy nor Div	vide-and-Conquer	nor Dyna	amic Programm	ing paradigm	
Ansv	wer:	(C)					
1 <mark>5</mark> .	N ite	ems are stored in a sorted					
		e deleted. For a decrease- erformed.	key operation, a po	ointer is j	provided to the	record on which	the operation is to
		llgorithm performs the f g N) find, and Θ(N) decr					
	(A)	O(log ² N) (B)	O(N)	(C)	$O(N^2)$	(D) $\Theta(N^2)$	og N)
Ansv	wer:	(C)					
16.	expr	number of states in the		DFA th	at accepts the	language defin	ed by the regular
(0+1)*(0+1)(0+1)* is							
Ansv	wer:	(2)					
17.	Lang	guage L_1 is defined by the	e grammar: $S_1 \rightarrow a$	S₁b ε			
Language L ₂ is defined by the grammar: $S_2 \rightarrow abS_2 \epsilon$							
	Cons	sider the following staten	nents:				
	P:	L_1 is regular					
	Q:	L ₂ is regular					
	Whie	ch one of the following is	STRUE?				
	(A)	Both P and Q are true		(B)	P is true and O	Q is false	
	(C)	P is false and Q is true		(D)	Both P and Q	are false	
Ansv	wer:	(C)					

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18.		ider the following types of nerable. Which of the follow	0 0 0	r, L ₂ : Context-free,	L ₃ : Recursive, L ₄ : Recursively
	I.	$\overline{\mathrm{L}}_{3} \cup \mathrm{L}_{4}$ is recursively enu	imerable		
	II.	$\overline{L}_2 \cup L_3$ is recursive			
	III.	$L_1^* \cap L_2$ is context-free			
	IV.	$L_1 \cup \overline{L}_2$ is context-free			
	(A)	I only (B) I	and III only (C)	I and IV only	(D) I, II and III only
Ans	wer:	(D)			
19.	(A)	the following: (P) Lexical analysis (Q) Top down parsing (R) Semantic analysis (S) Runtime environment $P \leftrightarrow i, Q \leftrightarrow ii, R \leftrightarrow iv, S \leftarrow$ $P \leftrightarrow ii, Q \leftrightarrow iii, R \leftrightarrow i, S \leftarrow$ (B)	⇒iii (B)	Leftmost derivati Type checking Regular expression Activation record $P \leftrightarrow iii, Q \leftrightarrow i, R$ $P \leftrightarrow iv, Q \leftrightarrow i, R$	ons Is R ↔ ii, S ↔ iv
19.	III. IV. (A) wer: Match	L [*] ₁ \cap L ₂ is context-free L ₁ \cup \overline{L}_2 is context-free I only (B) I (D) (D) (D) (P) Lexical analysis (Q) Top down parsing (R) Semantic analysis (S) Runtime environmen P \leftrightarrow i, Q \leftrightarrow ii, R \leftrightarrow iv, S \leftarrow P \leftrightarrow ii, Q \leftrightarrow iii, R \leftrightarrow iv, S \leftarrow	(i) (ii) (iii) (iii) (iii) (iv) → iii (B)	Leftmost derivati Type checking Regular expression Activation record P ↔ iii, Q ↔ i, R	on ons ls C ↔ ii, S ↔ iv

20. In which one of the following page replacement algorithms it is possible for the page fault rate to increase even when the number of allocated frames increases?

