

SET - A

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

II M.Com (BM) – Quantitative Techniques for Bank Managers

Marks: 75

Part – A (10*2=20)

Answer all questions.

1. Define Correlation
2. Write the formulation for the Regressing equation of Y on X
3. Write the formula for binomial distribution.
4. Define probability.
5. Write one condition for applying the chi- square test
6. When one –way classification of variance is used?
7. Write the three methods in transportation problems.
8. What is analysis of variance?
9. Define Crude death rate.
10. Write the formula for newton’s method of backward differences.

Part – B (5*5=25)

Answer all questions.

11. (a) Discusses the role of quantitative techniques in business and industry.

(Or)

- (b) Find the Karl Pearson’s co-efficient of correlation for the following data.

X:	65	66	67	67	68	68	71	73
Y:	67	68	64	68	72	70	69	70

12. (a) State and prove the addition theorem of probability

(Or)

- (b) A box contain 6 red, 4 white and 5 white balls. A Person draws 4 balls from the box at random. Find the probability that among the balls drawn here is at least one ball of each colour.

13. (a) The table given below showe the data obtained during outbreak of small pox

	Attacked	Not attacked	Total
Vaccinated	31	469	500
Not Vaccinated	185	1315	1500
Total	216	1784	2000

Apply Ci-square test

(Or)

(b) Write the procedure for the difference between the two means.

14. (a) Find the Initial Basic Feasible solution by north west corner Method.

		To				Supply
		D1	D2	D3	D4	
From	O1	6	4	1	5	14
	O2	8	9	2	7	16
	O3	4	3	6	2	5
		6	10	5	4	35

(Or)

(b) Solve the given assignment problem.

		Employees				
		I	II	III	IV	V
Jobs	A	25	29	31	42	37
	B	22	19	35	18	26
	C	39	38	26	20	33
	D	34	27	28	40	32
	E	24	42	36	23	45

15. (a) Interpolate y when x = 32 from the following

X:	30	34	36	38	40
Y:	340	353	358	364	369

(Or)

(b) Explain the method of obtaining vital statistics.

Part -C (3*10=30)
Answer any three questions.

16. Calculate two line of regression for the given data. Also estimate Y when X =20.

X:	10	12	13	12	16	15
Y:	40	38	43	45	37	43

17. Four coins are tossed at a time, 208 times. Number of heads observed at each throw Recorded and the results are follows:

No. of heads at a throw:	0	1	2	3	4	Total
Frequency:	5	48	112	35	8	208

Fit a Binomial distribution to the given data.

18. The following table shows the lives in hours of four batches of electric lamps.

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 1. | 1600 | 1610 | 1650 | 1680 | 1700 | 1720 | 1800 |
| 2. | 1580 | 1640 | 1640 | 1700 | 1750 | | |
| 3. | 1460 | 1550 | 1600 | 1620 | 1640 | 1660 | 1740 1820 |
| 4. | 1510 | 1550 | 1530 | 1570 | 1600 | 1680 | |

Perform an analysis of variance of these and show that a significance test does Not reject their homogeneity.

19. Solve by simple method.

Maximize $z = 4x_1 + 10x_2$

Subject to the constraints:

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 50$$

$$2x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 100$$

$$2x_1 + 3x_2 \leq 90$$

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

20. (a) From the following series, obtain the missing value for 12 th year using Newton's Methods.

X:	5	10	12	15	20
Y:	4	14	?	24	34

(b) Explain parabolic cure method.

SET - B

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

II M.Com (BM) – Quantitative Techniques for Bank Managers

Marks: 75

Part – A (10*2=20)

Answer all questions.

1. Define time series.
2. Mention the limitations of quantitative techniques.
3. Define probability.
4. What is a transportation problem?
5. What is an LPP?
6. Differentiate correlation from regression.
7. What is the use of 't test'?
8. What is basic feasible solution?
9. What is cost matrix?
10. What is linear programming problem?

Part – B (5*5=25)

Answer all questions.

11. (a) List the advantages of quantitative techniques.

(Or)

(b) To know the opinion of the student's about the subject music, a survey of 200 Students was conducted. The data is recorded in the following table.

Option	No, of students
Like	135
Dislike	65

Find the probability that a student chosen at random.

- (i) Like it
- (ii) Does not like it.

