

CBCS SCHEME

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21CS61

Sixth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026 Software Engineering and Project Management

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- 1 a. What is Software Engineering? Explain the software engineering practice in detail. (06 Marks)
- b. Define software Myth. Demonstrate customer myth and practitioners myth in detail. (07 Marks)
- c. Elaborate on incremental model along with its advantages and disadvantages. (07 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Identify the model which is well suited for the below scenario and explain in detail. The SBI Bank Manager gives requirements to develop SBI banking application. The manager states that the requirements are stable and changes are not required in future. (08 Marks)
- b. Show the process flow in spiral model along with neat diagram. (06 Marks)
- c. Discuss the common attributes or characteristics for Web App. (06 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. Draw a use case diagram which demonstrates the usage of library management system. (08 Marks)
- b. Identify the differences between user and system requirements. (06 Marks)
- c. Discuss on activity diagram in detail. (06 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Construct a use case diagram for online shopping system. (08 Marks)
- b. Explain each and every step in requirements elicitation. (06 Marks)
- c. Elaborate on state transition diagram briefly. (06 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Write short notes on tool set of agile process. (07 Marks)
- b. Brief the scrum concept along with scrum roles and events. (07 Marks)
- c. Identify the core principles in software engineering and explain them in detail. (06 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Discuss on extreme programming along with the Xp rules. (07 Marks)
- b. What is Agility? Explain the cost of curve in agile. (07 Marks)
- c. Explain Agile principles in detail (06 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Explain the characteristics of the project. (06 Marks)
b. Discuss the different ways of categorizing software project. (07 Marks)
c. Elaborate on software project v/s other engineering projects. (07 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Discuss criteria's and factors of a project success and project failure. (07 Marks)
b. Differentiate between traditional v's modern project management practices. (06 Marks)
c. Explain different phases of project management life cycle. (07 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Explain software quality dimensions/parameters and factors affecting software quality. (07 Marks)
b. With a neat diagram, explain place of software quality in project management. (07 Marks)
c. Discuss on techniques that enhances software quality. (06 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Demonstrate the usage of Mcall Software quality model. (06 Marks)
b. Elaborate on Capability Maturity Model (CMM) in detail. (07 Marks)
c. Explain levels of testing and testing activities. (07 Marks)

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Sixth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026

Fundamentals of Operating Systems

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

*Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.
2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.*

Module – 1			M	L	C																		
Q.1	a.	Define Operating System. Explain modern computer system with suitable block diagram.	10	L2	CO1																		
	b.	Discuss various services provided by operating system.	10	L2	CO1																		
OR																							
Q.2	a.	Explain multiprogramming, multiprocessing and multitasking.	10	L2	CO1																		
	b.	What is a System Call? Explain different types of system calls.	10	L2	CO1																		
Module – 2																							
Q.3	a.	Define a Process. Explain various states of a process with its diagram.	10	L2	CO2																		
	b.	Discuss different types of CPU schedulers.	10	L2	CO2																		
OR																							
Q.4	a.	Define Thread. Explain the benefits of multithreaded programming.	10	L2	CO2																		
	b.	Discuss different multithreading models.	10	L2	CO2																		
Module – 3																							
Q.5	a.	List CPU scheduling criteria. Explain with an example.	10	L2	CO3																		
	b.	Apply FCFS and scheduling algorithm for the given problem and calculate Average Waiting Time and Average Turnaround time. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Process ID</th><th>Arrival Time</th><th>Burst Time</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>P1</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>P2</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>P3</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>P4</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>P5</td><td>7</td><td>4</td></tr></tbody></table>	Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	P1	2	2	P2	5	6	P3	0	4	P4	0	7	P5	7	4	10	L3	CO3
Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time																					
P1	2	2																					
P2	5	6																					
P3	0	4																					
P4	0	7																					
P5	7	4																					
OR																							
Q.6	a.	Define critical section problem. Explain with a suitable diagram.	5	L2	CO3																		
	b.	Write and explain Peterson’s solution by taking an example.	10	L2	CO3																		
	c.	Explain how semaphores can be used to solve dining Philosopher’s problem.	5	L2	CO3																		
1 of 2																							

