भाग-1

3322355

M

नामांकन संख्या

अनुक्रमांक (अंकों में)

अनुक्रमांक (शब्दों में)

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम ..... हस्ताक्षर .....

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम .....

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा सम्पूर्ण विवरण भर लिए गये हैं।

R

2018- भाग-2

M.Sc. Internal

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ
Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut

निम्नलिखित विवरण परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाए (To be filled by the Examinee)

परीक्षा का नाम..... वर्ष 20 ..... भाग/सेमेस्टर .....
(Name of Exam) (Year 20.....) (Part / Semester)

विषय ..... प्रश्न-पत्र/पाठ्यक्रम..... पेपर कोड नं. .....
(Subject) (Paper /Course) (Paper Code No.)

परीक्षा का दिन..... दिनांक .....
(Day of Examination) (Date)

प्राप्तांक एवं पूर्णांक परीक्षकों द्वारा भरे जायें

पूर्णांक.....
(Max. Marks)

प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	a/I	b/II	c/III	d/IV	e/V	f/VI	g/VII	h/VIII	i/IX	j/X	योग
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											

प्राप्तांक

(शब्दों में)	अंकों में

जाँचकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर एवं तिथि

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं तिथि

2018- भाग-3

R

चौधरी चरण सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, मेरठ

आवश्यक निर्देशों हेतु पृष्ठ भाग देखें

Date Stamp to be affixed here

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाए)

परीक्षा का नाम..... भाग/सेमेस्टर .....

विषय .....

प्रश्न पत्र ..... दिनांक .....

परीक्षार्थी का अनुक्रमांक (Roll Number)

उत्तर-पुस्तिका क्रमांक

KM-I-01-

कालेज कोड

(परीक्षार्थी की श्रेणी)

- संस्थागत
- व्यक्तिगत
- बैक पेपर
- अंक सुधार
- भूतपूर्व
- एकल विषय

नामांकन संख्या (Enrollment Number)

M

पेपर कोड

परीक्षार्थी का पूरा नाम

कक्ष निरीक्षक का नाम

Section- C

Ans = 10

Sequence Database

Outline -

- Sequence database Definition
- Introduction

- Types of Database
  - → Specialization Database
  - → Generalizing Database
- Gene Bank
- DDBJ
- EMBL
- Use
- Concusion

☆ Sequence Database :-

Definition :-

⇒ Sequence database is the arrange of the DNA and and RNA sequences. In the Bioinformation and Collection of the data in the form of DNA, RNA and protein.

In Uniport in the form of DNA Database.

INTRODUCTION :-

In the

Molecular Biology laboratory
University in Geneva.
they are collect the
Data. And the are
attached to the translated
Nucleotide sequence database
They are attached together.
And many are the
Collect of Datab are in
Ex of Gene Bank,
DDBJ Tr. EMBL and
the are collect to
sequence Database

Types of Database

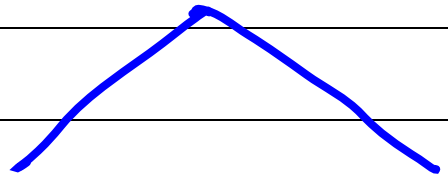
Generallizing Database

Spellizing Database

Spellizing Database

Generallizing Database

ETS (Establizing Tagg s



sequences	Protein	Nucleotides
2. STS (sequence tagg's site	Swiss port	DDBJ
3. SNP (sequence nucleotide phosphoralation	tr- EMBL	Gene Bank

Spelling in sequences ,

Database ETS (Establizing

it contain Tagg's

And STS (sequences, Tagg site.
SNP are sequence. Nucleotide phosphoralytion.

Gene Bank :-

Gene Bank are starting the work in 1986. Gene Bank are collect to the DNA and RNA sequences Nucleotides.

DDBJ :-

(DNA - Data Bank of Japan)

DDBJ are the sequencs the Molecular Biological laboratory in Japan.

They are search to tools and they are connect to the Translated Nucleotides sequences Data base.

