Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination March 2019

Marking Scheme - Informatics Practices (SUBJECT CODE 065) (SERIES: BVM -1 PAPER CODE - 90)

General Instructions:

- 1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and the teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. Evaluation is a 10 -12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.
- 2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on the latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them.
- 3. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
- 4. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled.
- 5. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
- 6. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
- 7. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
- 8. A full scale of marks 0-70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
- 9. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 25 answer books per day.
- 10. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:
 - a. Leaving the answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - b. Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - c. Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - d. Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - e. Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - f. Wrong grand total.
 - g. Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - h. Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - i. Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - j. Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
- 11. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
- 12. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
- 13. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
- 14. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.

15. The Board permits candidates to obtain a photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Specific Instructions:

All programming questions have to be answered with respect to Java Language only.

In Java,

Ignore case sensitivity for Variable identifiers in programming codes.

In SQL related questions:

- Single quote '' as well as double quote ""should be accepted for text/character/date entries. For example: "AMAR" and 'amar' both are acceptable.
- Date entries should be accepted in all formats. For example: 'YYYY-MM-DD', 'DD-Mon-YY', "DD/MM/YY", 'DD/MM/YY', "MM/DD/YY", 'MM/DD/YY' and {MM/DD/YY} are correct.
- Semicolon should be ignored for terminating the SQL statements.
- Ignore case sensitivity for commands.
- Ignore headers in output questions.

1	(a)	ABC bank has many computers connected in a building. What type of network is formed? Name two hardware resources that can be shared by the computers connected in the bank network.						
	Ans	Type of network that is formed: LAN / Local Area Network Hardware Resources that can be shared: • Modem • Printer • Scanner • Hard disk						
		(1 mark for part 1) (½ mark each for any two hardware res	·					
	(b)	Write one example of situation when you Team Viewer.	would use a Remote access software such as	2				
	Ans	Example: Computer engineer installs a soft .	ware on a client's remote desktop computer					
		(2 marks for any valid example)						
	(c)	Distinguish between ASCII and Unicode. Wri	te 2 points	2				
	Ans							
		ASCII	Unicode					
		Stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange	Stands for Universal Character Set Coding					
		Uses 7 bits to represent a character	Uses 8 bit, 16 bits,32 bits depending on encoding type.					
		Platform Dependent	Platform Independent					
		(1 mark each for any two valid points)						
	(d)	What are Cookies on a computer?						
	Ans	Cookies are small text files placed on a computer by a web server when some sites are viewed online. It provides a way to keep track of user preferences .						
		(1 mark for stating "Cookies as text file") (1 mark for stating purpose)						

	(e)	Explain in brief any two freedoms offered by open source software.								
1	Ans	Freedom to use software for any purpose								
		Freedom to modify software								
_		• Freedom to distribute copies of the								
2	(2)	(1 mark each for mentioning any two fre	edons)	1						
_	(a) Ans	Distinguish between Java and Netbeans. Java is a high level programming language	re while NetBeans is an IDE that enables	<u> </u>						
		programmers to easily develop software								
		(1 mark for correct difference) Note: Java is a programming language and NetBeans is an IDE also to be accepted as a difference.								
	(b)	Name two data types of Java used to decimals).	store fractional numbers (numbers with	1						
4	Ans	float double								
\dashv				\vdash						
\dashv	(c)	(½ mark for each correct datatype) (i) Which property of illist component lots us add items in a listPox?								
_	(c) Ans	(i) Which property of jList component lets us add items in a ListBox? 1 (i) Model property								
	AIIS	(i) Model property (1 mark for correct answer)								
\dashv		(1 mark for correct answer) (ii) Esha has created a List box on her form and has set the selectionMode property to								
		MULTIPLE_INTERVAL . What is the purpose?								
	Ans	(ii) MULTIPLE-INTERVAL selection property lets the user select multiple ranges of items within a list.								
		(1 mark for correct answer)								
		OR								
\perp	Ans	(ii) Write one difference between Listbox and Combobox.								
	AIIS	Listbox	Combobox							
		Supports multiple Selection	Supports single Selection							
		Occupies more space	Occupies less space							
		Contains only list , it does not contain text box	Contains list and text box							
		Scroll style	Drop down style							
		(1 mark for ANY one correct difference) Note:Diagram / suitable example depicting the difference to be accepted.								
	(d)									
-	Ans	In Hypertext Markup language, Markup means tag which tells the web browser how to display the contents on webpage. Text editor is used to create HTML code. (1 mark each for both parts) Note: Any one example of a text editor like Notepad, Wordpad, Notepad++ to be accepted in place of text editor.								

