

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **IMPORTANT** :CANDIDATES TO NOTE THAT ADDITIONAL SHEETS WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED AND CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR ANSWERS JUDICIOUSLY. CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR REGISTRATION NUMBER IN SPECIFIED SPACE ON FRONT PAGE ONLY. WRITING NUMBER OR NAME IN ANY OTHER PART OR MAKING SPECIFIC MARKS IS TREATED AS DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE EXAMINER AND WILL BE DEALT SERIOUSLY AS PER UNIVERSITY RULES(MALPRACTICE IN EXAMINATION).
2. Write on both sides. Do not write in the margin space.
3. Enter all details with Registration No., Programme, Semester etc. in the front page and do not write anything in any other space. Registration No. should be written legibly and shade the Corresponding circle in the OMR clearly with black/blue ball pen.
4. Candidates are required to put their signature and left hand thumb impression in the specified places.
5. No sheet shall be torn of from the answer-book provided, if any page is spoiled/damaged, put a line across it.
6. Do not leave any blank page between your answers. Answers written beyond blank pages may not be assessed, if by accident a page is left blank write on it "P.T.O" in bold letters.
7. At the end of the examination, answer-book whether written or blank, must be handed over to the Room Superintendent.
8. Nothing shall be written on the question paper or the blotting paper.
9. See that the answer-book supplied to you bear the signature of the Room Superintendent and date.
10. Write the question numbers (specifying the sub question, if any) in the margin and leave sufficient space after completion of answer to each question.
11. Exchange of writing materials, Communicating with other students, is strictly prohibited.
12. You will not be permitted to leave the examination hall until half an hour after the question papers are distributed.
13. During the last thirty minutes, you will not be allowed to leave the hall.
14. A Candidate is liable to be expelled from the examination hall and his/her case will be reported to the Registrar / Concerned officer of the University, if he / she
 - (i) Brings any book, notes, mobiles any electronic instruments etc., into the examination hall,
 - (ii) Speaks to or communicates in any other way with any other candidate while the examination is going on,
 - (iii) Or takes with him/her any answer-book written or blank or Question Papers, while leaving the examination hall during examination,
 - (iv) If found giving or receiving assistance, or copying from any paper book or notes or allowing any other candidates to copy from his/her answer book etc.
 - (v) Writes either on blotting paper or any other paper clues or points which might possibly be of help to any other candidates during the examination,
 - (vi) Uses or attempts to use in any other unfair means like smuggling in any other answer-book written outside or found guilty of impersonation,
 - (vii) Discloses his/her identity or makes peculiar marks in his/her answer-book,
 - (viii) Or uses abusive or obscene language or is guilty of any other misconduct of a serious nature.
15. A warning bell will be given ten minutes before the close of the examination. At the second bell, You must stop writing and be ready to hand over answer-book to the Room Superintendent. You must not leave your seat until all answer-books are collected by the Room Superintendent.
16. Candidates are forbidden to smoke or to take tea, coffee etc. In the Examination Hall, Drinking water will be supplied at the seat itself, if necessary.
17. Candidates who are not in their seats by the time notified, will not be admitted to the examination. The Chief Superintendent may however, at his discretion admit those who give him a satisfactory reason for the delay not exceeding 30 minutes after the commencement of examination.
18. A candidate who disobeys any instructions issued by the Chief Superintendent or Room Superintendent, or who is guilty of rude or disobedient behavior, is liable to be instantly expelled.
19. Use either blue or black ink pen or ballpoint pen. Do not change the color of ink in any condition. In case you are compelled to change the color do not forget to take the signature of Room Superintendent explaining him/her the situation.

PART-A.

1.

- a) variable : meaning full name given to data
Storage location in computer memory is called
variable

declaration Syntax of variable

data type variable name:

Simple variable declaration

ex

int emp_d;

float salary;

data type can be declared along with variable name

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| b) 1) Arithmetic operator | 7) sizeof() operator |
| 2) Relational operator | 8) Bitwise operator |
| 3) conditional operator | 9) logical operator |
| 4) Equality operator. | 10) Comma operator |
| 5) Unary operator. | |
| 6) Assignment operator | |

d)

c) Syntax of 1D Array

Array - name [Size of Array];

- b) Structure is a collection of variable stored and processed under one name is called Structure. Structure is compound data type. They contain several of different variable logically connected.

Syntax.

Struct. Structure name

```
{ data type 1 member 1;  
  data type 2 member 2;  
  .....  
  data type n member n;  
};
```

- g) Pointer: pointer are the variable that store the address of another variable instead storing direct value.

Syntax.

type * variable name;

type is $\rightarrow$ base data type of pointer

variable name is name of the pointer variable

int x = 10

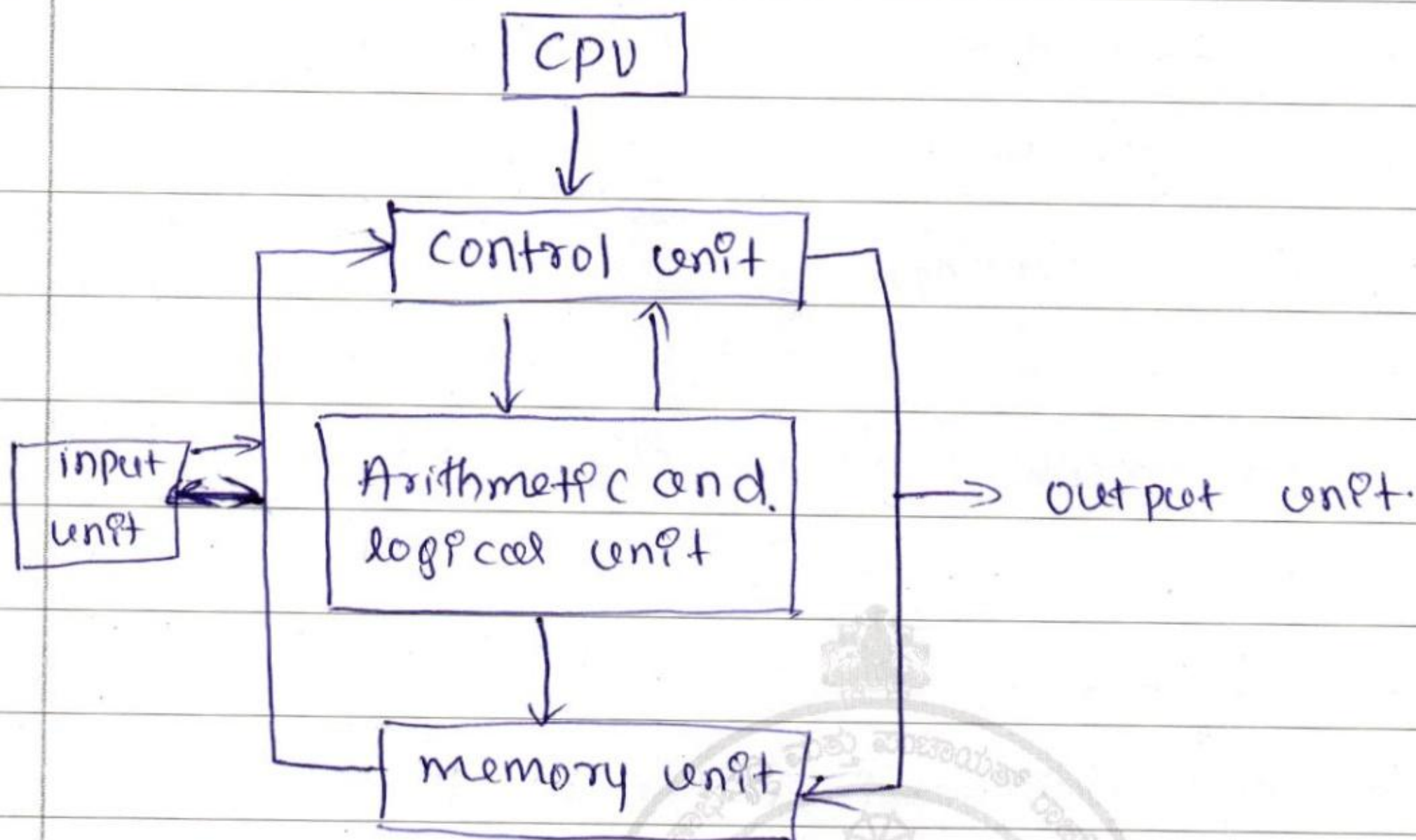
int * ptr = &x;

PART-B.

2. Limitation of the computer.

- 1) Lack of intelligency:
computer cannot think or make decision on their own.
They follow instruction exactly as given.
- 2) no Emotion or Feeling
computer do not have emotion, creativity or human Judgement can not understand context or empathy.
- 3) dependency on human,
computer need data and instruction from the user to operate. They cannot initiate task themselves.
- 4) Garbage In and Garbage out (GIGO)
If incorrect or poor quality data input the output is wrong or meaningless.
- 5) no. learning ability (without AI)
modern computer do not learn from past experience unless they specially programming with Artificial intelligency.
- 6) Limitation of Hardware and Software.
performance and capability depends on system's hardware and Software used.

3. Block diagram of computer



Computer block's diagram illustrate the major functional components and their interaction. It typically includes, input unit, CPU (Central processing unit), memory unit, and output unit.