- (A) LRU (Least Recently Used)
- (B) OPT (Optimal Page Replacement)
- (C) MRU (Most Recently Used)
- (D) FIFO (First In First Out)
- Answer: (D)

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21.	B+ 7	Trees are considered BALANCED because		
	(A)	the lengths of the paths from the root to a	ll leaf nodes are all equal.	
	(B)	the lengths of the paths from the root to a	ll leaf nodes differ from each othe	r by at most 1.
	(C)	the number of children of any two non-lea	af sibling nodes differ by at most	1.
	(D)	the number of records in any two leaf no	des differ by at most 1.	
A <mark>ns</mark> v	wer:	(A)		
2 <mark>2.</mark>		bose a database schedule S involves transa vertices representing the transactions and		
		of the following orderings of the vertices		
	sche	dule?		
	(A)	Topological order	(B) Depth-first order	
	(C)	Breadth-first order	(D) Ascending order of tran	saction indices
Ansv	wer:	(A)		
23.		kali digitally signs a message and sends it t		ture by Salim requires
	(A)	Anarkali's public key	(B) Salim's public key	
	(C)	Salim's private key	(D) Anarkali's private key	
Ansv	wer:	(A)		
	_			
24.		Ethernet local area network, which one of		2?
	(A)	A station stops to sense the channel once	C C	
	(B)	The purpose of the jamming signal is to size.	pad the frames that are smaller t	than the minimum frame
	(C)	A station continues to transmit the packet	even after the collision is detected	d.
	(D)	The exponential backoff mechanism redu	ces the probability of collision on	retransmissions.
Ansv	wer:	(D)		

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25.		tify the correct sequence in which the fol a browser requests a webpage from a rem			-					
	(A) HTTP GET request, DNS query, TCP SYN									
	(B) DNS query, HTTP GET request, TCP SYN									
	(C) DNS query, TCP SYN, HTTP GET request									
	(D)	TCP SYN, DNS query, HTTP GET reque	est							
Ans	Answer: (C)									
		<u>Q. No. 26 – 55 Ca</u>	arry Two	Marks Each						
2 <mark>6.</mark>		nary relation R on $N \times N$ is defined as foll ositions:	ows: (a,	b)R(c, d) if $a \le c$ or $b \le c$	d. Cons <mark>ider the followin</mark> g					
		P: R is reflexive								
		Q: R is transitive								
	Whic	ch one of the following statements is TRUE	Ξ?							
	(A)	Both P and Q are true	(B)	P is true and Q is false						
	(C)	P is false and Q is true	(D)	Both P and Q are false						
Ans	wer:	(B)								
2 <mark>7.</mark>	Whic	ch one of the following well-formed formul	lae in pre	dicate calculus is NOT va	alid?					
	(A)	$(\forall x \ p(x) \Rightarrow \forall x \ q(x)) \Rightarrow (\exists x \neg p(x) \lor \forall x \ q(x))$	x))							
	(B)	$(\exists x \ p(x) \lor \exists x \ q(x)) \Rightarrow \exists x \ (p(x) \lor q(x))$								
	(C)	$\exists x \ (\ p(x) \land q(x)) \Rightarrow (\exists x \ p(x) \land \exists x \ q(x))$								
	(D)	$\forall x \ (\ p(x) \lor q(x)) \Rightarrow (\forall x \ p(x) \lor \forall x \ q(x))$								
Ans	wer:	(D)								

28. Consider a set U of 23 different compounds in a Chemistry lab. There is a subset S of U of 9 compounds, each of which reacts with exactly 3 compounds of U. Consider the following statements:

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I.	I. Each compound in $U \setminus S$ reacts with an odd number of compounds.							
II.	At least one c	At least one compound in $U \setminus S$ reacts with an odd number of compounds.						
III.	Each compou	nd in $U \setminus S$ react	s with an even num	per of compound	S.			
Whic	ch one of the ab	ove statements i	s ALWAYS TRUE	?				
(A)	Only I	(B) Onl	y II (C)	Only III	(D)	None of these		
Answer:	(B)							
29. The value of the expression $13^{99} \pmod{17}$, in the range 0 to 16, is								
Answer:	Answer: (4)							

30. Suppose the functions F and G can be computed in 5 and 3 nanoseconds by functional units U_F and U_G , respectively. Given two instances of U_F and two instances of U_G , it is required to implement the computation F (G(X_i)) for $1 \le i \le 10$. Ignoring all other delays, the minimum time required to complete this computation is ______ nanoseconds.

