SECOND YEAR – FIRST TERMINAL EVALUATION 2019-2020 (SEPTEMBER 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. % or Modulus Operator
2. Keywords
3. a[2]=30
4. strcpy()
5. The variables used in the function definition as arguments are known as **formal arguments**.
6. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

PART –B

Answer any 9 questions from7 to 18. Each carries 2 Scores (9x2=18)

7. Literals in C++: Tokens that do not change their value during the program run. They are also known as constants/Literals.
   Eg: integer constants, floating point constants, character constants and string constants.

Continue Statement	Break statement
The continue statement forces next iteration of the loop.	The break statement forces termination of the loop.

8.

9. welcome
   welcome
   welcome
   welcome
   welcome

10. i. total_bytes = sizeof(array_type) × size_of_array
       total bytes = 2 x 10 = 20 Bytes (New text 4x10=40 bytes)
    ii. 9 / total[9]

11. Accessing each element of an array at least once to perform any operation is known as array *traversal* operation.

12. 8

13. The process of breaking large programs into smaller sub programs is called **modularization**.

14. a) islower() – **cctype**   b) strlen() – **cstring**

15. a) Function sum() has no arguments and has no return value
        void sum();

        b) Function print() has two float arguments and has no return value

        void print(float,float);

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)	Default Port No - 25
Post Office Protocol (POP3)	Default Port No - 110

16.

17. Scripts are program codes written inside HTML pages. These are used are used to create dynamic web pages.
    Scripting languages - JavaScript, VB script, PHP, ASP, JSP.

18. Two attributes of <HTML> tag:
    The main attributes of the <HTML> tag are **Dir** and **Lang**.
    The Dir attribute of <HTML> tag specifies the direction of the text to be displayed on the web page. This attribute can have values either **ltr** (left-to-right) or **rtl** (right-to-left). Eg: <HTML Dir = "rtl">
    The **Lang** attribute of <HTML> tag specifies the language we have generally used within the document. Eg: <HTML Lang = "es">

PART –C

Answer any 9 questions from19 to 30. Each carries 3 Scores (9x3=27)

19.   int i=1;
        while(i<=10)
        {
        cout<<i<<”\n”;
        ++i;
        }

20.

Entry controlled loop	Exit controlled loop
Condition is checked before the execution of the body.	Condition is checked after the execution of the body.
Body may never be executed.	Body will surely be executed at least once.
Suitable when skipping of the body from being executed is required.	Suitable when normal execution of the body is to be ensured.

21. Output:
        1
        2
        3
        4
        5

22. Char name[]=”Arun”;

a) 5 Bytes
b) Memory required to store a string will be equal to the number of characters in the string plus one byte for null character. A null character '\0' is stored at the end of the string. This character is used as the string terminator and added at the end automatically.

23. Syntax to declare an **array**
        data_type array_name[size];
        Eg: int num[10];

24. Output: Good
        Using the input statement cin we are unable to input strings containing white

spaces.

25.

Call by Value Method	Call by Reference Method
• Ordinary variables are used as formal parameters. • Actual parameters may be constants, variables or expressions. • The changes made in the formal arguments do not reflect in actual arguments. • Exclusive memory allocation is required for the formal arguments.	• Reference variables are used as formal parameters. • Actual parameters will be variables only. • The changes made in the formal arguments do reflect in actual arguments. • Memory of actual arguments is shared by formal arguments.

26. Merits of modular programming:
  i. Reduces the size of the program.
  ii. Less chance of error occurrence.
  iii. Reduces programming complexity.
  iv. Improves reusability.

27.

Local Variable	Global Variable
• Declared within a function or a block of statements. • Available only within that function or block. • Memory is allocated when the function or block is active and freed when the execution of the function or block is completed.	• Declared outside all the functions. • Available to all functions in the program. • Memory is allocated just before the execution of the program and freed when the program stops execution.

28.

Static web page	Dynamic web page
The content and layout of a web page is fixed. Static web pages never use databases. Static web pages directly run on the browser and do not require any server side application program.	The content and layout may change during run time. Database is used to generate dynamic content through queries. Dynamic web page runs on the server side application program and displays the results.

Static web pages are easy to develop.	Dynamic web page development requires programming skills.

29. <HTML>
    <HEAD>
    <TITLE> This is the title of web page </TITLE>
    </HEAD>
    <BODY>Hello, Welcome to the world of web pages!
    </BODY>
    </HTML>
    All HTML pages begin with the tag **<HTML>** and end with tag **</HTML>**

    The **<HEAD>** tag is used to define the head section. The head section contains the information about the document, including the title of the web page.

    The **<TITLE>** tag is used to define the title of the page, which will be displayed on the title bar of the browser window.

    The **<BODY>** tag is used to define the body section. The body section contains the contents to be displayed in the web page.

30. Empty Tag: Tags that require opening tag but do not require closing tag are known as empty tags. Eg: <BR>, <HR>, <IMG>

    Container Tag: Tags that require opening tag as well as closing tag are known as container tags. Eg: <HTML> </HTML>

PART –D

Answer any 2 questions from31 to 33. Each carries 5 Scores (2x5=10)

31. a) Two
    b) Error
    c) OneTwo
    d) Break statement transfers the program control outside the `switch` block.

32. Five attributes of <BODY> tag:

The body tag pair <BODY> and </BODY> specifies the document body section.
This section contains the content to be displayed in the browser window.

    i.   **Background :** This attribute sets an image as background for the documents body. The general format is: <BODY Background = "URL of the picture">
    ii.   **Bgcolor:** This attribute specifies a color for the background of the document body. For example, <BODY Bgcolor = "red">
    iii.   **Text:** This attribute specifies the color of the text content in the page. For example, <BODY Text = "blue">
    iv.   **Link, Alink and Vlink**
    v.   **Leftmargin and Topmargin**
            Eg: <BODY Leftmargin = "60" Topmargin = "70">

33. a)   6
    b)   3
    c)   11
    d) The functions can be defined with arguments assigned with initial values. The initialized formal arguments are called **default arguments** which allow the programmer to call a function with different number of arguments.