12TH COMPUTER SCIENCE

Key Answer One and 2, 3,5 Mark

1	D	9	A
2	D	10	C
3	D	11	B
4	B	12	A
5	C	13	C
6	A	14	A
7	A	15	C
8	C		

PART-II

Answer any six question in which question no.22 is compulsory

16.What is meant by Text Editing?

Entering a new text or modifying the existing text in a document is known as text editing.

17.What are the various types of paragraph alignment?

✓ Left Align Text.
✓ Right Align Text
✓ Justify Text.
✓ Center Text.

18. What is use of auto correction Option?

StarOffice Writer will automatically correct some spelling mistakes. StarOffice Writer recognises some common misspellings and typographical mistakes and makes the replacement automatically. For instance, if aword is typed as "teh", StarOffice Writer automatically replaces this with the correct word "the".

19.Name the popular spreadsheet software in starcalc

➢ Excel from Microsoft Corporation
➢ Quattro Pro from Borland International, '
➢ Improve' from Lotus Corporation and
➢ StarOffice Calc' from Sun Microsystems.

20.What is the difference between Query and Filter?

Query	Filter
1. Queries can be saved. 2. Queries are user constructed statements.	1. Filter cannot be saved. 2. Filter is also a type of query.

21.What is compression? Explain its two types?

Compression is technique by which a recurring set of information is identified and replaced by a single piece of information.

22. Write the C++ equivalent expression using the conditional operator where.
   F=0.5 if x=30, otherwise f=5

Ans:- f =(x==30)?0.5:5;

23. What are the different types of Inheritance?

There are 5 types of inheritance in C++. They are
   - ✓ Single inheritance
   - ✓ Multiple inheritance
   - ✓ Multilevel inheritance
   - ✓ Hybrid inheritance
   - ✓ Hierarchical inheritance

24. **What is use of Call Centers?**

   A call center is sometimes defined as a telephone based shared services center for specific customer activities and are used for number of customer information transfer, advice, technical support and so on.

Part-III

Answer any six question in which question no.32 is compulsory

25.How will you change the Row and Column Width ?
   - ❖ To resize a column, place the cursor in a table cell, hold down **Alt** and Press **left** or **right**   arrow.
   - ❖ To resize a column without changing the width of the table, hold down **Alt+Ctrl**, and then
   press the **left** or **right** arrows

26.How will you insert page number in the Footer area?

   i) Footer is an area of **bottom** of the page.
   ii) Click in the header or footer area.
   iii) Clicking on **Insert**->**Fields**->**Page Number** will insert page number on every page.

27.What is Range ?Given example.

Range: A continuous group of cells in a worksheet is called a Range. **Range Address:** A Range address is the address of the first cell in the range, followed by a colon followed by address of the last cell in the range. **Ex:** A1:A10

28.What is Reference Operators in Star Office Calc? Given example.

➢ Reference operator combine cell areas.

➢ **:** and **!** are the reference operators in star office calc.

Operator	Name	Example
: (Colon) ! (Exclamation)	Range Intersection	A1:A5 =sum(A1:A5!B1:B5)

29.What is a Report ? What are its types?

✓ Report is a printed information on the paper.
✓ We may generate any desired report, from the data of the database

The are two types

   i)Static   ii) Dynamic

30.What is meant by Rehearse Timing?

Star Office assists you in defining the right rehearse timings for automatic slide changes. Star Office records the display the time for each slide, So the next time you play the show with automatically slide changes the timing will be as recorded

31. What is encapsulation?

The mechanism by which the data and functions are bound together with in an object definition is called as encapsulation.

32.Ans:-
Switch(x)
{
Case1:
Cout<< "One";
Break;
Case2:
Cout<< "two"
Break;
};