Answer: (28)

31. Consider a processor with 64 registers and an instruction set of size twelve. Each instruction has five distinct fields, namely, opcode, two source register identifiers, one destination register identifier, and a twelve-bit immediate value. Each instruction must be stored in memory in a byte-aligned fashion. If a program has 100 instructions, the amount of memory (in bytes) consumed by the program text is

Answer: (500)

32. The width of the physical address on a machine is 40 bits. The width of the tag field in a 512 KB 8-way set associative cache is ______ bits.

Answer: (24)

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33. Consider a 3 GHz (gigahertz) processor with a three-stage pipeline and stage latencies τ_1 , τ_2 , and τ_3 such that $\tau_1 = 3\tau_2/4 = 2\tau_3$. If the longest pipeline stage is split into two pipeline stages of equal latency, the new frequency is _____ GHz, ignoring delays in the pipeline registers.

Answer: (A)

34. A complete binary min-heap is made by including each integer in [1, 1023] exactly once.

The depth of a node in the heap is the length of the path from the root of the heap to that node.

Thus, the root is at depth 0. The maximum depth at which integer 9 can appear is _____

Answer: (8)

35. The following function computes XY for positive integers X and Y.

```
int exp(int X, int Y)

{

int res = 1, a = X, b = Y;

while ( b != 0 ) {

if ( b%2 == 0) { a = a*a; b = b/2; }

else { res = res*a; b = b-1; }

}

return res;

}

Which one of the following conditions is TRUE before every iteration of the loop?

(A) X^{Y} = a^{b} (B) (res * a)^{Y} = (res * X)^{b}
```