All work together to process the data and store information, and presents it into user.

Data Flow

The data enter to the Computer System by input unit and processed by CPU and by using memory unit intermediate data is stored. and output unit display out put the user.

key components and their Function

1)

input unit:

data is received from user or external source.

common input devices, keyboard, scanner,
mouse, microphone,

2)

memory unit CPU (Central processing unit.)

memory of the computer Responsible for processing
the data. These are two main parts

Arithmetic and logical unit: perform calculation
and logical operation.

control unit: manage flow of data and instruction.

3)

memory unit.

Store the data and instruction

1)

Primary memory (RAM): Temporary Storage for
active process

2)

Secondary memory (ROM, SSD, cloud): long term
Storage of data.

4)

Output unit

display or presents the output the user.

common output devices,

plotter, projector, headphones, speaker

Q

4.

while loop.

These loop has mechanism of repeated execution of one or more Statement where the particular condition is true.

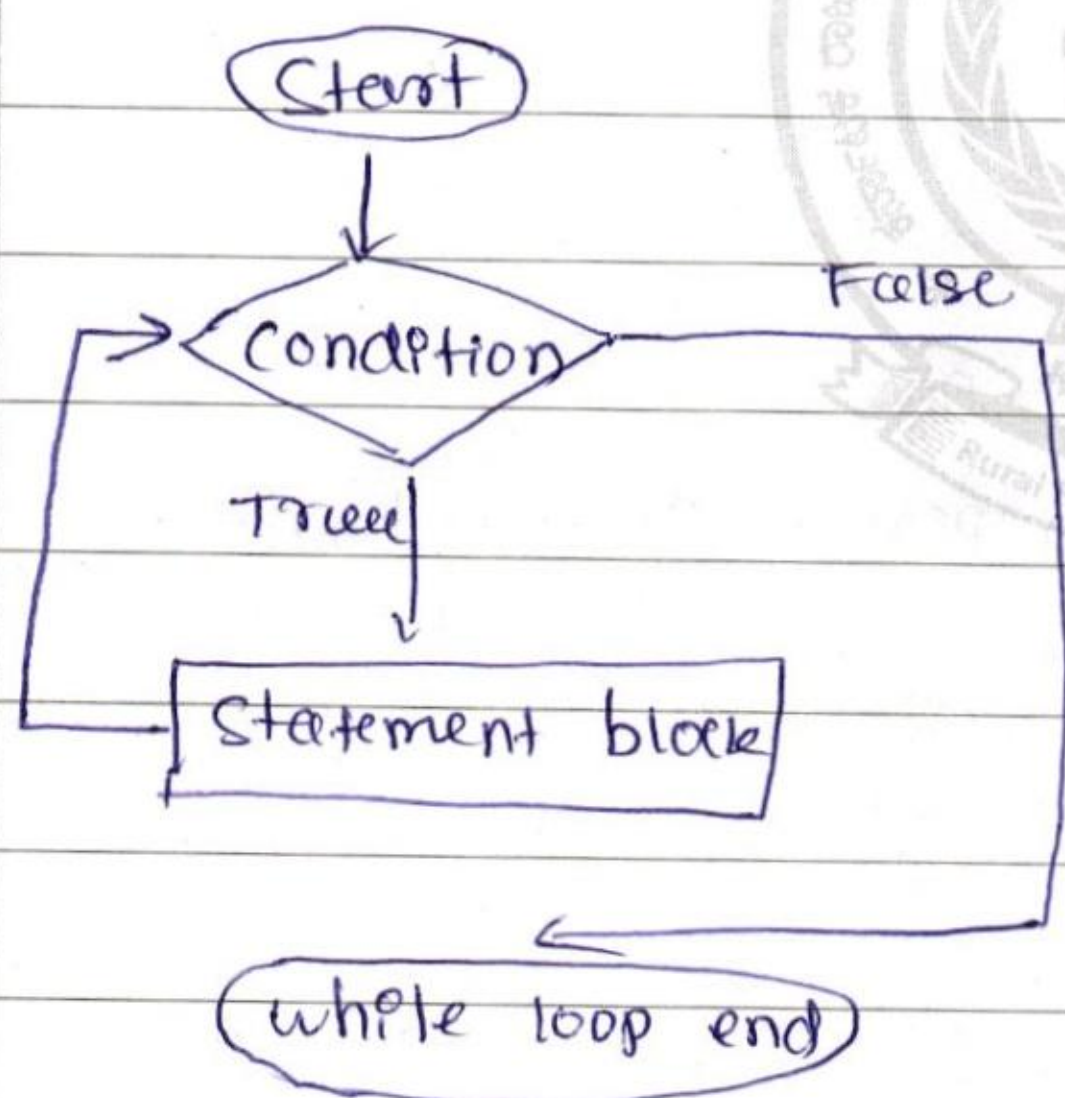
Q

In these loop generally condition is initially ~~executed~~ executed before the any of the Statement execute.

If the condition is found to true, then the Statement will be executed other wise condition is false

Q

while loop executing keep on as long as condition is true



Syntax

```

while (condition)
{
    Statement block;
}
  
```

ex

```

#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{
    int x=0, Sum=0;
    while (i<=20)
  
```



```

{
    int Sum = sum + x;
    x = x + 1;
}

```

```

printf("The sum of the first 20 numbers = %d", sum);
}

```

Output

Sum of the 1st 20 numbers = 210

do. while loop

It is similar to while loop.

only the difference is condition is ended at the end of the loop

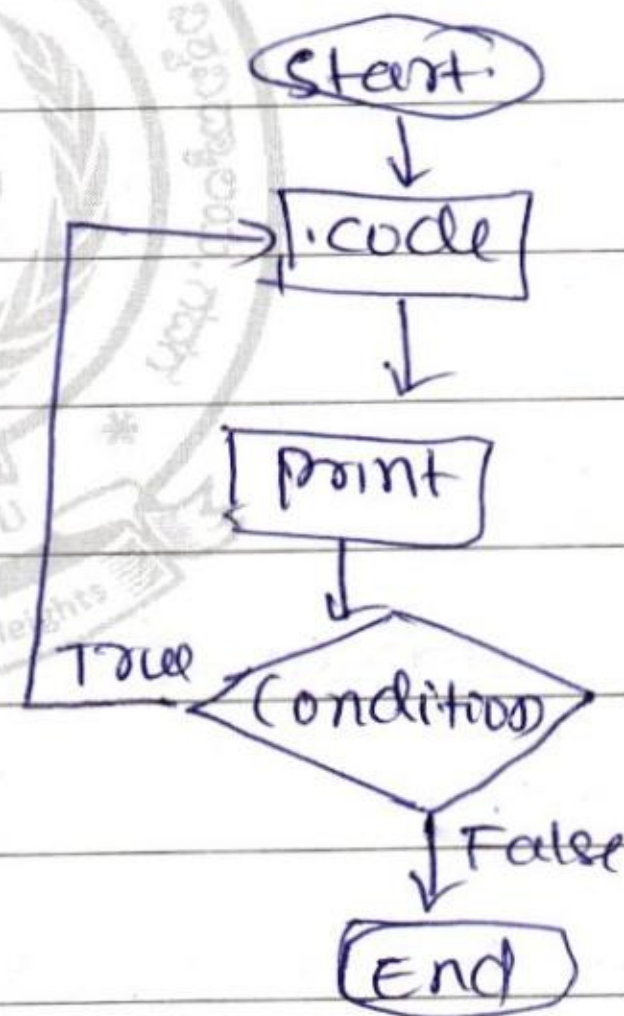
Syntax.

Statement X:

```

do
{
    Statement block;
}
while (condition);
Statement Y;

```



ex

Finding average of first 10 numbers

```

#include <stdio.h>

```

```

void main()

```

```

{
    int a=0, sum=0;

```

```

    float avg;

```

```

    do

```



```

{
    sum = sum + a;
    a = a + 1;
    float average;
}
while (i <= 10);
sum =
avg = sum / 10.0;

```

```

printf("Sum of the First 10 number : %d", sum);
printf("Avg of 1st 10 number is : %d", avg);

```

Output

Sum of the First 10 number is = 55.0

Average of 1st 10 number = $\frac{55.0}{10} = 5.5$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10) 55 \ 5.5 \\
 \underline{50} \\
 050 \\
 \underline{50} \\
 000
 \end{array}$$

5) array: array is collection of similar data type which are stored in contiguous memory location.

C program to find the sum of elements in a 1D array

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
    int n1, n2;
```

```
int myArray[2] = {n1, n2}; // declaration of array &
                             initialization
```


It prints Pt

```
printf("%d", arr[2]);
```

Sum of two number n_1 and n_2 .

