Examination 2020 under cluster 4 (PCE)

Program: BE Information technology Curriculum Scheme: R2012 Examination: Fourth Year Semester VIII Course Code: ITC803 and Course Name: Computer Simulation and Modelling

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	Which of these is a disadvantage of simulation		
Option A:	Simulation is used in some cases when an analytical solution is possible		
Option B:	New hardware designs, physical layouts, transportation systems		
Option C:	"What if" questions can be answered		
Option D:	it helps to understand how system operates		
Q2.	Which system/model applies computational procedures to solve equations		
Option A:	Dynamic Model		
Option B:	Static Model		
Option C:	Analytical Model		
Option D:	Numerical Model		
Q3.	The system in which the state variable changes only at different set of time in a		
	system is called as		
Option A:	Point in time simulation		
Option B:	Discrete event system		
Option C:	Continuous system		
Option D:	Static simulation system		
Q4.	Which of the following is not a step of Simulation		
Option A:	Verification and Validation		
Option B:	Setting of objectives and overall project plan		
Option C:	Model conceptualization		
Option D:	Cost Prediction		
Q5.	When Simulation Is the Appropriate Tool		
Option A:	if the problem can be solved analytically		
Option B:	if it is less expensive to perform direct experiments		
Option C:	can be solved by common sense		
Option D:	can be used to experiment with new designs		
Q6.	A simulation model having one or more random variable as input leading to		
	random outputs is called		
Option A:	Deterministic model		
Option B:	Stochastic model		
Option C:	Mathematical model		
Option D:	Physical model		
Q7.	Simulation is defined		

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Option A.	Imitation of operation of a real world process over time		
Option B:	Calculation of future state done by hand		
Option C:	Finding the defects in system by computer		
Option D:	process of varying one or more properties		
Q8.	In a bank system, the arrival of a customer in a bank is an		
Option A:	Pre event		
Option B:	Endogenous event		
Option C:	Exogenous event		
Option D:	End event		
Q9.	The time to failure for a flat panel screen is known to have Weibull distribution		
-	with v=0, $\beta = 1/3$ and $\alpha = 200$ hours. Find the mean time to failure and probability		
	that a unit fails before 2000 hours		
Option A:	0.884		
Option B:	0.765		
Option C:	0.123		
Option D:	0.456		
Q10.	The Long run time-average number of customers in a system is represented by		
Option A:	Lq		
Option B:	L		
Option C:	W		
Option D:	Wq		
011.	Ear a single compare guove to be stable in guoving system is required		
<	For a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required		
Option A:	For a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required $\lambda < \mu$		
Option A: Option B:	For a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required $\lambda < \mu$ $\lambda > \mu$		
Option A: Option B: Option C:	$\begin{array}{c} \text{For a single server queue to be stable in queuing system} \\ \hline \lambda < \mu \\ \hline \lambda > \mu \\ \hline \lambda = \mu \end{array}$		
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{rot a single server queue to be stable in queuing system} \hfill \$		
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{For a single server queue to be stable in queuing system} ____ is required \\ \hline \lambda < \mu \\ \hline \lambda > \mu \\ \hline \lambda < \mu \\ \hline \lambda < 1/\mu \\ \hline \end{array}$		
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12.	For a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required $\lambda < \mu$ $\lambda > \mu$ $\lambda = \mu$ $\lambda < 1/\mu$ A computer repair person is called each time there is a call for service the number		
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12.	For a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required $\lambda < \mu$ $\lambda > \mu$ $\lambda < 1/\mu$ A computer repair person is called each time there is a call for service the number beeps know to occur in accordance with a poison distribution with a mean of $\alpha=2$		
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Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12. Option A:	For a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required $\lambda < \mu$ $\lambda > \mu$ $\lambda < 1/\mu$ A computer repair person is called each time there is a call for service the number beeps know to occur in accordance with a poison distribution with a mean of $\alpha=2$ per hour find the probability of 3 beeps in next hour 0.56		
Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12. Option A: Option B:	For a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required $\lambda < \mu$ $\lambda > \mu$ $\lambda < 1/\mu$ A computer repair person is called each time there is a call for service the number beeps know to occur in accordance with a poison distribution with a mean of $\alpha=2$ per hour find the probability of 3 beeps in next hour 0.56 0.123		
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Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12. Option A: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q13.	Point a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required $\lambda < \mu$ $\lambda > \mu$ $\lambda = \mu$ $\lambda < 1/\mu$ A computer repair person is called each time there is a call for service the number beeps know to occur in accordance with a poison distribution with a mean of $\alpha=2$ per hour find the probability of 3 beeps in next hour 0.56 0.123 0.18 0.9 When v=0 $\alpha=1$ $\beta=1$ the Weibull distribution is reduced to		
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Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q12. Option A: Option A: Option C: Option C: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option A: Option B: Option B: Option C: Option D: Option D:	Point a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required $\lambda < \mu$ $\lambda > \mu$ $\lambda = \mu$ $\lambda < 1/\mu$ A computer repair person is called each time there is a call for service the number beeps know to occur in accordance with a poison distribution with a mean of α =2 per hour find the probability of 3 beeps in next hour 0.56 0.123 0.18 0.9 When v=0 α =1 β =1 the Weibull distribution is reduced to Poisson distribution Exponential distribution Normal distribution Which is used to determine the significance of the interval between recurrences of		
Q11.Option A:Option C:Option D:Q12.Option A:Option B:Option C:Option D:Q13.Option A:Option B:Option C:Option C:Option C:Option D:Q13.Option C:Option D:Q14.	Point a single server queue to be stable in queuing system is required $\lambda < \mu$ $\lambda > \mu$ $\lambda = \mu$ $\lambda < 1/\mu$ A computer repair person is called each time there is a call for service the number beeps know to occur in accordance with a poison distribution with a mean of α =2 per hour find the probability of 3 beeps in next hour 0.56 0.123 0.18 0.9 When v=0 α =1 β =1 the Weibull distribution is reduced to Poisson distribution Exponential distribution Normal distribution Erlang distribution Which is used to determine the significance of the interval between recurrences of the same digit.		

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opnon 2.	Gap Test		
Option C:	Autocorrelation Test		
Option D:	Frequency Test		
Q15.	Inverse Transform Techniques are based on to calculate inverse of any		
-	distribution		
Option A:	Pdf		
Option B:	Pmf		
Option C:	Cdf		
Option D:	Cmf		
Q16.	The convolution of a discrete signal with itself is		
Option A:	Squaring the signal		
Option B:	Doubling the signal		
Option C:	Adding two signals		
Option D:	is not possible		
Q17.	Two types of errors associated with hypothesis testing are Type I and Type II.		
	Type II error is committed when		
Option A:	Reject the null hypothesis whilst the alternative hypothesis is true		
Option B:	Reject a null hypothesis when it is true		
Option C:	Accept a null hypothesis when it is not true		
Option D:	Accept a null hypothesis when it is true		
Q18.	The mechanism for advancing simulation time and guaranteeing that all events		
	occur in correct chronological order is based on the future event list (FEL) is		
	called		
Option A .			
Option 71.	Event Distribution algorithm		
Option B:	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm		
Option B: Option C:	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm		
Option B: Option C: Option D:	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm Event Synchronizing algorithm		
Option B: Option C: Option D:	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm Event Synchronizing algorithm		
Option B: Option C: Option D: Q19.	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm Event Synchronizing algorithm What type of validation is a detailed check of every part of the model?		
Option A: Option C: Option D: Q19. Option A:	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm Event Synchronizing algorithm What type of validation is a detailed check of every part of the model? Conceptual model validation		
Option R: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q19. Option A: Option B:	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm Event Synchronizing algorithm What type of validation is a detailed check of every part of the model? Conceptual model validation White-box validation		
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Option R: Option B: Option C: Option D: Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D:	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm Event Synchronizing algorithm What type of validation is a detailed check of every part of the model? Conceptual model validation White-box validation Black-box validation Solution validation		
Option R: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q19. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q20.	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm Event Synchronizing algorithm What type of validation is a detailed check of every part of the model? Conceptual model validation White-box validation Black-box validation Solution validation Face validity refers to which of the following:		
Option A: Option C: Option D: Q19. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q20. Option A:	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm Event Synchronizing algorithm What type of validation is a detailed check of every part of the model? Conceptual model validation White-box validation Black-box validation Solution validation Face validity refers to which of the following: Facial expression is used to make a diagnosis.		
Option A: Option C: Option D: Q19. Option A: Option B: Option C: Option D: Q20. Option A: Option A: Option B:	Event Distribution algorithm Event Management algorithm Event Scheduling algorithm Event Synchronizing algorithm What type of validation is a detailed check of every part of the model? Conceptual model validation White-box validation Black-box validation Face validity refers to which of the following: Facial expression is used to make a diagnosis. The scale of emotional responding.		
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Option C:	Testing	
Option D:	Validation	
Q22.	A quantile-quantile plot is useful for	
Option A:	generating random number	
Option B:	generating random variate	
Option C:	for evaluating distribution fit of a chosen distribution	
Option D:	Uniformity	
Q23.	What does the cobweb model shows?	
Option A:	Demand and supply	
Option B:	Throughput	
Option C:	Time	
Option D:	Turnaround time	
Q24.	Which of these is not a way to obtain information about a process even if data is	
	not available	
Option A:	Engineering data	
Option B:	Expert option	
Option C:	Physical or conventional limitations	
Option D:	Make random assumptions of the process	
Q25.	Performance evaluation includes	
Option A:	throughput analysis	
Option B:	inventory policies	
Option C:	quality control policies	
Option D:	production scheduling	

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Question	Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D')
Q1.	А
Q2.	D
Q3.	В
Q4	D
Q5	D
Q6	В
Q7	А
Q8.	С
Q9.	А
Q10.	В
Q11.	А
Q12.	С
Q13.	В
Q14.	В
Q15.	С
Q16.	А
Q17.	С
Q18.	С
Q19.	В
Q20.	С
Q21.	В
Q22.	С
Q23.	А
Q24.	D
Q25.	А