(C) $X^{Y} = res * a^{b}$ (D) $X^{Y} = (res * a)^{b}$

Answer: (C)

```
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36. Consider the following New-order strategy for traversing a binary tree:

- Visit the root;
- Visit the right subtree using New-order;
- Visit the left subtree using New-order;

The New-order traversal of the expression tree corresponding to the reverse polish expression

3 4 * 5 - 2 6 7 * 1 + - is given by: (A) + - 1 6 7 * 2 ^ 5 - 3 4 * (B) - + 1 * 6 7 ^ 2 - 5 * 3 4 (C) - + 1 * 7 6 ² - 5 * 4 3 (D) 1 7 6 * + 2 5 4 3 * - ^ -Answer: (C) 37. Consider the following program: int f(int *p, int n) { if $(n \le 1)$ return 0; else return max(f(p+1,n-1),p[0]-p[1]); } int main() { int a[] = {3,5,2,6,4}; printf("%d", f(a,5)); } Note: max(x,y) returns the maximum of x and y. The value printed by this program is _____. (3) Answer:

38. Let A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , and A_4 be four matrices of dimensions 10×5 , 5×20 , 20×10 , and 10×5 , respectively. The minimum number of scalar multiplications required to find the product $A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4$ using the basic matrix multiplication method is ______.

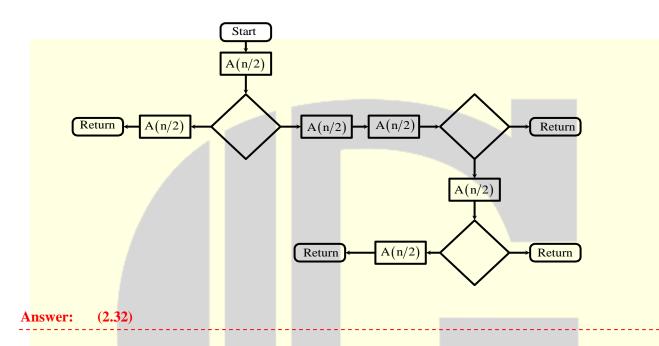
```
Answer: (1500)
```

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39. The given diagram shows the flowchart for a recursive function A(n). Assume that all statements, except for the recursive calls, have O(1) time complexity. If the worst case time complexity of this function is $O(n^{\alpha})$, then the least possible value (accurate up to two decimal positions) of α is _____.

Flowchart for Recursive Function A(n)



40. The number of ways in which the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 can be inserted in an empty binary search tree, such that the resulting tree has height 6, is ______.

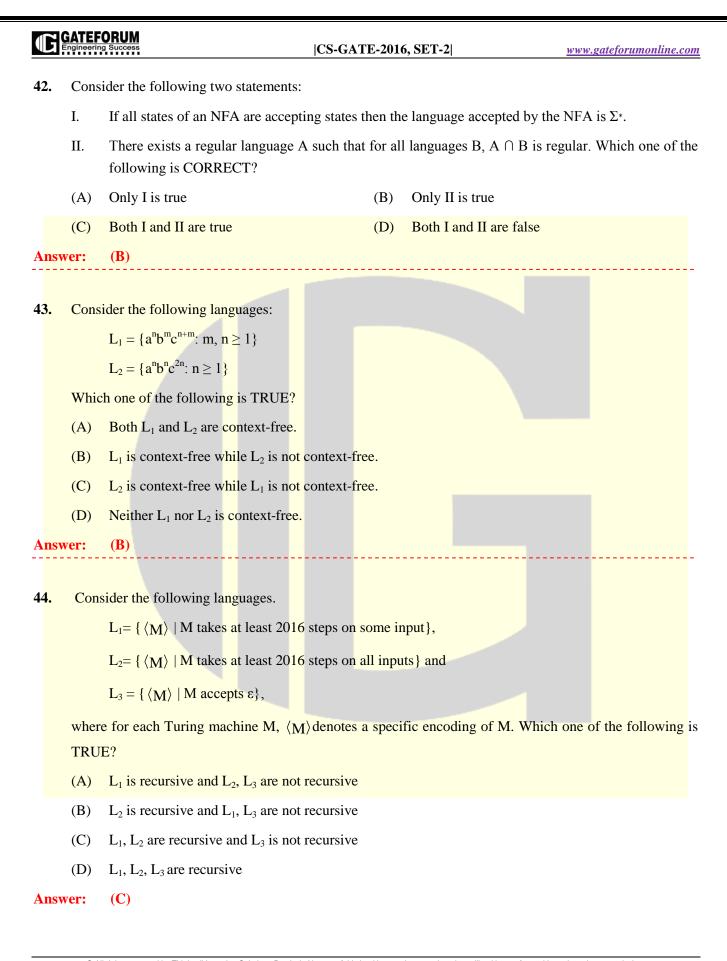
Note: The height of a tree with a single node is 0.

Answer: (64)

41. In an adjacency list representation of an undirected simple graph G = (V, E), each edge (u, v) has two adjacency list entries: [v] in the adjacency list of u, and [u] in the adjacency list of v. These are called twins of each other. A twin pointer is a pointer from an adjacency list entry to its twin. If |E| = m and |V| = n, and the memory size is not a constraint, what is the time complexity of the most efficient algorithm to set the twin pointer in each entry in each adjacency list?

(A) $\Theta(n^2)$ (B) $\Theta(n+m)$ (C) $\Theta(m^2)$ (D) $\Theta(n^4)$

Answer: (B)



45. Which one of the following grammars is free from left recursion? (A) $S \rightarrow AB$ (B) $S \rightarrow Ab$ Bb c $A \rightarrow Aa$ b $B \rightarrow c$ B $\rightarrow e$ (C) $S \rightarrow Aa$ B (D) $S \rightarrow Aa$ Bb c $A \rightarrow Bb$ Sc s $A \rightarrow Bd$ s $B \rightarrow Ae$ s Answer: (B) 46. A student wrote two context-free grammars G1 and G2 for generating a single C-like array declaration The dimension of the array is at least one. For example, int a[10][3]; The grammars use D as the start symbol, and use six terminal symbols int ; id[] num. Grammar G1 Grammar G2 D - int L; $D - int L;L + id [EE - num]$ $E + E [num]Which of the grammars correctly generate the declaration mentioned above?(A) Both G1 and G2(B) Only G1(C) Only G2(D) Neither G1 nor G2Answer: (A)$	(A) $S \rightarrow AB$ $A \rightarrow Aa \mid b$ $B \rightarrow c$ (B) $S \rightarrow Ab \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow e$ (C) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid B$ $A \rightarrow Bb \mid Sc \mid \epsilon$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $S \rightarrow Aa \mid Bb \mid c$ $A \rightarrow Bd \mid \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae \mid \epsilon$ (D) $A \rightarrow Bd \mid E;$ (D) $A \rightarrow B$	