Module – 4

Q.7	a.	What is a Deadlock? List and explain necessary conditions for deadlock situation.	10	L2	CO4																																																									
	b.	Consider the following snapshot of the system – Apply Bankers safety algorithm. <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Allocation Matrix</td><td></td><td colspan="3">Max Matrix</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td></td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>P0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>P0</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>P1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>P1</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>P2</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>P2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>P3</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>P3</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="3">Available Matrix</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table> i. Calculate need matrix ii. Is the system in safe state? If so mention safe sequence.		Allocation Matrix				Max Matrix				A	B	C		A	B	C	P0	1	0	1	P0	2	1	1	P1	2	1	2	P1	5	4	4	P2	3	0	0	P2	3	1	1	P3	1	0	1	P3	1	1	1	Available Matrix			A	B	C	2	1	1	10	L3	CO4
	Allocation Matrix				Max Matrix																																																									
	A	B	C		A	B	C																																																							
P0	1	0	1	P0	2	1	1																																																							
P1	2	1	2	P1	5	4	4																																																							
P2	3	0	0	P2	3	1	1																																																							
P3	1	0	1	P3	1	1	1																																																							
Available Matrix																																																														
A	B	C																																																												
2	1	1																																																												

OR

Q.8	a.	What are First-Fit, Best-Fit and Worst-Fit in memory allocation? Explain with suitable example.	10	L2	CO4
	b.	Why Paging? Explain paging hardware with its block diagram.	10	L2	CO4

Module – 5

Q.9	a.	What is a page fault? Explain steps involved in handling page fault.	10	L2	CO5
	b.	Consider the page reference string 7, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 2, 3 for a memory with frame size 3. Determine the page faults using FIFO algorithm. i. Calculate Hit ratio ii. Calculate Miss ratio.	10	L3	CO5

OR

Q.10	a.	Define File. List and explain file attributes.	5	L2	CO5
	b.	Explain various operations on File.	10	L2	CO5
	c.	Write a note on file access methods.	5	L2	CO5

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CBCS SCHEME

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BCS601

Sixth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026 Cloud Computing

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

*Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.
2. M : Marks, L: Bloom's level, C: Course outcomes.*

Module – 1			M	L	C
Q.1	a.	Define Distributed Systems. Explain any three system models used in distributed and cloud computing with examples.	10	L2	CO1
	b.	What is Scalable Computing? Explain how cloud computing enables scalable computing over the Internet.	10	L2	CO1
OR					
Q.2	a.	Compare and contrast cluster computing grid computing and cloud computing in terms of Architecture and Usage.	10	L3	CO1
	b.	Analyze the challenges in distributed systems related to performance, security and energy efficiency.	10	L3	CO1
Module – 2					
Q.3	a.	Define Virtualization. Explain the different implementation levels of virtualization with examples.	10	L2	CO2
	b.	Define Virtual Clusters. Explain how virtual clusters are built and used in Distributed Systems.	10	L2	CO2
OR					
Q.4	a.	Explain with examples how Resource Management is handled in Virtual Clusters.	10	L3	CO2
	b.	How does virtualization support data center automation and dynamic resource management?	10	L3	CO2
Module – 3					
Q.5	a.	Define Cloud Computing. Explain the different service models (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS) with examples.	10	L2	CO3
	b.	Explain the basic components and design considerations of a modern data center.	10	L2	CO3
OR					
Q.6	a.	Describe the Architecture design of compute clouds with the help of a diagram.	10	L2	CO3
	b.	Compare the public cloud platforms: Google App Engine (GAE), Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft Azure.	10	L3	CO3
1 of 2					

Module – 4

Q.7	a.	Define Cloud Security. What are the top 5 security concerns faced by cloud users?	10	L1	CO4
	b.	What is a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA)? List its key components and purpose in a cloud environment.	10	L1	CO4

OR

Q.8	a.	Analyze the security risks posed by shared virtual machine images and management operating systems in public cloud environments.	10	L4	CO4
	b.	Explain how XOAR architecture and trusted hypervisors enhance cloud security analyze their impact on virtualized data center environments.	10	L4	CO4

Module – 5

Q.9	a.	Apply the concept of MapReduce by writing a simple program to count the number of occurrences of each word in a text file.	10	L3	CO5
	b.	Develop a simple Python or Java application for Google App Engine to serve dynamic content using a basic web handler.	10	L3	CO5