12. (a) Calculation rank correlation from the following:

RX:	2	1	4	3	5	7	8
RY:	1	3	2	4	5	6	7

(Or)

- (b) Two coins are tossed together. What is the probability of getting?

- (i) no tail
- (ii) at most two tails.
- (iii) Exactly one head
- (iv) At least one tail.

13. (a) Fit a binomial distribution when the experiment is repeated 128 times when coins are tossed and number of heads are noted.

No. of. Heads:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Frequencies:	7	6	9	35	30	23	7	1

(Or)

(b) Sivakumar & Co., manufactures two types of T- Shirts, one with Collar and another without collar, Each T-Shirt with collar yields a profits of Rs. 20, while each. T – Shirt without collar yielded Rs. 30 shirt with collar requires 15 minutes of cutting and 25 minutes of stitching. Shirt without collar requires 10 minutes of cutting and 20 minutes of stitching. The full shirt time is available for cutting in an 8 hour shift, but only 6 hours are available for stitching Formulate the give as an LP model to maximize the profit.

14. (a) Use Lest Cost Method.

	D1	D2	D3	D4	Supply
S1	19	30	50	10	08
S2	70	30	40	60	11
S3	40	8	70	20	15
Demand	5	8	7	14	

(Or)

- (b) Explain the theorems of probability.

15. (a) Consider the problem of assigning five jobs to five persons. The assignment cost are given as follows.

		Jobs				
		1	2	3	4	5
A 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) Set up an analysis of variance table for the following two – way design results;

Per Acre production data of wheat (in Metric tones)

Varieties of seeds A,B,C

Verities of fertilizers

W	7	6	7
X	5	5	6
Y	8	7	5
Z	9	9	7

Also state whether variety differences are significant at 5 % level explain how hypothesis using in works with flow diagram.

Part -C (3*10=30)
Answer any three questions.

16. Obtain the equation of regression for X on Y from the following data.

X:	65	66	67	67	68	69	70	72
Y:	67	68	65	68	72	72	69	71

17. Solve the following transportation problem with using of NWCR and give the Optimize Solution (MODI Method)

	P	Q	R	S	Supply
B	3	1	7	4	250
A	2	6	5	9	350
S	8	3	3	2	400
Demand	200	300	350	150	

18. Obtain the spearman's correlation co-efficient for the following data:

X:	68	64	75	50	64	80	75	40	55	64
Y:	62	58	68	45	81	60	68	48	50	70

19. One cards is drawn randomly from a well shuffled pack of 52 playing cards. Find the Probability that the drawn card is

1. A spade
2. A red colored card
3. Not a block colored card
4. A queen
5. Not a diamond
6. An ace
7. Not an ace
8. A block king
9. A red jack
10. A heart with number less than 10.

20. Solve the following liner programming model graphically:

Maximize $Z = 30x_1 + 100x_2$

Subject to constrains,

$$4x_1 + 6x_2 < 90$$

$$8x_1 + 6x_2 < 100$$

$$5x_1 + 4x_2 < 80$$

SET - C

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

II M.Com (BM) – Quantitative Techniques for Bank Managers

Marks: 75

Part – A (10*2=20)

Answer all questions.

1. Define time series.
2. Mention the limitation of qualitative techniques.
3. Define probability.
4. Define poisson distribution.
5. Define null hypothesis.
6. List the application of χ^2 test.
7. What is a transportation problem?
8. What is an optimization test in transportation problem?
9. What is an LPP?
10. Define slack variables.

Part – B

(5*5=25)

Answer all questions.

11. (a) List the advantage of quantitative techniques.

(Or)

- (b) Calculate rank correlation from the following:

Rx:	2	1	4	3	5	7	8
Ry:	1	3	2	4	5	6	7

12. (a) State and prove multiplication theorem of probability.

(Or)

- (b) A manufacturer of cotter pins knows that 5% of his product is defective. If he sells cotter pins in boxes of 100 and guarantees that not more than 10 pins will be defective, what is the approximate probability that a box will fail to meet guaranteed quality?

13. (a) Explain the following terms

- (i) Hypothesis
- (ii) Type I and Type II error
- (iii) Critical region

(Or)

- (b) In one sample of 8 observation, the sum of the squares of deviations of the sample Values from the sample mean was 84.4 while in another sample of 10 it was observed As 10 2.6. Test whether this differences is significant at 5% level.