A \rightarrow Aa b A \rightarrow Bd s B \rightarrow c B \rightarrow e (C) S \rightarrow Aa B (D) S \rightarrow Aa Bb c A \rightarrow Bb Sc s A \rightarrow Bd s B \rightarrow Ae s A \rightarrow Bb Sc s A \rightarrow Bd s B \rightarrow Ae s Answer: (B) 46. A student wrote two context-free grammars G1 and G2 for generating a single C-like array declaration The dimension of the array is at least one. For example, int a[10][3]; The grammars use D as the start symbol, and use six terminal symbols int ; id [] num. Grammar G1 Grammar G2 D $-$ int L; D $+$ int L; L $+$ id [E L $+$ id E E $+$ num] [E E $+$ [num] Which of the grammars correctly generate the declaration mentioned above? (A) Both G1 and G2 (B) Only G1 (C) Only G2 (D) Neither G1 nor G2	$A \rightarrow Aa$ $ b$ $A \rightarrow Bd$ $ \varepsilon$ $B \rightarrow c$ $B \rightarrow c$ $B \rightarrow e$ (C) $S \rightarrow Aa$ $ Bb c$ $A \rightarrow Bb$ $ Sc \varepsilon$ $A \rightarrow Bd$ $ \varepsilon$ $A \rightarrow Bb$ $ Sc \varepsilon$ $A \rightarrow Bd$ $ \varepsilon$ Answer:(B)46. A student wrote two context-free grammars G1 and G2 for generating a single C-like array. The dimension of the array is at least one. For example, int a[10][3];The grammars use D as the start symbol, and use six terminal symbols int ; id [] num.Grammar G1Grammar G2 $D \rightarrow int L;$ $D \rightarrow int L;$	
$A \rightarrow Bb$ $ Sc \varepsilon$ $A \rightarrow Bd$ $ \varepsilon$ B $\rightarrow Ae$ $ \varepsilon$ Answer: (B) 46. A student wrote two context-free grammars G1 and G2 for generating a single C-like array declaration The dimension of the array is at least one. For example, int a[10][3]; The grammars use D as the start symbol, and use six terminal symbols int ; id [] num. Grammar G1 Grammar G2 $D \rightarrow$ int L; $D \rightarrow$ int L; $L \rightarrow$ id [E $L \rightarrow$ id E $E \rightarrow$ num] $E \rightarrow E$ [num] Which of the grammars correctly generate the declaration mentioned above? (A) Both G1 and G2 (B) Only G1 (C) Only G2 (D) Neither G1 nor G2 (D) Neither G1 nor G2	$A \rightarrow Bb$ $ Sc \epsilon$ $A \rightarrow Bd$ $ \epsilon$ $B \rightarrow Ae$ $ \epsilon$ Answer: (B) 46. A student wrote two context-free grammars G1 and G2 for generating a single C-like array. The dimension of the array is at least one. For example, int a[10][3]; The grammars use D as the start symbol, and use six terminal symbols int; id [] num. Grammar G1 Grammar G2 $D \rightarrow int L;$ $D \rightarrow int L;$	
$B \rightarrow Ae \epsilon$ Answer: (B) 46. A student wrote two context-free grammars G1 and G2 for generating a single C-like array declaration The dimension of the array is at least one. For example, int a[10][3]; The grammars use D as the start symbol, and use six terminal symbols int; id[] num. Grammar G1 $Grammar G2$ $D \rightarrow int L;$ $L \rightarrow id [E$ $E \rightarrow num$] $[E$ $E \rightarrow [num]$ $E \rightarrow E [num]$ Which of the grammars correctly generate the declaration mentioned above? (A) Both G1 and G2 (B) Only G1 (C) Only G2 (D) Neither G1 nor G2	$B \rightarrow Ae \epsilon$ Answer: (B) 46. A student wrote two context-free grammars G1 and G2 for generating a single C-like array. The dimension of the array is at least one. For example, int a[10][3]; The grammars use D as the start symbol, and use six terminal symbols int; id [] num. Grammar G1 Grammar G2 $D \rightarrow int L;$ $D \rightarrow int L;$	
