(Sub Code: 065 Paper Code 90/1 Delhi)

General Instructions:

- Marking scheme is the final document for all references with regard to evaluation and cannot be altered under any circumstance.
- The answers given in the marking scheme are SUGGESTIVE. Examiners are expected to award marks for all alternative correct Solutions/Answers conveying the similar meaning.
- All programming questions have to be answered with respect to Java Language only.
- In Java, ignore case sensitivity for identifiers (Variables / Functions)
- In SQL related questions :
  - A. Both ways of text/character entries should be acceptable. For example: "AMAR" and 'amar' both are acceptable.
  - B. All date entries should be acceptable for example: 'YYYY-MM-DD', 'YY-MM-DD', 'DD-Mon-YY', "DD/MM/YY", 'DD/MM/YY', "MM/DD/YY", 'MM/DD/YY' and {MM/DD/YY} are correct.
  - C. Semicolon should be ignored for terminating the SQL statements.
  - D. Ignore case sensitivity for commands.
  - E. Ignore headers in output questions.

1	(a)	How do Computer networks reduce hard	lware costs of an organization? Expla	in 2
		with the help of example.		
	Ans	Computer network allows sharing of h	nardware resources thereby reducir	ıg
		hardware costs of an organization.		
		For example, a printer can be shared a	mong the users in a network so that	at
		there's no need to have individual printe		
		network.	<i>y</i> 1	
		(1 mark for reason)		
		(1 mark for example)		
		NOTE : Full 2 marks to be allotted if re	eason explained with the help of	
		any correct example.		
	(b)	Compare BUS topology with STAR topolog	gy. Give example.	2
	Ans			
	AIIS			
	AIIS	BUS topology	STAR topology	
	AIIS	In Bus topology all the nodes are	In Star topology each node has	
	AIIS		In Star topology each node has its own cable that connects to a	
	AII3	In Bus topology all the nodes are	In Star topology each node has	
	AII3	In Bus topology all the nodes are	In Star topology each node has its own cable that connects to a switch or hub.	
	AIIS	In Bus topology all the nodes are joined to one cable (the bus).	In Star topology each node has its own cable that connects to a switch or hub.	
		In Bus topology all the nodes are joined to one cable (the bus). If the main cable (backbone) fails, the entire network is affected.	In Star topology each node has its own cable that connects to a switch or hub. If the central hub/switch fails, the entire network fails.	
		In Bus topology all the nodes are joined to one cable (the bus). If the main cable (backbone) fails,	In Star topology each node has its own cable that connects to a switch or hub. If the central hub/switch fails,	
		In Bus topology all the nodes are joined to one cable (the bus). If the main cable (backbone) fails, the entire network is affected.	In Star topology each node has its own cable that connects to a switch or hub. If the central hub/switch fails, the entire network fails.	
		In Bus topology all the nodes are joined to one cable (the bus). If the main cable (backbone) fails, the entire network is affected. Fault diagnosis is difficult.	In Star topology each node has its own cable that connects to a switch or hub. If the central hub/switch fails, the entire network fails. Fault diagnosis is easy More cable length is required	
		In Bus topology all the nodes are joined to one cable (the bus). If the main cable (backbone) fails, the entire network is affected. Fault diagnosis is difficult. Less cable length required.	In Star topology each node has its own cable that connects to a switch or hub. If the central hub/switch fails, the entire network fails. Fault diagnosis is easy More cable length is required Performance is high as no data	
		In Bus topology all the nodes are joined to one cable (the bus). If the main cable (backbone) fails, the entire network is affected. Fault diagnosis is difficult. Less cable length required. Performance is low as when more	In Star topology each node has its own cable that connects to a switch or hub. If the central hub/switch fails, the entire network fails. Fault diagnosis is easy More cable length is required Performance is high as no data	

		Bus Topology of network Star Topology of network	
		(1 mark each for ANY 2 correct points of comparison) NOTE :	
		<ul> <li>Full 2 marks to be allotted even if example not given.</li> </ul>	1
		• 1 ½ marks to be allotted if only diagrams of both topologies are	
		drawn.	