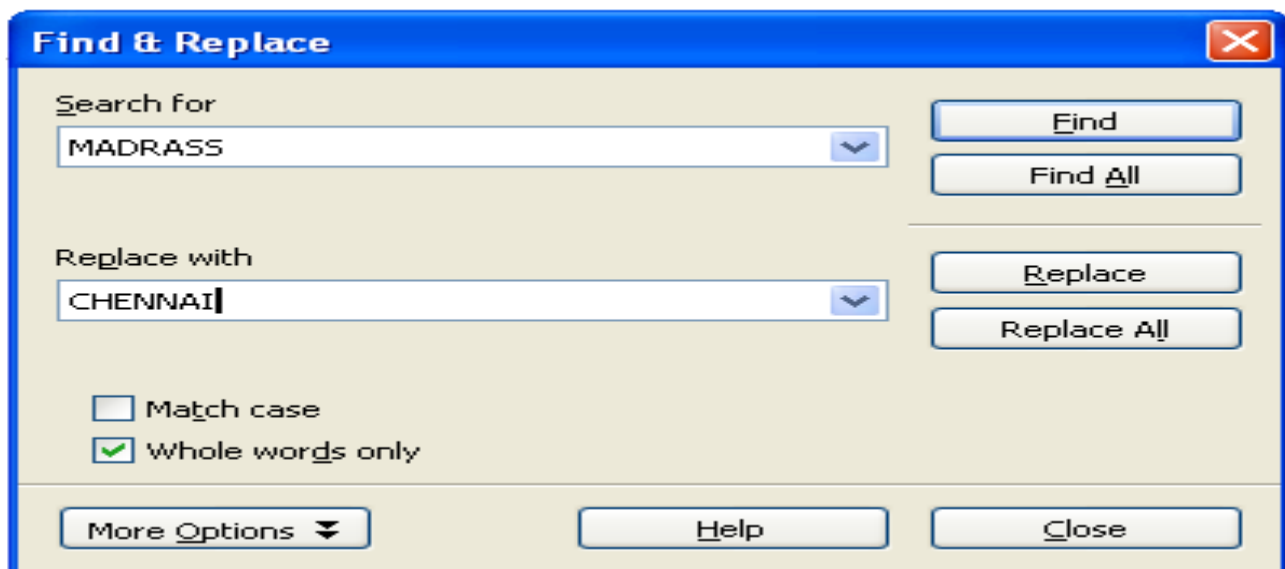**33.What is meant by thef of computer time**

Idle time of computers in an organization is being stolen illegally. Some other software runs on an idle computer without the knowledge of the organization. This is called theft of computer time.

34.Given the steps involved in fine d and Replacing a given text in a star office writer documents?

To Find and Replace Text

1. Choose **Edit→Find & Replace**. The Find &Replace dialog box appears.

2. In the **Search for** box, type the text that you want to find in your document.

3. In the **Replace with** box, enter the replacement word or phrase.

4. Click **Find** to start the search.

5. To replace the found instance of the text with what you entered in the Replace with box, click **Replace**. To replace all instances of the text with what you entered in the replace with box, click **Replace All**.

6. To skip the found text and to continue the search, click **Find**.

7. Click **Close** when you have finished the search

(OR)

How would carry out the spell check after the entire document is typed?

1. **Tools→Spelling→Check** is selected or the **F7** key may also be pressed to select the spelling command. Or

icon is clicked. The Spell check dialog box appeared.

2. **Not in dictionary** text area displays the misspelled word and the **Suggestions** list displays any alternative spellings.

3. To skip this occurrence but stop on the next one **Ignore Once** button is clicked. To skip all occurrences of this word **Ignore All** button is clicked.

4. To replace the word one of the selected spellings, in the suggestions list that spelling is clicked and **Change** button is clicked. To change this occurrence and **Change All** button clicked to replace all occurrences of the word.

5. If none of the replacements is correct, correction can be made manually in the Not in dictionary text area. **Add** button is clicked to add the word to the dictionary.

35.Draw and explain the various icons available Table formatting tool bar in star office documents
The function of each icon in the toolbar is indicated below:

⊞ **Table Fixed**

⊞ - **Table Fixed, Proportional**

⊞ - **Table, Variable**

⊞ - **Merge Cells** - This icon is used to combine two or more cell into a single cell.

⊞ - **Split Cells** - This icon is used to split a cell into two or more cells.

☑ ˅ - **Optimise** - Clicking on this icon displays a pop up menu with options like Space columns equally, Space rows equally, Optimum row height and Optimum column width.

⊞ - **Insert Row** - This icon is used to insert a row below the current row.

⊞ - **Insert Column** - This icon inserts a column to the right of the current column.

⊞ - **Delete Row** - This icon deletes the current row from the table.

⊞ - **Delete Column** - This icon deletes the current Column from the table.

☐ ˅ - **Borders** - This icon displays a floating toolbar with different border option for the table.

⊩ ˅ - **Line Style** - This icon is used to choose the style of line to be used for the border.

■ ˅ - **Border Colour** - Clicking on this icon displays a palette of colours that can be used as a border colour for the table.

(OR)

How will insert chart in a work sheet?
One of the most popular features of star office calc software the ability to generate charts based on numeric data. The purpose of charts is to visually present the data for easy understanding.

1. Select the data you want to chart.

2. Click on **Insert→Chart** or Click on the **Insert Chart** icon.

3. The cursor becomes a + sign with small picture of the graph. Place this cursor where you want to insert the chart and click. The **Autoformat Chart** window appeared.

4. It prompts you enter the area in the worksheet to be charted and click **Next**.

5. The next window, which appeared and displays the different types of charts that can be created along with a preview of each. Select the type of chart in which you want to present the data. Click on **Next**.