OR

Q.10	a.	Analyze the differences between Parallel Computing Paradigms (MPI/openMP) and Cloud Programming Paradigms (MapReduce, GAE) in terms of scalability and fault tolerance.	10	L4	CO5
	b.	Examine how emerging cloud software environments like Microsoft Azure integrate PaaS, IaaS and SaaS. Analyze the flexibility offered to developers.	10	L4	CO5

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Sixth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026
Machine Learning

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

*Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.
 2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.*

Module – 1			M	L	C																																																												
Q.1	a.	Explain the machine learning process and its applications with a suitable diagram.	6	L2	CO1																																																												
	b.	Explain the purpose of dimensionality reduction and its importance in the domain of machine learning.	8	L2	CO1																																																												
	c.	Write short notes on the following : i) Min-Max Scaling ii) Z-score iii) Mean iv) Standard Deviation v) Median vi) Dispersion.	6	L2	CO1																																																												
OR																																																																	
Q.2	a.	Explain the elements of Big Data, data types, and Big Data analytics in relation to Machine Learning.	6	L2	CO1																																																												
	b.	Explain data collection and data pre-processing.	8	L2	CO1																																																												
	c.	Explain the removal of noise or outlier data with a suitable example.	6	L2	CO1																																																												
Module – 2																																																																	
Q.3	a.	Explain the Gaussian Elimination Algorithm and Solve the following problem $x + y + z = 2$ $x + 2y + 3z = 5$ $2x + 3y + 4z = 11$	10	L3	CO2																																																												
	b.	Explain the Types of Machine Learning (ML)	4	L2	CO2																																																												
	c.	Illustrate PCA, why it is important, and write the PCA Algorithm.	6	L3	CO2																																																												
OR																																																																	
Q.4	a.	Solve the problem using the Find – S Algorithm :	10	L3	CO2																																																												
<table><tr><td>S. No</td><td>Horns</td><td>Tail</td><td>Tusks</td><td>Paws</td><td>Fur</td><td>Color</td><td>Hooves</td><td>Size</td><td>Elephant</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>No</td><td>Short</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>Black</td><td>No</td><td>Big</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Yes</td><td>Short</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>Brown</td><td>Yes</td><td>Medium</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>No</td><td>Short</td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>No</td><td>Black</td><td>No</td><td>Medium</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>No</td><td>Long</td><td>No</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>White</td><td>No</td><td>Medium</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>No</td><td>Short</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td><td>Black</td><td>No</td><td>Big</td><td>Yes</td></tr></table>						S. No	Horns	Tail	Tusks	Paws	Fur	Color	Hooves	Size	Elephant	1	No	Short	Yes	No	No	Black	No	Big	Yes	2	Yes	Short	No	No	No	Brown	Yes	Medium	No	3	No	Short	Yes	No	No	Black	No	Medium	Yes	4	No	Long	No	Yes	Yes	White	No	Medium	No	5	No	Short	Yes	Yes	Yes	Black	No	Big	Yes
S. No	Horns	Tail	Tusks	Paws	Fur	Color	Hooves	Size	Elephant																																																								
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3	No	Short	Yes	No	No	Black	No	Medium	Yes																																																								
4	No	Long	No	Yes	Yes	White	No	Medium	No																																																								
5	No	Short	Yes	Yes	Yes	Black	No	Big	Yes																																																								