```
Sum =  $n_1 + n_2$ ;
```

If $n_1 = 10$ $n_2 = 5$

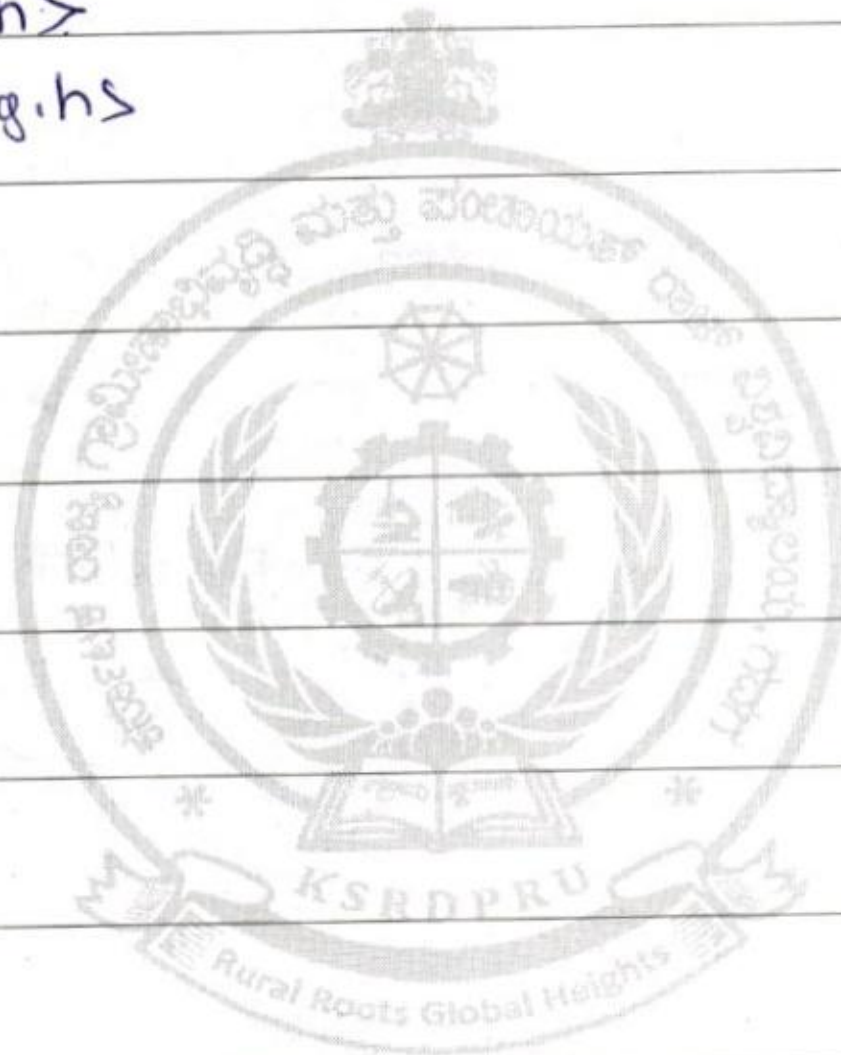
int my name[2] =

10	5
----	---

 Elements of array.
0. 1 - index

Q)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
```



PART-C

8 we follow sequence in program generally but at the time we want just execute selected statement, this conditional process is called loop in program.

There are four types of decision control statement

- 1) If statement
- 2) If else statement
- 3) If else if
- 4) Switch case

1) If statement.

It is most simple form of decision control statement frequently used in decision making

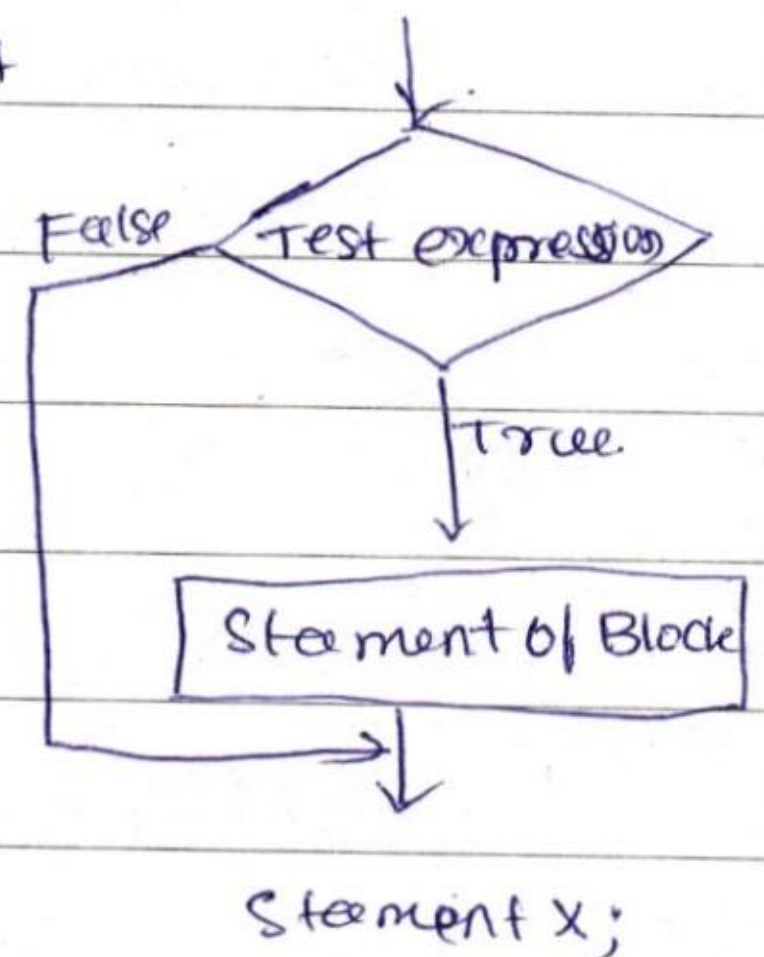
Syntax.

```

If (Test expression)
{
    Statement 1;
    Statement n;
}

```

Flow chart



ex c program to find largest number.

```

#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter a number: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
}

```



```
printf("The Entered number %d", n);
```

```
if (n > 100)
```

```
printf("you enter higher number");
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

The number are received as input and output is given, condition ($n > 100$) given, If you give number higher than 100, only the message will be printed.

If Statement contains one or number of statement enclosed within curly braces.

Initially condition is evaluated.

If the condition found to be true, statement of

If block executed, ~~or~~ all the statement block are skipped and statement X executed.

2) If else

There ~~are~~ are times where we want to write that, If the condition is true an action should be taken. If the condition is false no action should be taken, we can include action for the both the condition, in such case we use.

If else statement.

Syntax.

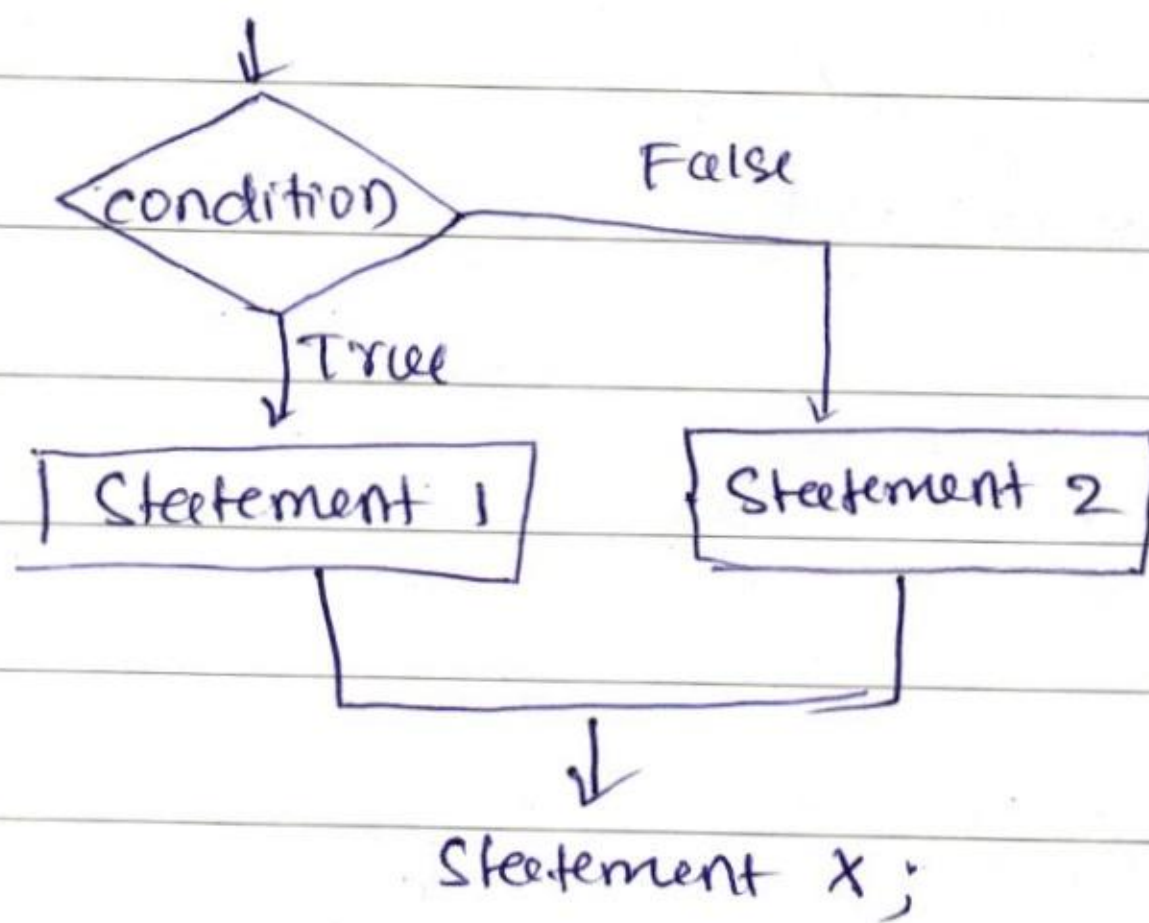
```
if (Test expression.
```

```
Statement 1;
```

```
else
```

```
Statement 2;
```

```
Statement X;
```

ex C. program to find given integer is even or odd

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{ int n;
```

```
printf("Enter an integer:");
```

```
scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
If (n % 2 == 0)
```

```
printf("The integer is even.", n);
```

```
else
```

```
printf("The integer is odd.", n);
```

3) If else Statement

It is similar to if Statement.

