

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN CHENNAI REGION

PRE-BOARD 1- EXAMINATION - 2023-24

Class:XII(Comp.Sc-083)

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A		
1.	T1=(10,)	(1)
2.	d)str	(1)
3.	d)(5,6)	(1)
4.	(b) True	(1)
5.	c)alter	(1)
6.	(c)file pointer will move10 byte in forward direction from current location	(1)
7.	(d)DELETE FROM emp;	(1)
8.	(c)Drop	(1)
9.	b) Ye-r2022-llthe best	(1)
10.	C)Statement3	(1)
11.	d) d=f.readlines()	(1)
12.	a) Aggregate functions ignore NULL.	(1)
13.	(c)POP3	(1)
14.	d)True	(1)
15.	(b)Count(*)	(1)
16.	Ans: (b) connect ()	(1)
17.	(c)A is True but R is False	(1)
18.	d)	(1)
SECTION B		

19.	<pre>def fibonacci():# missingcolon first=0 second=1 print("first no. is ", first) # extra parenthesis print("secondno.is",second) #closing quotes is missing for a in range (1,9): third=first+second print(third) first,second=second,third fibonacci() #fuction calling indentation is wrong</pre>											
20.	<p>Maximum values for FROM=3, TO=4</p> <p>OUTPUT: ii)30#40#50#</p>											
21.	<p>a) irUas</p> <p>b)dict_items([('sname','Aman'),('age',27),('address','Delhi')])</p>	(1)										
22.	<p>Foreign key is used to ensure referential integrity in a Relational Database. Example:</p> <p>Let a table, named student, stores the data of all the students of a school with the field AdmNo as thePrimaryKey.</p> <p>Let another table,namedCocurry, in the same database stores the data of all the participants of co-curricular activities. Let AdmNo is a foreign key in Activity and it references AdmNo of table Student. Now, this foreign key will ensure that no invalid AdmNo is entered in the Cocurry table, thus ensuring the referential integrity.</p> <p>Consider the following tables in a database:</p> <p>Table Student with fields:AdmNo(PrimaryKey),Name,Class,Section,Phone Table Cocurry with fields: AdmNo (Foreign key reference Student(AdmNo)), Activity, Grade</p> <p>The foreign key will ensure that no invalid AdmNo is entered in the Cocurry table, thus ensuring the referential integrity.</p>	(2)										
23.	<p>(i) POP–Post Office Protocol</p> <p>(ii) HTTPS:Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure</p> <p>(b)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="248 1525 1241 2011"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="248 1525 746 1563">Circuit Switching</th> <th data-bbox="746 1525 1241 1563">Packet Switching</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 1563 746 1693">1 In circuit switched network a dedicated path is created between two points by setting the switches.</td> <td data-bbox="746 1563 1241 1693">In packet switched network no dedicated path is created between two points. Only the virtual circuit exists.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 1693 746 1841">2 In circuit switching there is no concept of store and forward transmission.</td> <td data-bbox="746 1693 1241 1841">In virtual packet switched network, each node may store incoming packets and forward them after use.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 1841 746 1910">3 The route followed by packets is always the same.</td> <td data-bbox="746 1841 1241 1910">The route followed by packets is may or may not be different.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="248 1910 746 2011">4 Circuit-switched network is implemented at the physical layer.</td> <td data-bbox="746 1910 1241 2011">A virtual circuit network is implemented at the data link and a network layer.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Circuit Switching	Packet Switching	1 In circuit switched network a dedicated path is created between two points by setting the switches.	In packet switched network no dedicated path is created between two points. Only the virtual circuit exists.	2 In circuit switching there is no concept of store and forward transmission.	In virtual packet switched network, each node may store incoming packets and forward them after use.	3 The route followed by packets is always the same.	The route followed by packets is may or may not be different.	4 Circuit-switched network is implemented at the physical layer.	A virtual circuit network is implemented at the data link and a network layer.	(1) (1)
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24.	a) 50#5(2marksforcorrectanswer)	(2)										

b)FUN#wORLD#2#

25.

- (i) The Section column has some NULL entries**
(ii) (b) might give higher value

OR

sum(), avg() work only with numeric data.
max(), and count() work with any type of data.

(2)

SECTION C

26.