	OR	
	Distinguish between the purpose of HTML and XML.	
Ans	HTML is used to create webpage(s) while XML is used to describe data.	
	(2 marks for correct difference/purpose) Note: 1 mark to be awarded for expansion of both terms 1 mark to be awarded for mentioning any one difference between HTML and XML	,
(e)	<pre>What will be displayed in jTextField1 and jTextField2? int x,y,z,t; x = 7; y= 10; z = x+y*3; t= x + y; jTextField1.setText(""+z); jTextField2.setText(""+t);</pre>	2
Ans	The content of jTextField1 is 37 The content of jTextField2 is 17	
	(1 mark for each correct output)	
(f)	<pre>Consider the following code: salary = 20000; grade= 'g'; switch(grade) { case 'x' : salary = 25000;</pre>	2
Ans	Value of salary variable = 20000 Omission of the first break statement will make the control move to the next case / statement. Omission of second break statement will not make any difference.	
	(1 mark for correct value of salary variable) (½ mark each for mentioning the effects of both omissions) Note: if purpose of 'break' used in switch is mentioned ,it should be accepted	•
	OR	
	Write equivalent code of the above mentioned code using if elseif statement instead of switch statement.	
Ans	<pre>salary = 20000; grade= 'g'; if(grade == 'x') salary = 25000; else if (grade == 'y') salary = 30000;</pre>	

```
OR
       grade= 'g';
       if(grade == 'x')
           salary = 25000;
       else if ( grade == 'y')
                salary = 30000;
             else
                salary = 20000;
       (1 mark for if)
       (1 mark for else if)
3
       Ajay has applied a Constraint on a column(field) such that Ajay will certainly 1
  (a)
       have to insert a value in this field, when he inserts a new row in the table. Which
       constraint has Ajay used?
      NOT NULL constraint
       (1 mark for correct answer)
       Note: PRIMARY KEY constraint also to be accepted.
       'STUDENT' table has a column named 'REMARK' that stores Remarks. The values 1
       stored in REMARK are "PASS" or "NOT PASS" or "COMPTT" etc.
       Write SQL query to display details of all rows except those that have REMARK as
       "PASS".
      | SELECT * FROM student WHERE Remark NOT IN ('PASS');
  Ans
       SELECT * FROM student WHERE NOT Remark IN ('PASS');
       OR
       SELECT * FROM student WHERE Remark <> 'PASS';
       OR
       SELECT * FROM student WHERE Remark !='PASS';
       OR
       SELECT * FROM student WHERE Remark IN ('NOT PASS', 'COMPTT');
       (1/2 mark for SELECT)
       (1/2 mark for WHERE)
       Consider the following table:
                                                                                 2
       Table: Results
       STUDENTID
                      NAME
                                           EXAMID
                                                              SCORE
       10
                                                              20
                       Leena
       10
                                                              25
                       Leena
                                                              30
       11
                      Samarth
       11
                      Samarth
                                                              35
       12
                      Jai
                                                              14
       12
                                                              15
                       Jai
       14
                      Shoaib
                                                              32
                                                              13
       14
                      Shoaib
       Write the Outputs that the following SQL statements will generate:
       (i) SELECT AVG(SCORE) FROM RESULTS WHERE EXAMID = 1;
       (ii) SELECT EXAMID, AVG (SCORE) FROM RESULTS GROUP BY EXAMID;
```