	b.	Write a short note on Binomial Distribution, Poisson Distribution and Bernoulli Distribution.	4	L2	CO2																																												
	c.	Explain LU Decomposition and solve the following problem $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 3 \\ 6 & 18 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	6	L3	CO2																																												
Module – 3																																																	
Q.5	a.	Explain the KNN algorithm and solve the following problem : In the KPSC exam, candidates secured the following marks. Based on those obtained marks, categorize whether the candidate is eligible for the exam or not using K-Nearest Neighbors. Given instance as follows : - General Studies X(O1) = 07 - Computer Science Y(O2) = 6 - Language = 4 - K = 3 nearest neighbors Note : Training data is provided, where O represents observable values. <table><tr><th>General Studies</th><th>Computer Science</th><th>Languages</th><th>Eligible</th></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>Fail</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>Pass</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>6</td><td>Pass</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>Fail</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>Pass</td></tr></table>	General Studies	Computer Science	Languages	Eligible	4	3	5	Fail	6	7	8	Pass	6	8	6	Pass	5	5	4	Fail	8	8	9	Pass	10	L3	CO3																				
General Studies	Computer Science	Languages	Eligible																																														
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6	7	8	Pass																																														
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5	5	4	Fail																																														
8	8	9	Pass																																														
	b.	Explain the Local Weighted KNN, Logistic Regression, and Nearest centroid classifier algorithms.	10	L3	CO3																																												
OR																																																	
Q.6	a.	Explain Linear Regression and Polynomial Regression and solve a Linear Regression problem : Apply linear regression technique to predict the 7 th week sales Table : Sample data <table><tr><th>X</th><th>Y</th></tr><tr><th>(week)</th><th>(Sales in Thousands)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1.2</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1.8</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>2.6</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>3.2</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>3.8</td></tr></table>	X	Y	(week)	(Sales in Thousands)	1	1.2	2	1.8	3	2.6	4	3.2	5	3.8	10	L3	CO3																														
X	Y																																																
(week)	(Sales in Thousands)																																																
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5	3.8																																																
	b.	Explain ID3 algorithm and solve the following problem : <table><tr><th>Age</th><th>Competition</th><th>Type</th><th>Profit</th></tr><tr><td>Old</td><td>Yes</td><td>S/W</td><td>Down</td></tr><tr><td>Old</td><td>No</td><td>S/W</td><td>Down</td></tr><tr><td>Old</td><td>No</td><td>H/W</td><td>Down</td></tr><tr><td>Mid</td><td>Yes</td><td>S/W</td><td>Down</td></tr><tr><td>Mid</td><td>Yes</td><td>H/W</td><td>Down</td></tr><tr><td>Mid</td><td>No</td><td>H/W</td><td>Up</td></tr><tr><td>Mid</td><td>No</td><td>S/W</td><td>Up</td></tr><tr><td>New</td><td>Yes</td><td>S/W</td><td>Up</td></tr><tr><td>New</td><td>No</td><td>H/W</td><td>Up</td></tr><tr><td>New</td><td>No</td><td>S/W</td><td>Up</td></tr></table>	Age	Competition	Type	Profit	Old	Yes	S/W	Down	Old	No	S/W	Down	Old	No	H/W	Down	Mid	Yes	S/W	Down	Mid	Yes	H/W	Down	Mid	No	H/W	Up	Mid	No	S/W	Up	New	Yes	S/W	Up	New	No	H/W	Up	New	No	S/W	Up	10	L3	CO3
Age	Competition	Type	Profit																																														
Old	Yes	S/W	Down																																														
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Old	No	H/W	Down																																														
Mid	Yes	S/W	Down																																														
Mid	Yes	H/W	Down																																														
Mid	No	H/W	Up																																														
Mid	No	S/W	Up																																														
New	Yes	S/W	Up																																														
New	No	H/W	Up																																														
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Module – 4																													
Q.7	a.	Explain Baye’s Theorem and Bayes’ optimal classifier.	8	L2	CO4																								
	b.	Explain the Naïve Bayes algorithm and solve the problem using the Naïve Bayes classifier. Classify using Naïve Bayes' for the new sample : (fruit = {yellow, sweet, long}) Data : <table><tr><td>Fruit</td><td>Yellow</td><td>Sweet</td><td>Long</td></tr><tr><td>Orange</td><td>350</td><td>450</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Banana</td><td>400</td><td>300</td><td>350</td></tr><tr><td>Others</td><td>50</td><td>100</td><td>50</td></tr></table>	Fruit	Yellow	Sweet	Long	Orange	350	450	0	Banana	400	300	350	Others	50	100	50	12	L3	CO4								
Fruit	Yellow	Sweet	Long																										
Orange	350	450	0																										
Banana	400	300	350																										
Others	50	100	50																										
OR																													
Q.8	a.	Write a note on : i) Perceptron ii) Different types of Artificial Neural Network with a suitable diagram.	8	L2	CO4																								
	b.	Explain the ANN Node structure and all its associated activation function with suitable mathematical notations.	12	L2	CO4																								
Module – 5																													
Q.9	a.	Write a short note on Clustering and classification along with advantages and disadvantages of the clustering algorithm.	6	L2	CO5																								
	b.	Explain the proximity measures.	6	L2	CO5																								
	c.	Explain the Mean Shift Clustering Algorithm and solve the following problem. Start with point P1(1, 1) P1 = (1, 1) P2 = (2, 1) P3 = (2, 2) P4 = (8, 8) P5 = (9, 8) P6 = (8, 9) Mean shift clustering using a bandwidth (radius) of 4 units. Stopping threshold : Stop when the new center moves less than 0.01	8	L3	CO5																								
OR																													
Q.10	a.	Explain the K-Mean clustering algorithm and solve the following problem. <table><tr><td>Point</td><td>X</td><td>Y</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>1.5</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>5</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>3.5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>4.5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>3.5</td><td>4.5</td></tr></table> Lets apply K-Means with K = 2	Point	X	Y	A	1	1	B	1.5	2	C	3	4	D	5	7	E	3.5	5	F	4.5	5	G	3.5	4.5	12	L3	CO5
Point	X	Y																											
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D	5	7																											
E	3.5	5																											
F	4.5	5																											
G	3.5	4.5																											
	b.	Short note on : Monte Carlo method, temporal difference learning, Q-learning and SARSA learning.	8	L2	CO5																								