This construct is known as nested ~~loop~~ of if Statement

After 1st if branch program contains many other

else if branches depending on expression need to tested.

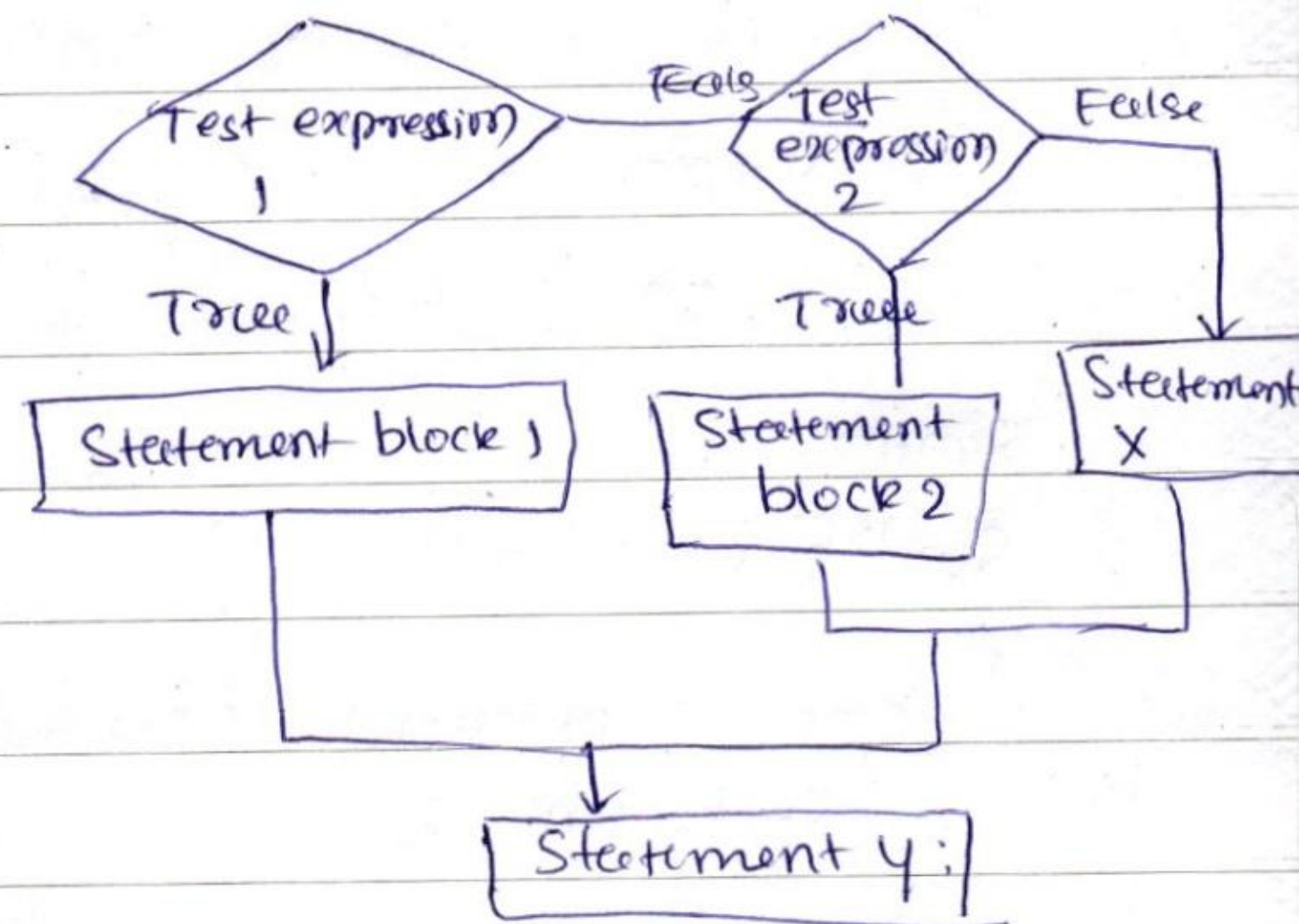
Syntax:

```

if (Test expression 1)
{
    Statement block 1;
}
else if (Test expression 2)
{
    Statement block 2;
}
else
{
    Statement block X;
}
Statement block Y;

```

Flow chart

ex

```

#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int n1=30, n2=40, n3=78;
    if (n1 > n2 && n1 > n3)
        printf("%d is largest number", n1);
    else if (n2 > n1 && n2 > n3)
        printf("%d is largest number", n2);
    else if (n3 > n1 && n3 > n2)
        printf("%d is largest number", n3);
    return 0;
}

```


Switch case

It is multiway decisional statement and it is simpler version of If else statement, evaluate only one value.

Syntax,

Switch (condition)

```
{
  case expression 1: Statement 1;
  Statement 2;
```

Statement n;

break;

```

  case expression 2: Statement 1;
```

Statement 2;

Statement n;

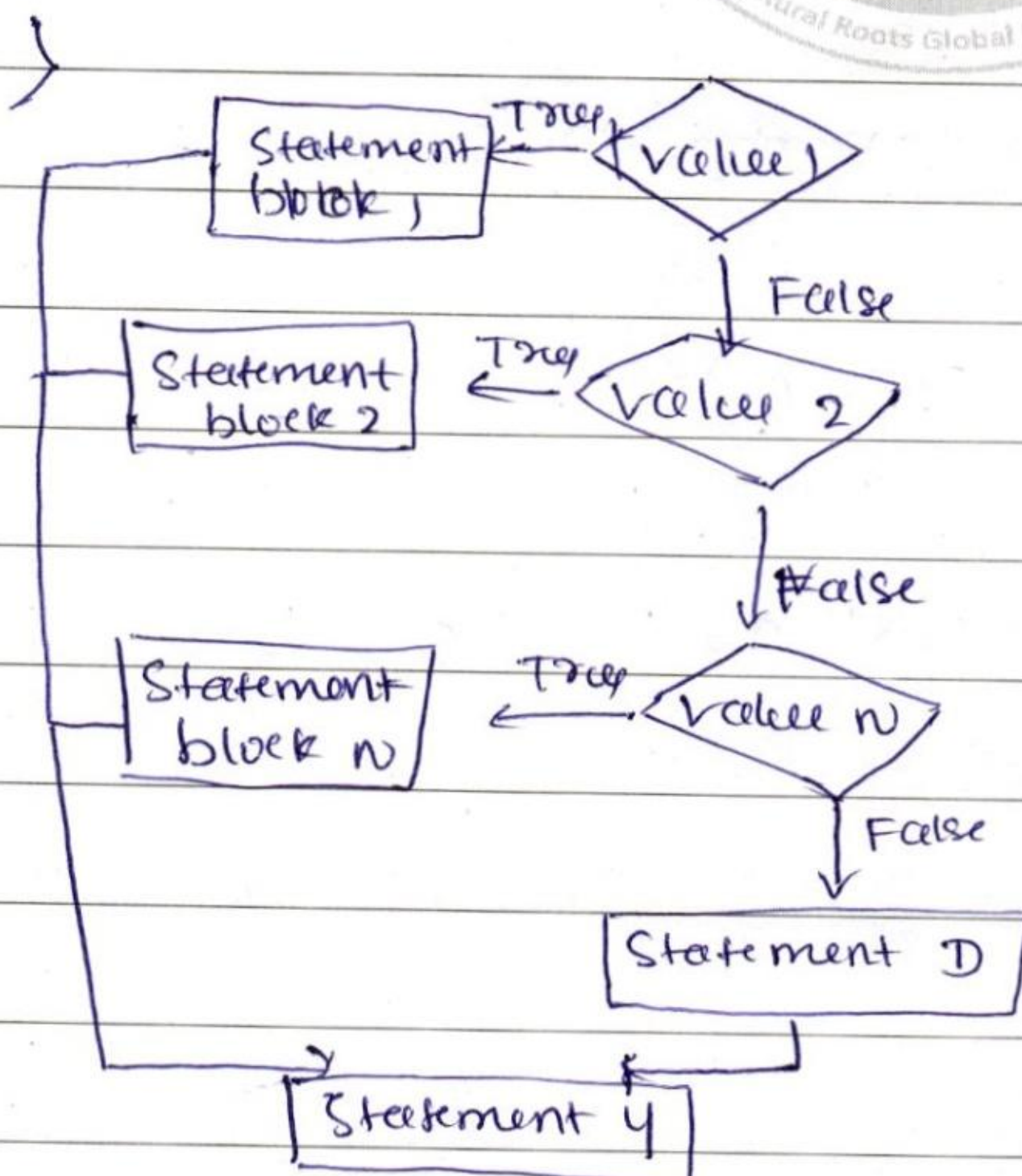
break;

```

  default: case Statement 1;
```

Statement 2;

Statement n;




```

ex. #include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    char ch;
    printf("Enter any character:");
    scanf("%c", &ch);
    switch(ch)
    {
        case 'A':
        case 'a':
        case 'E':
        case 'e':
        case 'I':
        case 'i':
        case 'O':
        case 'o':
        case 'U':
        case 'u':

```

```

        printf("%c is vowel, ch);

```

```

        break;

```

```

    default:

```

```

        printf("%c is not vowel, ch);

```

```

    }
}

```

Output

Enter character: 'C.'