	(c)	(i) Why is a switch called an intelligent hub?	2
		(ii) When is a repeater used in a computer network?	
	Ans	(i) A switch is called an intelligent hub as it forwards the data packets only to	1
		the intended nodes.	
		<ul><li>(ii) A repeater is used when the signals get weakened or distorted by transmission over long distances.</li></ul>	
		(1 mark each for each correct answer)	
	(d)	Expand following terms:	2
	(-)	(i) OSS	-
		(ii) HTTP	
	Ans	(i) Open Source Software	
		(ii) HyperText Transfer Protocol	
		(1 mark each for each expansion)	
	(e)	Explain the terms Firewall and Cyber Law.	2
	Ans	Firewall: A Firewall is a hardware/software that permits only authorised data	
		to enter/leave the network.	
		Cyber Law: Cyber Law is the law that deals with offences related to data	
		/information stored on computers or networked devices/solutions.	
	(-)	(1 mark each for explanation of each term)	
2	(a)	Write the value that will be assigned to variable $c$ after executing the	1
		following statement: C = 25-5*4/2-10+4;	
	Ans	9	
	AIIS		
	(6)	(1 mark for correct answer)	4
	(b)		1
		<pre>first_name = "Ayana"; (i) What is the datature of first name ?</pre>	
		<ul><li>(i) What is the datatype of first_name ?</li><li>(ii) Is 325 the same as "321" ? Give reason.</li></ul>	
	Anc		
	Ans		
		(ii) No, 325 is a Number/Integer while "321" is a String.	
		$(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark for part (i)})$	
		(½ mark for stating 'No' OR correct reason OR Both)	

		1
(c)	Radhika changed the "Text" property of a Checkbox named jCheckBox1 to "Reading". What change (if any) will be reflected in its name property?	1
Ans	No change will be reflected in its name property.	
	(1 mark for correct answer)	
(d)	Ariya has typed the following comments. Write the comments using another	1
	way.	
	//This is a comment spreading	
	//over two lines	
Ans	/*This is a comment spreading	
	over two lines or more */	
	(1 mark to be given if attempted correctly)	
(e)	Given below is HTML code. Rewrite the correct code underlining all the	
Ň	corrections done.	
	<ol start="D" type="A"></ol>	
	<li>Bake in oven for an hour</li>	
	<li>Remove from oven</li>	
	<li>Serve</li>	
Ans	<ol <u="" type="A">start="4"&gt;</ol>	
	<li>Bake in oven for an hour</li>	
	<li>Remove from oven</li>	
	<li>Serve</li>	
	<u></u>	
	(1 Mark for each correction)	
	OR	
	(NOTE: 1 Mark for identifying the errors, without suggesting corrections)	
(f)	Explain the meaning of the following statement with the help of example.	
(f)	Explain the meaning of the following statement with the help of example. "Tags are not predefined in XML"	
	"Tags are not predefined in XML" "Tags are not predefined in XML". It means that there are no standard tags in	
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Ans (g)	"Tags are not predefined in XML" "Tags are not predefined in XML". It means that there are no standard tags in XML and they are created by the user. Example : To store name , the tag <name> may be used as : <name> Amit </name> In the above example, <name> is not a standard tag. It has been created by the user. (1 mark for correct explanation) (1 mark for example) NOTE: 1 mark to be allotted if only explanation is given without example. Name two properties and two methods that are common in jTextField and</name></name>	

		( <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> mark each for mentioning any two correct properties and any two correct methods)	
3	(a)	What is the relationship between SQL and MySQL?	1
<u> </u>	• •	SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It's a standard language for accessing and manipulating databases. MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS), like SQL Server, Oracle, Informix, Postgres, etc. MySQL is a RDBMS. OR Any other relevant difference.	