- 14 (a) Use North West corner rule to find initial basic feasible solution

	D1	D2	D3	D4	Supply
S1	19	30	50	10	7
S2	70	30	40	60	9
S3	40	8	70	20	18
Demand	5	8	7	14	34

(Or)

(b) Solve the following transportation problem by least cost method

					Supply
A	2	3	11	7	6
B	1	0	6	1	1
C	5	8	15	9	10
Demand	7	5	3	2	

15 (a) Explain the concept of general linear programming problem.

(Or)

(b) Explain the following terms:

- Optimum solution
- Feasible solution
- Unbonded solution.

Part -C (3*10=30)

Answer any three questions.

16. Calculate correlation co-efficient for the following:

X:	65	66	67	67	68	69	70	72
Y:	67	68	65	68	72	72	69	71

17. Fit a binomial distribution when the experiment is repeated 128 times when seven coin are tossed and number of heads of heads are noted.

No. of. Heads	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Frequencies	7	6	9	35	30	23	7	1

18. In a sample study the following information was obtained

Days:	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Spare parts Demanded:	1124	1125	1110	1120	1126	1115

Test the hypothesis that the spare parts demanded does not depend on day of the week
($X^2_{5,0.05} = 11.07$)

19. From the given matrix find out how men should be assigned the jobs in way that will minimize the total time taken

		Jobs				
		I	II	III	IV	V
Men	A	2	9	2	7	1
	B	6	8	7	6	1
	C	4	6	5	3	1
	D	4	2	7	3	1
	E	5	3	9	5	1

20 Max $Z = 3x_1 + 9x_2$

Subject to constraints $x_1 + x_2 \leq 8$: $x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 4$

$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$ Solve the above LPP by graphical method.

SET - A

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

I M.Com (CA) – Cost and Management Accounting

Marks: 75

Part – A (10*2=20)

Answer all questions.

1. Define 'cost'.
2. What is ordering cost?
3. Define 'overheads'.
4. What is absorption cost?
5. Define the term 'Batch costing'.
6. List the applications of costing.
7. What is meant by 'Marginal cost'?
8. Define the term 'Contribution margin'.
9. Define 'Cash budget'.
10. What is a 'Master Budget'?

Part – B (5*5=25)

Answer all questions

11. (a) What is the purpose of preparing a cost sheet?

(Or)

- (b) Calculate the minimum limit or level of inventory from the following data:

Normal usage	100 units per day
Maximum usage	130 units per day
Minimum usage	70 units per day
Re- order period	25 to 30 days

12. (a) What is meant by labor cost? Discuss the different types of labor cost?

(Or)

- (b) Discuss the essential of good wage system.

13. (a) Distinguish between cost accounting and financial accounting.

(Or)

- (b) Calculate EOQ from the following particulars:

Annual usage 20,000 units buying cost per order Rs 10. Cost per unit Rs 100,
Carrying cost 10% of cost.

14. (a) Discuss the scope of management accounting.

(Or)

(b) (i) From the following figures calculate the debtors turnover ratio and the average Collection period

Particulars	Amount (Rs)
Credit sales for the year	12, 000
Debtors	1, 000
Bills receivable	1, 000

(ii) From the following figures calculate the creditor turnover ratio and the average Age of accounts payable:

Particulars	Amount (Rs)
Credit purchases for the year 2008	1, 00,000
Creditors on 1.1.2008	20,000
Creditor on 31.12.2008	10,000
Bills payable on 1.1.2008	4,000
Bill Payable on 31.12.2008	6,000

15. (a) Explain the merits and demerits of contract costing.
(Or)

(b) What are the objectives of budgeting?

Part -C (3*10=30)
Answer any three questions.

16. Describe the various techniques of costing.

17. Calculate the earnings of workers X and Y under

(a) Straight piece rate system and

(b) Taylor's differential piece rate system from the following details:

Standard time per unit = 12 minutes

Standard rate per hour = Rs.60

Differentials to be used 80% and 120%

In a particular day of 8 hours, worker X produced 30 units and worker Y produced 50 units.