Ans	i)	24							
	ii)	EXAMID	AVG(SCORE)						
		1	24						
		2	22						
	(1 ma	rk for part (i))						
	(½ mc	ark each for	each row of part (ii))						
(d)	Consi	der the tabl	e: ITEM. Write SQL s	tatement to de	lete the last row.				
	PROD	UCTID	PRODUCTCODE	QTY	PRICE				
	101		PEN	500	20.00				
	102		PEN	800	10.00				
	103		PEN	1000	20.00				
	104		PENCIL	700	10.00				
	105		PENCIL	800	20.00				
	1.00		<u> </u>	1000					
Ans			TEM WHERE PRODUC	TID=105;		_			
	'	rk for DELET	•						
(0)	·	rk for WHER	<u> </u>			\dashv			
(e)	(i) (ii)		purpose of setting AUI ployees' has the follov						
	(11)	empid	lastname	ville data	salary	1			
		101	Sharma 50000			1			
						1			
	102 Arora 25000								
	Write the output of the following SQL statements: SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0;								
	SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0; UPDATE employees								
	SET salary = 70000								
	WHERE lastname = 'Sharma';								
	SAVEPOINT Sh;								
	HDDAME, amplement								
	UPDATE employees SET salary = 30000								
	SET salary = 30000 WHERE lastname = 'Arora';								
	SAVEPOINT Ar;								
	SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;								
		-		,,					
	ROLL	ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT Sh;							
	GELECH CIM/coloms) EDOM complesses								
Ans	SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employees;								
AIIS	'								
	session, ie. SQL statement is not committed when it successfully completes.								
	ii) er	.completes (SALARY)							
	11 <i>)</i> <u>SC</u>	100000	<u>L</u>						
		95000							
	(1 ma	rk for part ((i))			\neg			
	(½ mc	ark each for	each row of part (ii))						

```
While creating a table, when a column is declared with data type and size as
                                                                                     2
       : DECIMAL(20,6), how many maximum number of digits may be present to the
       right of the decimal point? Which command in SQL is used to see the structure of
       the table?
  Ans
       6
       DESC / DESCRIBE / SHOW FIELDS FROM <TABLE NAME>;
       (1 mark each for both parts)
4
       Identify error(s) in the following code.
                                                                                     1
   (a)
           switch (7)
           {
                                   r = 7;
                case 1:
                                  break;
                case 2.1:
                                   r = r-1;
                                   break;
               default:
                                   r = -1;
           }
  Ans
        switch (7)
               case 1:
                                r = 7;
                                  break;
               case <u>2.1</u>:
                                  r = r-1;
                                  break;
              default:
                                  r = -1;
          }
       switch(7) - In place of 7 there should be a variable or an expression .
       case 2.1 - case label cannot be of floating point/real data type.
       (1/2 mark each for identifying both errors )
       Note: Full 1 mark to be awarded if rectified code is written.
       Write the purpose of break inside the switch statement.
       break statement is used to terminate the "case" and exit from the switch.
       (1 mark for correct explanation)
       Note: Full 1 mark to be allotted if purpose is explained with a suitable
       example
   (b) Write the values of pr and sum after execution of the following code:
                                                                                     2
       int b = 2;
       int p = 3;
       int pr = 1;
       int sum = 5;
       for(int i = 1; i <= p; i++)
          pr = pr * b;
          sum = sum + i;
  Ans | pr = 8 |
        sum = 11
       (1 mark each for each correct value)
```

```
2
    What values will be displayed in jTextField1 and jTextField2 when the
    following code is executed.
    int a, c;
     c = 30;
     a = 4;
     do
       a = a + c;
       c = c - 5;
     }
       while (c>10);
     jTextField1.setText(""+a);
    jTextField2.setText(""+c);
Ans The content of jTextField1 is 94
    The content of jTextField2 is 10
    (1 mark for each correct output)
                                                                               2
    Write the following code using 'for' loop instead of 'while' loop
(d)
     int K = 7;
    int I = -2;
    while (I \le 7)
       K = K - 7;
       I = I + 2;
Ans int K = 7;
    for (int I=-2;I<=7;I=I+2)
       K = K - 7;
    (1/2 mark for initialization expression)
    (1/2 mark for test expression)
    (1/2 mark for update expression)
    (1/2 mark for body of loop)
                                        OR
    How many times will the above 'while' loop execute?
Ans 5 times
    (2 marks for correct answer)
    Write the output that will be produced on jTextField1 by First Code and Second 2
(e)
    Code.
    First Code:
     int counter = 1, x = 10;
    while (counter > x)
     {
       x = x + 7;
     jTextField1.setText(""+x);
```