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The dimension of the array is at least one. For example, int a[10][3]; The grammars use D as the start symbol, and use six terminal symbols int ; id [] num. Grammar G1 D \rightarrow int L; L \rightarrow id [D \rightarrow int L; L \rightarrow id [E E \rightarrow num] [E E \rightarrow num] [E E \rightarrow [num] Which of the grammars correctly generate the declaration mentioned above? (A) Both G1 and G2 (B) Only G1 (C) Only G2 (D) Neither G1 nor G2	The dimension of the array is at least one. For example, int a[10][3];The grammars use D as the start symbol, and use six terminal symbols int; id [] num.Grammar G1Grammar G2 $D \rightarrow int L;$ $D \rightarrow int L;$	
Grammar G1Grammar G2 $D \rightarrow int L;$ $D \rightarrow int L;$ $L \rightarrow id [E]$ $L \rightarrow id E$ $E \rightarrow num]$ $E \rightarrow E [num]$ $E \rightarrow num]$ [E $E \rightarrow [num]$ Which of the grammars correctly generate the declaration mentioned above?(A)Both G1 and G2(B)Only G1(C)Only G2(D)Neither G1 nor G2	Grammar G1Grammar G2 $D \rightarrow int L;$ $D \rightarrow int L;$	⁷ declaration.
$D \rightarrow int L;$ $D \rightarrow int L;$ $L \rightarrow id [E$ $L \rightarrow id E$ $E \rightarrow num]$ $E \rightarrow E [num]$ $E \rightarrow num]$ [E $E \rightarrow [num]$ Which of the grammars correctly generate the declaration mentioned above?(A) Both G1 and G2(B) Only G1(C) Only G2(D) Neither G1 nor G2	$D \rightarrow int L;$ $D \rightarrow int L;$	
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 (A) Both G1 and G2 (B) Only G1 (C) Only G2 (D) Neither G1 nor G2 	$E \rightarrow num$] [E $E \rightarrow [num]$	
 (B) Only G1 (C) Only G2 (D) Neither G1 nor G2 	Which of the grammars correctly generate the declaration mentioned above?	
(C) Only G2(D) Neither G1 nor G2	(A) Both G1 and G2	
(D) Neither G1 nor G2	(B) Only G1	
	(C) Only G2	
Answer: (A)	(D) Neither G1 nor G2	
	Answer: (A)	

47. Consider the following processes, with the arrival time and the length of the CPU burst given in milliseconds. The scheduling algorithm used is preemptive shortest remaining-time first.

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Process	Arrival Time	Burst Time
P ₁	0	10
P ₂	3	6
P ₃	7	1
P ₄	8	3

The average turnaround time of these processes is _____ milliseconds.

Answer: (8.25)

48. Consider the following two-process synchronization solution

Process 0	Process 1
<pre>Entry: loop while (turn == 1);</pre>	<pre>Entry: loop while (turn == 0);</pre>
(critical section)	(critical section)
Exit: turn = 1;	Exit: turn = 0;

The shared variable turn is initialized to zero. Which one of the following is TRUE?

(A) This is a correct two-process synchronization solution.

(B) This solution violates mutual exclusion requirement.

(C) This solution violates progress requirement.

(D) This solution violates bounded wait requirement.

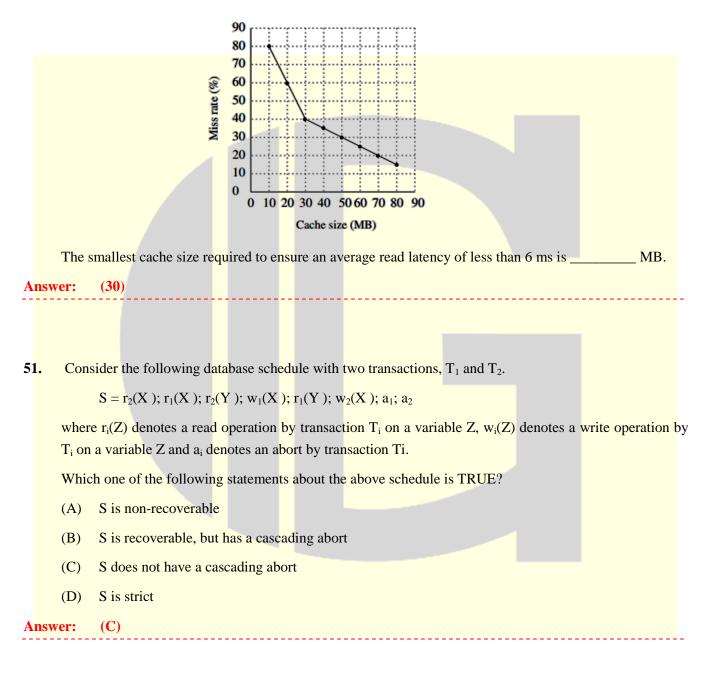
Answer: (C)

49. Consider a non-negative counting semaphore S. The operation P(S) decrements S, and V (S) increments S. During an execution, 20 P(S) operations and 12 V (S) operations are issued in some order. The largest initial value of S for which at least one P(S) operation will remain blocked is ______.

Answer: (7)

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50. A file system uses an in-memory cache to cache disk blocks. The miss rate of the cache is shown in the figure. The latency to read a block from the cache is 1ms and to read a block from the disk is 10ms. Assume that the cost of checking whether a block exists in the cache is negligible. Available cache sizes are in multiples of 10 MB.



52. Consider the following database table named water_schemes:

Water_schemes		
Scheme_no	District_name Capacity	
1	Ajmeer	20
1	Bikaner	10
2	Bikaner	10
3	Bikaner	20
1	Churu	10
2	Churu	20
1	Dungargarh	10

The number of tuples returned by the following SQL query is ______.