6. For each type of the chart there are different formats available. Here select the desired format. Click on **Next**.

7. In the next window, you have provisions to give Title for the chart, Titles for X and Y axes and legends.

8. Click **Create**. Now chart will be created in your worksheet.

36. Explain the various types of Data Base.

1) Flat-File database
2) Relational database
3) Hierarchical database
4) Network database
5) Object-oriented database

1. Flat-File Database:

A database file that consists of a **single data table** is a Flat-File database. Data that stored, managed and manipulated in **spreadsheet** is another example of a flat-file database. Ex: Spreadsheet

2. Relational Database:

A relational structure represents a database made up of a **set of related tables**. In a relational database one or more common fields existing in two or more tables create a relationship between these tables. The common field of fields are called the **keys**. A **primary key** is a key that uniquely identifies a record in a database table. The relational database structures is the most prevent database in today''s **business organizations.**

3. Hierarchical database:

The hierarchical database structures were primarily used on **Main Frame computers**. In hierarchical databases, records are organized in a **tree like structure** by type. The relationship between record is said to be a **parent-child relationship**, in which any child type relates only to a single parent type.

4. Network Database:

The network database is very similar to the hierarchical structure except that any one record type can relate to any number of **other record types**.

5. Object Oriented Database:

❖ An Object oriented database is a newer structure that has been generating a great deal of interest in recent types.

❖ The object oriented structure groups data items and their associated characteristics, attributes and procedures into complex items called as Objects.

❖ An object is defined by its characteristics, attributes and procedures. An objects characteristics can be text, sound, video. Examples of attributes might be color, size, and style. A procedure refers to the processing or handling that can be associated to the object.

<div align="center">(OR)</div>

Explain scope rules of variable?

Scope refers to the **accessibility** of a variable.

1. Local scope
2. Function scope
3. File Scope
4. Class Scope

1. Local Scope:

1. A local variable is defined within a block.
2. The scope of a local variable is the block in which it is defined.
3. A local variable cannot be accessed from outside the block of its declaration.

4. Local variables are not known outside their own code block. A block of code begins and ends with curly braces { }.
5. Local variables exist only while the block of code in which they are declared is executed.
2. Function Scope:
The scope of variables declared within a function is executed to the function block, and all sub blocks there in. The life time of a function scope variable is the life time of the function block. The scope of formal parameters is function scope.
3. File Scope:
A variable declared I above all blocks and functions above main( ) ahs to the scope of file. The scope of a file scope variable is the entire program. The lifetime of a file scope variable is lifetime of a program.
Example:
```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
int a=10;
File scope void main( )
{
int a=4,b=7;
{
int c;
Function Scope c=a+b;
cout<<c; Local Scope
 }
 }
```

4. Class Scope:
1. The members that have been declared as private can be accessed only from within the class.
2. The members that have been declared as protected can be accessed from within the class, and the members of the inherited classes.
3. The members that have been declared as public can be accessed from outside the class also.
```
Class class_name
{
private:
variable declaration;
function declaration;
protected:
variable declaration;
function declaration;
public:
variable declaration;
function declaration;
};
```

37.Explain the nested -if statement with example

Definition:

1. The statement sequence of if or else may contain another if statement. The If…Else statement can be nested within another.

2. In an nested if…….else statement, "Each else matches with the nearest unmatched preceding if". The general syntax is

```
if(condition)
if(condition)
{
action block-1;
}
else
{
action block-2;
}
else
{
action block-3;
}
```

Example Program:

```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main( )
{
int m1,m2;
cout<<"Enter the values of m1 and m2";
cin>>m1>>m2;
if(m1>70)
if(m2>70)
{
cout<<"Pass";
}
else
{
cout<<"Fail";
}
else
{
cout<<"Try to get pass";
}
getch( );
}
```

(OR)

Write the rules for Operator Overloading in c++?

1. Only existing operators can be overloaded. New operators cannot be created.

2. The overloaded operator must have at least one operand of user defined type.

3. The basic definition of an operator cannot be replaced or in other words on cannot redefine the function of an operator. One can give additional functions to an operator.

4. Overload operators behave in the same way as the basic operators in terms of their operands.

5. When binary operators are overloaded, the left hand object must be an object of the relevant class.

6. Binary operators overloaded through a member function take one explicit argument

38.Out put the program

HELLO
Value of A and B
The two integer are   10 20
The sum is   30
The multiply is   200

(OR)

38 B

L.NO	ERROR	CORRECTION
1	#include<iostram.h>	#include<iostream.h>
5	Private;	private:
7	Public	public:
9	PROTECT:	Protect;
11	);	};
12	Class A; public b;	Class A: public b
14	Public:	public:
17	int b1;b2;b3	int b1,b2,b3;
21-23	Curley brace missing	}
24	Void( )	Void main()
26	Der:a3=0;	Der.a3(0);
27	A3:fun();	A3.fun();

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