		Sacar	nd Code :						
			counter = 1,	w - 10	•				
		do	counter - 1,	. A - 10	,				
		{							
		•	= x + 7;						
		}	- R 1 7,						
		•	e (counter >	> x):					
			tField1.setT		x);				
Δ	ns		ut of First Code		, ,				
			ut of Second Cod						
		(1 ma	rk each for corr	ect output	of each code)				
((f)								
((i)	•	should be disp For example if	layed in fr 'Vegetable 3.00 shoule	m is selected, And ront of the item. Exalad' is selected be displayed in the item.	ed ,30.00 sh	nould be displa	yed in	4
		•			ked, the Grand Teems, Discount a				
		OR (4 ma	of Q.No.4) rks to be award / is incomplete)		he candidates, w	ho have mer	ntioned that Q.	No.4 has	
(†	ii)		'Clear' butto		ked, all the tex	tfields and	checkboxes s	hould be	1
	ns								\vdash
A	ns	_	tField1.setT						
\vdash			ckBox1 . setSe nark for clearing						$\vdash\vdash$
		•	nark for clearing	•	• •				
		•			'^) ld be accepted fo	or clearing t	ext field		
l (i	iii)								1
H ((iii) When 'Close' button is clicked, the application should close. System.exit(0); (1 mark for correct answer)						$\vdash \vdash$		
\vdash								$\vdash\vdash$	
+		•			ctivity'. Write SQ	Loommanda	for the statemen	nts (i)	$\vdash\vdash$
5.		Con		•	e output for SQL o			erits (I)	
					Table: Activity	у			
		PID	PARTICIPANT	GRADE	EVENT	POINTS	EVENTDATE	HOUSE	
		101	Amit Dubey	Α	Running	200	2018-12-19	Gandhi	
		102	Shivraj Singh		Hopping bag	300	2019-01-12	Bose	
1 1			Raj Arora		Skipping	200	2018-12-19		

	104	Kapil Raj	Α	Bean bag	250	2018-12-19	Bhagat			
	105	Deepshikha Sen	A	Obstacle	350	2018-03-31	Bose			
	106	Saloni Raj		Egg & Spoon	200	2018-12-20	Bose			
(i)	To dis	play names of Par	ticipant	s and points in descer	nding order	of points.		1		
Ans	FROM	CT PARTICIPANT Activity R BY POINTS DE		rs						
	•	nark for SELECT nark for ORDER	•							
(ii)		play names and pooth values include		participants who hav	e scored po	oints in the rang	ge 200 and	1		
Ans	FROM WHERE OR	CT PARTICIPANT Activity E POINTS BETWE	EEN 20	O AND 300;						
	WHERE	Activity E POINTS>=200		OINTS<=300;				=		
	•	nark for SELECT nark for WHERE))							
(iii)	To dis	play House wise t	otal poi	nts scored along with	House nam	е		1		
	(i.e. d	lisplay the HOUSE	and tot	al points scored by ea	ich HOUSE)					
Ans	FROM	CT HOUSE,SUM(F Activity P BY HOUSE;	POINTS)						
	(½ mark for SELECT)									
(iv)	(½ mark for GROUP BY) To display the names and EVENTDATE of participants who took part in the event anytime in the month of December of 2018.									
Ans	FROM	CT PARTICIPANT Activity E EVENTDATE BE		'2018-12-01' ANI	D '2018-1	12-31';				
	SELECT PARTICIPANT, EVENTDATE FROM Activity WHERE EVENTDATE>='2018-12-01' AND EVENTDATE<='2018-12-31';									
	•	ark for SELECT) ark for WHERE))					\neg		

(v)	To display names of events that have 'bag' anywhere in the event names.	1
Ans	SELECT EVENT FROM Activity WHERE EVENT LIKE '%bag%';	
	(½ mark for SELECT) (½ mark for WHERE)	
vi)	To change the name of Event "Egg&Spoon" to "Lemon&Spoon" everywhere in the table "Activity"	1
Ans	UPDATE Activity SET EVENT = 'Lemon&Spoon' WHERE EVENT = 'Egg&Spoon';	
	(½ mark for UPDATE) (½ mark for WHERE)	
vii)	To display the average POINTS of all the Participants who have got some grade.	1
Ans	SELECT AVG(points) FROM Activity WHERE GRADE IS NOT NULL;	
	(½ mark for SELECT) (½ mark for WHERE)	
viii)	To display HOUSE wise, Lowest points scored.(ie. Display house and lowest points scored for each house)	1
Ans	SELECT HOUSE, MIN(POINTS) FROM Activity GROUP BY HOUSE;	
	(½ mark for SELECT) (½ mark for GROUP BY)	
ix)	SELECT AVERAGE (POINTS) FROM Activity WHERE HOUSE = 'Gandhi' or HOUSE = 'Bose';	1
Ans	AVERAGE (POINTS) 250	
	(1 mark for correct answer) Note: Full 1 mark to be awarded if error in question mentioned	
(x)	SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT POINTS) FROM ACTIVITY;	1
Ans	COUNT (DISTINCT POINTS) 4	
	(1 mark for correct answer)	
	Note: ½ mark to be awarded if distinct points are mentioned.	