Tr- EMBL :-

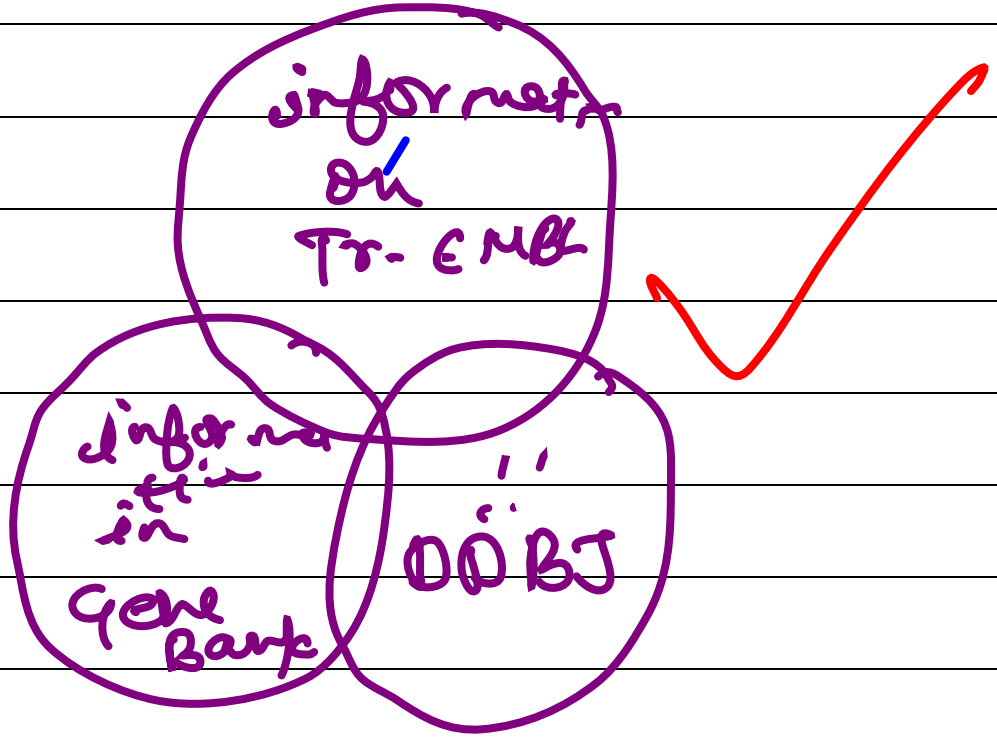
Translated European Molecular Biological Laboratory.

They are store and collect of the sequences of Database.

Uses :-

The Data they are arrange to the sequences form.

They are search the tools and describe the data.



They are connet together.

Conclusion :-

Firstly they are used in many country But some time India are specilized in Gene Bank and other distribution collection. And Gene Bank and Th- EMBL or DDBJ are uses to search.

Section - B

Ans = 7

Components of Computer :-

Outline -

- Components of computer
- Input
  - CPU
- output
- Memorial unit
- ALU

Components of Computer -

Computer are the many components for ex- Input unit output unit . ALU .

Input unit -

Computer are keyboard mouse

store the data and receiving in the computer its input unit.

Processing -

The Computer are store data they are used in processing

CPU -

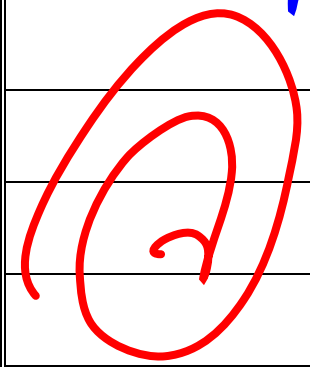
Central processing unit.

CPU is the brain of the computer. They are store data and collect data

And they are used for Users.

ALV ⇒ (Arithmetic longitudinal unit)

ALV they are two type



ALV

Arithemetic unit.

Logical unit

Ans = 8

SWISS - PORT :

Outline -

- SWISS - PORT
- INTRODUCTION
- Type
- Feature
- Annotation data
- Core data

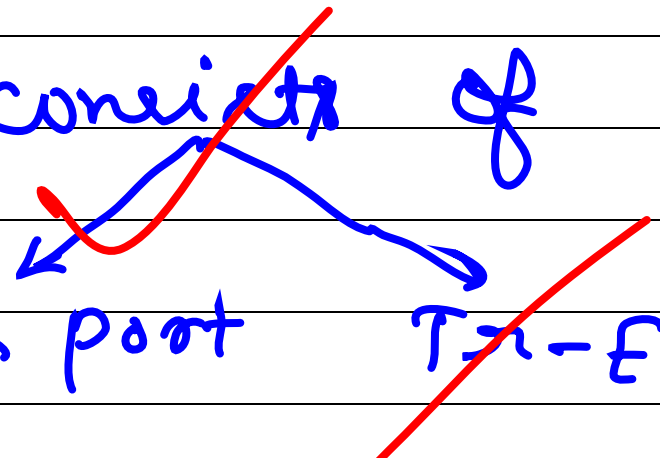
→ Annotation
→ Ingretion with other database
→ Minimal