18. Discuss the advantages and limitations of job costing.

19. A company having a net working capital of Rs. 2.8 lakhs as on 30.6.2006 indicates the following ratios and performance figures:

Current Ratio	2.4
Liquidity ratio	1.6
Inventory turnover (On cost of sales)	8
Gross profit on sales	20%

Credit allowed (months) 1.5%

The company's fixed assets are equivalent to 90% of its net – worth (share capital Plus Reserves). While reserves amounted to 40% of share capital.

Prepare the balance sheet of the company as on 30.6.2006 showing step by step Calculations.

20. Larsen. Ltd., plans to sell 1, 10,000 units of a certain product line in the first fiscal quarter, 1, 20,000 units in the second quarter, 1, 30,000 units in the third quarter and 1, 50,000 units in the fourth quarter and 1, 40,000 units in the first quarter of the following year. At the beginning of the first quarter of the current year there are 14,000 units of product in stock. At the end of each quarter, the company plans to have an inventory equal to one- fifth of the sales for the next fiscal quarter. How many units must be manufactured in each quarter of the current year?

SET - B

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

I M.Com (CA) – Cost and Management Accounting

Marks: 75

Part – A (10*2=20)

Answer all questions.

1. What do you mean by imputed cost?
2. What are the different types of overheads?
3. What is merit rating?
4. List down the methods of absorption of overheads.
5. State any two limitation of job costing.
6. What is current ratio?
7. If sales is Rs, 4, 00,000 and P.V. Ratio is 25%, what will be the variable cost?
8. Compute the profit of job No. 602. Cost of sales Rs 9000. Profit 10% of sales.
9. What is forecasting?
10. What is ZBB?

Part – B (5*5=25)

Answer all questions

11. (a) What are the different types of costing?

(Or)

- (c) Record the following transactions in the stores ledger, pricing the material under FIFO method.

December 1	Balance 500 units at Rs. 25 per unit
3	Received 300 units at Rs 30 per units
5	Issued 200 units
7	Issued 120 units
8	Received back 10 units

(Issued on December 7)

12. (a) A worker is paid at 25 paise per hour for completing a work within 8 hours. If he completes the work within 6 hours, calculate his wages under Halsey plan when the rate of premium is 50%. Also ascertain the effective hourly rate of earning by the worker.

(Or)

- (b) What are the reasons for over and under absorption?

13. (a) What is batch costing? How do you determine Economic Batch Quantity or Economic Lot Size?

(Or)

- (b) Following details relate to an order for window grills:

Materials used Rs. 20, 000

Wages booked for 40 hours at Rs. 50 per hour.

Variable overheads are at labour hour rate of Rs. 10 per hour. Fixed overheads are Apportioned at Rs. 1, 000 for the job. If the customer is charged Rs. 30, 000 for the Order find out the profit and its percentage on cost.

14 (a) What are the objectives of profit planning?

(Or)

(b) Current ratio 3.5; liquid ratio 2.5; working capital Rs 1, 00,000.

From the above detail find out current assets, current liabilities, liquid assets and Stock.

(Or)

15 (a) Enumerate the steps involved in budgetary control.

(Or)

(b) A manufacturing company submits the following figures of product X for the quarter of 2017

Sales (in units):

January - 50, 000

February – 40, 000

March – 60, 000

Selling price per unit Rs. 100

Target for 2018:

Sales unit increase by 20%

Selling price increase by 10%

Prepare the sales budget.

Part -C (3*10=30)

Answer any three questions.

16. Elaborate the important inventory control techniques.

17. From the following particulars calculate the earnings of workers A and B under straight piece rate system and Taylor's difference rate system.

Standard time allowed – 25 units per hour.

Normal time rate – Rs. 50 per hour.

Differentials to be applied:

80% of piece rate when below standard.

120% of piece rate at or above standard.

In a day of 8 hours A produced 150 units and B produced 250 units

18. Define job costing. Explain its merits and limitations.

19. Following information is obtained from AB & Co. Sales Rs. 1, 00, 000 : Variable cost Rs. 60, 000:

Fixed cost Rs. 30, 000

Find out PV Ratio and BEP at this level.

Calculate the revised PV Ratio and BEP if:

- a) The selling price increases by 20%.
- b) Sales volume decreases by 5%
- c) Fixed cost decreased by 10%
- d) Variable cost decreases by 10%

20 Calculate the standard labour hour rate for workmen of grade III from the following data:

Basic pay: Rs. 200 p.m.

D.A.: Rs. 150 p.m

Fringe benefits: Rs. 100 p.m.