Field Type Constraint Order1Id Integer Primary key DriverName Varchar(50) NOT NULL ItemTransported Varchar(50) TravelDate Date DestinationCity Varchar(50) Ans CREATE TABLE Transporter (Order1Id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, DriverName VARCHAR(50)NOT NULL, ItemTransported VARCHAR(50), TravelDate DATE, DestinationCity VARCHAR(50)); (½ mark for CREATE TABLE) (½ mark for CREATE TABLE) (½ mark for PRIMARY KEY constraint) (½ mark for CO NULL constraint) (½ mark for NOT NULL constraint) (½ mark for NOT NULL constraint) (½ mark for Column Names with Data Types) PRIMARY KEY What is the difference between PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns of a table? Explain with the help of example. Ans PRIMARY KEY UNIQUE Primary key is used to identify a row (record) in a table (record) in a table A table can have only one primary A table can have multiple unique keys key Primary key does not accept NULL Unique key may accept only one NULL values. Example Table: Results STUDENTID NAME EXAMID Leena 1	6 (a)	Write SQL query	to create a table	· 'Transport	ter' with	the followin	g structure:		Τ			
DriverName Varchar (50) NOT NULL ItemTransported Varchar (50) TravelDate Date DestinationCity Varchar (50) DestinationCity Varchar (50) DriverName VarChar (50) OrderIld INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, DriverName VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL, ItemTransported VARCHAR (50), TravelDate DATE, DestinationCity VARCHAR (50) (½ mark for CREATE TABLE) (½ mark for NOT NULL constraint) (½ mark for Column Names with Data Types)			Field	Ту	pe	Const	traint					
TemTransported Varchar(50)		Orde	rlId	Integer	:	Primary k	ey					
Ans CREATE TABLE Transporter (OrderIId INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, DriverName VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL, ItemTransported VARCHAR (50), TravelDate DATE, DestinationCity VARCHAR (50); (½ mark for CREATE TABLE) (½ mark for PRIMARY KEY constraint) (½ mark for PRIMARY KEY constraint) (½ mark for NOT NULL constraint) (½ mark for NOT NULL constraint) (½ mark for PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns of a table? Explain with the help of example. Ans		Driv	erName		, ,	NOT NULL						
Ans CREATE TABLE Transporter (Orderlid INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,			-		(50)							
Ans CREATE TABLE Transporter (Order11d INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, DriverName VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL, ItemTransported VARCHAR(50), TravelDate DATE, DestinationCity VARCHAR(50)); (% mark for CREATE TABLE) (% mark for PRIMARY KEY constraint) (% mark for NOT NULL constraint) (% mark for ROT NULL constraint) (% mark for Column Names with Data Types) OR What is the difference between PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns of a table? Explain with the help of example. Ans PRIMARY KEY UNIQUE Primary key is used to identify a row (record) in a table A table can have only one primary key Primary key does not accept NULL values in a column A table can have only one primary key Example Table: Results STUDENTID NAME EXAMID EMAILID 10 Leena 1 Beena 2 xyz@hotmail.com 11 Beena 2 xyz@hotmail.com 13 Shoaib 1 nml@gmail.com					450							
(Orderlid Integer Primary Key,		Dest	inationCity	Varchar	(50)							
DriverName VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL, ItemTransported VARCHAR (50) , TravelDate DATE, DestinationCity VARCHAR (50)); (½ mark for CREATE TABLE) (½ mark for PRIMARY KEY constraint) (½ mark for NOT NULL constraint) (½ mark for Column Names with Data Types) OR What is the difference between PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns of a table? Explain with the help of example. Ans PRIMARY KEY UNIQUE Primary key is used to identify a row (record) in a table A table can have only one primary key Primary key does not accept NULL values. Example Table: Results STUDENTID NAME EXAMID In abc@gmail.com 11 Beena 2 xyz@hotmail.com 12 Samarth 1 Inml@gmail.com 14 Sheela 2 xyz@yahoo.com	Ans		-						Ť			
ItemTransported VARCHAR (50) , TravelDate DATE , DestinationCity VARCHAR (50)) ; (% mark for CREATE TABLE) (% mark for PRIMARY KEY constraint) (% mark for POT NULL constraint) (% mark for Column Names with Data Types) OR What is the difference between PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns of a table? Explain with the help of example. Ans PRIMARY KEY UNIQUE Primary key is used to identify a row (record) in a table A table can have only one primary key Primary key does not accept NULL Values. Example Table: Results STUDENTID NAME EXAMID In abc@gmail.com 11 Beena 2 xyz@hotmail.com 12 Samarth 1 13 Shoaib 1 nml@gmail.com 14 Sheela 2 xyz@yahoo.com		,										
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); (½ mark for CREATE TABLE) (½ mark for PRIMARY KEY constraint) (½ mark for NOT NULL constraint) (½ mark for Column Names with Data Types) OR What is the difference between PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns of a table? Explain with the help of example. Ans PRIMARY KEY UNIQUE Primary key is used to identify a row (record) in a table A table can have only one primary key Primary key does not accept NULL values. Example Table: Results STUDENTID NAME EXAMID Leena 1 Beena 2 xyz@hotmail.com 14 Sheela 2 xyz@yahoo.com			-	ш (30),								
(1/2 mark for CREATE TABLE) (1/2 mark for NOT NULL constraint) (1/2 mark for Column Names with Data Types) OR What is the difference between PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns of a table? Explain with the help of example. Ans PRIMARY KEY UNIQUE Primary key is used to identify a row (record) in a table A table can have only one primary key Primary key does not accept NULL Values. Example Table: Results STUDENTID NAME EXAMID Leena 1 Beena 2 xyz@hotmail.com 12 Samarth 1 13 Shoaib 1 nml@gmail.com 14 Sheela 2 xyz@yahoo.com		1	•	AR (50)								
(1/2 mark for PRIMARY KEY constraint) (1/2 mark for NOT NULL constraint) (1/2 mark for NOT NULL constraint) (1/2 mark for Column Names with Data Types) OR What is the difference between PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns of a table? Explain with the help of example. Ans PRIMARY KEY UNIQUE Primary key is used to identify a row (record) in a table A table can have only one primary key Primary key does not accept NULL Values. Example Table: Results STUDENTID NAME EXAMID Leena 1 Beena 2 xyz@hotmail.com 12 Samarth 1 13 Shoaib 1 nml@gmail.com 14 Sheela 2 xyz@yahoo.com	<u> </u>								\downarrow			
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What is the difference between PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns of a table? Explain with the help of example. Ans PRIMARY KEY UNIQUE Primary key is used to identify a row (record) in a table A table can have only one primary key Primary key does not accept NULL values. Primary key does not accept NULL value. Example Table: Results STUDENTID NAME EXAMID In abc@gmail.com 1 Beena 2 xyz@hotmail.com 1 Shoaib 1 nml@gmail.com 14 Sheela 2 xyz@yahoo.com					oes)							
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Ans PRIMARY KEY UNIQUE Primary key is used to identify a row (record) in a table A table can have only one primary key Primary key does not accept NULL Unique key may accept only one NULL value. Example Table: Results STUDENTID NAME EXAMID EXAMID 10 Leena 1 abc@gmail.com 11 Beena 2 xyz@hotmail.com 12 Samarth 1 13 Shoaib 1 nml@gmail.com 14 Sheela 2 xyz@yahoo.com			What is the difference between PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE constraint applied on Columns									
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Rey Primary key does not accept NULL Unique key may accept only one NULL value.		(record) in a ta	able		duplicate values in a column							
Rey Primary key does not accept NULL Unique key may accept only one NULL value.		A table can ha	ave only one pri	marv	A table can have multiple unique keys							
values.Example Table: ResultsSTUDENTIDNAMEEXAMIDEMAILID10Leena1abc@gmail.com11Beena2xyz@hotmail.com12Samarth1nml@gmail.com13Shoaib1nml@gmail.com14Sheela2xyz@yahoo.com		II .	.									
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14 Sheela 2 xyz@yahoo.com		12	Samarth		1							
		13	Shoaib		1		nml@gma	il.com				
D. I. CTUDENTID		14	Sheela		2		xyz@yaho	o.com				
Primary key: STUDENTID				<u>'</u>			•		1			
UNIQUE key: EMAILID	4	-							1			
(1 mark for ANY one correct difference)		, ,		ference)								
(1 mark for example) Note: Full 2 marks to be awarded if difference explained with example		, ,	- ,	od if diffor	ence ove	lained with	evamnla					

