			Total No. of Tugos
Seat			
No.	M.C.A. (COMM) CB	CS	PART I (SEM I)
	Examination,	Ap	ril - 2024
	RDB		
	Sub. Code	e:8	1140 Total Marks: 70
)ay an	nd Date : Saturday, 11/05/2024		Total Walks . / s
ime:	10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.		a compulsory.
ıstru	ctions: 1) Question No. 1 and que	stion	from question no. 2 to question no. 6.
l	2) Attempt any three ques	tions	3 II om question as
.10	Choose correct option.		[8]
1) What is a relation in RDBMS?		
1	a) Key	b)	Table
li .	c) Row	d)	Data Types
(2)	Which of the following commands do database?	weı	ase to delete a relation (RDBMS) from a
	a) delete table RDBMS	b)	drop table RDBMS
	c) delete from RDBMS	d)	drop relation
3)	What does the following query do?		
	UPDATE student		
	SET marks = marks * 1.10;		
	a) Increase mark by 110%	b)	Decrease marks by 90%
	c) Increase marks by 10%	d)	None of these

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4) In the form, all no primary key.	on-key attributes are fully functional dependent,
a) Second normal	b) Third normal
c) First normal	d) BCNF
5) The referential integrity construence help of?	aint of a relational database can be specified will
a) Primary Key	b) Secondary Key
c) Foreign Key	d) None of these
6) Programmers cannot control th	e cursors and the information in it.
a) implicit	b) explicit
c) both a) and b)	d) None of these
7) Triggers can be defined on the	
a) table	b) view
c) schema	d) All of these
8) Consider the table :	
Student: roll no, name, class, cas	ste
To show number of student from	
a) Select count(*) from student	
b) Select count(*) from student	
c) Select count(*) from student v	
d) All of these	
Q. 2 a) Differentiate between DBMS and I	RDBMS.
b) Describe ACID properties of trans	action.
Q. 3 a) Explain different types of command	ds in SQL.
b) Discuss different levels of constrain	nts.
Q. 4 a) Explain different control structures	used in PL/SQL.
b) What is PL/SQL? Define various PL	/SQL language elements.

Q. 4 a) Exp

		SR-84
	What is meant by Cursor? Explain different attributes of cursor. b) Discuss In, Between, Like operator with an example.	[7]
Q, 6	Explain in detail different data models.	[14]
0.7	Write short notes on (Any four)	[20]
a)	CODD rule	
b)	Join operation	
	Steps to create a PL/SQL program	
d)	procedure	
e)	Types of Normalization	
f)	Built in functions in SQL	

Seat	
No.	

M.C.A. (COMM.) (Part-I) (Semester-I) (CBCS) Examination, May 2024.

Statistical and Mathematical Foundations

Sub. Code: 81141 Total Marks: 70 Day and Date: Monday, 13-05-2024 Гіте: 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m. nstructions: 1) Question Nos. 1 and 7 are compulsory. Attempt ANY THREE questions from Q.2 to Q.6. 2) 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks. 4) Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed. 2.1 Choose the correct alternative for each of the following. (8)

- The arithmetic mean of squares of deviations taken from arithmetic mean is called 1)
 - (A) S.D.

(B) Mean

(C) Variance

- (D) IQR
- If all the points of a scatter diagram lie on a straight line falling from left upper corner to the right bottom corner, then the correlation is called
 - (A) zero correlation
 - (B) high degree of positive correlation
 - perfect positive correlation (C)
 - perfect negative correlation (D)
- In a Poisson distribution, if n is the number of trials and p is the probability of success, then the mean value is given by
 - (A) m = np

(B) m = np(1-p)

(C) m = n

(D) m = p

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SR-85
 Arithmetic mean of the two regression coefficients is
 In binary logistic regression,
 Consider the following two statements: (i) LDA is supervised whereas PCA is unsupervised. (ii) PCA maximizes the variance of the data, whereas LDA maximizes the separation between different classes.
Then,
called (A) tautology (C) contingency (B) contradiction (D) None of these
8) A graph with all vertices having equal degree is known as a (B) regular graph (A) null graph (C) complete graph (D) planer graph
Q.2 a) Define Q.D. Construct a box plot to represent the data given below: 40, 23, 45, 34, 32, 48, 50
b) Define: (i) Disjunction (ii) Conditional statement. Prepare truth table for $(p \lor q) \to r$.

SR-85

Q.3 a) Define correlation. Calculate the Karl Pearson's coefficient between price and demand. (7)

	Price	2	3	4	7	6
d	Demand	2	1	3	8	10

b) Define adjacency matrix of a graph G. Draw the undirected graph represented by adjacency matrix (7)

$$A(G) = \begin{matrix} a & & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ b & & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ c & & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{matrix} \right].$$

Q.4 a) Define Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation. Calculate SD and coefficient of variation of marks of 10 students.