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Sixth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026

Advanced Java

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

*Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.**2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.*

Module – 1			M	L	C
Q.1	a.	Summarize the main advantages of using the Java collections Framework.	5	L2	CO1
	b.	Explain the difference between a List and Set in the Java.	5	L2	CO1
	c.	Create a student class with fields name and roll number. Develop a Java code snippet to store multiple student objects in an ArrayList, use iterator to display details of each student.	10	L3	CO1
OR					
Q.2	a.	Explain how does a comparator interface differ from a comparable interface.	5	L3	CO2
	b.	Explain the difference between an array and an ArrayList in Java.	5	L2	CO2
	c.	Develop a Java program that stores a list of integers in a LinkedList and applies reverse-order Comparator to sort it in descending order. Then, use appropriate methods from the collections class to reverse, shuffle and find the minimum and maximum values in the list.	10	L3	CO2
Module – 2					
Q.3	a.	Explain why string is immutable in Java? What are the benefits of this behavior?	5	L2	CO2
	b.	Compare between the == operator and equals() method when comparing string objects in Java. Support your explanation with a code example.	5	L2	CO2
	c.	Develop a Java program that applies the Bubble sort algorithm to sort an array of string objects in ascending order alphabetically using the compareTo() method.	10	L3	CO2
OR					
Q.4	a.	Explain how the append() method in StringBuffer works and how it is different from using + with string?	5	L2	CO3
	b.	Explain the purpose of the insert(), delete(), replace(), reverse() and substring() method in the StringBuffer class with suitable examples.	5	L2	CO3
	c.	Develop a Java program using suitable StringBuffer methods to transform the string "StringBuffer is powerful" into "StringBuffer is versatile and widely used". Apply replace(), insert(), delete() and append() methods to achieve the desired output.	10	L3	CO3
Module – 3					
Q.5	a.	Explain two key features of Java swing.	5	L2	CO2
	b.	What is the MVC architecture in Java swing? Explain the role of each component and identify which parts of the MVC pattern the following swing components represent : JTextField, ActionListener, and the text content stored in the field.	5	L2	CO2
	c.	Develop a Java swing application using JFrame that displays a simple form with the following components : • A Label and text field for "Name" • A Label and text field for "Age" • A submit button • When the button is clicked, display the entered information using a message dialog.	10	L3	CO2

OR					
Q.6	a.	Create a Java swing application using JApplet to design a simple calculator that adds two numbers entered by the user. Display the result when a button is clicked.	10	L3	CO3
	b.	Develop a Java swing JApplet that contains a menubar with a “color” menu. This menu should have three menu items : “Red”. “Green” and “Blue”. When a user selects one of the options, the background color of the applet should change according.	10	L3	CO3
Module – 4					
Q.7	a.	What is a Java Servlet? Explain its role in web development.	5	L2	CO4
	b.	Explain the life cycle of a servlet and how can form data be retrieved in Java Servlet.	5	L2	CO4
	c.	Develop a Java servlet program that accepts a username and password from an HTML form and displays a welcome message if the credentials match predefined values.	10	L3	CO4
OR					
Q.8	a.	Explain different types of JSP tags with examples.	5	L2	CO4
	b.	Show a JSP code to read a request parameter “name” from an HTML form and display a greeting message.	5	L2	CO4
	c.	Construct a JSP page that accepts a user’s name and age, stores them in session attributes and display a personalized message using those attributes.	10	L2	CO4
Module – 5					
Q.9	a.	What is JDBC? Explain its significance in Java applications.	5	L2	CO5
	b.	Name and explain the four types of JDBC drivers.	5	L2	CO5
	c.	Develop a Java program to connect to a database, insert a new student record into a table, and display a confirmation message.	10	L3	CO5
OR					
Q.10	a.	Explain the steps in the JDBC process to connect to a database.	5	L2	CO5
	b.	Compare statement and ResultSet objects in JDBC.	5	L2	CO5
	c.	Develop a Java program to retrieve and display all records from an employees table using ResultSet.	10	L3	CO5