		(1 mark for correct relationship) NOTE: ½ mark each for correctly explaining SQL and MySQL	
	(b)	Write SQL statement that gives the same output as the following SQL statement but uses 'IN' keyword. SELECT NAME FROM STUDENT WHERE STATE = 'VA';	1
	Ans	SELECT NAME FROM STUDENT WHERE STATE IN ('VA');	
		(1 mark for correct answer)	t
	(c)	<pre>Which one of the following SQL queries will display all Employee records containing the word "Amit", regardless of case (whether it was stored as AMIT, Amit, or amit etc.)? (i) SELECT * from Employees WHERE EmpName like UPPER '%AMIT%'; (ii) SELECT * from Employees WHERE EmpName like '%AMIT%' or '%AMIT%' OR '%amit%'; (iii) SELECT * from Employees WHERE UPPER(EmpName) like '%AMIT%';</pre>	
	Ans	(iii) SELECT * from Employees WHERE UPPER(EmpName) like '%AMIT%'; (1 mark for correct answer)	
		If there are 10 rows in 'Emp' table and 5 rows in 'Department' table, How many rows will be displayed by the following query? SELECT * FROM Emp, Department; Write the term used for the Join being used on the two tables mentioned above.	1
		50 rows.	
		Cartesian product or Cross join or Cartesian join	
		( ½ mark each for each part)	
	(e)	Kunal has entered the following SQL command on Table 'STUDENT' that has TotalMarks as one of the columns.	2
		SELECT COUNT(*) FROM STUDENT; The output displayed is 20. Then, Kunal enters the following command: SELECT COUNT(*) FROM STUDENT WHERE TotalMarks < 100; The output displayed is 15.	

	Then, Kunal enters the fo	-		
	SELECT COUNT(*) FRO			
	He predicts the output of Give reasons for your ans		we query as 5. Do	you agree with Kunal
۸ns	Yes, Total rows=20, rows		-1Marke(100 is 15	so remaining rows left
AIIS	are 20-15=5		aimaiks 100 is 15,	so remaining rows tert
	OR			
	No, the output of the qu	uery may r	not always be 5 as th	nere may be rows with
	TotalMarks as NULL whic		ive not been includ	ed in either of the two
	SELECT statements menti			
	(2 marks for correct an	,		
(f)	In a hospital, Patients are			•
	created. One table in t			
	NumOfBeds as columns a			
	Write another suitable ta	-	•	•
	with 3 suitable columns io	dentifying	Primary key and Fore	eign key.
Ans	Example:			
	Table - Patient			
	Columns - PatientId, Pat		Wardld	
	Patient ld - primary k Wardld - foreign key	(EY		
	OR			
	Any other suitable table	mentionin	g its primary key a	and FOREIGN KEY.
	( 1 mark for writing an	v three cu	itabla column nama	c)
	· · · ·	y thice su		5)
	OR	-		
	OR (½ mark for writing an	y two suit	able column names)	
	OR (½ mark for writing an (½ mark for mentionin	y two suit	able column names) MARY KEY)	
	OR (½ mark for writing an	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY)	
(g)	OR (½ mark for writing an (½ mark for mentionin (½ mark for mentionin	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY) So to be accepted	
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depa	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY) So to be accepted	
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depa	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to PEPCODE	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY) so to be accepted able: DEPNAME	
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Dep 1	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY) so to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN	
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depu 1 1	y two suit ng the PRI ang the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY) so to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION	
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depa 1 1 1	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY) so to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN	
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentioning (1/2 mark for mentioning NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depart I SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0;	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY) so to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION PERSONNEL	
