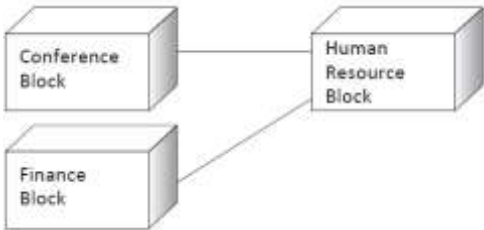


KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN MUMBAI REGION (NASIK CLUSTER)**FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION 2020 – 21****CLASS: XII****SUBJECT: 083 – COMPUTER SCIENCE****DURATION: 3 HRS.****MAX. MARKS: 70****MARKING SCHEME**

	Part – A Section-I	
1.	d) 7 Sisters	1
2.	a) local	1
3.	c) [0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5]	1
4.	c) Lists are immutable while strings are mutable.	1
5.	c) 'sdneirF olleH'	1
6.	c) dump ()	1
7.	b) T[2] = -29	1
8.	a) 1 2 3	1
9.	a) X is now: 50	1
10.	c) fob.readline ()	1
11.	b) Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol	1
12.	c) Ransomware	1
13.	b) BETWEEN	1
14.	d) 50000	1
15.	a) MAX ()	1
16.	HAVING Clause	1
17.	Bus Topology	1
18.	SELECT COUNT (*) FROM EMP;	1
19.	Voice over Internet Protocol	1
20.	SHOW DATABASES;	1
21.	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	1
	Section-II	
22.	a) Ecode	1
	b) Degree: 4, Cardinality: 5	1
	c) Insert into HRDATA (Ecode, Ename, Remn) VALUES (80015, "Allen", 43000)	1
	d) DELETE FROM HRDATA WHERE ENAME LIKE "Jeevan";	1
	e) UPDATE HRDATA SET REMN = REMN * 1.10;	1
23.	(a) csv.	1
	(b) "r"?	1
	(c) data = csv.reader(f)	1
	(d) f.close()	1

	(e) Comma Separated Values	1
24.	a) 11 b) True	1 1
25.	Wi-Fi: 1. It allows an electronic device to exchange data or connect to the internet wirelessly using microwaves. 2. Network range of Wi-Fi is much less than other network technologies like wired LAN. OR 1. Optical fibre cable guarantees secure transmission and a very high transmission capacity. 2. Optical fibre cable is immune to electrical and magnetic interference.	2
26.	a) GSM: Global System for Mobile Communication b) POP: Post Office Protocol c) JSP: Java Server Pages d) CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access	2
27.	In PYTHON, module is a file consisting of Python code. A module can define functions, classes and variables. A module can also include runnable code. Functions of Math Module: ceil(x): Returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to x. floor(x): Returns the largest integer less than or equal to x. OR <u>Positional Arguments:</u> Arguments that are required to be passed to the function according to their position in the function header. If the sequence is changed, the result will be changes and if number of arguments are mismatched, error message will be shown. Example: def divi(a, b): print (a / b) >>> divi(10, 2) 5.0 >>> divi (20 / 10) 2.0 >>> divi (10) Error <u>Default Argument:</u> An argument that is assigned a value in the function header itself during the function definition. When such function is called without such argument, this assigned value is used as default value and function does its processing with this value. def divi(a, b = 1): print (a / b) >>> divi(10, 2)	2

	5.0 >>> divi(10) 10.0	
28.	Correct Code: <u>Num = int(input("Number:"))</u> s=0 <u>for i in range(1,Num,3) :</u> s+=1 <u>if i%2==0:</u> print(i*2) <u>else:</u> print(i*3) print (s)	2
29.	(i) INDIGO&BLUE&GREEN& Minimum Value of End = 3 Maximum Value of End = 4	2
30.	Attributes / Field: Columns of the table (Relation) is called as attributes. Tuple: Rows of the table (relation) is called as a tuple (record)	2
31.	fetchone() – It fetches the next row of a query result set. A result set is an object that is returned when a cursor object is used to query a table. fetchall() – It fetches all the rows in a result set. If some rows have already been extracted from the result set, then it retrieves the remaining rows from the result set.	2
32.	SUM(): Returns sum of the values of the selected column MAX(): Returns the largest values from the selected column	2
33.	Output: wELCOME!!pYTHON	2
34.	def REP (L, n): for i in range(n): if L[i] % 2 == 0: L[i] /= 2 else: L[i] *= 2 print (L)	3
35.	def display (): file = open("DIARY.txt" , "r") lines = file.readlines() for l in lines: if l[0]== "p" or l[0] == "P": print(l) file.close() OR	3

	<pre>def country (): f = open("mystory.txt", "r") count = 0 x = f.read() word = x.split() for i in word: if i == "my": count = count + 1 print ("my occurs", count, "times")</pre>	
36.	<p>a) 3</p> <p>b) Ajanta Mr. R. Mehta Maxima Mr. B. Kohli</p> <p>c) M032 4 7000 Seiko R. Chadha A167 3 1200 Maxima B. Kohli</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
37.	<pre>def DELQ(queue): if (queue == []): print ("Queue is empty.....") else: print("Deleted element is", queue[0]) del queue[0]</pre> <p>OR</p> <pre>def POP(Book): if (Book ==[]): print("Stack empty") else: print("Deleted element :") Book.pop()</pre>	3
SECTION – III		
38.	<p>a) Human Resource</p> <p>b)</p>  <p>c) Ethernet Cable</p> <p>(d) Switch</p> <p>(e) Linux, Ubuntu, Open Solaris or any other Open Source O/s</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
39.	i) SELECT * FROM BOOKS WHERE PUBLISHER LIKE 'FIRST PUBL.' AND AUTHOR_NAME LIKE 'P. Purohit';	1

	ii) Select Price from Books where PUBLISHER LIKE 'EPB'; iii) UPDATE BOOKS SET PRICE = PRICE * 0.90 WHERE PUBLISHER LIKE 'EPB'; iv) SELECT BOOK_NAME, PRICE FROM BOOKS B, ISSUED I WHERE B.BOOK_ID = I.BOOK_ID AND QTY_ISSUED > 5; v) SELECT SUM(PRICE) FROM BOOKS GROUP BY TYPE;	
40.	<pre> import pickle record = [] while True: rollno = int(input("Enter your rollno: ")) name = input("Enter your name: ") marks = int(input("enter your marks obtained: ")) data = [rollno, name, marks] record.append(data) choice = input("Do you want to enter more records: ") if choice.upper() == "N": break; f1 = open("E:\Student.dat", "wb") pickle.dump(record, f1) print ("Records added....") f1.close() OR import pickle f1 = open("E:\Student.dat", "rb") Stud_rec = pickle.load(f1) rno = int(input("Enter the roll no to search: ")) flag = 0 for r in Stud_rec: if rno == r[0]: print (rollno, name, marks) flag = 1 if flag == 0: print("Record not found...") f1.close() </pre>	5