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	SNo	SUPPLIER SName	Area		Email	1	
	S01 Quant Computers		East		abc@gmail.com		
	S02	Superb Media	West		sss@hotmail.com		
	S03	Media Store	North		555@Hotman.com		
	S04	Avon Hardware	North		xyz@gmail.com		
	S05	AV Tech	South		tmt@hotmail.com	_	
	Table:	ITEM	I		1	_	
	INo	lName	Price	SNo]		
	N01	Mother Board	15000	S01			
	N02	Hard Disk	4000	S01			
	N03	Keyboard	800	S02			
	N04	Mouse	300	S01			
	N05	Mother Board	13000	S02			
	N06	Key Board	400	S03			
	N07	Hard Disk	4500	S03			
		may not have email each for each part)					
				OR			
	Write the	e data type and size	of INo colum	n of 'ITEM	'table.		
	Data Typ Size	e: Char/Varchar :3					
	l '	each for each part) ny size greater thar		e accepte	d		
(c)	(iii)), Write commands in S		
(i)	To display names of Items, SNo and Names of Suppliers supplying those items for those who have stores located in North area.						
Ans	SELECT IName, SNo, SName FROM ITEM, SUPPLIER WHERE ITEM. SNo=SUPPLIER. SNo AND AREA = 'North';						
	OR SELECT IName, SNo, SName FROM ITEM I, SUPPLIER S WHERE I.SNo=S.SNo AND Area = 'North';						