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Department SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0; UPDATE Department S	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY) so to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION PERSONNEL	
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Department D 1 1 SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0; UPDATE Department S `ADMIN';	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03 SET DEPN	able column names) MARY KEY) EIGN KEY) So to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION PERSONNEL	
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depart D 1 1 SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0; UPDATE Department S `ADMIN'; INSERT INTO Department	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR Intation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03 SET DEPNI ment VAL	able column names) MARY KEY) EEIGN KEY) So to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION PERSONNEL AME = `OFFICE' W JES (104, 'HRD');	HERE DEPNAME =
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depa D 1 1 1 SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0; UPDATE Department S `ADMIN'; INSERT INTO Department S	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03 SET DEPNA ment VALM	able column names) MARY KEY) EEIGN KEY) So to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION PERSONNEL AME = `OFFICE' W JES (104, 'HRD');	HERE DEPNAME =
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depart I SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0; UPDATE Department S `ADMIN'; INSERT INTO Department S DEPNAME = `RECEPTIO	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03 SET DEPNA ment VALM	able column names) MARY KEY) EEIGN KEY) So to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION PERSONNEL AME = `OFFICE' W JES (104, 'HRD');	HERE DEPNAME =
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing any (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depart Given below is the 'Depart D 1 1 1 1 SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0; UPDATE Department S `ADMIN'; INSERT INTO Department S DEPNAME = `RECEPTIC COMMIT;	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03 SET DEPNA SET DEPNA SET DEPNA ON';	able column names) MARY KEY) EEIGN KEY) So to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION PERSONNEL AME = `OFFICE' W JES (104, 'HRD'); AME = `FRONT OFE	HERE DEPNAME =
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depart I SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0; UPDATE Department S `ADMIN'; INSERT INTO Department S DEPNAME = `RECEPTIO	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03 SET DEPNA SET DEPNA SET DEPNA ON';	able column names) MARY KEY) EEIGN KEY) So to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION PERSONNEL AME = `OFFICE' W JES (104, 'HRD'); AME = `FRONT OFE	HERE DEPNAME =
(g)	OR (1/2 mark for writing and (1/2 mark for mentionin (1/2 mark for mentionin NOTE : Tabular represe Given below is the 'Depa D 1 1 1 1 SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0; UPDATE Department S `ADMIN'; INSERT INTO Department S DEPNAME = `RECEPTIC COMMIT; DELETE FROM Department	y two suit ng the PRI ng the FOR entation als artment' to EPCODE 01 02 03 SET DEPN SET DEPN SET DEPN SET DEPN ON'; ment WHE	able column names) MARY KEY) EEIGN KEY) So to be accepted able: DEPNAME ADMIN RECEPTION PERSONNEL AME = `OFFICE' W JES (104, 'HRD'); AME = `FRONT OFE	HERE DEPNAME =

	Ans		
		DEPCODE	DEPNAME
		101	OFFICE
		102	FRONT OFFICE
		103	PERSONNEL
		104	HRD
		(1/2 mark for each correct line of	output)
4	(a)	Write the values of c and d after exe	ecution of following code: 1
		int a = 1;	
		int $b = 2;$	
		int c;	
		int d;	
		c = ++b;	
		d = a + +;	
		c++;	
	Ans	c = 4	
		d = 1	
		(1/2 mark for each correct part)	
	(b)		SelectedIndex() and getSelectedItem() 1
		methods?	
	Ans	5	ndex of selected item whereas
		getSelectedItem() retrieves selected	l item.
		(1 mark for correct difference)	
	(c)		1 after the following code is executed ? 1
		Also write how many times will the	loop execute.
