

BRANCH: CIVIL ENGINEERING

SEMESTER:III

(Regulation: 2013)

Time : 3 Hours

CE6301 ENGINEERING GEOLOGY Answer ALL Questions Max.Ma

Max.Marks : 100

PART - A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

- 1. Give a brief account of the Earth's interior.
- 2. What are the effects of weathering on the engineering properties of
 - rocks?
- 3. Define Mohorovicic and Gutenberg discontinuity.
- 4. What is spheroidal weathering?
- 5. What is meant by a seismic zone?
- 6. What are the physical properties of minerals?
- 7. What is meant by lustre and streak?
- 8. What is the difference between cleavage and fracture?
- 9. What is meant by crystallization?
- 10. List the properties of mica.

PART- B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

11. a) Explain the work of a river and describe the various erosional and depositional landforms created by a river.

OR

b) How are earthquakes caused? Give an account of the earthquake belts in India.

12. a) (i) Describe the theory of plate tectonics.

(ii) Write a note on the physical and chemical weathering processes

OR

b) Write an essay on the erosional and depositional features of wind.

- 13. a) a) Give a detailed account of geological work of ground water.
- OR b) What are the various physical properties of minerals. Give examples for each property and describe them in detail.

14. a) Describe the properties of feldspar group of minerals with examples.

b) Describe the composition, properties, occurrence and uses of

- Calcite and its varieties
- ii. Hornblende and its varieties
- 15. a) Explain in detail the Quartz group of minerals

i.

OR

b)Describe the properties of Pyroxene group of minerals with examples.



BRANCH: COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING/ INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SEMESTER:III

(Regulation: 2013)

CS 6301 – PROGRAMMING AND DATA STRUCTURES II

Time : 3 Hours

Answer ALL Questions Max.Marks : 100

PART – A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

- 1. What are objects and class?
- 2. What is the need for initialization of objects using constructors?
- 3. Explain the multiple meanings of the operators << and >> in C++ and their precedence
- 4. What is the difference between pointer and reference?
- 5. Define Friend function with its rule.
- 6. How will you overload Unary and Binary operator using Friend functions?
- 7. Write at least four rules for Operator overloading
- 8. What is polymorphism? What are its types?
- 9. Write the prototype for a typical pure virtual function
- 10. Differentiate multiple inheritance and multilevel inheritance

PART-B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

11. a) (i) Explain the idea of Classes, Data abstraction and encapsulation.

(ii) Write a C++ program that inputs two numbers and outputs the largest number using class. [8]

(OR)

b) (i) Consider a Bank Account class with Acc No. and balance as data members. Write a C++ program to implement the member functions get_Account_Details () and display_Account_Details (). Also write a suitable main function. [10]
(ii) Write a C++ program to explain how the member functions can be accessed using pointers. [6]

12. a) Explain the basic concepts of object-oriented programming with an example program. [16]

(OR)

- b) Write a C++ program that
 (i) Calculates and prints the sum of the integers from 1 to 10
 (ii) To calculate x raised to the power y. [8 + 8]
- 13. a) Explain in detail the storage classes in C++ using example [16] (OR)

b)(i) Explain runtime polymorphism with an example [10](ii) How is function overloading different from operator overloading.

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14. a) (i) Consider a Fruit Basket class with no. of Apples and no. of Mangoes as data members. Overload the '+' operator to add two objects of this class. [8]
(ii) What are the copy constructors and explain with example? [8]

- (OR)
- b) (i) What are the rules to be followed in function overloading? [6]
- . (ii) Write a C++ program that can take either two integers or two floating point numbers and outputs the smallest number using class, friend functions and function overloading. [10]
- .15. a)(i) Explain the need for pure virtual functions. [4] (ii) Write a C++ program for calculating the area of rectangle and circle using run-time polymorphism. [12] (OR)
 - b) Discuss the different types of inheritance supported in C++ with suitable illustration .[16



BRANCH: ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

SEMESTER:III

(Regulation: 2013)

EC6301 - OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING AND DATA STRUCTURES

Time : 3 Hours

Answer ALL Questions Max.Marks : 100

PART - A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

- 1. What is constructor?
- 2. How is a class declared in C++?
- 3. What do you mean by friend function?
- 4. What is data encapsulation? Give example.
- 5. What is the use of scope resolution operator?
- 6. What are virtual destructors?
- 7. What is the use of virtual function in C++?
- 8. Difference between abstract class and concrete class
- 9. What are multilevel and multiple inheritances?
- 10. What do you mean by This Pointer?

PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

11. a) Illustrate the use of copy constructors and function overloading with

C++ programming.

(OR)

b) Specify a class called complex to represent complex numbers.

Overload +, - and * operators when working on the object of this class.

12. a) Briefly explain about oops concepts.

(OR)

(OR)

b) Write short notes on container classes and proxy classes.

13. a) What is parameterized constructor? Explain with example.

b) Write short notes on Dynamic Memory Allocation and Static Class Members.

14.a) Explain the concept of overriding. How it differs from overloading?

(OR)

b) Briefly explain about abstract base classes and concrete classes.

15. a) Define inheritance? Explain the different types of inheritances with example program

(OR)

b) Write short notes on constructors and destructors in derived classes.

BRANCH: ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING

SEMESTER:III

(Regulation: 2013)

EC 6202 – ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND CIRCUITS

Time : 3 Hours Answer ALL Questions Max.Marks : 100

PART - A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

- 1. What is meant by depletion region in a PN junction diode?
- 2. A silicon PN junction has reverse saturation current of 10nA at V_T is 26mV.

Calculate the junction current when the applied Voltage is 0.7V in forward bias.

- 3. What is break down? What are its types?
- 4. What is Full Wave Rectifier?
- 5. What is Zener diode? Draw its Symbol?
- 6. Transistor means "transfer Resistance", explain this?
- 7. Define Transconductance and amplification factor in JFET?
- 8. Why FET is called voltage controlled device and the BJT called a current controlled device?
- 9. Compare JFET with BJT?

10. List the merits of IGBT?

PART – B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

11. a) Explain the Centre-tapped full-wave rectifier with necessary waveforms and also derive the necessary expressions? (with and without Filter)(16)

OR

- b) i) Explain the working and VI characteristics of Zener diode? (10)
 ii) Explain the current equation of a PN diode? Derive the junction Voltage? (6)
- 12. a) With neat diagram explain the VI characteristics of PN junction diode?(16)
 - b) i) Explain in detail about the Laser diode? (8)
 ii) Explain the Transition Capacitance and also derive the expressions for C_T (8)
- 13.a) i) A HWR having resistive load of 1000Ω , it rectifies an ac voltage of 325V peak value and the diode has a forward resistance of 100Ω . Calculate a) peak, average and rms value of current, and b) efficiency? (8)
 - ii) Explain the operation of a zener diode shunt voltage regulator. (8) **OR**
- b) With neat diagram explain the Input and Output characteristics of a transistor in CC configuration? List out the comparisons between CE, CB and CC? (16)
- 14. a) Explain the working of n- channel and p- channel depletion MOSFET. Sketch its typical characteristics. (16)

OR

- b) What is UJT? And Explain the working of UJT as a relaxation oscillator with necessary waveforms and equations. (16)
- 15. a) Explain the construction, principle of operation, characteristics and applications of IGBT? (16)

OR

b) Explain the construction and operation of SCR with neat sketches and characteristics curves. (16)



BRANCH: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

SEMESTER:III

(Regulation: 2013)

CE 6306 — STRENGTH OF MATERIALS

Time : 3 Hours

Answer ALL Questions Max.Marks : 100

PART - A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

- 1. State Hooke's law.
- 2. State the principle of superposition.
- 3. Define bulk modulus.
- 4. A brass rod 2 m long is fixed at both ends. if the thermal stress is not to exceed 76.5 N/mm² calculate the temperature through which the rod should be heated. Take the values of α and E as 17 x10-6 /k and 90Gpa respectively.
- 5. Define principal plane and principal stresses.
- 6. What do you understand by the term 'Point of contraflexure'?
- 7. Define section modulus.
- 8. Write the formula to find the shear stress distribution for a rectangular beam section and sketch the shear stress distribution.
- 9. State the theory of simple bending.
- 10. What is mean by positive or sagging BM?

PART B — $(5 \times 16 = 80 \text{ Marks})$

11. (a) A Mild steel rod of 20 mm diameter and 300 mm long is enclosed centrally inside a hollow copper tube of external diameter 30 mm internal diameter 25 mm. The ends of the rod and tube are brazed together, and the composite bar is subjected to an axial pull of 40 kN. If E for steel and copper is 200 GN/m2 and 100 GN/m2 respectively, find the stresses developed in the rod and the tube also find the extension of the rod. (OR)

(b) Find the value of P and the change in length of each component and the total change in length of the bar shown in figure.