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Sixth Semester B.E./B.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026

Fundamentals of Operating Systems

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

*Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.
2. M : Marks , L: Bloom's level , C: Course outcomes.*

Module – 1			M	L	C																		
Q.1	a.	Define Operating System. Explain modern computer system with suitable block diagram.	10	L2	CO1																		
	b.	Discuss various services provided by operating system.	10	L2	CO1																		
OR																							
Q.2	a.	Explain multiprogramming, multiprocessing and multitasking.	10	L2	CO1																		
	b.	What is a System Call? Explain different types of system calls.	10	L2	CO1																		
Module – 2																							
Q.3	a.	Define a Process. Explain various states of a process with its diagram.	10	L2	CO2																		
	b.	Discuss different types of CPU schedulers.	10	L2	CO2																		
OR																							
Q.4	a.	Define Thread. Explain the benefits of multithreaded programming.	10	L2	CO2																		
	b.	Discuss different multithreading models.	10	L2	CO2																		
Module – 3																							
Q.5	a.	List CPU scheduling criteria. Explain with an example.	10	L2	CO3																		
	b.	Apply FCFS and scheduling algorithm for the given problem and calculate Average Waiting Time and Average Turnaround time. <table border="1"><tr><td>Process ID</td><td>Arrival Time</td><td>Burst Time</td></tr><tr><td>P1</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>P2</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>P3</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>P4</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>P5</td><td>7</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time	P1	2	2	P2	5	6	P3	0	4	P4	0	7	P5	7	4	10	L3	CO3
Process ID	Arrival Time	Burst Time																					
P1	2	2																					
P2	5	6																					
P3	0	4																					
P4	0	7																					
P5	7	4																					
OR																							
Q.6	a.	Define critical section problem. Explain with a suitable diagram.	5	L2	CO3																		
	b.	Write and explain Peterson’s solution by taking an example.	10	L2	CO3																		
	c.	Explain how semaphores can be used to solve dining Philosopher’s problem.	5	L2	CO3																		
1 of 2																							

Module – 4

Q.7	a.	What is a Deadlock? List and explain necessary conditions for deadlock situation.	10	L2	CO4																																																									
	b.	Consider the following snapshot of the system – Apply Bankers safety algorithm. <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Allocation Matrix</td><td></td><td colspan="3">Max Matrix</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td></td><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>P0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>P0</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>P1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>P1</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>P2</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>P2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>P3</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>P3</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td colspan="3">Available Matrix</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table> i. Calculate need matrix ii. Is the system in safe state? If so mention safe sequence.		Allocation Matrix				Max Matrix				A	B	C		A	B	C	P0	1	0	1	P0	2	1	1	P1	2	1	2	P1	5	4	4	P2	3	0	0	P2	3	1	1	P3	1	0	1	P3	1	1	1	Available Matrix			A	B	C	2	1	1	10	L3	CO4
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P1	2	1	2	P1	5	4	4																																																							
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P3	1	0	1	P3	1	1	1																																																							
Available Matrix																																																														
A	B	C																																																												
2	1	1																																																												

OR

Q.8	a.	What are First-Fit, Best-Fit and Worst-Fit in memory allocation? Explain with suitable example.	10	L2	CO4
	b.	Why Paging? Explain paging hardware with its block diagram.	10	L2	CO4

Module – 5

Q.9	a.	What is a page fault? Explain steps involved in handling page fault.	10	L2	CO5
	b.	Consider the page reference string 7, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 4, 2, 3 for a memory with frame size 3. Determine the page faults using FIFO algorithm. i. Calculate Hit ratio ii. Calculate Miss ratio.	10	L3	CO5

OR

Q.10	a.	Define File. List and explain file attributes.	5	L2	CO5
	b.	Explain various operations on File.	10	L2	CO5
	c.	Write a note on file access methods.	5	L2	CO5
