

Answer any 5(1 Score Each)

1. strike through a text 2. <dt> 3. language 4.file transfer protocol 5. degree 6.constraints

Answer any 9 from 7-18. (2 Score Each)

7. To link a document using hyper reference in Anchor tag. (1 Score)

It stores the value which is a URL of the document(address of the webpage/document) to which the hyperlink is provided. (1 Score)

8.src, height, width, align, hidden, alt (any 4) (½ *4=2 Score)

9.To span a column common to more than one cell. colspan defines the number of columns occupied by that particular cell. <th colspan=2> (1+1=2 Score)

10. document refers to the body section of the webpage. It is the JavaScript command to display the contents on the body section of a webpage. document.write(“welcome to JS”); (1+1=2 Score)

11. to check whether the given argument is a number or not. Returns true if the argument is not a number.returns true for isNaN(“hai”); returns false for isNaN(“13”); (1+1=2 Score)

12 using keyword var. var a,b; The same keyword var is used to declare all type of variables. (1+1=2 Score)

13.the custom of building websites suitable to work on every device and every screen size, no matter how large or small, mobilephone or desktop or television, term coined by Ethan Marcotte. uses flexible grid layout and media queries (1+1=2 Score)

14.the description or structure of database. specifies name of table, name of each column, and type of each column. Student(roll:integer, Name:character(50)) (1+1=2 Score)

15.A candidate key, that is not a primary key is known as alternate key. Proper Example (1 +1=2 Score)

16.insert into <tablename> values(value1, value2, ...)[,(value1, value2, ...)];(inserting to all fields) .insert into <tablename>(<field1>[,<field2>,<field3>, ...]) values(<value1>, <value2>, ...)[,<value1>, <value2>,...];(inserting to some fields) (1+1=2 Score)

17.desc <tablename> or describe <tablename> examples (1+1=2Score)

18. min(), max(), count(), sum(), avg() (any 4) (½ *4=2 Score)

Answer any 9 from 19-30(3 Scores Each)

19.<table>
<tr> <th>Group</th> (Correct use of th 1 Score)
<th>XI</th>
<th>XII</th>
</tr>
<tr align='center'> (Correct aligning 1 Score)
<td >Commerce</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr align='center'>
<td >Humanities</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</table> (remaining codes 1Score)

20. a container tag for partitioning the browser window into different frame sections. the frames are defined within the tag pair <frameset> and

</frameset>. cols,rows, border and bordercolor are attributes. (1+1+1=3 Score)

21.if: most frequently used control structure. to execute a group of statements/statement based on some condition. if alone or if---else can be used. switch: multibranching statement.different program codes can be selected for execution based on value of an expression. the appropriate case is executed based on the value of the expression.

examples of if, if else and switch (1+1+1=3 Score)
22. ==, !=, <, <=, >, >= and their explanations (1+1+1=3 Score)

23. onClick occurs when user clicks on an object
onMouseEnter occurs when the mouse is moved onto an object
onMouseLeave occurs when the mouse pointer is moved out of a object (1+1+1=3 Score)

24. inside <body>: the scripts execute when the webpage is being loaded.
inside <head> : head section is loaded before body. so function call becomes easy as the function definition is already loaded. Mixing with body creates confusion as there is huge volume of code along with scripts.

external JavaScript file: link this external file to HTML document. saved with.js extension. can use the same scripts in external files with multiple html documents. separates html code and javascript code. easier to read and maintain. speeds up page loading. (1+1+1=3 Score)

25.shared hosting: most common type. many different websites are stored on one single web server. share resources like RAM and CPU. no specific or special features of a website not available. suitable for small websites with less traffic. cheaper, easy to use, upgrades and security issues handles by hosting company. large volume of data traffic will slowdown all other websites.

dedicated hosting: client leases the entire web server and all its resources. not shared. large organisations, govt. deptmts use this. client has the freedom to choose hardware and software. client has full control over server. provides guaranteed performance. but expensive. usually stored in data centers with assured internet connectivity, round the clock power supply and technical expertise. cost for client is reduced if using data centers. high speed data traffic guaranteed. co-location facility is also provided.

Virtual Private Server: a physical server that is virtually partitioned into several servers using the virtualization technology. Each VPS similar to dedicated server with separate server OS, web server packages, databases,e mails etc and are fully independent. users are provided with rights to install and configure any software on their VPS. right to restart the server is also granted. dedicated bandwidth assured. almost same service of dedicated server but at a very reduced cost. (1+1+1=3Score)

26.Physical level: lowest level. describes how data is actually stored on the secondary storage device. describes complex low level data structures in detail. decions on file organisations to use, auxiliary data structure creations (index) are handled here.
logical level: next higher level. deals with what data is stored in database, what relationships exist among data. represents entire database in small number of

relative structures. User need not be bothered about the complex physical level structures. DBA uses this level. also known as conceptual level.

view level: highest level. closest to users. concerned with the way individual users view data. describes only part of entire database. system may provide many views. (1+1+1=3 Score)

27 The ability to modify the schema definition (data structure definition) in one level without affecting the schema definition at the next higher level is called data independence. (1 Score)

Two types of data independence are physical data independence and logical data independence. (1+1=2 Score)

28: can contain letters, digits, underscore and dollar sign. must contain atleast one character. no white spaces and special symbols allowed. must not be an SQL keyword. no duplication with other table names in same database (Any 3) (1+1+1=3 Score)

29. int (integer) – whole numbers without fractional part.

dec (decimal) - numbers with fractional part. format dec(size,digit)

tiny int(1 byte), small int(2 byte), medium int(3 byte), int(4 byte), big int(8 byte)

float(m,d) (4 byte), double(m,d) (8 byte), decimal(m,d) (8 byte) (1+1+1=3 Score)

30. alter table <tablename> ADD <columnname> <data type><size> [<constraints>]

[FIRST|AFTER <column name>];

alter table student ADD gracemark integer AFTER dob,

add regno integer not null;

alter table <tablename> MODIFY <columnname> <data type>[<size>] [<constraints>];

alter table student MODIFY regno integer unique;

alter table <tablename> DROP <columnname>;

alter table student drop gracemark;

alter table <tablename> rename to <newtablename>;

alter table student rename to student2019;

(1½+1½ =3 Score)

Answer any 2 from 31,32,33 (5 Scores Each)

31.a. text, password, checkbox, radio, reset, submit, button(any 4) (½ *4=2 Score)

b. Gives space for multi line text depending on the values given to the attributes. can be used for data entry in forms with multiple lines like postal address. (1 Score)

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<textarea rows="10" cols="10" name='address'>
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Enter your text

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</textarea> (1 Score)
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c. making hyperlinks to images using tag inside <a> tag is known as graphical hyperlink. (1 Score)

32 .a. controlling data redundancy, data consistency, efficient data access, data integrity, data security, sharing data, enforcement of standards and crash recovery. (any 4) (½ *4= 2 Score)

b. a binary operation that returns a relation containing the tuples appearing in the first relation but not in the second relation. denoted by -. relations must be union compatible. schema of resultant relation is identical to schema of participating relations. (1½ Score)

Example of set difference (1½ Score)

33.a. a virtual table that does not really exist in the database, but is derived from one or more tables. (1 Score)

create view command is used to create a view. (1 Score)

using drop view command we can remove an existing view. (1 Score)

b. delete from <tablename> [where <condition>]; (1 Score)

c. order by (1 Score)

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