- (a) 1 Mark for correct answer
(b) i) PersonalComputer 37000 3
Laptop 57000 2
ii) NRoy PQR
R Singh XYZ
R Pandey COMP C
Sharma PQR K Agarwal
ABC
iii) PersonalComputer 3500000
Laptop 5500000
iv) Delhi
Mumbai
Bangalore
(1/2 mark for each correct result)

27.

```
def SHOWLINES():  
    f=open("testfile.txt")  
    for line in f:  
        if 'ke' not in line:  
            print(line.strip())  
    f.close()
```

OR

```
def count_W_H():  
    f=open("Country.txt","r")  
    W,H=0,0  
    r=f.read()  
    for x in r:  
        if x[0]=="W" or x[0]=="w":  
            W=W+1  
        elif x[0]=="H" or x[0]=="h":  
            H=H+1  
    f.close()  
    print(" W or w:",W)  
    print("H or h:",H)
```

(3)

28

- (a)
i) 2
ii) 19-Mar-200412-Dec-2003
iii) 59000
iv)

GCode	GameName	Number	PrizeMoney	ScheduleDate
108	LawnTennis	4	25000	19-Mar-2004

b) Show tables;

29.	<pre> def convert(l1): for i in range(0,len(l1)): if l1[i]%2==0: l1[i]=l1[i]//2 else: l1[i]=l1[i]*2 print(l1) l1=[3,4,5,16,9] convert(l1) </pre>	(3)
30.	<pre> def PUSH_IN(L): L1=[] for i in L: if i%3==0: L1.append(i) if len(L1)==0: print(" EmptyStack") else: print(L1) L=[4,6,9,12,5] PUSH_IN(L) </pre> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <pre> def Push(KItem): st=[] #stack c,s=0,0 for k,v in KItem.items(): if v<100: st.append(k) c+=1 s+=v if c!=0: av=s/c print("The average price of an item is",av) </pre>	(3)
SECTION D		
31.	<pre> import pickle #Statement1 def update_data(): rec={ } fin=open("record.dat","rb") fout=open("<u>temp.dat</u>","wb") #Statement2 found=False eid=int(input("Enteremployeeid:")) while True: try: rec=<u>pickle.load(fin)</u>#Statement3 if rec["Employee id"]==eid: found=True else: <u>pickle.dump(rec,fout)</u>#Statement4 except: break if found==True: print("Recorddeleted.") else: print("Employeewithsuchidisnotfound") fin.close() fout.close() </pre>	
32.	<p>(a) ItemNo (b) INSERT INTO STORE VALUES(2010,"Notebook",23,155); (c)</p>	

	(i) DROP TABLE STORE; (ii) DESCRIBE STORE; <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> (i) Alter table STORE add price decimal(2,1); Alter table Store drop price;	
SECTION E		
33.	(i)star (ii)Broadband (iii)Switch/Hub (iv)RadioWave (v)BlockB1	
34.	(i) (a) The set of one or more attributes which uniquely identify a row/record in a table is known as Primary Key Eg: Rollno field of table Student (or any other example) (b) <pre> import mysql.connector as mysql def sql_data(): con1=mysql.connect(host="localhost",user="root", password="tiger", database="school") mycursor= <u>con1.cursor()</u> #Statement 1 print("Students with marks greater than 75 are:") <u>mycursor.execute("select * from student where marks>75")</u> #Statement 2 data= <u>mycursor.fetchall()</u> #Statement3 for i in data: print(i) </pre>	

35.	<p>(i) Similarity : In both the modes, we can do read and write operations Difference : In w+ mode file will be truncated (previous data lost) while in a+ mode, file's existing data will not be deleted and new data will be added at the end of the file</p> <p>(ii)</p> <pre>import pickle def Show(): fin=open("emp.dat","rb") try: while True: rec=pickle.load(fin) if (rec[2]=='Manager'): print(rec[0],rec[1], rec[2],rec[3]) except: fin.close()</pre> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>(i) readline() :This function will read one line from the file. readlines() : This function will read all the lines from the files.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <pre>def CountRec(Author): fobj=open("Book.dat","rb") num = 0 try: while True: rec=pickle.load(fobj) if Author==rec[2]: num = num + 1 except: fobj.close() return num</pre>	(2+ 3)
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****END****