12. (a) A metallic bar 250mm x 100mm x 50mm is loaded as shown in figure. Find the change in volume. Take $E=2 \times 105$ N/mm2 and the Poisson's ratio = 0.25. also find the change that would be made in the 4MN load, in order that three should be no change in the volume of the bar.



(OR)

(b) A steel tube 30mm external diameter and 25mm internal diameter encloses a gun metal rod 20mm diameter to which it is rigidly joined at each end. The temperature of the whole assembly is raised to 150°c. find

the intensity of the stress in the rod when the common temperature has fallen to 20°c. the value of the young's modulus for steel and the gun metal are 2.1 x 10^5 N/mm² and 1 x 10^5 N/mm² N/mm² respectively. The co-efficient of liner expansion for steel is 12×10^{-6} / 0 C and for gun metal is 20 x 10^{-6} / 0 C.

- 13. (a) A rectangular block material is subjected to a tensile stress of 90N/mm2 along x-axis and a compressive stress of 45N/mm2 on a plane at right angle to it, together with shear stresses of 80N/mm2 on the same plane calculate.
 - i) The direction of principal planes.
 - ii) The magnitude of principal stresses.
 - iii) The magnitude of the greatest shear stress.

(OR)

- (b) A beam 8m long is simply supported at the ends and carries a uniformly distributed load of 1500N/m and three concentrated load of 1000N, 2000N and 4000N acting respectively at the left quarter point, centre point and right quarter point. Draw SFD and BMD.
- 14. (a) Draw the shear force and bending moment diagram for the loaded beam shown in fig.



(b) A Cantilever 1.5 m long carries a load of 2 tons at its free end, and another load 1 ton at a distance of 0.5 m from the free end. Draw shear force and bending moment diagrams for the cantilever.

15. (a) Draw the SF and BM diagrams for the beam shown in the figure. Determine the points of contra flexure.



(OR) (b) The cast iron beam is of T- section as show in the figure. The beam is simply supported on a span of 6m. thebeam carries a uniformly distributed load of 2KN/m on the entire length (span). Determine the maximum tensile and maximum compressive stress





BRANCH: AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING

SEMESTER:III

(Regulation: 2013)

AT 6301 – AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES

 Time : 3 Hours
 Answer ALL Questions
 Max.Marks : 100

PART - A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

- 1. Classify the internal combustion engines based on cylinder arrangement and give examples
- 2. Write the drawbacks of 2 stroke powered engines when compared to 4 stroke powered engines.
- 3. What is meant by firing order? Possible firing order used in 4 and 6 cylinder engines?
- 4. What are the various types of combustion chambers used in SI engines?
- 5. The compression ratio diesel engine is 16.If cut-off place 8 % stoke volume, Calculate the air-standard efficiency of cycle.
- 6. What is the principle of a carburetor? Name the major parts in it.
- 7. Illustrate various types of nozzles used in diesel engines.
- 8. Why is rich mixture required for idling?
- 9. Draw the injection rate characteristic of multi-hole nozzle and state its advantages.
- 10. What is the difference between a constant choke carburetor and a constant vacuum carburetor?

<u>Part - B (5 x 16 = 80 marks</u>)

11. a) Describe the construction and working of 4 stroke SI and CI engine with neat sketch

OR

- b) Explain in detail about the Construction of engines with its components sketches.
- 12. a) Describe the construction and working of 2 stroke SI and compare SI and CI engines.

OR

- b) Explain various process of Otto , Diesel and Dual Cycles with p-V and T-s diagrams.
- 13. a) Compare four stroke and two stroke cycle engines and bring out their relative merits and demerits

OR

- b) Discuss the air –fuel ratio requirements of a petrol engine from no load to full load.
- 14. a) (i) Write a short note on emission characteristics of SI engine with air-fuel ratio. (4)
 (ii) Describe with neat sketch the working of S.U carburetor. (12)

OR

- b) What is the Purpose of governor in diesel engine? Explain the principle and working of pneumatic governor with a neat sketch.
- 15. a) Explain in detail about the working of fuel injection pump and fuel injector

OR

b) Explain in detail about the unit injector and common rail injection systems.