```
with total (name, capacity) as
```

```
select district name, sum(capacity)
```

from water_schemes

group by district name

```
with total_avg(capacity) as select avg(capacity)
```

from total

select name

```
from total, total avg
```

where total.capacity ≥ total_avg.capacity

```
Answer: (2)
```

53. A network has a data transmission bandwidth of 20×10^6 bits per second. It uses CSMA/CD in the MAC layer. The maximum signal propagation time from one node to another node is 40 microseconds. The minimum size of a frame in the network is _____ bytes.

Answer: (200)

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5	4. For the IEEE 802.11 MAC protocol for wireless communication, which of the following statements is/are TRUE?							
	I.	I. At least three non-overlapping channels are available for transmissions.						
	II.	The RTS-CTS mechanism is used for collision detection.						
	III.	Unicast frames are A	ACKed.					
	(A)	All I, II, and III		(B)	I and III only			
	(C)	II and III only		(D)	II only			
A	nswer:	(B)						

55. Consider a 128×10^3 bits/second satellite communication link with one way propagation delay of 150 milliseconds. Selective retransmission (repeat) protocol is used on this link to send data with a frame size of 1 kilobyte. Neglect the transmission time of acknowledgement. The minimum number of bits required for the sequence number field to achieve 100% utilization is ______.

Answer: (4)

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