→ Documentional

SWISS-PORT

Swiss-port are the knowledge of the (uniport KB)
It is the collectional and functional of the SWISS-PORT

It consists of two type



SWISS PORT	TR - EMBL
• Revived	• Unreviewed
• Minimal Data	• Computational Data

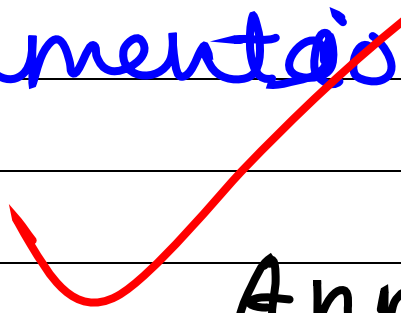
INTRODUCTION —

It is the Biology of the Molecular Laboratory and it is Located in the

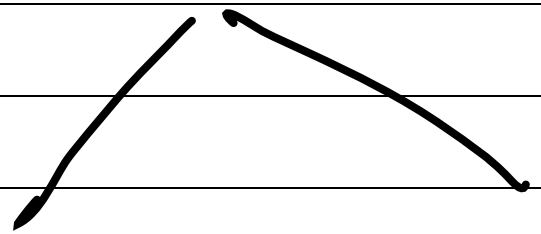
European Molecular biological Laboratory.

Features of Swiss-Port

Annotation
Minimal
Integration with other database
Documentational



Annotation



Annotation Data Core Data

Core data -

. It citizing

. Taxonomic (Biological distribution in the form of the protein.

Minimal Data -

Much for the Data. They are ingration of the

Ingrettion with other database

They are Attaced the other databas ex - International Nucleotides (DNA, RNA, protein) Genetics.

They are structural are Prothrombin

Quantiarary structure - eg - Calcium - zinc fingers.

Secondary structure - eg - α helix. β - sheet etc.

Section - A

Ans - 1

Hypothesis :-

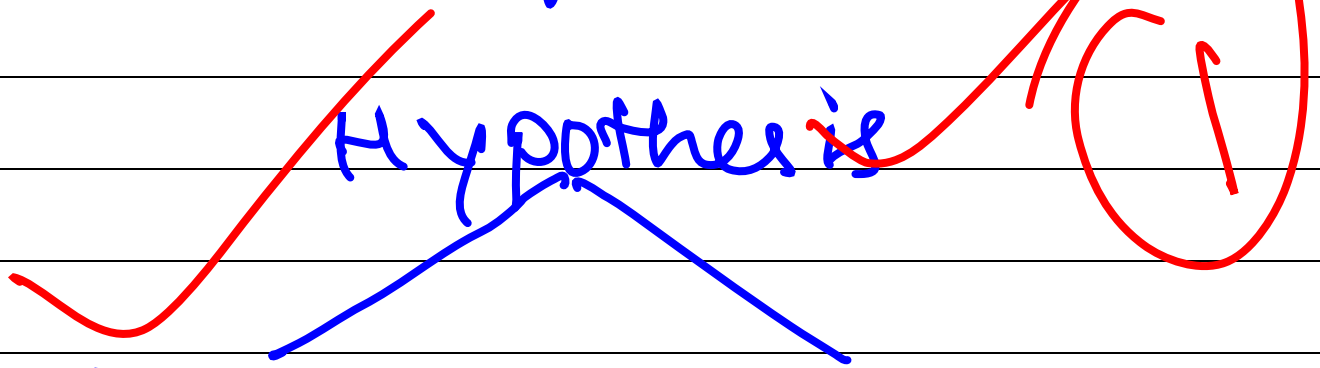
Hypothesis is the assumption of the hypothesis predicate

Testing of hypothesis

⇒ A hunch of the predicates they are

use for hypothesis. hypothesis and will be accepted, it is called rejected. Hypothesis.

Hypothesis are divided by two form



Ans = 2

Genetic Disorder :-

1. Hemophelia
2. Colour Blindness.

Ans = 3

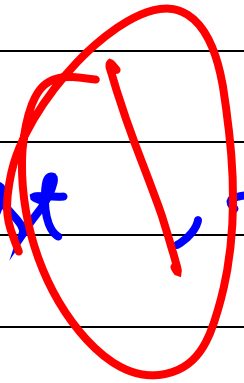
Gene Bank :-

Gene Bank is the DNA sequences of the Database. Gene of Bank are the located in the National Institute of Genetics They are store the protein, DNA and RNA. They are sequences to the DNA and RNA. are arrange. They are located in Molecular Biological Laboratory.