C is not vowel

13. break, continue and goto Statements with example

D break Statement;

break Statement is used to terminate the execution of loop.

Syntax

while (condition,

```
{
    Statement 1;
    Statement N;
    break;
}
```

ex

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
    int i;
    i = 1;
```

```
while (i <= 10)
```

```
{
    printf("%d\n", i);
```

```
    if (i == 5)
```

```
        break;
```

```
    i++;
```

```
}
```

```
getch();
```

```
}
```

Out put:

1

2

3

4

5

2)

Continue Statement

Continue Statement is used to terminate execution of loop only for specific instant and for all other instant loops keeps on going

Syntax.

```
while ( condition)
```

```
{ Statement 1;  
  Statement n;  
  continue;  
}
```

ex

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main ()
```

```
{ int i = 0;
```

```
while ( i <= 10)
```

```
{ i++
```

```
  if ( i == 5)
```

```
    continue;
```

```
  printf("%d\n", i);
```

```
}
```

```
getch ();
```

```
}
```

Output;

1
2
3
4
6
7
8
9
10.

3) goto Statement.

goto statement is a Jump Statement also referred to as ~~uncon~~ unconditional Statement. They Jump from any where to any where within the program.

Syntax,

1)

```
goto label;
Statement1;
Statementn;
→ Label;
```

2)

```
Label
Statement1;
Statementn;
goto label;
```

It is used in both the direction ex

ex

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int n;
    printf("Enter an Integer:");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    if (n % 2 == 0)
        goto even
    else
        goto odd

    even
    printf("The number is even");
    return 0;

    odd ("The number is odd");
    return 0;
}
```


Output

Enter an integer : 2

Two is even.

11

function :

The programmer allowed to break the program into different segments called Function,

or

The Function is block of code perform specific task.

Function declaration.

Before any function used compiler know the number and type of parameter, the function has to be receive and data type of the value returned by program.

Syntax,

return - data - type function - name (data type variable 1, data type variable 2, ...);

function name :: is the valid name and meaning but it clarify the all the tasks it will perform,

type : It is any valid data type in C,

(data type variable 1, data type variable 2, ...).

List of statements with specified data type is called arguments or parameter.

type : in C it is used to specified the data returned by calling function after processing.

ex `block.add (int x, int x);`

Function definition

when the function is defined. Space is allocated in memory.

There are two parts in defining Function

- 1) Function header
- 2) Function body.

Syntax,

return - data type function name (data type variable 1) →
data type variable 2) Header.

```
{
    Statement 1;
    ---
    Statement n;
}
```

} body of function

the argument defined in declaration are similar in definition.

- Statement written in curly braces ({}) are the body of the function and contain code to perform.

Function call

when the function invoked compiler skips on to called function & executes its statement.

- Once, called function execute, the control of the program passed back into calling function.

There ^{are} two methods to passing parameter into Function

- 1) call by value.
- 2) call by reference

ex write a program to addition of two numbers using Function.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int add (int x, int y); // declaration of Function
void main ()
{
    int n1 = 30, n2 = 40, total = 0;
    total = add(n1, n2); // function definition
    printf("In Addition of two numbers = %d", total);
}

int main()
{
    int r;
    r = x + y; // calling of function.
    return r;
}
```

Call by value.

here the value of variable passed by calling function to called function.

any changes made in ^{parameter} ~~called function~~ only reflect in called function.

Those happens by changes made in copy of function not actual once.

```

#include <stdio.h>
int sum (int n);
void main()
{
    int a = 5;
    printf("In The value of 'a' before the calling function = %d", a);
    a = sum(a);
    printf("In The value of 'a' after the calling function = %d", a);
}

int main ()
{
    n = n + 20;
    printf("The value of 'n' in called function = %d", n);
    return ;
}

```

output: a before calling Function = 5
a after calling function = 25
n in called function = 25

Call by reference

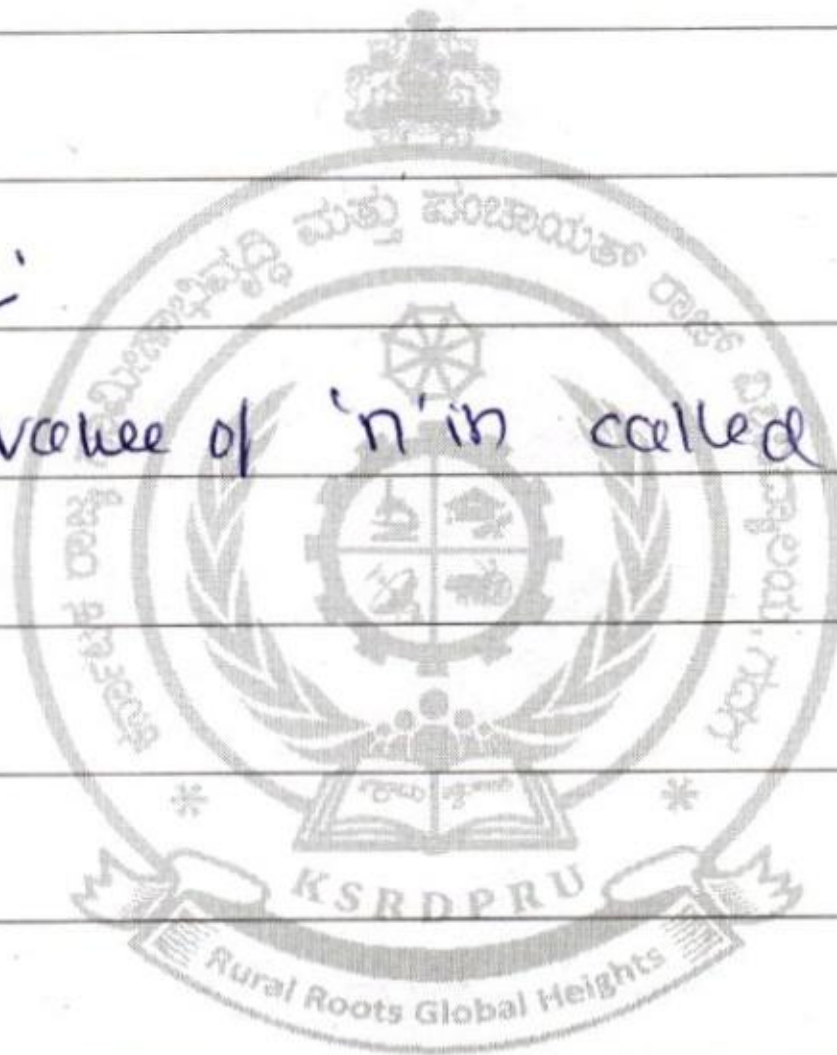
here the address of the variable is passed by calling function to called function.

any changes made in parameter / variable affect passed function.

The value passed to reference, argument pointer passed to another like other value.


```
#include <stdio.h>
int sum (int *n);
void main ()
{
    int a = 5;
    printf("In The value of 'a' before calling function = %d", a);
    a = sum(&a);
    printf("In The value of 'a' after calling function = %d", a);
}
```

```
int main ()
{
    *n = *n + 20;
    printf("In The value of 'n' in called function = %d", n);
    return n;
}
```



PART - B.

6) `#include <stdio.h>`
`#include <string.h>`
`#include <conio.h>`

`void main()`

`{ int char ch;`

`printf("Enter any character :");`

`scanf("%c", &ch);`

// String is character array. to access the string
referring their index, inside the square bracket.

`String = "Hellow world";`

`char greeting [0]`

`printf("%c", ch);`

`return 0;`

}

Output.