		a = 5;	
		b = 2;	
		While (b != 0)	
		r = a%b; a = b;	
		a = b; b = r;	
		3	
		, jTextField1.setText(""+a);	
	Ans		
		(1 mark for correct answer)	
		NOTE: 1 mark to be allotted if :	
		'While' mentioned as error	
		OR	
		'No output' / 'Error' is mentioned	
	(d)	-	gned to x, y, z and t after executing the 2
		following Java code:	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
I		1	

1	1		
		String s1, s2, s3, x, y, z;	
		int t;	
		S1 = "classxii";	
		S2 = "cbseboard";	
		S3 = " aisse2016 ";	
		x = s1.substring(5, 8);	
		y = s2.concat(s1);	
		z = s3.trim();	
		t = z.length();	
	Ans	x = xii	
		y = cbseboardclassxii	
		z = aisse2016	
		t=9	
		NOTE: Full 2 marks to be allotted if :	
		'S1,S2,S3' or 's1,s2,s3' mentioned as error	
		OR	
		'No output' / 'Error' is mentioned	
		(½ mark for each correct value of variables)	
	(e)	Write the value that will be stored in variable num and sum after execution	2
	(-)	of following code:	-
		int sum=0, num = $-2;$	
		do	
		<pre>sum = sum + num;</pre>	
		num++;	
		}	
		while $(num < 1);$	
	Δns	num = 0	
		sum = -3	
	(0)	(1 mark for each correct part)	2
	(f)	The following code has error(s). Rewrite the correct code underlining all the	Z
		corrections made :	
		<pre>integer counter=0;</pre>	
		<pre>for(num =i; num&gt;=1; num);</pre>	
		{	
		If i%num = 0	
		{	
		counter = counter + 1;	
		}	
		}	
	Ans	<u>int num;</u>	
		<u>int i;</u>	
		<u>int</u> counter=0;	
		<pre>for(num =i; num&gt;=1; num)semicolon deleted</pre>	

	}
	(½ mark each for correcting any 4 errors) OR
	(1 mark for only identifying any 4 errors - without making any corrections)
(g)	Ms. Angela works as a programmer in a Bus Tour Company named "Heritag
	Experiences". Groups of people come and reserve seats. There are stopovers for the bus. First stop is at Alwar, second at Jaipur, third a
	Udaipur. A group may choose any one destination out of Alwar, Jaipur an
	Udaipur.
	Angela has designed a software to compute charges to be paid by the entir
	group. A screenshot of the same is shown below:
	Heritage Experiences
	Organization /Group Name ABC and Company
	Number of People in Group 5
	This Group is travelling to:
	● Jaipur  Frequent Traveller Group
	🔿 Udaipur
	O Udaipur Calculate Charges Clear Exit
	Calculate Charges Clear Exit

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		Destination	Amount(in Rs.)	
		Alwar	200.00 per person	
		Jaipur	500.00 per person	
		Udaipur	900.00 per person	
	'Total Charge	es' is obtained by multi	iplying 'Number of People i	<b>n Group'</b> with
	Amount per p			
	•	•	ckbox is selected, <b>'Discoun</b>	
		-	'. Otherwise 'Discount Amo	unt' is 0.
		ay' is calculated as :		
		y = Total Charges - Dis	count Amount.	
Ans				
		Button1.isSelecte		
			eInt(jTextField2.getT	ext());
	_	RadioButton2.isSe		
			eInt(jTextField2.getT	ext());
	_	RadioButton3.isSe		
			eInt(jTextField2.getT	ext());
	double Dis	3.setText("" + To	tal);	
		<pre>ox1.isSelected())</pre>		
	_		eInt(jTextField3.getT	ext()
	else	.iv inceger.pars	eine (Jiekerieius, geer	EAC()),
	Disc = 0	.0;		
		4.setText(" "+Dis	c);	
	Net = Tota		- • •	
	jTextField	5.setText(" "+net	);	
	(1/2 mark for	use of getText())		
	,		ons based on any 2 Radiob	uttons and
	1 Checkbox)		-	
	(1/2 mark eac	h for Calculation of T	otal, Disc and Net)	
	( ½ mark for	displaying correct va	lues in the text fields)	
(ii)	When 'CLEAR'	button is clicked, all t	the textfields, radio button	and 1
		uld be cleared.	,	
Ans	jTextField	1.setText("");		
	-	2.setText("");		
	jTextField	3.setText("");		
	jTextField	4.setText("");		
	jTextField	5.setText("");		
	jCheckBox1	.setSelected(false	e);	
	jRadioButto	on1.setSelected(fa	alse);	
	jRadioButt	on2.setSelected(f	alse);	
	jRadioButt	on3.setSelected(f	alse);	

		Checkbo	ark for clearing a px/Radiobutton) NULL in place of ""					
	(iii)	When 'E	XIT' button is clicke	d, the applicat	ion should clo	ose.		1
		System	.exit(0);					
		(1 mark	for correct answe	r)				
5	(a)	Write Ar	the table given bel nswer to (i). Write (ix) and (x).	SQL queries for		and output	for SQL	
				(Table: Salesp	-		I]	
		SID	Name	Phone	DOB	Salary	Area	
			Amit Kumar	98101789654				
			Deepika Sharma	99104567834				
		S103	Vinay Srivastav					
		S104	Kumar Mehta	88675345789				
		S105	Rashmi Kumar	98101567434	1972-09-20	50000.00	South	
		NOTE : C	olumns SID and DOB	contain Sales Pe	rson Id and Da	ata of Birth I	respectively	
	(i)	Write the	e data types of SID a	and DOB colum	ns.			1
	Ans	Data typ	e of SID : varcha e of DOB : Date ceach for mentioni		ta tupe)			
	(ii)	Display	names of Salesperso 000.00 to 40000.00	2		ave salaries	in the	1
	Ans	FROM Sa WHERE S OR SELECT FROM Sa	Name,Salary alesperson Salary BETWEEN Name,Salary alesPerson Salary>=3000 ANI					
		•	rk for SELECT) rk for WHERE)					
	(iii)		ames, phone numbe rn before 1 <sup>st</sup> Novem	· ·	ate of Birth)	of Salespe	rsons who	1
	Ans	FROM Sa WHERE I OR SELECT FROM Sa	Name, Phone, DOB alesperson DOB <'1992-11-0 Name, Phone, DOB alesperson DOB < 19921101;	1';				

	````	
_	(1/2 mark for SELECT)	
(:	(1/2 mark for condition using WHERE)	
(iv)		ersons in descending order of salary.
Ans		
	FROM Salesperson	
	ORDER BY Salary DESC;	
	(1/2 mark for SELECT)	
( )	(1/2 mark for ORDER BY)	
(v)	To display areas in which Salespersons	are working. Duplicate areas should
	not be displayed.	
	SELECT DISTINCT Area	
	FROM Salesperson;	
	(1/2 mark for SELECT)	
	( 1/2 mark for keyword DISTINCT)	
(vi)	To display SID, Names along with Salari	
	Rs.500 is only to be displayed and not	to be updated in the table)
	SELECT SID, Name,Salary+500	
	FROM Salesperson;	
	( <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> mark for SELECT)	
	( ½ mark for Salary+500)	
(vii)	To display Area along with number of S	alespersons working in that area.
	SELECT Area, COUNT(*)	OR COUNT (SID)
	FROM Salesperson	
	GROUP BY Area;	
	(½ mark for SELECT)	
	( 1/2 mark for GROUP BY clause)	
(viii	To display Names of Salespersons who h	ave the word 'Kumar' anywhere in
)	their names.	
	SELECT Name	
	FROM Salesperson	
	WHERE Name LIKE `%Kumar%';	
	( ½ mark for SELECT)	
	( ½ mark for LIKE Clause)	
(ix)	SELECT Name, LENGTH(Name) FROM	M Salesperson;
Ans	Name	LENGTH (Name)
	Amit Kumar	10
	Deepika Sharma	14
	Vinay Srivastav	15
		1 1
	Kumar Mehta	11

	(x)		, COUNT(*)				
		FROM Salesp					
		GROUP BY Ar					
		HAVING COUN	$ \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{*}) > \mathbf{I};$				
	Ans					_	
			Area		OUNT (*)	_	
			North	2			
			South	2			
		`	h for each row				
6			lanagement Co ite SQL query to				
		structure:					
		Fie	ld	Туре	Со	nstraint	
		Eve	entId	Integer	r Pr	imary key	
		Eve	ent	Varchar	r (50)		
		Dat	teEvent	Date			
		Nur	nPerformers	Integer	r i		
		Event VA DateEven					
	(b)	EventId Event VA DateEven NumPerfo ); (1/2 mark for 0 (1/2 mark for P (1 mark for Co	RCHAR(50),	ER E ) constraint) vith Data Ty		n that follow	/S