Ans = 4

http :

Hyper , text , transfer protocol.



Ans = 5

DDBJ :-

DNA Data Bank of Japan (DDBJ)

They are found in all Organism.

DDBJ are the Transected. International. Molecular Biological laboratory.

They are located in the National, Inititure of Genetics (NIG)

Section - C

Ans = 11

Test of significance

Outline :-

- test
- Types of test

- Student 't' test
- Fisher "t" test
- Paired 't" test

Test of significance ..

- Types of Test :-

- Student 't' test

- fisher "t" test
- Paired "t" test

Significance of test

- They are assumption are the following step.
- Population parameter are Sampe

- test of significance ar $n > 30$
- they are find the value of (χ^2, t, F)
- They are Sample is Sample Sample (SRS) random
- They create the value. Tabulated

- They are found Calculative value.

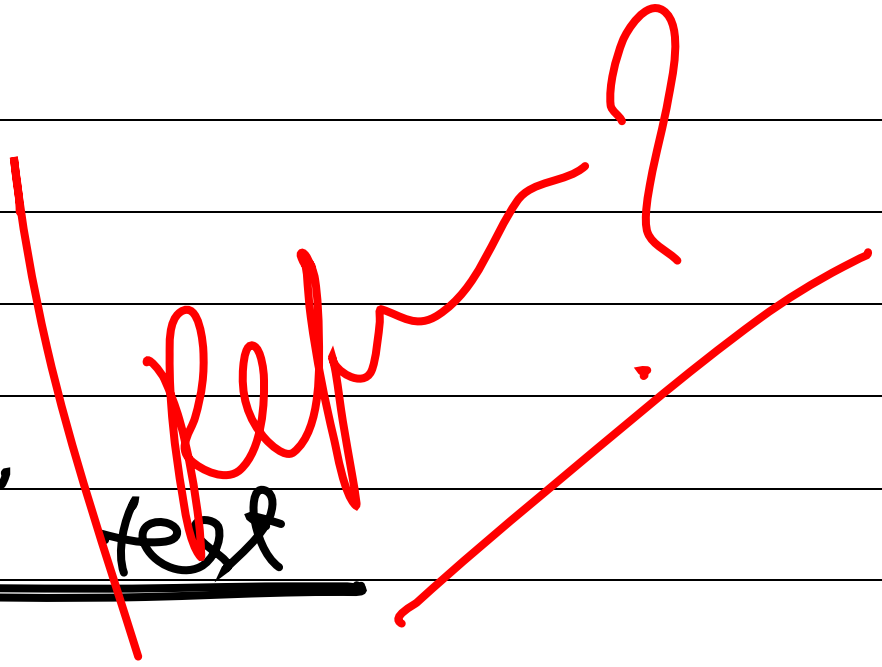
- Calculative value are less then tabulated value. they are accepted in hypothesis and otherwise will be rejected.

Types of test :-

- Student 't' test

- fisher "t" test
- Paired "t" test

Student "t" test



- Student "t" test is Sample.
- It is value $n < 30$
- They are Sample is sample Random Sample (SRS).

$$\bar{x} = A \pm \frac{\Sigma fd}{h}$$

Ex =

No of student = 61, 62, 63
64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 71

Frequency is -

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

C.I	f	d
[illegible]		
62	1	-4
63	2	-3
64	3	-2
66	4	-1
66	5	0
67	6	+1
68	7	+2
69	8	+3
71	9	+4
71	10	+5

$$\bar{x} = A \pm \frac{\sum fd}{n}$$

$n = 55 \quad | \{ d^2 = 5$

$$\bar{x} = A \pm \frac{\{ d^2}{n}$$

$$= 5 + \frac{5}{55} = 11$$

$$= 5 + 11$$

$$= 16$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma d}{n-1} - \left(\frac{\Sigma q}{h(n-1)}\right)^2}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{S}{10-1} - \frac{(S)2}{10(10-1)}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{S}{9} - \frac{25}{10(90-1)}}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{S}{9} - \frac{25}{9}}^{2.7}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{S}{9} - 2.7}$$

$$S = \sqrt{5 + 2.7}$$

$$S = \sqrt{7.7}$$