Number working days per year – 3000

Leave rules:

30 days P.L. with full pay

20 days S.L. with full pay

Usually sick leave is fully availed of.

What would be the labour cost per hour if no sick leave is availed of during the year?

SET - C

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

I M.Com (CA) – Cost and Management Accounting

Marks: 75

Part – A (10*2=20)

Answer all questions

1. What is fixed cost?
2. What is cost centre?
3. What is process costing?
4. What is abnormal gain?
5. What is meant by selling overheads? Write two examples.
6. What is composite cost unit?
7. What is prime cost?
8. What is bin card?
9. What is meant by indirect labour?
10. What is meant by apportionment of cost?

Part – B (5*5=25)

Answer all questions

11. a) i) Explain the different methods of classification of overhead.
ii) Distinguish between allocation and apportionment of costs.
OR
b) i) State the objective of Cost Accounts.
ii) Explain the systems of cost Accounting.
12. a) i) Give a brief account of ABC control method and perpetual method.
ii) Describe the concept of “Cost (or) Market price” whichever is low?
OR
b) i) What are the essentials of sound wages system?
ii) Explain collective bonus system.
13. a) What are the causes of labour turnover?
OR
b) What are the advantages of centralised purchasing?
14. a) What are the various levels of stock? Explain.
OR
b) Differentiate between joint products and by-products.

15. a) What are the purposes of cost accounting

OR

b) What is meant by overtime? How is it treated in cost accounts?

Part -C (3*10=30)

Answer any three questions.

16. a) Calculate the Economic Order Quantity, if the annual demand for the product is 5000 units, ordering cost is Rs. 30 per order and the carrying cost is Rs. 6 per

unit per year.

b) Calculate re-order point if the daily consumption is 200 units and the lead time is 10 days.

c) Calculate re-order point from the above information if safety stock is 500 units.

17. The receipts side of Store Ledger Account shows the following details : 500

Units purchased @ Rs. 3.00; 700 units purchased @ Rs. 3.10; 400 units

Purchased @ Rs. 3.20. Successive were made of 300 and 1000 units. What

Would be the placements of the issues under the FIFO method.

18. Standard time fixed for a job in a manufacturing concern is 20 hours. Time rate is 50 paise per hours. The actual time taken by the worker A, B and C is 10 hours, 8 hours and 15 hours respectively. Calculate total remuneration of A, B and C on basis of (a) Halsey Plan (b) Rowan Plan.

19. What are the different types of budgets? Explain briefly.

20.	Year	Sales	Profit
	2010	Rs. 2,00,000	20,000
	2011	Rs. 6,00,000	1,00,000

From the above particulars, find out

- a) Fixed cost
- b) Break-even point
- c) Sales, when profit is Rs. 60,000
- d) Profit, when sales is Rs. 4,00,000

SET – A
URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE, TRICHY
DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATION
Sub: E-Banking **Mark: 75**
Sub Code: P16CAE2A **Time: 3hrs**

Part - A(10X2=20)

1. What is LAN?
2. What is internet banking?
3. Make a list of the services rendered by ATMs.
4. What is the MICR code? What does it denote?
5. What is EDI?
6. State the features of NEFT.
7. What do you mean by securing risk in e – banking?
8. What is SWIFT?
9. Point out the uses of Electronic Clearing Services (ECS).
10. What is any where banking?

PART – B (5X5=25)

11. (a) Brief the role of internet in present day banking? (or) (b) Explain the working of WAN . What are its benefits?
- 12 (a) As a banker how would you choose the location for an off-site ATM. (b) Why MICR cheques introduced in India? what are its limitations?
13. (a) Identify the reasons behind the emerging popularity of e-cash in India. (b) Electronic pass books are not perfect substitutes for manual pass books – Comment.
14. (a) Brief the mechanism of SWIFT. (or) (b) What are the various types of ECS?
15. (a) What is CTS? What are its advantages? (b) As a customer how would you ensure in e – banking transaction?

PART – C (3X10=30)

16. What is e-banking? Examine its importance in the present scenario of Indian banking.
17. ATMs are not free from problems suggest a suitable framework for banks to strengthen its ATM service.
18. Explain the mechanism of credit cards. How do they help banks to improve their profitability.
19. Examine the reasons behind the emergence of mobile banking as an important alternate delivery channel in banking.
20. Explain the features of any four innovative e – banking services of your choice.

