



SRI RAMAJAYAM GLOBAL SENIOR SECONDARY CBSE SCHOOL

REVISION EXAM – 1 (SET-1 ANSWERKEY)

STD: XII

MAXIMUM MARKS: 35

SUBJECT: COMPUTER SCIENCE (083)

TIME: 2 HOURS

General Instructions:

- The question paper is divided into 3 sections – A, B and C
- Section A, consists of 7 questions (1-7). Each question carries 2 marks.
- Section B, consists of 3 questions (8-10). Each question carries 3 marks.
- Section C, consists of 3 questions (11-13). Each question carries 4 marks.
- Internal choices have been given for question numbers 6 and 12.

Section -A			
Each question carries 2 marks			
Q. No	Part No.	Question	Marks
1.	(i)	PUSH – To insert an element on top of the STACK. POP – To delete an element from top of the STACK.	(1)
	(ii)	OVERFLOW is an ERROR condition, when a STACK , implemented as list/array of fixed size, is full and no new element can be inserted.	(1)
2.	(i)	ARPAN -American Research Project Agency Network VOIP -Voice over Internet Protocol	(1)
	(ii)	Stands for Network Interface Card. It is used to connect a computer to a network. Also known as Network Adapter or Ethernet Card.	(1)
3.		char(n): <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ stores a fixed length string between 1 and 255 characters✓ if the value is of smaller length, adds blank spaces✓ some space is wasted varchar(n) : <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ stores a variable length string✓ no blanks are added even if value is of smaller length✓ no wastage of space	(2)
4.		(a) all the records (b) tuple	(2)

5		<p>a</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 181 1334 282"> <thead> <tr> <th>RollNo</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Subject</th> <th>Marks</th> <th>Grade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1001</td> <td>Ram</td> <td>English</td> <td>78</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1005</td> <td>Shaan</td> <td>Computer</td> <td>81</td> <td>B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 309 718 376"> <tr> <td>MAX(Marks)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>98</td> </tr> </table> <p>c</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 416 1002 512"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ram</td> <td>78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rajan</td> <td>98</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>d</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 548 1149 645"> <thead> <tr> <th>RollNo</th> <th>Subject</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1002</td> <td>Hindi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1004</td> <td>Science</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	RollNo	Name	Subject	Marks	Grade	1001	Ram	English	78	B	1005	Shaan	Computer	81	B	MAX(Marks)	98	Name	Marks	Ram	78	Rajan	98	RollNo	Subject	1002	Hindi	1004	Science	(2)
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6		<p>LIKE is used with two wildcard characters: % : used when we want to substitute multiple characters. With % length is not fixed. _ (underscore) : used when we want to substitute Single character .</p> <p>(or)</p> <p>(i) Ans temp=[n,r,c] (ii) Ans if(std==[]):</p>	(2)																													
7	(i)	Degree is Number of attributes or columns which will be 7 Cardinality is Number of tuples or rows in a table which will be 10.	(1)																													
8	(ii)	<p>SELECT department, AVG(salary) FROM company GROUP BY department;</p>	(1)																													
9	(i)	ALTER TABLE Item ADD (Discount INT);	(1)																													
10	(ii)	CREATE TABLE INVENTORY(ItemNo int(5), ItemName varchar(20), Scode int(4), Quantity int(4));	(2)																													
10		<p>a) SELECT AVG(price), Type FROM Vehicles GROUP BY Type HAVING Qty>20;</p> <p>b) SELECT COUNT(Type), Type, Company FROM Vehicles GROUP BY Company;</p> <p>c) SELECT SUM(Price) FROM Vehicles GROUP BY Type;</p>	(1) (1) (1)																													

11		<p>(i) Star, bus or any other. (ii) Broadband/Fibre to home (iii) Hub/Switch in all the buildings and repeater where the distance is more. (iv) Radiowaves.</p>	(4)
12	(i)	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ease of service ➤ Centralized control ➤ Easy to diagnose faults ➤ One device per connection <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ long cable length ➤ difficult to expand ➤ central node dependency <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>www: a set of protocols that allow you to access any document on the internet through the naming systems based on URLs</p> <p>Web hosting: Web hosting is a service that allows organizations and individuals to post a website or web page onto the server, which can be viewed by everyone on the Internet.</p>	(2)
	(ii)	<p>Packet switching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ uses store and forward concept to send messages ➤ no physical path is actually establishes ➤ message is divided into smaller parts, known as packets and then sent forward ➤ tight upper limit on block size ➤ Each data unit knows only the final receiver's address <p>Circuit switching</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ physical connection is established between sender and receiver ➤ Each data unit knows the entire path from sender to receiver ➤ It does not follow store and forward concept 	(2)
13		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. select title from library where price between 100 and 300; 2. select author from library where author like "N%"; 3. select * from library order by quantity; 4. select * from library where author ="RobertLafore"; 	(4)