Marks of students are: 25, 30, 15, 14, 23, 20, 26, 27, 19, 16.

b) Find the regression line Y on X, for the following data and estimate Y when X = 9.

X	18	26	28	31	25	19	35
Y	11	16	19	17	14	11	24

- Q.5 a) Weight of students are distributed normally with mean of 40 kg. and S.D. of 4 kgs.

 Find the probability that weight of selected student is:

 (7)
 - i) Less than 36 kgs.
 - ii) More than 45 kgs.

(Area under normal curve from Z = -1 to Z = 1 is 0.6826 and Z = 0 to Z = 1.25 is 0.3944).

b) State equations of regression lines. For two variables X and Y the lines of regression are 3X + 2Y - 26 = 0 and 6X + Y - 31 = 0.

Find i) mean of X and Y.

3

(7)

Q.6 a) Calculate rank correlation coefficient from the data given below:

Demand	52	63	45	36	72	65	45	25
Supply	62	53	52	25	79	43	60	33

b) Define converse and inverse of conditional statement $p \to q$. Write the converse and inverse of the following statement:

"If Howard can swim across the lake, then Howard can swim to the island." (7)

Q.7 Write short notes on ANY FOUR the following.

(20)

- 1) Positive and negative correlation
- 2) Rules of inference for propositional logic
- 3) Types of graphs
- 4) Poisson distribution
- 5) Linear discriminant analysis

MCA (Part - I) (Semester - I) Examination, April - 2024 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Sub. Code: 81170

Day and Date: Wednesday, 15-05-2024

Total Marks: 70

Time: 10.30 a.m. to 01.30 p.m.

Instructions: 1) Q. 1 and Q. 7 are compulsory.

- Attempt any three questions from Q.2 to Q. 6.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the sentence.

- Which one of the following is a property of knowledge capturing? i)
 - Determining feasibility
 - Choosing appropriate expert b)
 - Taping the expert's knowledge c)
 - All of these d)
- The term refers to a set of sequenced planned actions or events ii) intended to help an organization increase its effectiveness.
 - a) intervention
- performance management
- knowledge management d) c)
- institutionalization
- is conversing from tacit to explicit knowledge. iii)
 - a) Socialization
- b) Externalization
- c) Combination
- d) Internalization
- is a computerized system that systematically captures, organizes and categorizes an organizational knowledge.
 - Knowledge base
- b) Data base
- Interface engine c)
- d) Knowledge repository

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			ical asserti	ons and conditions about the world
	v) T	herepresents log sually represented via II	-THEN ru	les.
			b)	data base
	a)	- inc	d)	none of these
	c)			the articulated, codified, accessed as
,	vi)	knowledge that o	an be read	ily articulated, codified, accessed and others.
	ve	rbalized and easily tran	b)	Implicit
	a)	Explicit	d)	Logical
	c)	External	u)	DOBAGE
v	ii) Th	e major goal of KM is	to	
	a)	convert all tacit know	wledge into	explicit knowledge.
	b)	promote knowledge	reuse and c	organizational innovation.
	c)	ensure that all knowl	edge drside	es within the organization and not
		within the knowledge	e workers c	of that organization.
	d)	formalize content ma	nagement j	procedures in order to fully
		standardize within th		
		in a war and dot		
vii		is a processed dat	b)	Knowledge
	a)	Information		None of these
	c)	Intelligence	a)	None of these
				1 1 management
Q.2) a)	Disc	uss the scope and sign	ificance of	knowledge management.
	n 1	' la andada life ava	1e	(Y)
b)	Expl	ain knowledge life cyc	ic.	NU
				t cament strategy
Q.3) a)	Expla	ain various component	s of knowl	edge management strategy.
		in different knowledge	e acquisitio	on tools.
b)	Expla	in different knowledge	acquisiti	
Q.4) Healt	th depa	artment of Governmen	t of Maha	rashtra wants to implement KM
system	m. As	an IT expert suggest k	nowledge	management system model for
health	n depai	rtment.		

20

- Q.5) a) Draw general model for knowledge management and present an outline 7 for the same.
 - b) Explain different knowledge mapping techniques.
- Q.6) Explain the role and significance of KM for university and develop KM map 14 for university.
- Q.7) Write short notes on: (Any four)
 - a) Types of knowledge
 - b) Knowledge economy
 - c) Knowledge conversion
 - d) Knowledge evolution
 - e) Decision support system
 - f) Knowledge markets