SET - B

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE,TRICHY

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

Sub: E-Banking

Mark: 75

Sub Code: P16CAE2A

Time: 3hrs

Part – A(10x2=20)

1. What is e-commerce?
2. What is ATM?
3. Define WWW.
4. What is electronic payment technology?
5. What is a LAN?
6. What is a Electronic Fund?
7. What is Debit card?
8. What is URL? Give examples.
9. What is mean by Modem?
10. What are the Tools of electronic banking?

PART – B (5X5=25)

- 11.(a) State any seven uses of e-commerce. (OR) (b) State the features of ATM.
12. (a) What is e-cash? Explain it properties. (OR) (b) Distinguish between LAN and WAN.
13. (a) What are the concepts of WWW? (OR) (b) What are the benefits of Electronic Data Interchange.
14. (a) What are the architecture of EDI? (OR) (b) What are the limitations of MICR?
15. (a) Discuss about EDI application in business. (or) (b) What are the benefits of Electronic data interchange?

PART – C (3X10=30)

16. What are the Merits and demerits of ATM?
17. What are the types of Networking Computers?
18. What are the uses of Modem?
19. What are the advantages of online banking?
20. Discuss on credit based electronic payment system.

SET -C

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE,TRICHY

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

Sub: E-Banking

Mark: 75

Sub Code: P16CAE2A

Time: 3hrs

Part – A(10x2=20)

1. What is mean by Electronic clearing services?
2. What is EDI compliance?
3. What is a intra net?
4. What is credit card?
5. What is EDI compliance?
6. What is a web page?
7. Give some Domain names.
8. What is E-Mail?
9. What is Net banking?
10. What is smart card?

PART –B (5X5=25)

11. (a) What are the benefits of e-cash? (Or) (b)What are the types of digital document?
12. What are the functions of internet service provides? (or) (b) What are the advantages of network?
13. (a) What are the steps of electronic data interchange? (or) (b) What are the equipments of MICR?
14. (a) What are the e – banking strengths? (or) (b) What are the disadvantages of e – banking?
15. (a) What are the different types of web server? (or) (b) What are the different types of network topologies?

Part – C(3x10=30)

16. What are the MICR instrument benefits and limitations?
17. What are the uses of Internet?
18. What are the Internet banking distribution channels?
19. What are the scheduled banking structure I India?
20. What are the advantages and disadvantages of net banking?

SET-A
URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATION
I M.COM (CA)- OFFICE PROGRAMMING

PART-A

Total Marks:45

Answer the all questions

- 1.What is memory units?
- 2.What is header?
- 3.What is Spread Sheet.
- 4.State the functions of Auto Controlling.
- 5.What is Slide design.
6. What is file?

PART-B

Answer the all questions

- 7.How to Entering data in Spreadsheet.
8. What are the input units of Computer.
- 9.State the functions in Excel.
- 10.How to use formatting text from Work sheet.
- 11.Distinguish between Header and Footer.

PART-C

Answer any two questions

- 12.What are the Generation of Computer?
- 13.Discuss the Types of Charts
- 14.How to preparing Slide from Power Point and give the examples

SET-B

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

I M.COM (CA)- OFFICE PROGRAMMING

PART-A

Total Marks:45

Answer the all questions

- 1.What is menu?
- 2.What is protect sheet?
- 3.What is file?
- 4.State the functions of Replace.
5. What is Slide layout?
6. What is header?

PART-B

Answer the all questions

7. State the features of Computer.
8. What are the output units of Computer?
9. State the characteristics of Ms-Word
10. How to Editing of Work sheet.
11. Distinguish between Slide design and Slide Layout.

PART-C

Answer any two questions

12. What are the areas of Computer?
13. Explain insert menus in MS-Power point
14. What are the advantages and disadvantages of MS-Word.

SET-C

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATION

I M.COM (CA)- OFFICE PROGRAMMING

PART-A

Total Marks:45

Answer the all questions

1. What is Computer?
2. What is view menu?
3. State the features of MS-Power Point.
4. What is storage Devices?
5. Give the examples of short cut keys.
6. What is MS- Office?