		OR	
		SELECT ITEM.IName,ITEM.SNo,SUPPLIER.SNAME FROM ITEM,SUPPLIER WHERE ITEM.SNo=SUPPLIER.SNo AND SUPPLIER.Area = 'North';	
		(½ mark for SELECT) (½ mark for FROM) (½ mark for correct use of join) (½ mark for correct use of condition)	
	(ii)	To display Names of Items , SNo, Price and corresponding names of their suppliers of all the Items in ascending order of their Price.	2
	Ans	SELECT INAME, SNo, Price, SName FROM ITEM, SUPPLIER WHERE ITEM. SNo=SUPPLIER. SNo ORDER BY Price;	
		(½ mark for SELECT) (½ mark for FROM) (½ mark for correct use of join) (½ mark for correct use of order by)	
	(iii)	To display Item Name wise, Minimum and Maximum Price of each item from the table Item. i.e. display IName, minimum price and maximum price for each IName.	2
	Ans	SELECT IName, MIN(Price), MAX(Price) FROM Item GROUP BY IName;	
		(½ mark for SELECT) (½ mark for MIN) (½ mark for MAX) (½ mark for GROUP BY)	
		OR	
		What will be the number of rows in the Cartesian product of the above two tables?	
	Ans	35	
		(2 mark for correct value)	
7	(a)	State one way with which an online shopper can be sure that he/she is using a secure website	1
	Ans	 By checking the URL of the website. If it begins with "https" instead of "http" it means that the site is secured. By checking for the padlock icon on the browser window. 	
		(1 marks for correct answer)	
	(b)	Write 2 precautions to be followed while doing Online shopping.	2
	Ans	 Verify authenticity of the website / vendor Check the product details and past reviews Verify the payment gateway provided by the website. Avoid using public computers while doing online shopping . Browse privately using incognito/InPrivate mode. 	
		(1 marks for each valid correct precaution)	

(c)	choose TextAr	rahim is creating a form for Hair Care Salon application. Help him to the most appropriate controls from ListBox, ComboBox, TextField, rea, RadioButton, CheckBox, Label and Command Button for the following	2
	entries	Function	
	5.NO.	runction	
	1.	To let the user enter NAME	
	2	To let the user enter PHONE NUMBER	
	3	To let the user choose HAIR SERVICE out of washing/ dyeing/ styling/ straightening. More than one service may be chosen.	
	4	To let the user choose one Mode of Payment out of the categories : Cash/Credit Card/Debit Card/Paynn	
Ans	S.No.	1	
	3.NO.	Control Name	
	1.	Textfield	
	2	Textfield	
	3	ListBox/CheckBox	
	4	Radiobutton/ Combobox	
	(½ mar	rk for each correct answer)	