	(b)	EventId Event VA DateEven NumPerfo ); (1/2 mark for 0 (1/2 mark for P (1 mark for Co	RCHAR(50), t DATE, rmers INTEG CREATE TABLE PRIMARY KEY column Names v	ER E ) constraint) vith Data Ty	er the questio	n that follow	/s
	(b)	EventId Event VA DateEven NumPerfo ); (1/2 mark for 0 (1/2 mark for P (1 mark for Co	RCHAR (50), at DATE, rmers INTEG CREATE TABLE RIMARY KEY olumn Names v ables given belo	ER <i>constraint)</i> <i>vith Data Ty</i> ow and answ	er the questio	n that follow	/S Fee
	(b)	EventId Event VA DateEven NumPerfo ); (1/2 mark for P (1 mark for Co Consider the ta	RCHAR (50), at DATE, rmers INTEG CREATE TABLE RIMARY KEY olumn Names v ables given belo	ER constraint) vith Data Ty ow and answ Table: Wor	er the questio		
	(b)	EventId Event VA DateEven NumPerfo ); (1/2 mark for Co (1/2 mark for P (1 mark for Co Consider the ta WorkshopId	RCHAR (50), at DATE, rmers INTEG CREATE TABLE PRIMARY KEY olumn Names v ables given belo Title Time	ER <i>constraint)</i> <i>vith Data Ty</i> ow and answ Table: Wor NumSpeakers	er the questio kshop MeantFor	ager	Fee
	(b)	EventId Event VA DateEven NumPerfo ); (1/2 mark for Co (1/2 mark for Co Consider the ta WorkshopId 551	RCHAR (50), at DATE, rmers INTEG CREATE TABLE RIMARY KEY olumn Names v ables given belo Title Time Management App	ER <i>constraint)</i> <i>vith Data Ty</i> ow and answ <b>Table: Wor</b> NumSpeakers 3	er the questio kshop MeantFor Senior Mar	ager Programmer	Fee 7000

	Table: Participant							
	ParticipantId	Name	WorkshopId					
	100	Prabhu Shankar	551					
	101	Dev Sen	554					
	102	Fauzia Khan	551					
	103	Tom Winters	553					
(i) V	WorkshopId '552' is missing in the table Workshop. Is there any discrepancy (something not correct)? Give reason for your answer. WorkshopId '551' is present twice in the table Participant. Is there any discrepancy? Give reason for your answer							
(:								
(ii) V								
d								
Ans T	here is no discrepa	ncy if 552 is missing. It is	not necessary that all worksho					
	ids maintain a sequence.							
	There is no discrepancy if 551 is present twice as more than one participant							
	may attend the same workshop. NOTE: WorkshopId is a foreign key column in the Participant table, so i							
	can store duplicate values, may also be accepted.							
	(1 mark each for reasons)							
	NOTE: (1/2 mark each for stating 'NO Discrepancy' without stating reason) With reference to the above given tables (in Q.6-(b), Write commands in SQL for (i) to (iii) given below : To display names of Participants along with workshop titles for only those workshops that have more than 2 speakers							
	workshops that have more than 2 speakers. SELECT Name, Title FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid =Workshop.Workshopid							
	ND Numspeakers	-	shop.workshopra					
	DR	~ _/						
S	SELECT Paricipant.Name, Workshop.Title FROM Participant, Workshop							
F								
Ŵ	WHERE Participant.Workshopid =Workshop.Workshopid							
A	AND Workshop.Numspeakers > 2;							
-	DR							
	SELECT P.Name, W.Title							
	FROM Participant P, Workshop W							
		pid = W.Workshopid						
A	AND W.Numspeakers > 2;							
	NOTE: && should be accepted in place of 'AND'							
	<sup>1</sup> /2 mark for SELEC	ст)						

1					
	(½ mark for correct use of join) (½ mark for correct use of condition)				
(ii)	To display ParticipantId, Participant's name, WorkshopId for workshops meant for Senior Managers and Junior Managers.				