PART-B

Answer the all questions

7. How to create the Mail Merge in MS-Word.
8. How to use formula bars?
9. How to insert the picture in Ms-Power Point.
10. Distinguish between Slide design and Slide Layout.
11. What is the function keys used by in MS-Excel.

PART-C

Answer any two questions

12. What are the classifications of computer?
13. How to prepare the business letter in Ms-word?
14. Discuss Custom Animation.

SET – I

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

I M.COM (CA) – ORACLE & RDBMS

Marks: 75

Part – A

(10*2=20)

Answer all the questions

1. What is Oracle?
2. Define database management system.
3. What is client server?
4. How to modified the database table?
5. What is sub Query?
6. What is set operator.
7. Define PL\SQL.
8. What is control structure?
9. What is mean by exceptions?
10. What do you mean by cursor?

Part – B

(5*5=25)

Answer all the questions

11. a) Explain the concept of relational model.
(Or)
b) Explain the types of integrity constraint.
12. a) How to create an Oracle table in DBMS.
(Or)
b) State the constraints of table modifications.
13. a) What are object privileges? Explain the object privileges –Briefly.
(Or)
b) Explain the controlling access in DBMS.
14. a) Explain the Programming languages basic in database.
(Or)
b) Explain the various types of PL \ SQL.
15. a) Explain the main feature of packages
(Or)
b) Describe the procedure of DBMS.

Part – C

(3*3=30)

Answer any Three questions

16. Explain the theoretical Relational languages in DBMS.
17. Explain the Creation and Modification of Table.
18. Describe the types of set operator in DBMS.
19. Explain the history of PL \ SQL.
20. Explain the functions of Procedures.

SET – II

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

I M.COM (CA) – ORACLE & RDBMS

Marks: 75

Part – A

(10*2=20)

Answer all the questions

1. What is mean by RDBMS?
2. What is Data?
3. Define Constraints.
4. What is Retrieval in Data Management?
5. State the intersect.
6. What is data sequence?
7. What is Query?
8. State the Variable Declaration.
9. What are Cursors?
10. Give the meaning of exceptions.

Part – B

(5*5=25)

Answer all the questions

11. a) What is RDBMS? Explain the benefits of RDBMS.
(Or)
b) Explain the Characteristics of DBMS.
12. a) What is personal Database? Explain the personal database Management system.
(Or)
b) How to working with Oracle tables - Brief.
13. a) Explain the advanced feature of database objects.
(Or)
b) Explain the first and Boyce Codd normal form in database normalizations.
14. a) Explain the variable deceleration in SQL.
(Or)
b) Give the fundamentals of SQL.
15. a) State the types of Exception.
(Or)
b) Write a short notes on Explicit Cursors.

Part – C

(3*3=30)

Answer any Three questions

16. Explain the types of DBMS.
17. Explain the data types and its constraints of database models.
18. Explain the join operators in multiple tables.
19. Explain the 'Programming Language Basis' in PL/SQL.
20. Explain the procedures for Cursors and Exceptions.

SET – III

URUMU DHANALAKSHMI COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF BANK MANAGEMENT AND COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

I M.COM (CA) – ORACLE & RDBMS

Marks: 75

Part – A

(10*2=20)

Answer all the questions

1. What is mean by 'Domain Constraint'?
2. What is 'Primary Key'?
3. What is mean by 'Retrieval'?
4. Define data modeling.
5. What is Attribute?
6. State the 'Candidate Key'.
7. What do you mean by 'Join Operator'?
8. Define the table index.
9. What is mean by 'Query'?
10. State the SQL structure.

Part – B

(5*5=25)

Answer all the questions

11. a) Analyze the various types of database relationship and its associations.
(Or)
b) Explain the components of DBMS.
12. a) How will you work with an oracle table.
(Or)
b) Give notes on personal databases.
13. a) Explain the type's database normalization.
(Or)
b) Explain the Relational Integrity Constraint.
14. a) Present the fundamentals of SQL.
(Or)
b) Explain the control structures of SQL.
15. a) Write a short note on user – defined exception.
(Or)
b) Explain the attributes of Explicit Cursor.

Part – C

(3*3=30)

Answer any Three questions

16. Describe the entities attributes, tuples and relational schema – briefly.
17. How will you retrieve a data in oracle.
18. Explain the database objects and its views.
19. Explain the Data types in SQL.
20. Explain the functions and packages of cursors and exceptions.