

SECOND YEAR – SECOND TERMINAL EVALUATION, DECEMBER 2019

PART-III COMPUTER APPLICATION (COMMERCE)

ANSWER KEY

PART –A

Answer any 5 questions from 1 to 6. Each carries 1 Score (5x1=5)

1. <A>, Anchor Tag
2. <TABLE> </TABLE> tag
3. Switch statement
4. Virtual Private Server
5. Alternate key
6. INSERT

PART –B

Answer any 9 questions from 7 to 18. Each carries 2 Scores (9x2=18)

7. Internal Linking: A link to a particular section of the same document is known as internal linking.

External Linking: The link from one web page to another web page is known as external linking.

8. Attributes of <tr> tag: Align, Valign and Bgcolor.
- 9.

Container Tag	Empty Tag
<FORM>	<INPUT>
<FRAMESET>	<FRAME>

10. a) length property
b) isNaN() function
11. String Concatenation Operator: +

```
Var x,y;  
x="Good"  
y="morning"  
z=x+y;
```

Output: Good morning

12. FTP Client software establishes a connection with a remote server and is used to transfer files from our computer to the server computer.

13. a) Fields: A field is the smallest unit of stored data.
b) Record: A record is a collection of related fields.
14. Data independence: The ability to modify the schema definition in one level without affecting the schema definition at the next higher level is called data independence.
15. Cardinality: The number of rows or tuples in a relation is called cardinality of the relation.

Domain: The set of possible values for a column (attribute) is called domain.

16. DCL Commands:

GRANT: Allows access privileges to the users to the database.

REVOKE: Withdraw user's access privileges given by using GRANT command.

17. Aggregate functions in SQL:

SUM (), AVG (), MIN (), MAX (), COUNT ()

18. DML commands in SQL: INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE.

PART –C

Answer any 9 questions from 19 to 30. Each carries 3 Scores (9x3=27)

19. HTML code:

```
<html>
<head>Lists</head>
<body>
<OL>
<LI>Input devices</LI>
<UL type="disc">
<LI>Keyboard</LI>
<LI>Mouse</LI>
</UL>
<LI>Output devices</LI>
<UL type="disc">
<LI>Monitor</LI>
<LI>Printer</LI>
</UL>
</OL>
</body>
</html>
```

20. Attributes of <textarea>: Name, Rows & Cols

21. Built in functions in JavaScript:

alert() function, isNaN() function, toUpperCase() function, toLowerCase() function, charAt() function, length property.

22. Three ways to add JavaScript to a webpage:

- i. Inside<BODY>
- ii. Inside <HEAD>
- iii. External JavaScript file

23. JavaScript code to create a webpage to display the square of first 10 numbers:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE>Javascript - for</TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY>
<SCRIPT Language= "JavaScript">
var i, s;
for (i=1; i<=10; i++)
{
s = i*i;
document.write(s);
document.write("<BR>");
}
</SCRIPT>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

24. Advantages of VPS over shared hosting:

- i. Each VPS works similar to a dedicated server and has its own separate server operating system, web server software and packages like email, databases etc.
- ii. The users of VPS are provided with the rights to install and configure any software on their VPS
- iii. Lesser cost than that of dedicated hosting.

25. Physical data independence: Physical data independence refers to the ability to modify the schema followed at the physical level without affecting the schema followed at the conceptual level. That is, the application programs remain the same even though the schema at physical level gets modified.

Logical data independence: Logical data independence refers to the ability to modify a conceptual schema without causing any changes in the schema followed at view (external) level. The logical data independence ensures that the application programs remain the same.

26. Responsibility of a database administrator:

- i. Design of the conceptual and physical schemas:
- ii. Security and authorization
- iii. Data availability and recovery from failures

27. Advantages of DBMS:

Controlling data redundancy, Data consistency, Efficient data access, Data integrity, Data security, Sharing of data, Enforcement of standards, Crash recovery.

28. Different methods to change the structure of a table using alter table command:

1. Adding a new column:

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> ADD <column_name> <data_type>[<size>]
[<constraint>] [FIRST | AFTER <column_name>];
```

2. Changing the definition of a column:

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> MODIFY <column_name> <data_type>[<size>]
[<constraint>];
```

3. Removing column from a table:

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> DROP <column_name>;
```

4. Renaming a table:

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name> RENAME TO <new_table_name>;
```

29. WHERE and HAVING clause:

WHERE clause, which places conditions on individual rows.

The syntax of SELECT command with WHERE clause is:

```
SELECT <column_name>[,<column_name>,<column_name>, ...]
FROM <table_name> WHERE <condition>;
```

When a WHERE clause is present, the SELECT command goes through the entire table one row at a time and examines whether the row satisfies the condition(s) or not. If a row satisfies the condition, that row is displayed in the output.

We can apply conditions to form groups with the help of **HAVING** clause. The condition in HAVING clause is applied to form groups of records, not individual rows.

30. VIEW in SQL:

A *view* is a virtual table that does not really exist in the database, but is derived from one or more tables. The table(s) from which the tuples are collected to constitute a view is called base table(s). These tuples are not physically stored anywhere, rather the definition of the view is stored in the database. Views are just like windows through which we can view the desired information that is actually stored in a base table.

The syntax is:

```
CREATE VIEW <view_name> AS SELECT <column_name1>
,<column_name2>,...]FROM <table_name> [WHERE <condition>;
```

PART –D

Answer any 2 questions from 31 to 33. Each carries 5 Scores (2x5=10)

31. **<FRAME> tag:**

<FRAME> tag is an empty tag and it defines the frames inside the **<FRAMESET>**. For each division inside the **<FRAMESET>** tag, we should have a corresponding **<FRAME>** tag. **<FRAME>** tag always comes with **Src** attribute which specifies the HTML page to be loaded in the frame.

The main attributes related to **<FRAME>** tag are:

1. **Src:** As we have already discussed, Src specifies the URL of the document to be loaded in the frame.
2. **Scrolling:** When the content inside a frame exceeds the frame size, a scrollbar appears depending upon the value of the Scrolling attribute. It can take values Yes, No or Auto. Auto is the default value and it displays scroll bars if the frame content exceeds the normal display area.
3. **Noresize:** It is used to prevent users from resizing the border of a specific frame by dragging on it. Just giving Noresize prohibits resizing the frame window.
4. **Marginwidth and Marginheight:** We can set horizontal and vertical margins to the frame by using Marginwidth and Marginheight, respectively. The values are given in pixels.
5. **Name:** It gives a name to a frame. This particular frame can be referenced using this name later in the code.

32. Major components of DBMS:

- i. Hardware
- ii. Software
- iii. Data
- iv. Users
- v. Procedures

33. SQL Commands:

- a) Select * from student;
- b) Select * from student where batch='commerce';
- c) Select name from student where total>400;
- d) Select name from student where total=(select max(total) from student);
- e) Select batch, name from student order by batch, name;

Bobin Antony D,
HSST Computer Application,
Mary Matha Higher Secondary School (09167),
Panthalampadam, Palakkad.