Ans	SELECT ParticipantId, Name, Workshopid				
	FROM Participant, Workshop				
	WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid				
	AND Meantfor = 'Senior Manager' OR Meantfor = 'Junior				
	Manager';				
	OR				
	SELECT Paricipant.ParticipantId,				
	Participant.Name,Participant.Workshopid				
	FROM Participant, Workshop				
	WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid				
	AND Workshop.Meantfor = `Senior Manager' OR				
	Workshop.Meantfor = `Junior Manager';				
	OR				
	SELECT P.ParticipantId, P.Name,P.Workshopid				
	FROM Participant P, Workshop W				
	WHERE P.Workshopid = W.Workshopid				
	AND W.Meantfor = `Senior Manager' or W.Meantfor = `Junior				
	Manager';				
	NOTE:    should be accepted in place of 'OR'				
	(1 mark for SELECT)				
	(½ mark for FROM)				
	(1/2 mark for condition using WHERE)				
(iii)	To display WorkshopId, title, ParticipantId for only those workshops that have				
Ans	fees in the range of 5000.00 to 8000.00				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000;				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; OR				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; OR SELECT P.WorkshopId,W.Title,				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; OR SELECT P.WorkshopId,W.Title, P.ParticipantId				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; OR SELECT P.WorkshopId,W.Title, P.ParticipantId FROM Participant P, Workshop W				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; OR SELECT P.WorkshopId,W.Title, P.ParticipantId FROM Participant P, Workshop W WHERE P.Workshopid = W.Workshopid				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; OR SELECT P.WorkshopId,W.Title, P.ParticipantId FROM Participant P, Workshop W WHERE P.Workshopid = W.Workshopid AND Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; (½ mark for SELECT)				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; OR SELECT P.WorkshopId,W.Title, P.ParticipantId FROM Participant P, Workshop W WHERE P.Workshopid = W.Workshopid AND Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; (½ mark for SELECT) (½ mark for FROM)				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; OR SELECT P.WorkshopId,W.Title, P.ParticipantId FROM Participant P, Workshop W WHERE P.Workshopid = W.Workshopid AND Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; (½ mark for SELECT) (½ mark for FROM) (½ mark for FROM)				
	SELECT Workshop.WorkshopId,Title,ParticipantId FROM Participant, Workshop WHERE Participant.Workshopid = Workshop.Workshopid AND Workshop.Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; OR SELECT P.WorkshopId,W.Title, P.ParticipantId FROM Participant P, Workshop W WHERE P.Workshopid = W.Workshopid AND Fee BETWEEN 5000 AND 8000; (½ mark for SELECT) (½ mark for FROM)				

7	(a)								
	(i)	Define e-governance.							
	Ans	Using technology to deliver Government services.							
		(2 mark for correct answer)							
	(ii)	) List two advantages of e-governance to a disabled person.							
	Ans Advantages of e-governance 1. They get access to Government related information online								
		<ul> <li>having to travel long distances.</li> <li>2. They become aware of the opportunities/schemes especially meant for them.</li> </ul>							
		(1 mark each for any two valid points)							
	(b)	b) How does E-business help organizations to provide better customer services							
	Ans	<ol> <li>Organisations are able to offer services and support to customers 24x7.</li> <li>Organizations analyze customers reviews about their products/services and keep improving them.</li> </ol>							
		(1 mark j	for any one valid point)						
	(c)								
			e most appropriate controls from ListBox, Co						
		TextArea following	, RadioButton, CheckBox, Label and Comma	and Button for the					
		S.No.	Function						
			To enter NAME						
		2	To enter EMAIL ID To allow user to choose any one MEMBERSHIP I						
		3	JURATION out of 1						
		4	<b>VS</b> out of Diabetes, , Epilepsy, Others.						
	(c)				-				
		S.No	Function	Control					
		1	To enter NAME	TextField					
		2	To enter EMAIL ID	TextField					
		3	To allow user to choose any one MEMBERSHIP DURATION out of 1 Month, 3 Months, 6 Months, 1 year.	RadioButton/ ComboBox					
		4	To choose <b>PRE-EXISTING MEDICAL</b> <b>CONDITIONS</b> out of Diabetes, Heart Disease, Chest Pain, Shortness of Breath, Epilepsy, Others.						
	Ans	( ½ mark	for each correct answer)	·					