Enter String : Good morning man

number of character : 16

PART - A

ASCII

The character are store using machine character called
ascii, . ASCII value of A : 97

e) printf()

printf is output statement it is used to print text
on screen,

Syntax.

printf("format string", arg1, arg2);

format string : is contain the information is formatted
arg1, arg2, are ^{data} items in program.

ex

printf("Enter a value:");

PART - C

12 pointer : The pointer is variable that stores
the memory address of another variable rather storing
direct value.

pointer declaration

type * variable name;

type : is base type of the pointer.

variable name → name of the pointer variable

ex

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int x = 10;
```

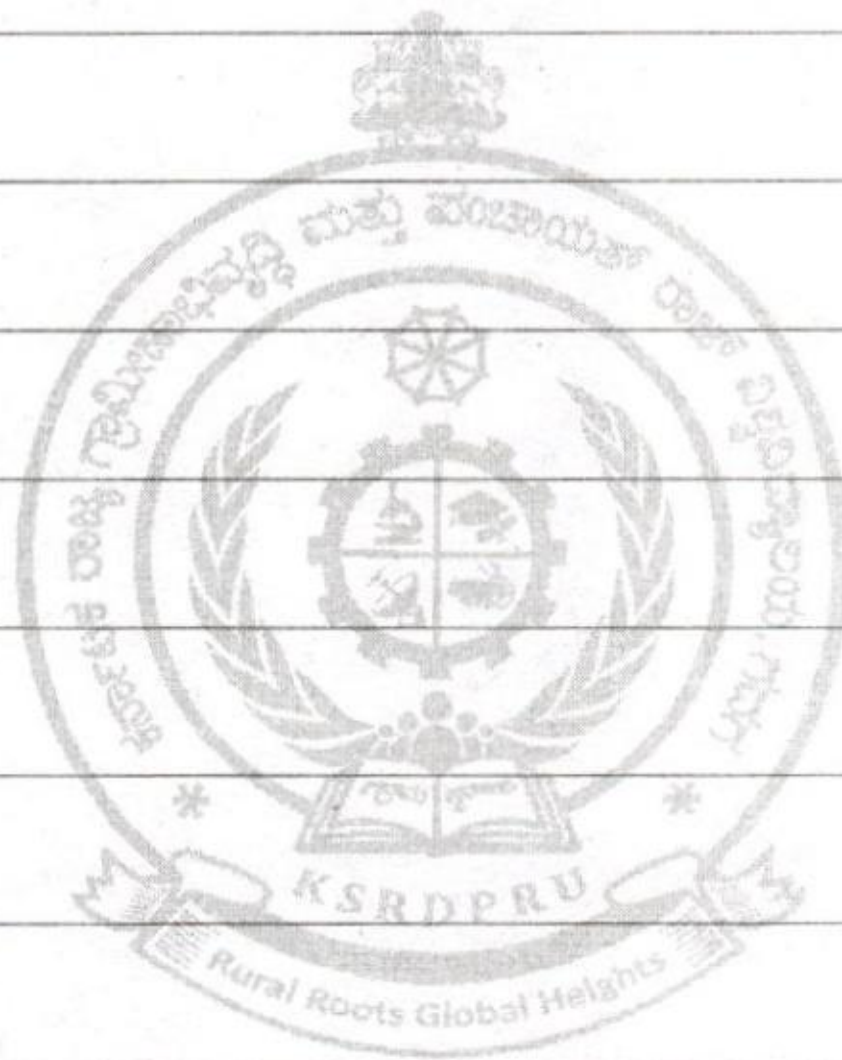
```
1) Find address of x
```

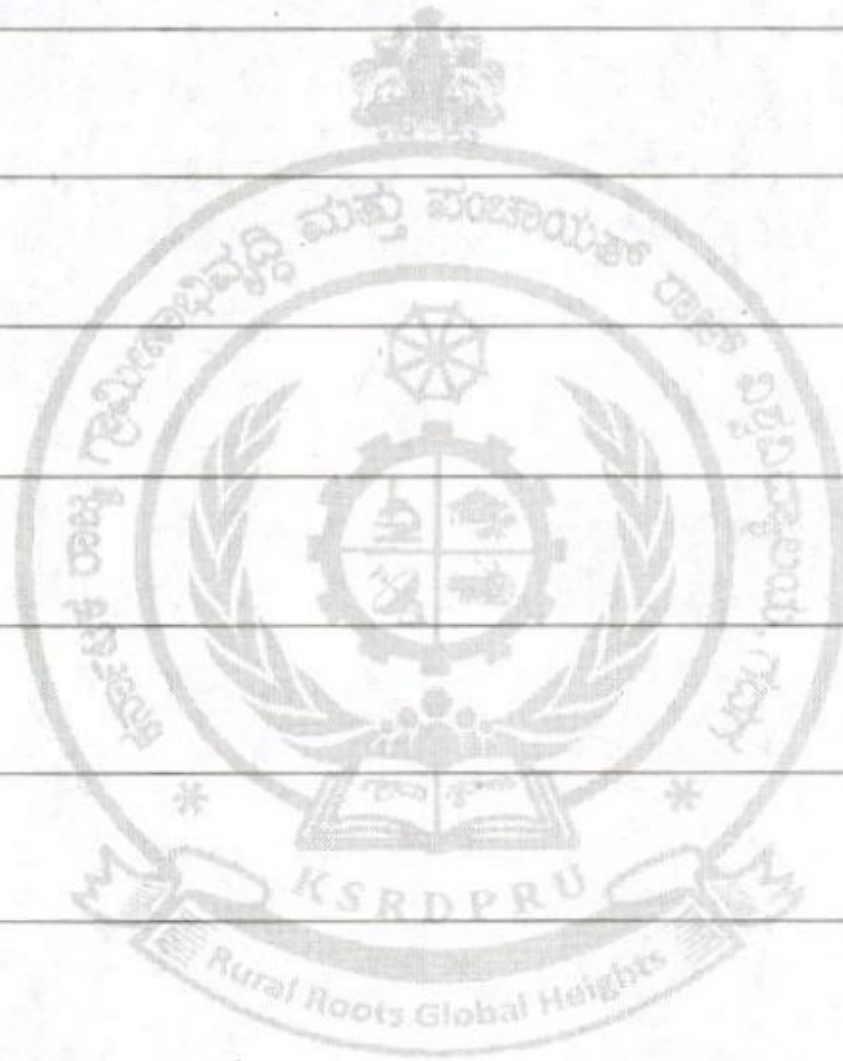
```
printf ("In address of x = %x);
```

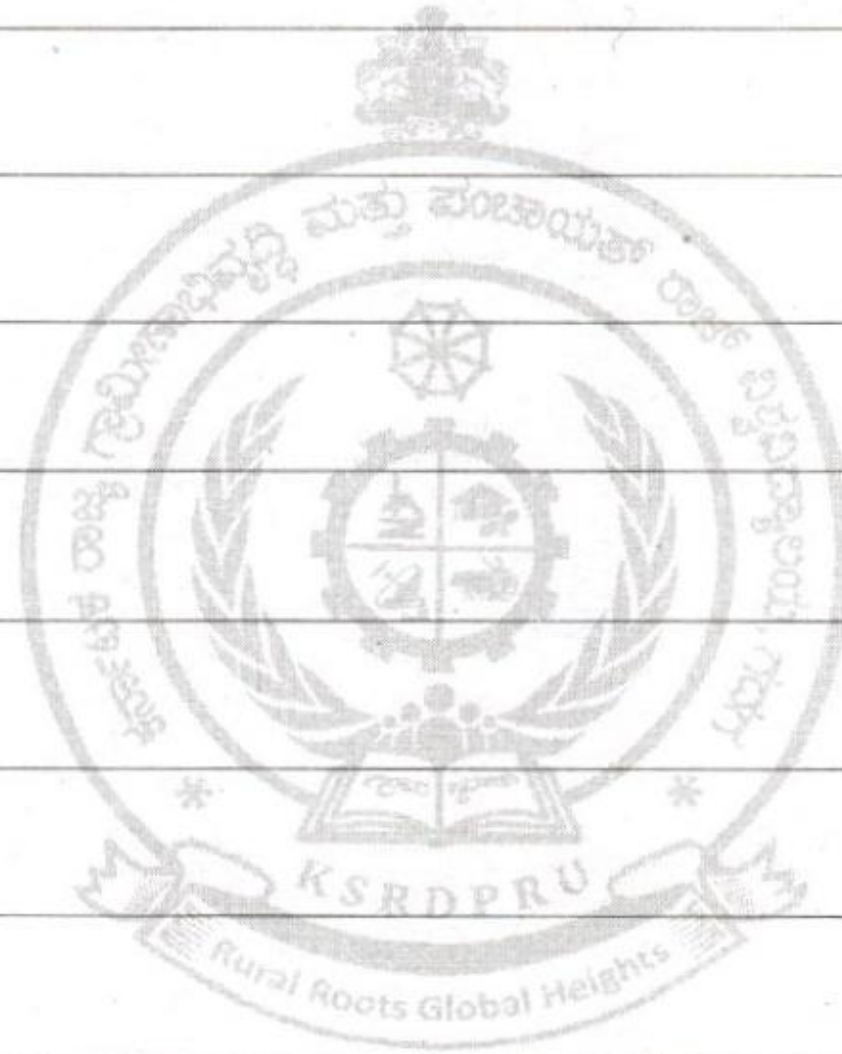
```
return 0;
```

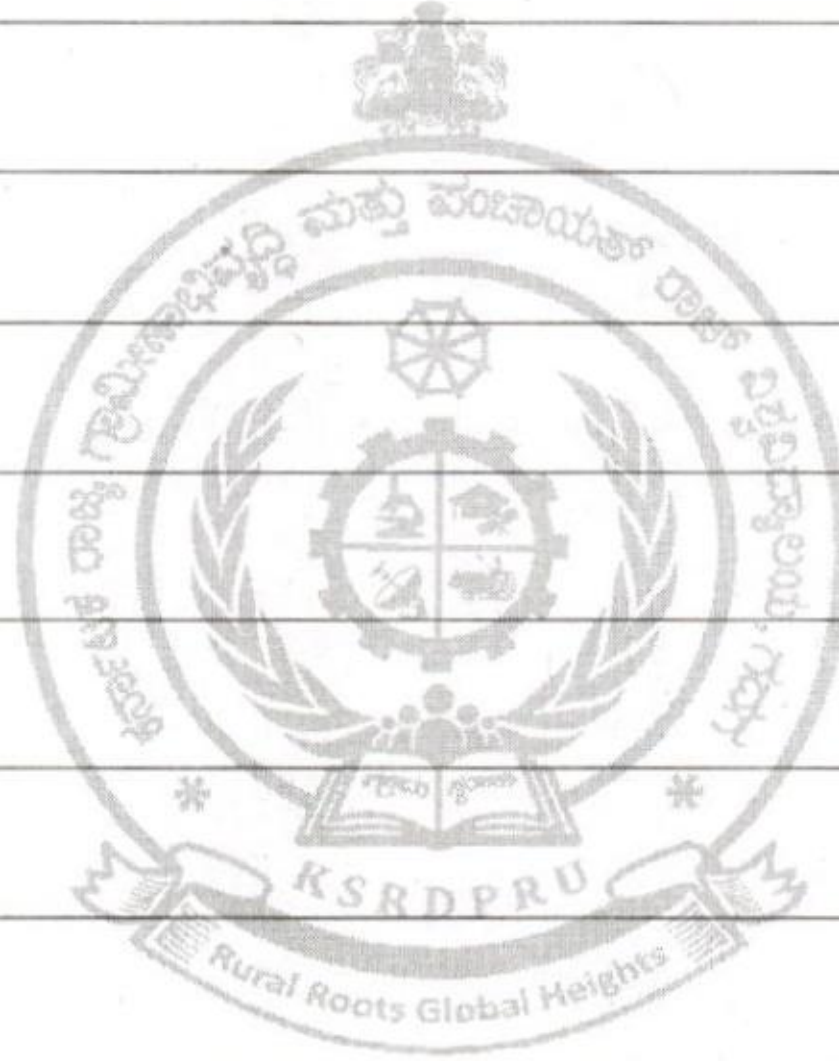
```
}
```

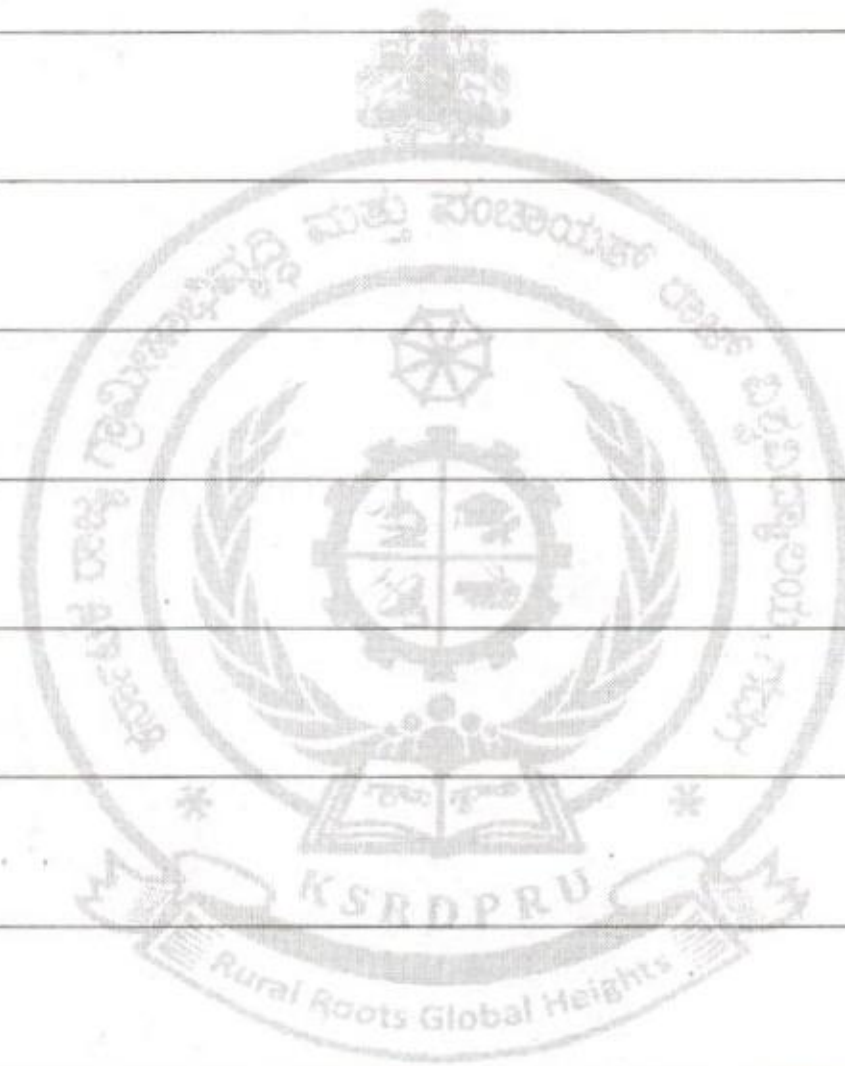


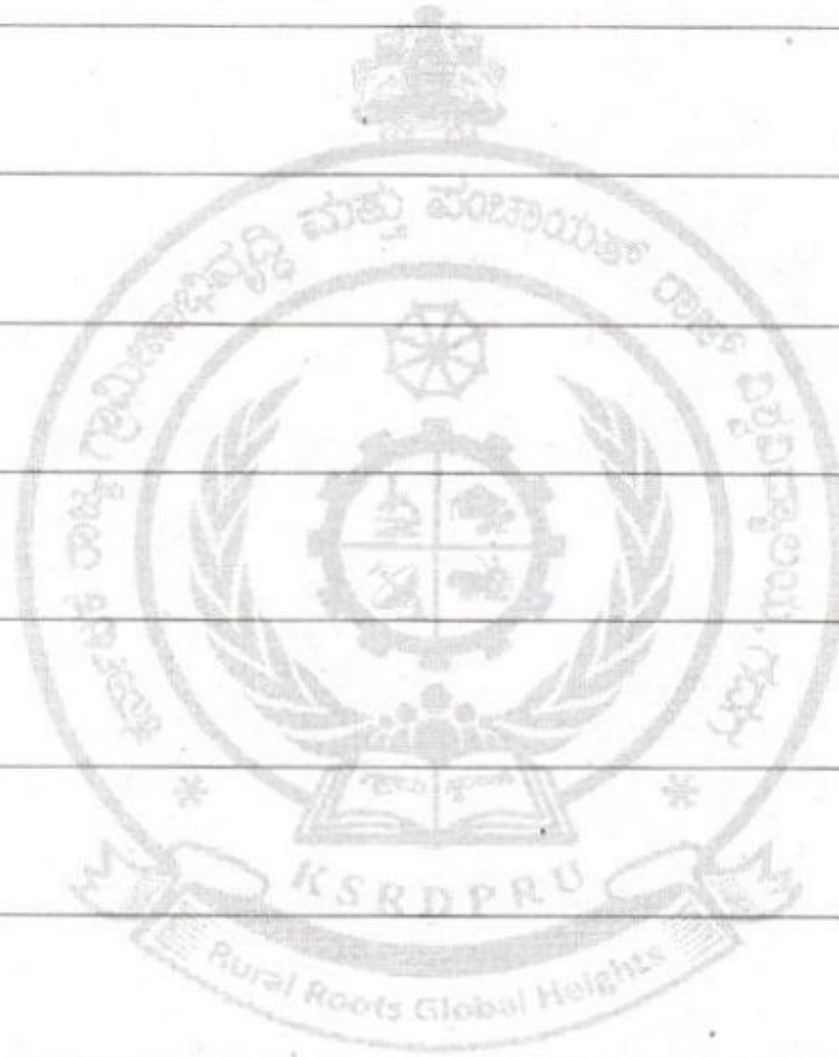




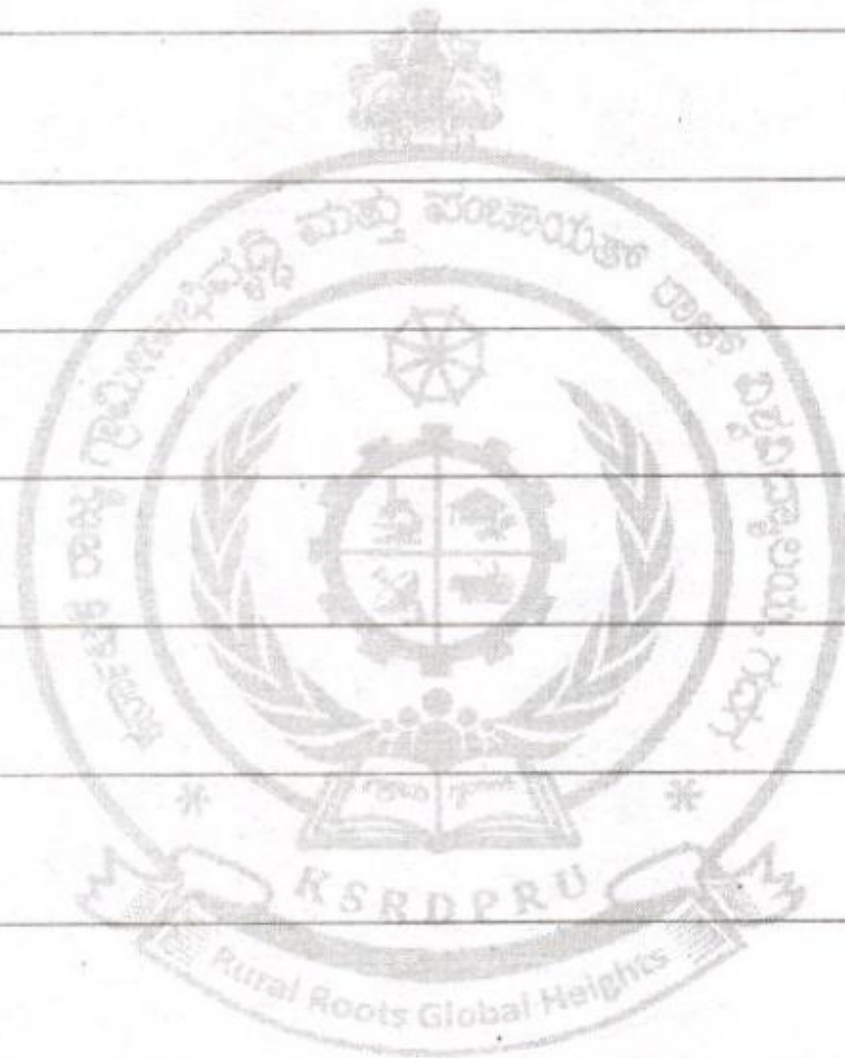


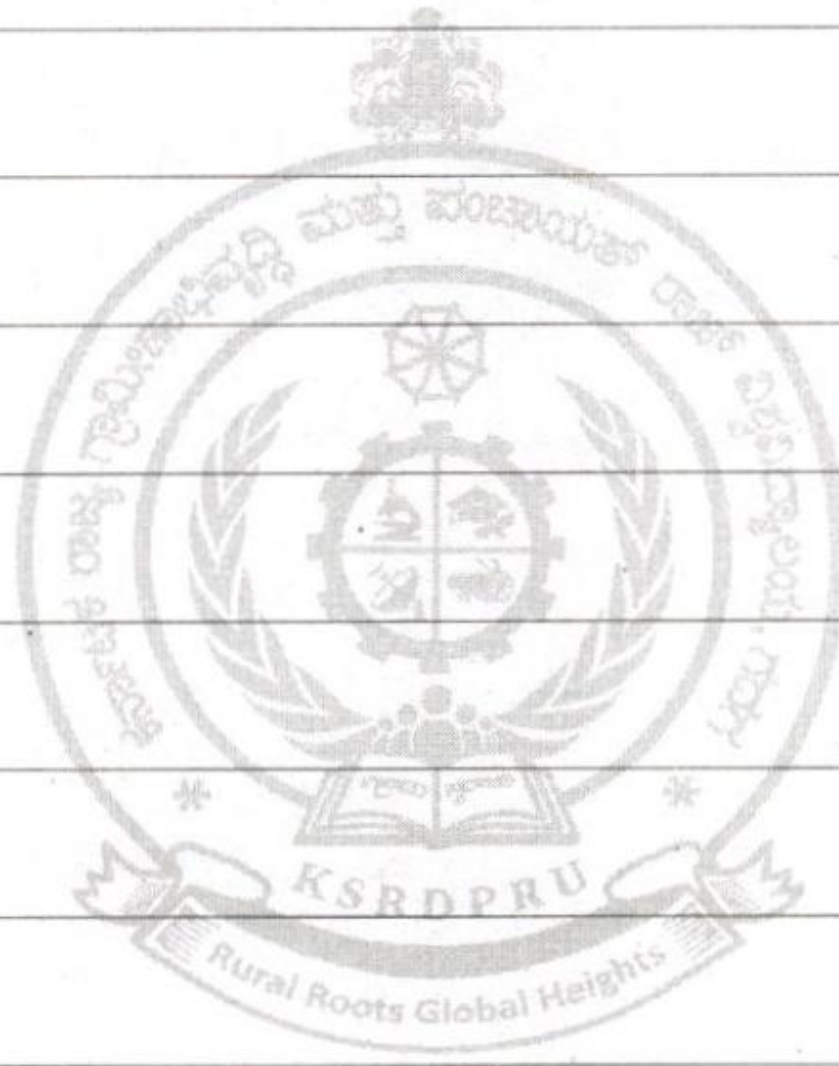


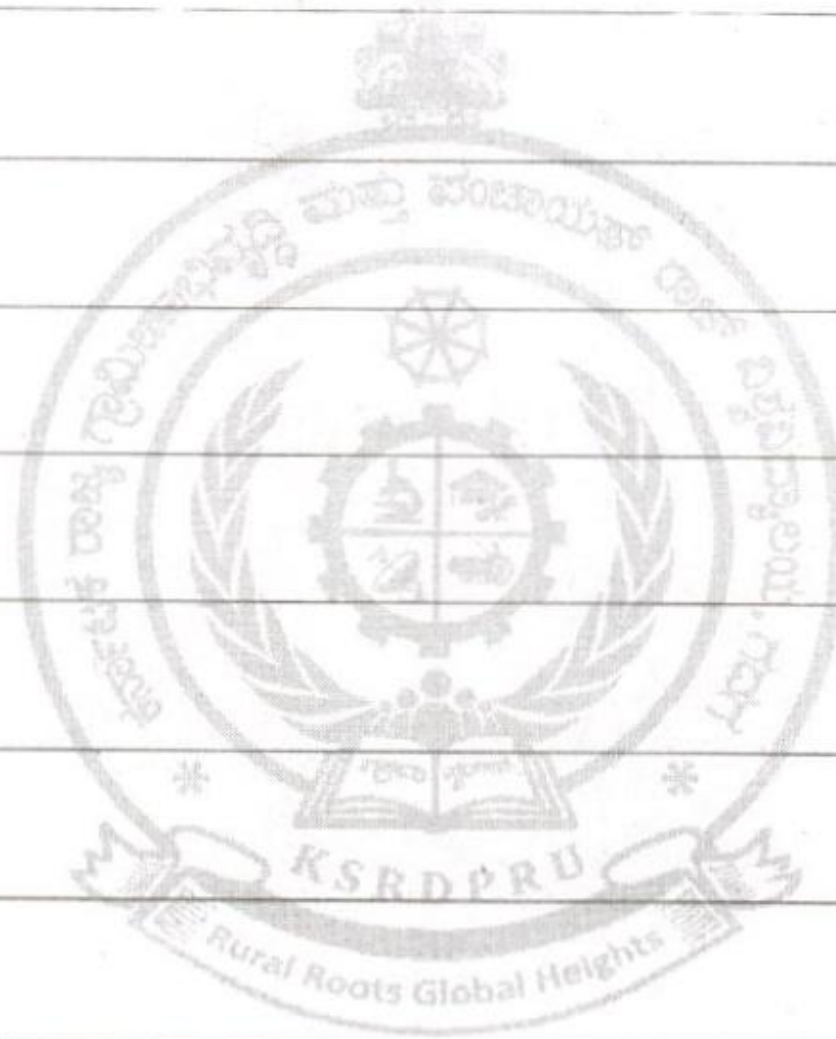












Work Sheet

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಿಂತ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸದುಪಯೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಹೆಸರನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಸವಲತ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ) ಯನುಸಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
2. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಎರಡೂ ಬದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
3. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು. ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್ ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಾಲ್ ಪೆನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
4. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಡಗೈ ಹೆಬ್ಬಟ್ಟಿನ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.
5. ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪುಟವನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಬಾರದು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪುಟವು ಹಾಳಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಯ ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.
6. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕಣ್ ತಪ್ಪಿನಿಂದ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪುಟ ತಿರುವಿ (ಪು.ತಿ.ನೋ) ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ದಪ್ಪ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.
7. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೋಣೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
8. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
9. ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು.
10. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಳ ಬಿಡುವುದು.
11. ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಬದಲಿಸುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದೆ.
12. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಅರ್ಧ ತಾಸಿನವರೆಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.
13. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮೂವತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.
14. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಮುಂದೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹಾಕಲಾಗುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು/ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
 - (i) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಗೆ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ನೋಟ್ಸ್, ಚೀಟಿ, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದರೆ.
 - (ii) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ.
 - (iii) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋದರೆ.
 - (iv) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ/ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಕಲು ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
 - (v) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬ್ಲಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಳಿವು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ.
 - (vi) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕದ್ದು ತರುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ, ಹೊರಗೆ ಒಯ್ಯುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಬರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
 - (vii) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
 - (viii) ಅಥವಾ ನಿಂದಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗುರುತರವಾದ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
15. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 10 ನಿಮಿಷ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲ ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಎರಡನೇ ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
16. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಹ/ಕಾಫಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಾಗಲಿ, ಸಿಗರೇಟು ವಗೈರೆ ಸೇರುವುದಾಗಲಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಅವರಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
17. ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ವಿವೇಚನಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
18. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಿಧೇಯತೆ ತೋರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಒರಟಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಥವಾ ಅವಿಧೇಯತೆಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಕಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
19. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಶಾಹಿಯ (ಇಂಕ್) ಪೆನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಲ್ ಪೆನ್ನನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಹಿಯ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಸಹಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮರೆಯದಿರಿ.